

# Ringling report for Landsort Bird Observatory 2014

Prepared by Chris Sharpe & Kay Collister on behalf of Landsort Bird Observatory

## Introduction

This report covers the full year of 2014, drawing data from Fagel and, for the period 17<sup>th</sup> July to the end of the year, data kept on net hours. **Appendix A** shows a summary of captures for each of the species caught in 2014.

## Summary of the year

The first day ringing that took place at Bredmar was on the 1<sup>st</sup> April, with five birds caught. Between that date and when ringing commenced full-time on the 17<sup>th</sup> July, nets were opened on 64 days out of a possible 107 (59.8%), a fantastic effort by everyone involved, resulting in 2,184 birds having been caught by the time we started our work.

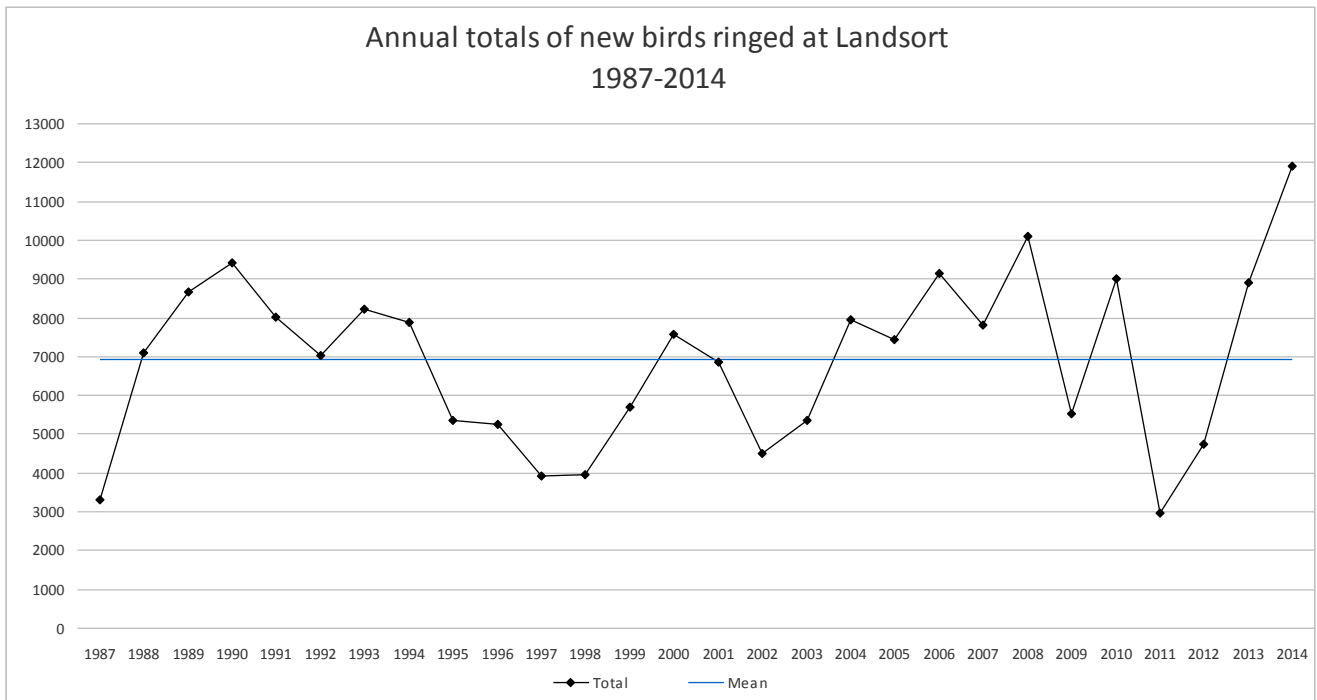
Between 17<sup>th</sup> July and our last day of ringing on 30<sup>th</sup> November ringing took place on 124 out of a possible 137 days (90.5%), with a further eight days ringing from a maximum of five nets during December. Overall the period from April to end of December had ringing taking place on 197 out of a possible 275 days (71.6%). This represents the highest number of ringing days per year at Landsort, the previous best year being 1990 with just 143 ringing days.

A summary of the days nets were opened at BMAR is shown below.

	Opened	Possible	%
<b>April</b>	25	30	<b>83.3</b>
<b>May</b>	28	31	<b>90.3</b>
<b>June</b>	11	30	<b>36.7</b>
<b>July</b>	16	31	<b>51.6</b>
<b>August</b>	31	31	<b>100.0</b>
<b>September</b>	27	30	<b>90.0</b>
<b>October</b>	28	31	<b>90.3</b>
<b>November</b>	23	30	<b>76.7</b>
<b>December</b>	8	31	<b>25.8</b>
	<b>197</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>71.6</b>

At SUDD, ringing first took place on 31<sup>st</sup> August, with nets removed during the last week of November. Nets at SUDD were opened on a total of 31 days.

A total of 11,901 new birds were ringed during the year, making 2014 the best year since records began in 1978, with the annual totals from 1987 onwards (when Landsort became an Observatory) being shown on the chart below.



Although SUDD was only operated on 31 days the site accounted for 13.7% (1,627) of the total birds caught, underlining the value of operating this site during periods of peak migration.

Eighty-one species (including sub-species) were ringed, slightly lower than the 84 species ringed in 2013 and 13 short of the best year of 2008 when 94 species were ringed.

During the period that we were at Landsort (mid-July to end of November) 67.9% of the years birds were ringed at BMAR, of which 7,537 (63.3%) were ringed by the two of us, with 505 other birds being ringed, either during our absence in late August or at times when other ringers were on Landsort but not operating SUDD. Wherever possible all required biometric data were recorded, omissions being the result of being particularly busy on some days.

During our first full day at work on Landsort (16<sup>th</sup> July) our time was spent clearing the net-lanes, reducing canopy height, strimming grass and cutting back brambles. Within the first week outstanding data from June and early July had been entered onto Fagel. Thereafter, all data were entered onto Fagel on the same day that the birds were ringed, including re-traps.

A daily summary of birds ringed at BMAR was generated from Fagel and a running total of birds ringed in 2014 were produced via Svalan. Both of these summaries were posted on the notice board on a daily basis. Details of ringing at SUDD were also posted on the notice board for the 31 days that ringing took place there. The diary was kept up to date, mostly on the same day, though occasionally it was done the following day.

Later in our stay some errors of data-entry were noted going back to May and these were corrected on Fagel and Ringing Central records updated.

### Summary of some key species/numbers ringed in 2014.

As mentioned, 2014 was the best year for ringing since records began, with 11,901 birds, of 81 species/sub-species, being ringed. Within that overall total, there were a number of other records broken, which are summarised below:

On 12<sup>th</sup> October a new highest count was obtained for a days ringing at the Observatory, when 958 new birds were caught: 483 at SUDD and 475 at BMAR, an incredible days ringing, that was restricted by rain arriving just after noon!! How Pelle managed to ring that many on his own, with help only from Sonja will remain one of life's mysteries!! Kay and I were fully stretched dealing with nearly the same number, plus we had assistance from Gunilla!!

