

# MONKS' HOUSE BIRD OBSERVATORY, SEAHOUSES, NORTHUMBERLAND

## 1956 REPORT

(March 1957)

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WE were more than pleased to welcome members of the *British-Dutch Ornithological Conference* in June and only wish the summer had been kinder, for them as for other visitors from over seas, from Sweden, Holland, Switzerland, Canada and the U.S.A.; but by all accounts it was no worse, even better, than elsewhere. Biology Courses were attended by staff and students from 7 Training Colleges and 11 Schools, many members of others coming individually to help with the various bird activities during the season: from Westminster, Lancing, Lees, Ampleforth, Loretto and the King's School, Birmingham; together with senior members and under graduates from Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, Dublin, London and Sheffield Universities. It has indeed been a full and memorable year. The Director attended the *Observatories' Winter Meeting* at Oxford and the two most enjoyable occasions of the *At Home at Portland Bill* in October, and the Biennial Dinner of the *Cardiff Naturalists* in November, where he had lectured earlier in the year; also the Inaugural Meeting of the *Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely Naturalists' Trust*. Several broadcasts were given, and lectures and/or films at Romford, Ipswich, Colchester, Stroud, Durham, Reading and Belfast, where a most stimulating evening was spent. Dr. and Mrs. Ennion were delighted to welcome so many old friends to the *Exhibition of Wader and Wildfowl Watercolour Drawings* in London in November, and look forward to seeing some of them again at Monks' House during the coming year.



In July, by kind permission of the owner, Sir Hew Dalrymple, we visited the Bass Rock; one of the adult Gannets ringed then was recovered off Povoia de Varzin on the Portuguese coast on October 14th. We have been happy on two occasions to welcome parties of the *Scottish Ornithologists Club* and, on behalf of the *Northumberland, Durham and Newcastle N.H.S.*, were able to ring about 450 birds on the Farnes, including 150 Cormorants/Shags; 150 Lesser Black-backed Gull nestlings; 100 adult Puffins and a few Razor-bills, the first to be ringed on these islands. Details of some passerines ringed on the Inner Farne during the spectacular September 'rush' are given in a later paragraph and a full account is being prepared for publication in the Society's *Transactions*. Our records for the year are available, as always, for the *County Ornithological Report*. The Observatory's total of birds ringed during the year (see end page) is 4469 and includes 106 species or subspecies, 3342 trapped and 1127 ringed as nestlings. This considerable increase is due in part to the use of mist nets, but far more to the most valuable co-operation of Brian Little, Alan Blackett and Lawrence Holloway who have established a Heligoland trap at Fenwick, a few miles to the north, opposite Holy Island. Taken as one unit this enables us both to cover a far larger and more representative sector of the coastal strip than could be managed by either acting alone: it is already showing excellent results and we hope the arrangement may be permanent. We hope too that the Fenwick contribution of well over 200 swallow nestlings from the surrounding farmsteads will produce some valuable recoveries. We summarise in this Report our *Starling* and *Greenfinch Recoveries*, and our *Wader Trapping* experience over the past five years—1951 to 1956.

**WINTER ACTIVITIES.** As in previous winters, a short but intensive spell of treetop batfowling in starling roosts has brought an interesting batch of 1596 recoveries. From and including August 1955 to March 1956 we ringed about 700 Starlings: of these 13 have been recovered outside the perimeter of the area served by the roost, together with 1 ringed in the late autumn of 1953. Six, all ringed in the mid-period end-Oct. to mid-Feb., were recovered abroad: two each from Holland and Sweden, one each from Denmark and Finland; a seventh rather surprisingly from Donegal—ringed at Monks' House 30th October 1955, recovered in Eire 23rd January, 1956. Evidently it had not yet reached its winter destination. It looks as if our N.E. coastal roosts serve not only the local wintering population but act also as hostels where passage immigrants put up for a while. This winter (1956/7) we hope to make sure and have ringed twice as many starlings—1394 by the end of December and over a hundred since. Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Greenfinches usually form a second winter stand-by but neither in '55/'56 nor, so far, in '56/'57 have we caught many: about 200 each Blackbirds and Greenfinches and 50 Song-thrushes in the two periods, with only half a dozen distant recoveries: three Greenfinches from Co. Durham; a Blackbird from its breeding area in Telemark, Norway; and two January-ringed Song-thrushes sped north, one at the end of December 1955 to Aberdeen, the other at the beginning of November 1956 to Caithness. The surprising feature of this winter is the virtual absence of Redwings and Fieldfares: the latter did not arrive in force until mid-January ('57); due possibly to an exceptionally heavy crop of *Sorbus* berries in Scandinavia, where Fieldfares stayed on later than usual.