Best year counts were exceeded for 17 species, listed below:

Species	Previous best year	Previous highest catch	2014 catch	Amount 2014 exceeds previous best year
Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	2013	16	18	2
Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	1988, 1993, 2008	1	2	1
Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	2007	18	59	41
Tree Pipit <i>Anthus trivialis</i>	1990, 2008	21	33	12
White Wagtail <i>Motacilla alba</i>	1993	55	58	3
Robin <i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	2008	1575	1832	257
Thrush Nightingale <i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	2007	40	43	3
Blyth's Reed Warbler <i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	1993, 2003	2	3	1
Icterine Warbler <i>Hippolais icterina</i>	2009	27	61	34
Lesser Whitethroat <i>Sylvia curruca</i>	2010	381	408	27
Yellow-browed Warbler <i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	2007	4	6	2
Goldcrest <i>Regulus regulus</i>	1989	3140	3640	500
Treecreeper <i>Certhia familiaris</i>	2004	217	228	11
Tree Sparrow <i>Passer montanus</i>	2013	61	117	56
Chaffinch <i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	2002	275	363	88
Goldfinch <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	2010	8	21	13
Waxwing <i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	2012	78	88	10

**Table A – Schedule of species for which 2014 represented the best year ever.**

Two of these records (Skylark and Chaffinch) were set in spring, highlighting the good work done during that period by all those involved in giving such good coverage during the early part of the year.

In spring day records were set for four species and equalled for a further four, as shown in **Table B**

English/ scientific	Date	Number	Comments
Chaffinch <i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	2014-04-10	91	
Dunnoek <i>Prunella modularis</i>	2014-04-04	17	
Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	2014-05-24	4	Also 18/6/12, 13/6/08 & 27/5/07
Red-breasted Flycatcher <i>Ficedula parva</i>	2014-05-22	4	
Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	2014-04-12	1	Also 11/04/14 and 05/05/88
Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	2014-05-13	1	Also on 5 other dates
Goldfinch <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	2014-05-11	3	
Great Spotted Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos major</i>	2014-04-29	4	Also 27/04//14

**Table B – Schedule of species for which the best spring day-catch was equalled or beaten in 2014**

Autumn day records were set for 11 species and were equalled for a further seven species, as shown below in **Table C**

These records include two that were set on 12<sup>th</sup> October: Goldcrest (580) and Robin (295), the same day as the overall day record was broken, making this a truly memorable day.

English/ scientific	Date	Number	Comments
Chaffinch <i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	2014-10-13	24	
Dusky Warbler <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	2014-10-09	1	also 01/11/03 and 10/10/99
Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	2014-10-21	1	And on 12 other dates
Icterine Warbler <i>Hippolais icterina</i>	2014-07-14	8	
Barred Warbler <i>Sylvia nisoria</i>	2014-08-25	3	
Goldcrest <i>Regulus regulus</i>	2014-10-12	580	
Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	2014-07-23	9	
Greenish Warbler <i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	2014-07-22	1	And on 7 other dates
Thrush Nightingale <i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	2014-08-11	3	Also on 14/08/88 and 07/08/01
Robin <i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	2014-10-12	295	
Reed Bunting <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	2014-09-29	38	
Waxwing <i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	2014-11-20	42	
Magpie <i>Pica pica</i>	2014-08-27	1	Also on 15 other dates
Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	2014-09-11	4	
Hawfinch <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	2014-11-18	1	And on 6 other dates
Black Redstart <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	2014-11-12	1	Also 12/11/00, 23/10/00 and 24/10/99
Whitethroat <i>Sylvia communis</i>	2014-07-17	12	
Treecreeper <i>Certhia familiaris</i>	2014-10-15	32	

**Table C – Schedule of species for which the autumn best day-catch was equalled or beaten in 2014**

Of the 11,901 birds ringed during the year, 10,031 (84.3%) were from just 20 species, the overall schedule of birds ringed being shown at **Appendix B**.

### Recording of times nets were open

In line with the need for Observatories to standardise their data, the decision was taken, part way through the year, to record which nets were open each day and the number of

hours each net was operated. Using this method it is possible to quantify the number of birds caught against the number of hours and length of net needed to catch them.

Until this system commenced it was not possible to determine whether variation in numbers year by year, or month by month, was a result of variation in the number of hours ringing took place or the amount of net opened to catch birds. Without that it cannot be stated whether changes were actually an indicator that there were shifts in the numbers or timing of birds passing through the Observatory. If Observatory data are going to prove useful in helping to identify changes in populations/migration routes, timing of migration etc, it is important to be able to quantify the effort applied to the process. Therefore this initiative in recording 'netting effort' is to be commended and it is strongly recommended that it continue into the future, being made a condition of ringing that such information is recorded accurately.

During the period we often heard '*oh, this standardisation will never work here*', or '*but this is Landsort, things like that don't work here*' and '*that's OK for "proper" Observatories, but not here*' – we heard many excuses!! The fact is, it does work on Landsort, that much has been demonstrated, the forms are all designed and work, it only needs discipline at a personal and supervisory level to ensure it is done – it does not take long! Without improvements such as these Landsort Bird Observatory will struggle to continue to be recognised as a credible Observatory.

Forms for BMAR were completed for the duration of our employment, and hopefully during December, though forms for this month were not available during the writing of this report. Forms were kept for 30 of the 31 days that SUDD was operated, the only missing form being the 30<sup>th</sup> August, the first day nets were open.

The recording forms provide a means for each net to have recorded against it the number of hours that it was open each day (rounded to the nearest 15 minutes). The form summarises the overall number of hours each net was open and, when combined with the total number of birds caught that day, it shows how many birds were caught per hour of ringing effort and the total number of birds caught per linear metre of net. Monthly summaries show:

- Number of days ringing took place
- Number of 'ringer hours' (hours x ringers on site)
- Number of hours any nets were open
- Total length of net open x number of hours
- Number of new birds caught
- Average length of net open per hour of ringing
- Average number of birds caught per hour
- Birds caught per linear metre of open net
- Average birds caught per day of effort.

30 nets are operated at BMAR, giving an overall length of net of 295m. This compares to 11 nets at SUDD with just 116m overall net length. Although it will take some years for any trends and changes to be evident and to have any value as true indicators it is worth

summarising how the 'birds per hour' figure altered during the season, as shown in **Table D** below.

	<b>BMAR</b>	<b>SUDD</b>
<b>2nd 1/2 July</b>	4.68	
<b>Aug</b>	5.03	
<b>Sept</b>	7.97	5.19
<b>Oct</b>	21.14	23.67
<b>Nov</b>	3.81	0.9

**Table D. Number of birds caught per hour of net use BMAR & SUDD**

Note that in October SUDD produced a higher capture rate than BMAR, per hour of open net, despite having only 39% as much net available to be opened. In that month, on average, SUDD operated 77m/hour, compared to BMAR where 183m/hour was operated. A rather sad and perhaps trivial statistic shows that in October 0.12 birds per linear meter of net were caught at BMAR but 0.3 birds per linear meter were caught at SUDD, three times as many birds per metre!!

### **Summary of some of the other work undertaken during the July to November period**

- Some repairs to boardwalks, though not much possible.
- Net lanes kept clear of vegetation during the season.
- Mårten reduced height of willows at net between football pitch and reedbed. Also removed many Alder from within reed and dug a small pond between the two sets of nets within reeds.
- Observatory maintained in a clean and tidy condition
- Old 'rubbish' cleared out and removed from Observatory during the autumn rubbish collection trip, including rubbish stock-piled from previous years.
- Observatory cleared of old and un-used material.
- More rubbish cleared and stored in basement for disposal in Spring.
- Office tidied
- Schedule of best captures per year and highest day counts for spring and autumn updated. Thanks to Rasmus for sorting out a programme to do much of this automatically.
- Table produced to show how peak periods of capture in 2014 compared to previous averages per 1/2 month and new running average figures produced (for period 2<sup>nd</sup> 1/2 July to end of November)
- Phonology chart produced to show peaks of capture by 1/2 month.
- 145 nest boxes looked for (of which 11 not found). All boxes that were found (134) cleared of old nest material/dead chicks/eggs, and, where necessary repaired. 45 boxes – mainly in the far north with some at SUDD still need to be searched for and cleaned. Schedule of boxes cleared given to Gunilla.
- All computer files uploaded onto Observatory computer and copied to relevant Board Members.

- Last, but by no means least, a toilet is on site!!! Enjoyed by the ladies only, it proved to be very 'convenient'!!! (Sorry about that, couldn't resist).

Before going on to the main part of the report Kay and I would like to formally express our thanks and appreciation to all of those who helped us during our time with you in 2014. The Board once again placed their trust in us to do a good job and we hope we have not let you down. Whether Board Members or Members of the group you could not have been more helpful and supportive. You made our stay immensely rewarding and enjoyable and, sitting here in the Isle of Man writing this, we miss you and Landsort Bird Observatory greatly. Our hope is that you find a way to continue to develop the infrastructure and reputation of your Observatory and that it goes from strength to strength – it is worth the effort, you have something special!!!!

Our gratitude extends also to the residents (permanent and seasonal) of Landsort, all of who made us welcome, looked after us and did their best to persuade us not to leave!! The island community is one that seems to support your aims and can be one of your greatest assets in your future development.

The following section of the report details the ringing that took place during the year, using the taxonomic order shown on Svalan.

## Appendix A

### Systematic summary of birds ringed on Landsort in 2014

For each species the Swedish, English and scientific names are given. For the purpose of this section 'Spring' is taken as the period 1<sup>st</sup> April to 30<sup>th</sup> June, while 'Autumn' relates to the period 1<sup>st</sup> July to 31<sup>st</sup> December.

An '\*' beside the species name indicates that all the years records for that species are referred to in the text.

**Sparvhök** Sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*)  
18 birds caught, the best year for the species, with four on 11<sup>th</sup> September being the best day catch ever. Just the one bird caught in spring, a male on 13<sup>th</sup> May. The next was a female on 27<sup>th</sup> August; one of four females caught in the year. Thereafter eight of the remaining 16 birds caught were trapped in a three day period from 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> September, the final bird of the year being caught on 15<sup>th</sup> October.

**\*Dvärgbeckasin** Jack Snipe (*Lymnocyptes minimus*)  
The 17<sup>th</sup> Jack Snipe caught at the Observatory was trapped on 2<sup>nd</sup> October. Having flushed from alongside the track to the Obs, it bounced out of the first net before very obligingly flying into the middle net.

**\*Enkelbeckasin** Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*)  
The first of two Common Snipe was caught on 1<sup>st</sup> October, after a couple of flushed birds 'bounced' the nets in the preceding few days. A second bird, on the 21<sup>st</sup> October was the 20<sup>th</sup> for the Observatory.

**\*Göktyta** Wryneck (*Jynx torquilla*)  
Singles caught on four dates in May: 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>, with just one bird in autumn on 27<sup>th</sup> July. This ratio is typical of previous data for the Obs, with 74% of birds caught prior to the start of July, (94 out of 156 in May) and just 12 in July.

**Större hackspett** Great Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos major*)  
By comparison with 2013, where a record 47 birds were caught, 2014 felt like a disappointment, although the total of 19 was the second best year on record, made up mainly from captures during an excellent spring when 15 birds were caught in the period 10<sup>th</sup>-29<sup>th</sup> April. Just four birds in autumn, two in August (26<sup>th</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup>) with two more in September (13<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup>)

**\*Mindre hackspett** Lesser Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos minor*)  
Four birds in the year made 2014 the best since 2007. All birds were caught in autumn and, after one in July (18<sup>th</sup>), the remaining three were all October birds; 10<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup>. These were the 50<sup>th</sup> - 53<sup>rd</sup> birds caught at the Obs.

**\*Sånglärka** Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*)  
An excellent year for the species, with two birds caught, making this the best year ever. Both were spring birds, on the 11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> April. The only three Skylark previously trapped were 5<sup>th</sup> May, 1988, 12<sup>th</sup> October 1993 and 15<sup>th</sup> October 2008.



**Ladusvala** Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)

Fifty-nine birds for the year, easily beat the previous best count of 18 (2007) and represents 28% of the Swallow ever caught at the Observatory. After an excellent spring with nine birds in May and June, 39 in July demonstrated the benefits of operating the Observatory earlier than in previous years, with a further ten birds caught in the first two days of August. The final bird at SUDD on 4<sup>th</sup> October was of particular note.

**\*Hussvala** House Martin (*Delichon urbicum*)

All 16 birds were caught in the second half of May with four on the 15<sup>th</sup> being the first of the year followed by; seven (20<sup>th</sup>), two (21<sup>st</sup>) a single on the 24<sup>th</sup> before the final two birds of the year on the 25<sup>th</sup>.

**Trädpiplärka** Tree Pipit (*Anthus trivialis*)

The best year for the species, with 33 birds caught, beating the previous best years of 2008 and 1990 when 21 were caught. The first of 10 spring birds was on 25<sup>th</sup> April, followed by a further single on the last day of that month, before eight were trapped in the period 10<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> May, including five on 11<sup>th</sup>. The first of 23 autumn birds was on 17<sup>th</sup> August. A further 15 birds were caught in August, with six on the 27<sup>th</sup> being the best day catch of the season. A further six birds were caught in September; 10<sup>th</sup> (2), a single on 11<sup>th</sup> and three on 21<sup>st</sup>.

**\*Ängspiplärka** Meadow Pipit (*Anthus pratensis*)

Just seven birds caught in the year, all in autumn. After singles on 13<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> September, two were caught on 29<sup>th</sup>. In October singles were trapped on 4<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> before the final bird of the year on 19<sup>th</sup> November, one of only five birds ever caught in November since ringing commenced at the Obs.