**SPRING PASSAGE 1956.** It is difficult, especially on a coastline, to decide between weather and genuine passage movements in February and March. On 23rd March, however, many Meadow- and Rock-pipits appeared, with a Ruff; and that evening, from 'Monks' House Pool', 2 Whooper and 7 Bewick Swans took off together, gained height and flew N, although one of the Whoopers wheeled away when almost out of sight and came back. Three had been present originally (since 25th Feb.; the Bewicks since 17th Mar.) but one, a few days before on a short flight, had involved both itself and the electric supply for the district in a black-out! The first Wheatear appeared on 24th; a pair on 25th and, on 26th, a strong return movement of Blackbirds and (Cont.) Song-thrushes; on 31st, at Newton, a Black Redstart and, at Seahouses, a Black Guillemot which stayed with the Eiders for a month, changing from white winter to full breeding dress.

A big coastal passage of grebes and divers was in progress on 1st April, in Holy Island harbour we saw 4 Red-necked, 3 Slavonian and 1 Black-necked Grebe; Black-and-Red-throated Divers; a Velvet Scoter and 2 Long-tailed Ducks. On 2nd another Black Redstart and good views of a pair of Avocets, ranging around trying to find somewhere to feed free from Easter Monday crowds; they had been seen locally several times during the previous week. 3rd, more Wheatears (*oenanthe*), a Cont. Robin and, on 4th, 4 Sandwich and an early Common Tern; another Ruff and two more Bewick Swans (at Newton). At least 3 Little Gulls appeared in the area on 11th, with a pair of Gadwall and a Hoodie Crow; and on 12th we had the first Common Sandpiper and Chiffchaffs. Now a lull until 26th with a big passage of Purple Sandpipers (over 100 on Greenhill Rocks/Seahouses Harbour) and a Redstart; on 27th another Redstart; on 28th a Yellow Wagtail and on 30th the first Cuckoo. The same day saw the departure of considerable numbers of Fieldfares and that night (30th/1st) the arrival of the first real wave of spring passerine migrants.

On 1st May Willow-warblers were everywhere, together with Northern Wheatears and Redstarts which, with Whimbrels, and yet another Black Redstart, were reinforced on 7th by a second wave, including also a few *acredula* Willow-warblers and the first White-throats. 9th May brought still more *acredula*, Northern Wheatears, Yellow Wagtails and Sedge-warblers and, at Bamburgh, we had superb views of a fine female Hen Harrier; the 13th White Wagtails and the 14th the last of the Northern Wheatears and *acredula* (one of each). On 20th, 2 Black-tailed Godwits on 'Monks' House Pool' and, on the Inner Farne not only a fourth Black Redstart but, high overhead and travelling steadily NW, a Honey Buzzard; on 22nd, the first Garden-warbler. The 23rd brought a wave of Sedge-warblers and a Hoopoe, mobbed as it flew inland from the sea by half-a-dozen pipits; on 28th, a Little Gull.

NESTLINGS 1956. What with a wet summer and widespread predation on ground and low nesting birds by boys, cats and foxes, we were surprised to find we had ringed well over a thousand nestlings, including four 'new species': Coal-tit, Garden-warbler, Tree-pitpit and Bullfinch. By far the highest total (231) was for Swallows—in both senses, for most were ringed by Brian Little and his helpers among the lofty beams and rafters of farm buildings around Fenwick. The next highest were Willow-warblers, Starlings and Blackbirds at 86, 81 and 76 respectively; then, in the fifties, Jackdaws, Terns, Tits and Lapwings; and in the forties, Rooks, Song-thrushes, Dunnocks, Linnets and Meadow-pipits. Expeditions to the Cheviots produced most of the Dippers (18), Whinchats (16), Ring-ouzes (13) and the Grey Wagtails (4) but no Wheatears, no Merlins, no Ravens; and this year no Long-eared Owls bred in their customary places. One of our young '55 Ravens was recovered at Douglas, Lanarkshire, on 3rd April 1956, the third recovery from 17 young ringed at this site. The nest now seems to have been discovered by collectors and robbed.