**\*Gulärla** Yellow Wagtail (*Motacilla flava*)

A single on 23<sup>rd</sup> August was the only bird of the year and 16<sup>th</sup> ever ringed. This must count as one of the easiest ringing ticks ever, being handed to Monica to ring, just as she was walking down the track to work!!

**Sädesärla** White Wagtail (*Motacilla alba*)

Fifty-eight birds in total, passing the previous best year of 1993 when 55 were trapped. An excellent spring produced 20 birds and after the first on 14<sup>th</sup> April four more birds were caught in April, with nine in May (on seven dates) and a further six in June, including three on the 15<sup>th</sup>. Of the 38 autumn birds 24 were trapped in July, again showing the benefits of an early start to autumn monitoring, with 11 in August and just three in September, the final bird being caught on 18<sup>th</sup>.

**Sidensvans** Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrulus*)

A total of 88 birds for the year beat the previous best total of 78 achieved in 2012. The first four birds of autumn were caught on the 8<sup>th</sup> November after which singles were caught on 9<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> before a further influx of birds later in the month produced a new day record of 42 on the 20<sup>th</sup>, flocks responding well to a mixture of play-back of call and apples courtesy of ICA! A total of 80 for November was added to by a further eight birds in December.

The birds in November included one individual which, when released, continually dropped to the ground, as if injured. The passage of time revealed the true nature of the problem - intoxicated due to fermenting fruit!!! Flew off fine after an hour or so.

**Gärdsmyg** Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*)

Of the 153 birds caught, just eight (5%) were caught in spring, six in April and two in early May. This is lower than the average spring captures of 10% when data from all years are examined. In autumn, following singles on three dates in July (17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> & 30<sup>th</sup>) there were no more caught until the second half of September with 25 that month including 15 on the 30<sup>th</sup>; the highest day catch of the year. October produced 99 birds, with 14 caught on the 14<sup>th</sup> and with just 18 birds in November, the last bird of the year being a single on 29<sup>th</sup> November.

**Järnsparv** Dunnock (*Prunella modularis*)

A total of 84 for the year: 42 in spring and 42 in autumn. After the first bird on 1<sup>st</sup> April, a further 38 were caught in that month, with just three in the first ½ of May with none then until a single bird on the 30<sup>th</sup> July. A further gap then until the next bird on 13<sup>th</sup> September, after which captures were regular until 18<sup>th</sup> October with a high count of eleven on the 13<sup>th</sup> October. A single on the 9<sup>th</sup> November was the only bird for that month and the last bird caught of the year.

**Rödhake** Robin (*Erithacus rubecula*)

1837 for the year exceeded the previous year-best of 1575 in 2008 with 295 on 12<sup>th</sup> October setting a new day record, the previous having been 285 on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2005. A good spring produced 408 birds, the majority in April (347), 60 in May and just one bird in June (22<sup>nd</sup>). Through July and August the species was caught regularly, but in low numbers (16 and 22 respectively) and it was not until 11<sup>th</sup> September that day captures reached double figures (17). Thereafter numbers in double figures were caught on a further 11 dates in September (high of 40 on 20<sup>th</sup>) and twenty dates in October, notable counts being 107 on the 1<sup>st</sup>, 295 on the 12<sup>th</sup> and 99 on 13<sup>th</sup>. The last birds of the year were two on 30<sup>th</sup> November.

**Näktergal** Thrush Nightingale (*Luscinia luscinia*)

A total of 43 made this the best year ever, beating the previous total of 40 (2007). First bird of the year was 8<sup>th</sup> May a month that produced 18 birds, including three on the 15<sup>th</sup>. After a further four birds in June, nine were caught on eight dates in July with 12 caught in August, the last being the 28<sup>th</sup>, with three caught on the 11<sup>th</sup>.

**Blåhake** Bluethroat (*Luscinia svecica*)

Nineteen bird for the year, 15 of which were in May. After a single on the 8<sup>th</sup> May, there were 13 caught in the five day period of 13<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup>, with the last bird of May (and spring) caught on the 20<sup>th</sup>. Just four birds in autumn, all males: three in August (27<sup>th</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup> & 30<sup>th</sup>) with the last of the year on 2<sup>nd</sup> September. With 78% of birds caught in spring, this compares to 84% when data for all years are used.

**\*Svart rödstjärt** Black Redstart (*Phoenicurus ochruros*)

A single on 12<sup>th</sup> November was the twenty-fifth bird since ringing began. This male showed features consistent with the race *phoenicoides*.

**Rödstart** Redstart (*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*)  
A total of 178 for the year, making this the second best year after 1990, when 228 were trapped. The first birds of the year were four, all males, on the 29<sup>th</sup> April, followed by a further two birds the next day. Most birds were caught in May (106) with 13 on the 13<sup>th</sup> being the best day. After just six in June and a single on the 1<sup>st</sup> July, birds were caught regularly during the latter half of July and start of August, until peak movement took place in the last week of August and first week of September. After this numbers dropped with the last two birds being caught on 21<sup>st</sup> September.

**Buskskvätta** Whinchat (*Saxicola rubetra*)  
Just 13 birds for the year, with twelve of these being spring birds, starting with one on 8<sup>th</sup> May with the last on 1<sup>st</sup> June. The only autumn bird was a male on 9<sup>th</sup> September, the latest the species has ever been caught at the Observatory.

**Stenskvätta** Wheatear (*Oenanthe oenanthe*)  
The first of 21 birds was trapped on 25<sup>th</sup> April, followed by further singles on the 26<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup>, before six birds were caught on four dates in May and a further four on three dates in May, giving 13 birds for spring. After three birds on 1<sup>st</sup> July a further three were caught that month before the last birds of the year: singles on 7<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> August.

**Koltrast** Blackbird (*Turdus merula*)  
Overall captures were 141, the thirds best year of the species, starting with a single on 2<sup>nd</sup> April, after which birds were caught in low numbers throughout spring to give a total of 31 for the period. Of the 107 autumn birds 21 (20%) were caught in the four day period 17<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> July, though birds were caught throughout all the remaining months, with the last being two on the 31<sup>st</sup> December.

**Björktrast** Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*)  
Eleven birds for the year, with the first (and only spring bird) on 12<sup>th</sup> April. Starting ringing in July produced six birds between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup>. There has only been one previous July bird; 28<sup>th</sup> July 2001. Thereafter birds were caught on just two further dates, two on the 1<sup>st</sup> August and the final two of the year on 18<sup>th</sup> November.

**Taltrast** Song Thrush (*Turdus philomelos*)  
Slightly more birds in spring (68) than in autumn (59) with the first of the year on 3<sup>rd</sup> April. The high count for spring was obtained on 10<sup>th</sup> April when eleven were trapped, though peak movement appeared to be during the second half of April into the first week of May. There was just one bird in the second half of May and only four in June before the first autumn bird was caught on 21<sup>st</sup> July. Peak movement was evident in the first half of October, with just one more bird caught after the 17<sup>th</sup> of that month, on 25<sup>th</sup> November.

**\*Rödvingetrast** Redwing (*Turdus iliacus*)  
Only eight birds for the year, making 2014 the worst year after 1999 (7 birds). After an excellent three on the 10<sup>th</sup> April a further spring bird was trapped on 13<sup>th</sup> of the month. In autumn singles were trapped on three dates in October (8<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup>) before the last bird of the year on 1<sup>st</sup> November.

**\*Flodsångare** River Warbler (*Locustella fluviatilis*)  
The third River Warbler for the Observatory was trapped on 30<sup>th</sup> May, the previous two birds being on 1<sup>st</sup> June (1989) and 2<sup>nd</sup> June (1998).

**\*Sävsångare** Sedge Warbler (*Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*)  
Singles were caught on five dates in spring; the 9<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> May and the 5<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> June. The first autumn birds were four on 27<sup>th</sup> August with a further bird on the last day of the month before singles on three further dates in September (10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup>).

**\*Busksångare** Blyth's Reed Warbler (*Acrocephalus dumetorum*)  
An excellent year for the species with three birds caught, the best year since ringing began on site. After single bird on 21<sup>st</sup> May (the earliest date ever) a further bird was trapped on 20<sup>th</sup> June before the final bird on 28<sup>th</sup> July, a bird of the year. These birds represent the eleventh to thirteenth birds caught on Landsort.

**Kärrsångare** Marsh Warbler (*Acrocephalus palustris*)  
Of the 17 birds caught in the year all but two were trapped in spring with singles on six dates in May, the first of which was on the 20<sup>th</sup>. Nine birds were caught in June, including three on the 1<sup>st</sup> and two on each of 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup>. The only two autumn birds were singles on 5<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> August. A review of data indicates that the majority of birds (86.7%) have been caught in May/June with a very similar figure for 2014 (88%).

**Rörsångare** Reed Warbler (*Acrocephalus scirpaceus*)  
Thirty birds for the year, with 23 of these in spring, starting with a single on 8<sup>th</sup> May after which there were a further nine birds that month, on seven dates, before 13 birds in June on seven dates, including four on the 11<sup>th</sup>. In autumn singles were trapped on five dates in July between the 18<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup>, before the final two birds of the year on 6<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> August.

**Härmsångare** Icterine Warbler (*Hippolais icterina*)  
An excellent year for the species with a record 61 ringed, beating the previous best year of 2009 when 27 were caught. Seven birds were trapped in May, on four dates, starting with two on 22<sup>nd</sup> and three on 24<sup>th</sup>, before singles on the 25<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup>. June saw another nine birds on five days. Ringing in July paid off with a total of 35 birds for the month, with birds on every day between 17<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup>, with 7 on the first date and eight on the last. A further ten birds were caught on eight dates in August, the final bird being a single on the 30<sup>th</sup>.

**Höksångare** Barred Warbler (*Sylvia nisoria*)  
Ten birds for the year, but only two in spring, with none until a single on 1<sup>st</sup> June, followed by a further single on the 20<sup>th</sup>. Autumn was better with two birds on 29<sup>th</sup> July before singles on 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> August, and an excellent three on the 25<sup>th</sup>, before the final bird of the year on the 16<sup>th</sup> September.

**Ärtsångare** Lesser Whitethroat (*Sylvia curruca*)  
A record year for the species, with 408 ringed, 131 of which were in spring, starting with the first of five April birds on 25<sup>th</sup>. Birds were regularly caught throughout May (116), with 17 on each of the dates 13<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup>, peak movement seeming to be around the centre of the month. June produced ten birds on five dates. July 1<sup>st</sup> produced two birds before the main July period from 17<sup>th</sup> gave a total for the month of 61. Good

numbers were caught throughout August (130) and into September (74) with numbers reducing as that month progressed with only one bird caught after the end of the third week (26<sup>th</sup>). The final bird of the year was caught on 12<sup>th</sup> October.

**Törnsångare** Common Whitethroat (*Sylvia communis*)

The first four birds of the year were caught on 8<sup>th</sup> May with a peak count for the month of eleven, with a further eleven birds on seven dates in June, giving 59 for spring, compared to 98 for autumn. Of the 39 birds in July the 17<sup>th</sup> July produced 12 birds, the highest day count for the month, with a further 44 birds in August before numbers started to tail off during the first half of September with the last bird of the year being a single on the 21<sup>st</sup> of that month.

**Trädgårdssångare** Garden Warbler (*Sylvia borin*)

Of the 129 birds caught, 36 were trapped in spring, starting with two on 8<sup>th</sup> May and the final spring bird being on 11<sup>th</sup> June. Spring passage appeared to be light with a maximum day catch of just four on four dates in May (13<sup>th</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup>, 22<sup>nd</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup>). Autumn produced 93 birds, with just five in the second half of July, before movement picked up but remained light until late August when the six-day period from 25<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> yielded 47 birds. Thereafter numbers dropped quickly, with only 14 birds in the first half of September before the final bird of the year on the 20<sup>th</sup>.

**Svarthätta** Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*)

Eighty-six birds in spring started with singles on the 23<sup>rd</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> April. In May peak movement seemed to be mid-month with peak counts of 12 on the 8<sup>th</sup> and 16 on the 13<sup>th</sup>, 76 of the spring birds being caught that month. June produced 13 birds including ten on the 8<sup>th</sup>, before the last spring bird on the 22<sup>nd</sup>. After just six birds in July and seven in the first three weeks of August, passage began in earnest with a further 103 birds in the last ten days of August and 194 in September. Numbers declined sharply once October arrived with only 24 birds for the month, 22 of them in the first two weeks. The final birds of the year were a single on 14<sup>th</sup> November and two on the 26<sup>th</sup> of that month.

**\*Lund sångare** Greenish Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochiloides*)

A good year for the species with four ringed, the best year since 1988 when five were trapped. Singles on 8<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> June were followed by singles on consecutive dates in July (21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup>). Both these birds were judged to have recently fledged from nearby and are the only individuals to have been ringed in July since ringing commenced. These represent the 22<sup>nd</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> individuals caught on Landsort.

**\*Taigasångare** Yellow-browed Warbler (*Phylloscopus inornatus*)

Six for the year passes the 2007 total of four. Following two singles on 20<sup>th</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> September a further four birds were caught in October (3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup>). All of the 31 birds ringed at the Observatory have been trapped between 11<sup>th</sup> September and 18<sup>th</sup> October.

**\*Brunsångare** Dusky Warbler (*Phylloscopus fuscatus*)

Only the third caught at Landsort was ringed on 9<sup>th</sup> October. Previous birds have been caught on 10<sup>th</sup> October 1999 and 1<sup>st</sup> November 2003.