AUTUMN PASSAGE 1956. Manx Shearwaters were passing offshore in high winds on 10th and 11th June; it is difficult to account for these summer intruders into the North Sea; but Hoodies (2) on 15th and at least 8 Black-throated Divers off Ross Links on 18th marked the beginning of autumn movement; confirmed by Crossbills on 3rd July and a big Swift movement on 9th/10th/11th, over 100 passing N along the coastal strip by the Observatory between 7 a.m. and 7.30, at their peak. 21st July brought more Manx Shearwaters and the first wader movements began on 24th, with Green and Common Sandpipers (and a Yellow Wagtail); a Black-tailed Godwit followed on 26th, with marked increases of Redshank, Sanderling, Dunlin and Knot; and the first Arctic Skuas (2) arrived. The 28th saw more Common Sandpipers and Yellow Wagtails and a Whimbrel; the 29th 3 more Manx Shearwaters and the 31st 2 more Skuas and a Scaup. Passage Skuas were not nearly so numerous as they were in 1955.

By 4th August more than 40 Purple Sandpipers and at least 100 Turnstones had collected on the Farnes; more Whimbrels and Common Sandpipers and a heard of 150 Curlew at Long Nanny Mouth and, on 6th, over 500 Dunlin on the S end of Fenham Slakes. Large numbers of Crossbills were present in the Fenwick and Kyloe Woods. The first real passage (as distinct from what were probably purely local movements) of Wheatears and Meadow-pipits occurred on 12th; on 13th Sanderlings and Bar-tailed Godwits were going down the coast; we caught the first two of seven Godwits ringed this year on 14th, at Annstead. A Little Gull turned up on 15th. The 20th again brought movement: Wheatears (all *oenanthe* so far), Yellow and *alba* Wagtails, Meadow- and Tree-pipits; a Reed-warbler, a scarce immigrant here; and more waders: a Spotted Redshank, 2 Wood and a Green Sandpiper and 18 Ruffs, two of which, eventually, we caught. More of them arrived on 29th (11) and, in small parties at suitable points along the coast, at least 15 Little Stints and 30 Curlew-sandpipers were present: of these, in the course of the next ten days we caught seven and eleven respectively. On 31st August, on Holy Island alone, at least 40 Pied Flycatchers and as many Redstarts were reported and, from the weather maps, something quite out of the ordinary was afoot. By 3rd September it was upon us, but a day of squalls, cold driving rain and mist. Overnight (2nd/3rd) and throughout the morning drift migrants came pouring in: Pied Flycatchers, Redstarts, Whinchats, Wheatears, Garden and Willow-warblers, in about that order of abundance; and, in smaller numbers, Wrynecks and Red-backed Shrikes, Barred Warblers and Bluethroats, Tree-pipits and both Whitethroats, Sedge-warblers and Blackcaps, Ortolans and Spotted Flycatchers. Crossbills and Lapland Buntings involved also were probably incidental to the main passage. Five observation stations, including the Inner Farne, were manned and, at three of them, mist nets or other traps were set up to sample the immigration. By mid-afternoon on the 3rd, with some slight improvement in the weather, about half of this great influx of birds had moved on and, by the 4th, we appeared to be getting mainly birds on redirected passage. Minor waves recurred, especially on the 7th and again on the 10th, but to all intents and purposes, autumn passage was over for the season. The numbers ringed of the birds principally involved are set out in the accompanying table:

Species	Aug.— Sept. 2	Sept. 3	Sept. 4	Sept. 5/6	Sept. 7	Sept. 8/9	Sept. 10	To end Sept.	Total
WRYNECK .. ..	..	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
WHEATEAR .. ..	6	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	9
NORTHERN WHEATEAR ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	6
WHINCHAT .. ..	3	2	—	3	2	2	—	1	13
REDSTART .. ..	4	20	6	—	5	3	2	3	43
BLUETHROAT .. ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	3
GARDEN WARBLER ..	8	12	2	—	7	—	—	1	30
BARRED WARBLER ..	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
BLACKCAP .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
WHITETHROAT .. ..	30	1	—	—	1	1	5	2	40
LESSER WHITETHROAT ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
WILLOW-WARBLER ..	6	6	—	—	1	—	1	—	14
SPOTTED FLYCATCHER ..	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
PIED FLYCATCHER ..	2	27	3	1	5	3	2	3	46
RED-BACKED SHRIKE ..	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
CROSSBILL .. ..	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total .. ..	64	78	15	5	23	9	15	16	225

It is clear that more of these migrants were taken on 3rd September than during the whole of the preceding month; and nearly as many as in whole of the following month (83).