**Grönsångare** Wood Warbler (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*)  
Just 15 birds caught, four of which were in spring, starting with a single on 5<sup>th</sup> May, two on 8<sup>th</sup> May and the final spring bird on 11<sup>th</sup> May. Of eleven autumn birds the first was on 24<sup>th</sup> July, before nine birds on eight dates in August, including two on the 6<sup>th</sup>, before the final bird of the year on 7<sup>th</sup> September.

**Gransångare** Chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus collybita*)  
The first bird of the year was on 10<sup>th</sup> April, with 12 of the 21 birds caught that month being trapped in the last seven days. Of the 18 birds caught in May all were trapped in the first two weeks, including six on the 13<sup>th</sup>. The final spring bird and only bird for June was on the 15<sup>th</sup>. Autumn passage did not start until 11<sup>th</sup> September with a single being the first of 52 for the month, the majority during the final two weeks of the month, including eleven on the 30<sup>th</sup>. All but five of the 33 birds caught in October were caught in the first two weeks, with a month peak of six on the 11<sup>th</sup>. The final bird was on 18<sup>th</sup> November, the only bird for that month.

**\*Sydlig gransångare** Chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus c. collybita*)  
Seven birds for the year, the first being on 21<sup>st</sup> May followed by a further three birds for the month on; 24<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup>. Singles were caught on 1<sup>st</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> June. Just one autumn bird: 28<sup>th</sup> August.

**\*Östlig gransångare** Chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus c. abietinus*)  
A single autumn bird: on 14<sup>th</sup> October.

**\*Sibirisk gransångare** Chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus c. tristis*)  
A single autumn bird: on 5<sup>th</sup> October.

**Lövsångare** Willow Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*)  
Two birds on 26<sup>th</sup> April were the first for the year, with numbers increasing through May, when 304 were trapped, peak captures during the middle of the month (8<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup>) when 253 were trapped. Numbers dropped sharply in June and after 14 on the 1<sup>st</sup>, only six more spring birds were caught, the last on the 15<sup>th</sup> June. July produced 44 birds with numbers increasing through August to give 303 for the month, with peak movement in the middle two weeks. Eighty-five birds in September before just two in October (6<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup>), with the final bird of the year being on the particularly late date of 19<sup>th</sup> November, the only time a Willow Warbler has been caught in that month.

**Kungsfågel** Goldcrest (*Regulus regulus*)  
Spring passage was light, with just 20 birds in April, starting with a single on the 2<sup>nd</sup> with the last being a single on the 15<sup>th</sup>. The first autumn bird was on 16<sup>th</sup> August, with five birds caught between then and the 24<sup>th</sup>, after which 112 more birds were caught in the final week of the month. September produced 1154 birds, day counts passing 20 on 10<sup>th</sup> September (38) and staying above that through to the month end, with captures exceeding 100 on 21<sup>st</sup> (102) and 24<sup>th</sup> (130). October continued the good autumn with day counts (other than days interrupted by weather) remaining above 20 until the 15<sup>th</sup> October, with counts of 100 or more on: 1<sup>st</sup> (346), 4<sup>th</sup> (148), 5<sup>th</sup> (424) and 12<sup>th</sup> (580). Counts dropped through the second half of October with just 14 in November, the last of which was on the 26<sup>th</sup>.

**Grå flugsnappare** Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa striata*)

Of the 84 birds caught in the year just 19 were in spring, all in May. Starting with a single bird on the 11<sup>th</sup>, passage was light with a maximum count of four birds on the last day of the month. The first returning bird was trapped on 23<sup>rd</sup> July with only one more bird that month (30<sup>th</sup>). Fifty of the 65 birds caught in autumn were in August, with 42 of these caught in the final seven days of the month, with a day maximum of 12 (28<sup>th</sup>). Thereafter numbers dropped quickly with the years last bird caught on the 21<sup>st</sup> September.

**Mindre flugsnappare** Red-breasted Flycatcher (*Ficedula parva*)

Eighteen birds for the year was the third best year behind 2010 (23) and 2013 (22). Six birds in spring, starting with one on 14<sup>th</sup> May and an excellent four on the 22<sup>nd</sup> before the last bird on 15<sup>th</sup> June. Two recently fledged birds were caught on 23<sup>rd</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> July, the only July birds ever trapped at the Observatory. The remaining ten autumn birds were trapped within the usual time for the species, starting with a bird on each of the days from 8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> September, with the last bird caught on 13<sup>th</sup> October.

**\*Halsbandsflugsnappare** Collared Flycatcher (*Ficedula albicollis*)

A single was trapped on 17<sup>th</sup> May, the 34<sup>th</sup> bird trapped at the Observatory with all but one of these being in spring, the only 'autumn' bird being on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2007.

**Svartvit flugsnappare** Pied Flycatcher (*Ficedula hypoleuca*)

Twenty-nine spring birds started with a single on 7<sup>th</sup> May, the majority of birds passing through in the second week of May when 23 were trapped, twelve of them on the 8<sup>th</sup>. The last spring bird was on 22<sup>nd</sup> June. The first autumn bird was on 20<sup>th</sup> July, with low numbers thereafter until the last week of August produced 27 birds, ten of which were on the 27<sup>th</sup>. Number dropped quickly thereafter with only two birds in September (4<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup>).

**\*Skägmmes** Bearded Tit (*Panurus biarmicus*)

Four birds, two males and two females were trapped on 30<sup>th</sup> October. These were the first since 2010 when 15 were caught.

**Stjärtmes** Long-tailed Tit (*Aegothalos caudatus*)

Of the 1582 birds ever ringed on Landsort only 15 were spring birds and this was the pattern in 2014, with just two birds caught on 15<sup>th</sup> May. After one bird in September (11<sup>th</sup>), the majority of birds were trapped in October (201 of the 234 for the year), peaking during the middle two weeks with 60 on the 10<sup>th</sup> and 41 on the 14<sup>th</sup>. Birds were caught on just three dates in November: 8<sup>th</sup> (10), 9<sup>th</sup> (13) and 11<sup>th</sup> (7).

**Entita** Marsh Tit (*Poecile palustris*)

Only 12 birds for the year, the only spring bird being on 22<sup>nd</sup> June. After six birds on five dates in July, just one bird was caught in August (28<sup>th</sup>), with a further four singles in September, the last bird for the year being on 26<sup>th</sup>.

**\*Svartmes** Coal Tit (*Parus ater*)

After two birds on 29<sup>th</sup> September, the remaining 13 birds for the year were all caught on just five dates in October, starting with four on the 11<sup>th</sup>, two on 14<sup>th</sup>, five on 17<sup>th</sup> before singles on the 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup>. All but one (1<sup>st</sup> Jan 1998) of the 1055 birds trapped on Landsort have been autumn birds, the majority in October.





Sixteen birds for the year, with all but one in spring. After a single on 15<sup>th</sup> April, seven were caught in each of the months of May and June, including four on 6<sup>th</sup> June. The only autumn record was of a male on 29<sup>th</sup> November.

**\*Gråsparv**                      House Sparrow                      (*Passer domesticus*)  
Three birds for the year, all female with singles caught on: 3<sup>rd</sup> August, and the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> September.

**Pilfink**                      Tree Sparrow                      (*Passer montanus*)  
A record year for the species with 117 caught, exceeding the previous best year of 2013 when 61 were trapped, continuing the trend of good catches over recent years. After just three spring birds on; 4<sup>th</sup> April and 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> May there was a gap until the first autumn bird of the 23<sup>rd</sup> July, one of 23 caught that month, including ten on the 29<sup>th</sup>, the only double figure day of the year. Most of the 30 August birds were trapped after the 22<sup>nd</sup> of the month, with all of the 37 September birds caught in the first half of the month, suggesting a peak period of passage at that time. The 17<sup>th</sup> October accounted for eight of the 19 birds caught that month, with just five in November the last being on the 15<sup>th</sup>.

**Bofink**                      Chaffinch                      (*Fringilla coelebs*)  
An excellent year for the species with a best year count of 366, beating the previous year of 2002, when 275 were trapped. Spring produced 218 birds and after 14 birds between the start of the month and the 9<sup>th</sup> a spring day record of 91 was achieved on the 10<sup>th</sup> with good counts for the remainder of the month giving 187 birds, after which numbers dropped through May (23) and June (8). Eight birds were also caught in July, marking the start of a quieter autumn period with only nine birds in August before numbers increased in September (30) and into October with 81 for the month. The only day in double figures (24 on the 13<sup>th</sup>) produced the highest autumn day count since ringing began. Twenty birds were scattered through November with the last of the year being on the 29<sup>th</sup>.

**Bergfink**                      Brambling                      (*Fringilla montifringilla*)  
Thirty-six birds for the year, with all 14 spring birds caught in April, including a high count of 7 on the 12<sup>th</sup>. In autumn, after singles on 31<sup>st</sup> August and 28<sup>th</sup> September, half of the yearly total was caught in October with 11 of these on 13<sup>th</sup>. Two singles on 1<sup>st</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> November were the last for the year.

**Grönfink**                      Greenfinch                      (*Carduelis chloris*)  
Spring produced 64 birds and after the first on the 5<sup>th</sup> April there were a further ten birds that month before 51 in May, including the only double figure count for spring of 14 on the 15<sup>th</sup>. Two birds in June, on 1<sup>st</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> before July produced 81 birds with counts into double figures on; 25<sup>th</sup> (19) and 26<sup>th</sup> (15). August produced a further 95 birds, fairly evenly spread through the month with only the 10<sup>th</sup> giving a double figure count (10). Numbers dropped to just 15 in September before a further increase into October with 50 (no days into double figures) and 38 in November (10 on 18<sup>th</sup>). A further eleven birds were trapped in December, the last of the year being two on the 31<sup>st</sup>.

**Steglits**                      Goldfinch                      (*Carduelis carduelis*)

The upward trend for this species continued, with a record 24 caught, the previous best year being just eight in 2010. Of the 67 ever trapped at Landsort only five were caught in between 1978 and 1999, with 41 caught in the last five years. Thirteen of the birds were trapped in May with a further spring bird on 13<sup>th</sup> June. In autumn two birds were trapped in July (18<sup>th</sup>) before a further two in October (17<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup>), with six in November which included the final three birds for the year on the 22<sup>nd</sup>.

**Grönsiska**                              Siskin                              (*Carduelis spinus*)

Eighteen birds in spring started with a single on the 10<sup>th</sup> April, the first of six for the month, with a further eleven birds in May, seven of which were on the 13<sup>th</sup>. After just one bird in June (22<sup>nd</sup>), there were no more caught until the first autumn bird on 17<sup>th</sup> September; the first of eleven for the month. October produced most birds (58), scattered through the month, with the only count into double figures being on the 30<sup>th</sup> (18). The final ten birds of the year were in November; a single on the 12<sup>th</sup> followed by nine on the 22<sup>nd</sup>.

**Hämpling**                              Linnet                              (*Carduelis cannabina*)

Twenty-seven birds for the year, with two on the 14<sup>th</sup> April being the first, with three on the 24<sup>th</sup> and one on the 27<sup>th</sup>, before a further 16 birds spread through May. A single on the 11<sup>th</sup> June was the only bird for that month, with the last four of the year being caught on 1<sup>st</sup> July.

**\*Vinterhämpling**                      Twite                              (*Carduelis flavirostris*)

Seven birds for the year, with all caught in the autumn. Of the 68 birds caught at Landsort since ringing commenced, all but two have been caught in October or November. Six birds were trapped in October, two on each of the dates; 27<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup>, with the last bird of the year being a single on 25<sup>th</sup> November, two weeks later than the previous latest date of the 10<sup>th</sup> (1999).

**Gråsiska**                              Redpoll                              (*Carduelis flammea*)

After the peak year of 2013 it was expected that 2014 might be quieter and this proved to be the case with just 460 *flammea* caught, 244 of which were not assigned to a specific race. After six in April, all on the 18<sup>th</sup>, there were no further birds trapped until the second half of September with one on the 20<sup>th</sup> followed by three on each of the dates 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup>. October produced most birds with 195, counts in double figures being on six dates through the month with the highest being 85 on 31<sup>st</sup>. November had 36 birds, double figure counts on 7<sup>th</sup> (10) and 9<sup>th</sup> (13) before the last seven birds of the year on the 22<sup>nd</sup>.

**Nordlig gråsiska**                      Mealy Redpoll                      (*Carduelis f. flammea*)

Just one bird in spring: 25<sup>th</sup> April, with the first autumn birds being three on 29<sup>th</sup> September. October produced birds throughout the month, but in low numbers (36) with only one count above ten (11 on 30<sup>th</sup>). November too was quiet with 28 birds, a high count of nine (9<sup>th</sup>) and the last birds (7) on the 26<sup>th</sup>.

**Brunsiska**                              Lesser Redpoll                      (*Carduelis f. cabaret*)

There were no spring records and the start of autumn passage occurred on 21<sup>st</sup> September, the first of ten birds for the month. October had 97 birds but double figure counts on just two dates: 13<sup>th</sup> (21) and 18<sup>th</sup> (26). Of 38 birds in November there were no days in double figures with the last of the month (and the year) on 27<sup>th</sup>.

**Rosenfink**                      Scarlett Rosefinch                      (*Carpodacus erythrinus*)

An excellent spring produced most of the birds for the year (24), all in May from the 19<sup>th</sup> to end of the month, with the highest day catch on the 19<sup>th</sup> with eight birds. Only four birds in July all singles, on four dates between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup>, with a further seven birds in August with the last for the year on the 31<sup>st</sup>. 2014 was the second best year for the species with 35 compared to 46 in 2010.