At least 3 Red-breasted Flycatchers and a single Brown Flycatcher (B.B. vol. L, pg. 125) were found in the area during the following week and, on 26th, a Black Tern arrived at 'Monks' House Pool', where it stayed for three weeks in company with 60 Redshanks which, from a sample caught, were of the continental race. The remainder of the autumn was remarkable chiefly for the comparatively large numbers of Lapland Buntings on the stubbles; for the virtual absence of Redwings and Fieldfares and for the relatively small passage of Blackbirds. A Northern Treecreeper was taken on 21st October in the Fenwick Heligoland trap: our third example.

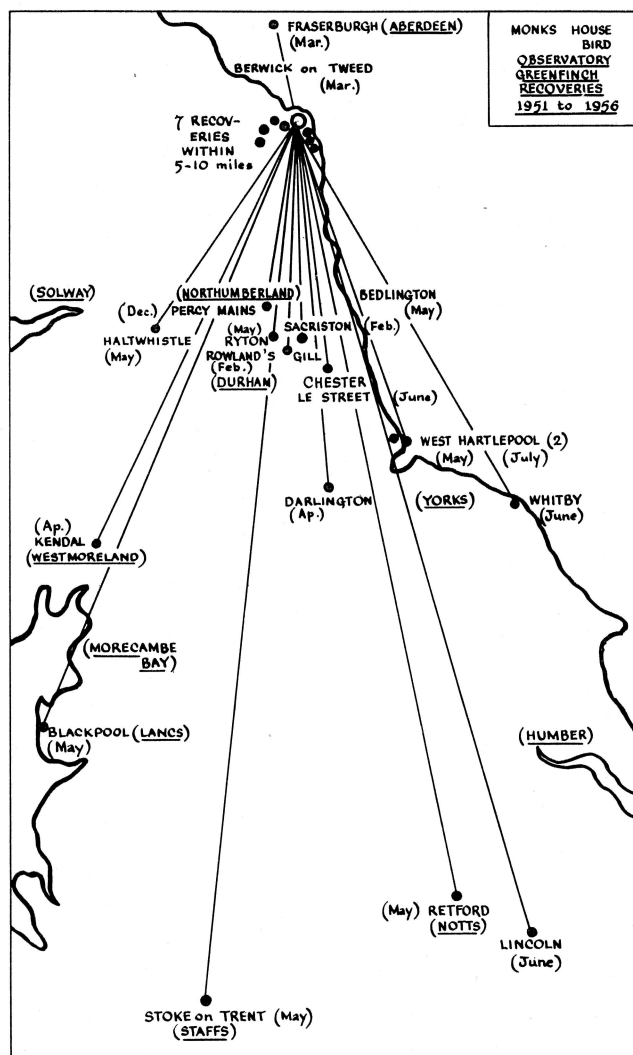
WADER TRAPPING, 1951–1956. In 1955 160 waders of 14 species were ringed; this year 295 of 17 spp., bringing the total for the five years 1951–56 to 858 waders or 22 spp. This is about half the corresponding total ringed by Brigadier-General Wainwright at Abberton Reservoir, Essex, where they are a 'by-product' of duck-catching in large cage-traps, two of whose three funnel-type entrances coincide with the water margin: the waders just walk in. In the past eight years nearly 1,000 Common Sandpipers, over 200 each Snipe and Redshank, 40 Jack-snipe, 50 Green and 20 Wood-sandpipers, 30 Ruffs and 170 'shore waders' of various kinds have been ringed at Abberton by this means: highly successful but feasible only where such favouring conditions obtain. These are mainly 'marsh waders': at Monks' House mainly 'shore waders' are taken by methods applicable almost anywhere, by salt water or fresh. Hence we feel that some analysis of methods and results might be helpful to others interested in catching waders. Lapwings at Monks' House (and at Abberton) are ringed principally as nestlings, as also Oystercatchers, Curlews, and a few of the Redshanks, Ringed Plovers and Common Sandpipers. Deducting these and a few birds taken by less orthodox means—3 Snipe and a Woodcock in the Heligoland; 2 Turnstones in a Potter trap, etc.—about 580 remain to be accounted for.