**Domherre**                      Bullfinch                      (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*)

The first of 48 birds for the year was caught on 1<sup>st</sup> April, one of four for the month and the only spring birds, the last being on 16<sup>th</sup>. There were no further birds caught until a single on 11<sup>th</sup> October, the first of 14 for the month, with peak counts of five (30<sup>th</sup>) and six (31<sup>st</sup>). November had 30 birds spread through the month, with most in the first half, peaks being five on two dates (5<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup>) and six on the 8<sup>th</sup>, the last bird of the year being on the 30<sup>th</sup>.

**\*Stenknäck**                      Hawfinch                      (*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*)

A single on 18<sup>th</sup> November, which was blind in one eye, was the seventeenth for the Observatory and the only one caught in November, the previous latest being 20<sup>th</sup> October.

**Gulsparv**                      Yellowhammer                      (*Emberiza citrinella*)

Sixty-eight birds for the year with 31 in spring, starting with a single on the 2<sup>nd</sup> April the first of 22 for the month, with a high count of five on the 4<sup>th</sup>. There were a further nine birds in May, all but one being in the first half of the month. No further birds after the 20<sup>th</sup> May until the first autumn bird on 26<sup>th</sup> July, followed by one more for July (29<sup>th</sup>). The first three weeks of August produced 16 birds with a gap then until two singles in September (4<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup>). Singles on five dates through October before eight in November, included three on the 8<sup>th</sup>. December resulted in the final four birds for the year, including three on the 31<sup>st</sup>.

**\*Ortolansparv**                      Ortolan Bunting                      (*Emberiza hortulana*)

The only bird of the year was caught on 21<sup>st</sup> May and was the first for the Observatory since 2008. Of the 35 birds caught since the Observatory started all but one have been trapped in May, the exception being 7<sup>th</sup> June 2004.

**Sävsparv**                      Reed Bunting                      (*Emberiza schoeniclus*)

A total for the year of 126 was the second best year for the species behind 157 in 2006. Spring accounted for 16 birds, starting with a single on 1<sup>st</sup> April, one of 11 for the month. There were a further four in May, including three on the 8<sup>th</sup> before the last bird of spring on 22<sup>nd</sup> June. Autumn passage did not start until September and after six in the middle of the month a further 48 were caught in the last five days, including 38 on the 29<sup>th</sup>, a new day record. A further 54 birds were caught in October, but more evenly spread through the month, the highest day count being 16 (12<sup>th</sup>). The final two birds of the year were singles on 12<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> November.

## Appendix B

### Schedule of birds caught on Landsort in 2014, shown by descending numbers per species.

Kungsfågel	Goldcrest <i>Regulus regulus</i>	3641
Rödhake	Robin <i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	1837
Lövsångare	Willow Warbler <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	775
Svarthätta	Blackcap <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	421
Ärtsångare	Lesser Whitethroat <i>Sylvia curruca</i>	408
Bofink	Chaffinch <i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	366
Grönfink	Greenfinch <i>Carduelis chloris</i>	353
Talgoxe	Great Tit <i>Parus major</i>	297
Blåmes	Blue Tit <i>Parus caeruleus</i>	266
Gråsiska	Redpoll <i>Carduelis flammea</i>	244
Stjärtmes	Long-tailed Tit <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	234
Trädkrypare	Treecreeper <i>Certhia familiaris</i>	228
Rödstjärt	Redstart <i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	178
Törnsångare	Whitethroat <i>Sylvia communis</i>	157
Gärdsmyg	Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	153
Gråsiska	Redpoll <i>Carduelis flammea cabaret</i>	147
Koltrast	Blackbird <i>Turdus merula</i>	141
Trädgårdsångare	Garden Warbler <i>Sylvia borin</i>	129
Taltrast	Song Thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	127
Sävparv	Reed Bunting <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	126
Gransångare	Chiffchaff <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	126
Pilfink	Tree Sparrow <i>Passer montanus</i>	117
Törnskata	Red-backed Shrike <i>Lanius collurio</i>	98
Grönsiska	Siskin <i>Carduelis spinus</i>	97
Sidenssvans	Waxwing <i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	88
Järnsparv	Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i>	84
Grå flugsnappare	Spotted Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa striata</i>	84
Gråsiska	Redpoll <i>Carduelis flammea flammea</i>	69
Svartvit flugsnappare	Pied Flycatcher <i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	69
Gulspurv	Yellowhammer <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	68
Härmsångare	Icterine Warbler <i>Hippolais icterina</i>	61
Ladusvala	Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	59
Sådesärta	White Wagtail <i>Motacilla alba</i>	58
Domherre	Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	48
Näktergal	Thrush Nightingale <i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	43
Bergfink	Brambling <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	36
Rosenfink	Scarlet Rosefinch <i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	35
Trädpiplärka	Tree Pipit <i>Anthus trivialis</i>	33
Rörsångare	Reed Warbler <i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	30
Hämpling	Linnet <i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	27

Steglits	Goldfinch <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	24
Stenskvätta	Wheatear <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	21
Blåhake	Bluethroat <i>Luscinia svecica</i>	19
Större hackspett	Great Spotted Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos major</i>	19
Sparvhök	Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	18
Mindre flugsnappare	Red-breasted Flycatcher <i>Ficedula parva</i>	18
Kärrsångare	Marsh Warbler <i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	17
Stare	Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	16
Hussvala	House Martin <i>Delichon urbica</i>	16
Svartmes	Coal Tit <i>Parus ater</i>	15
Grönsångare	Wood Warbler <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	15
Buskvätta	Whinchat <i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	13
Sävsångare	Sedge Warbler <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	13
Entita	Marsh Tit <i>Parus palustris</i>	12
Björktrast	Fieldfare <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	11
Höksångare	Barred Warbler <i>Sylvia nisoria</i>	10
Nötväcka	Nuthatch <i>Sitta europaea</i>	9
Rödvingetrast	Redwing <i>Turdus iliacus</i>	8
Gransångare	Chiffchaff <i>Phylloscopus collybita collybita</i>	7
Ängpiplärka	Meadow Pipit <i>Anthus pratensis</i>	7
vinterhämling	Twite <i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>	7
Taigasångare	Yellow-browed Warbler <i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	6
Göktyta	Wryneck <i>Jynx torquilla</i>	5
Gransångare	Chiffchaff <i>Phylloscopus collybita tristis</i>	5
Skägges	Bearded Tit <i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	4
Mellanspett	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	4
Lundsångre	Greenish Warbler <i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	4
Gråsparv	House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>	3
Busksångare	Blyth's Reed Warbler <i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	3
Enkelbeckasin	Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	2
Sånglärka	Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	2
Varfågel	Great Grey Shrike <i>Lanius excubitor</i>	1
Ortolansparv	Ortolan Bunting <i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	1
Halsbandsflugsnappare	Collared Flycatcher <i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	1
Svart rödstjört	Black Redstart <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	1
Skata	Magpie <i>Pica pica</i>	1
Dvärgbeckasin	Jack Snipe <i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	1
Stenknäck	Hawfinch <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	1
Gulärta	Yellow Wagtail <i>Motacilla flava</i>	1
Floksångare	River Warbler <i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>	1
Brunsångare	Dusky Warbler <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	1