Trap:	CN	DN	MN		CN	DN	SW		CN	DN	MN	SW
OYSTERCATCHER ..	1	—	—	WHIMBREL ..	4	—	—	LITTLE STINT ..	10	3	—	—
LAPWING ..	2	—	—	BAR-TAILED GODWIT ..	12	—	—	TEMMINCK'S ST.	1	—	—	—
RINGED PLOVER ..	42	—	—	WOOD-SANDPIPER ..	—	4	—	DUNLIN ..	267	11	14	2
TURNSTONE ..	77	—	—	COMMON SANDPIPER ..	5	1	2	CURLEW S'PIPER	20	1	—	—
SNIBE ..	12	14	3	REDSHANK ..	27	8	1	SANDERLING ..	20	—	—	—
CURLEW ..	2	—	—	PURPLE SANDPIPER ..	4	—	—	RUFF ..	4	4	—	—

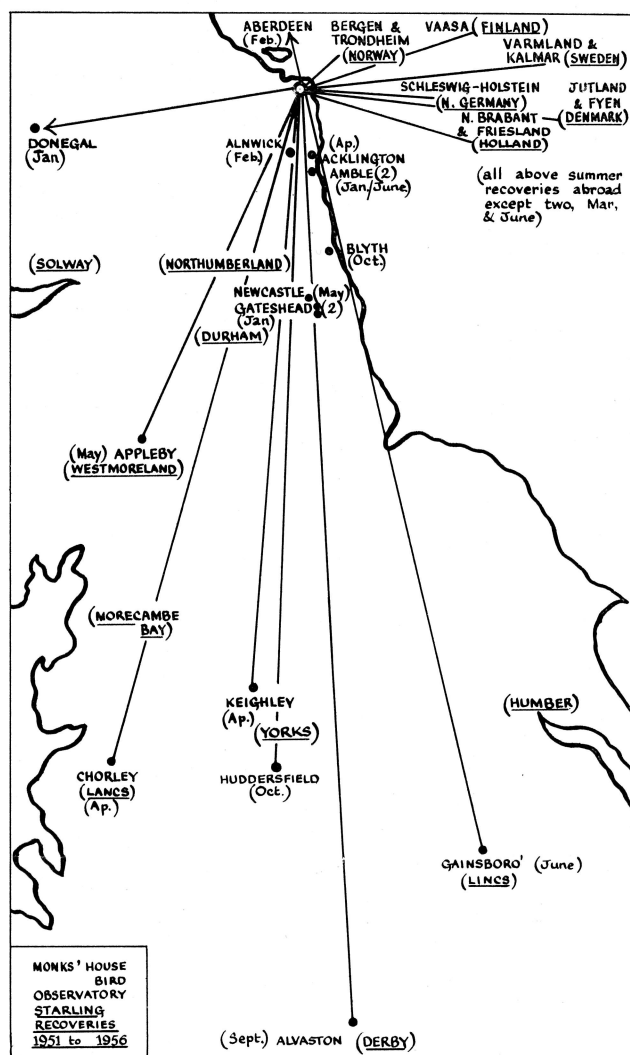
CN = clapnet: 510. DN = dropnet: 46. MN = mist net: 17. SW = Swedish wader trap: 5, and this includes no retraps, of which 2 Turnstones, 2 Little Stints and 12 Dunlin were retrapped in the same year; another Turnstone and a Ringed Plover in the following year and a Dunlin in the third year, all retaken in clapnets.

This table shows the great value of the clapnet for working on the shore; the usefulness of the (MH-type) dropnet, especially for 'marsh waders' and the poor performance on a tidal shore of the Scandinavian type traps, however successful they may be on rotting seaweed on the Baltic: they will, of course, catch innumerable pipits, finches, etc. Mist nets were not in use until 1956, and although likely to prove most effective once a satisfactory shoreline technique has been evolved, they will not supplant entirely the simplified single-pole clapnet used at Monks' House. This and our dropnet will be familiar to many who have stayed here: their merits and limitations can best be demonstrated in action. A trap is only one side of an equation, success depends upon setting it in relation to the studied habits and reactions of the bird. Full descriptions will appear shortly in a B.T.O. Ringers' Bulletin.

MAP OF GREENFINCH RECOVERIES



MAP OF STARLING RECOVERIES



These maps show the 'away recoveries' from 2250 Starlings and 2125 Greenfinches ringed at or near Monks' House between September–March (incl.) during 1951–56. Nestlings and all birds ringed between April–August, and all recovered within 5 miles of the Observatory (133/382) are omitted. Of 26 Starlings, 10 were recovered abroad, all but one (ringed 13/Nov./55: *recov.* Jutland 6/Oct/56) having been ringed in the midwinter period 11 Dec.–19 Feb.—and so probably in the normal wintering area—and all but 2 (the above and another ringed 11/Dec./53: *recov.* Friesland 18/Mar./56—on its way home?) recovered during the period 7 April–1 Aug., presumably in the breeding area—one indeed, ringed 6/Jan./55: *recov.* Finland 2/June/55, was recorded as "breeding and released." Not one of the 24 Greenfinches was recovered abroad. It is odd that an aberrant example of each spp. should travel N to or beyond Aberdeen; and that a single Starling should reach Donegal, for this is the 'standard direction' taken by flocks coming in over Monks' House in autumn, as against Thrushes, Bramblings, etc., moving SW towards the Solway. Otherwise the trend, as shown by recoveries, is S, with a slight westerly bias for Starlings; 12 out of the remaining Starling recoveries are of birds ringed on passage on the NE coast and found in their winter quarters later on: but 4 were recovered between April and June, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Appleby, Keighley and Gainsboro', and all were first winter males—not returning to their birthplace perhaps until the following year? No less than 15 Greenfinches were recovered April–July as against 9 Dec.–March: an extraordinary freedom of movement for what one would expect to be a fairly sedentary bird. We have much more to learn from ringing Greenfinches.

**MORE 1956 RECOVERIES.** Apart from those already reported, an adult breeding Barn-owl, *ringed* 16/Aug./54 under Fleetham bridge, *recov.* 96 miles N at Dunblane, Perth on 28th October, '56; a nestling Whitethroat *ringed* 16/June/56 in Alnwick Park, *recov.* 22nd September, '56 near Oporto and two Pied Wagtails *ringed* 3/Aug./53 and 21/July/55, *recov.* Newhaven, Sussex and Morbihan, France, both in February, '56; and three waders: a Ringed Plover and a Dunlin *ringed* 8/Sept./55 and 13/Aug./56 at Annstead, *recov.* 29th April, '56 and 27th September, '56 at Gironde and Charente Maritime, France; and one of two Curlew chicks *ringed* in June, shot in September in Tipperary. Eiders *ringed* on Monks' House beach have been recovered from as far as 26 miles south along the coast. Other 'recoveries'—from minor wing injuries after a few weeks' convalescence—have included a Redstart, which left the garden with passage Redstarts in September, and a cock Lapland Bunting, which rejoined his flock on a Bamburgh stubble, both finger-tame before release; and 'Squeaky,' an Oystercatcher, which, unable to fly, appears to have adopted us for evermore.

Finally we would thank all who have contributed in so many ways during the past year: books for the Library, notes for this Report, help with trap maintenance, and by their willing and continuing support. We wish them well for 1957.

#### A SUMMARY OF BIRDS RINGED AT MONK'S HOUSE BIRD OBSERVATORY TO DECEMBER 31st., 1956

B.O.U. List No.	Species of Bird	1956 : trapped	ringed at nest	Total 1956	Total 1951-56	B.O.U. List No.	Species of Bird	1956 : trapped	ringed at nest	Total 1956	Total 1951-56
1	Black-throated Diver	—	—	—	1	288	Great Tit ... ..	18	6	24	42
4	Red-throated Diver ...	—	—	—	1	289	Blue Tit ... ..	85	44	129	249
6	Red-necked Grebe ...	—	—	—	1	290	Coal Tit ... ..	1	9	10	11
9	Little Grebe ... ..	—	—	—	1	292	Marsh Tit ... ..	4	—	4	4
14	Storm-Petrel ... ..	—	—	—	1	294	Long-tailed Tit ...	11	—	11	11
26	Fulmar ... ..	1	2	3	17	298	Tree-Creeper ... ..	2	—	2	24
27	Gannet ... ..	12	8	20	199	298	Northern Tree-creeper	1	—	1	3
45	Mallard ... ..	—	—	—	7	299	Wren ... ..	24	6	30	142
50	Wigeon ... ..	—	—	—	1	300	Dipper ... ..	—	18	18	103
64	Common Scoter ... ..	1	—	1	3	301	Mistle-Thrush... ..	1	—	1	17
67	Eider ... ..	2	—	2	80	302	Fieldfare ... ..	1	—	1	9
74	Shelduck ... ..	—	7	7	12	303	Song-thrush ... ..	46	42	88	358
107	Merlin ... ..	—	—	—	6	303	Continental Song-Thrush	7	—	7	25
110	Kestrel ... ..	—	—	—	7	304	Redwing ... ..	6	—	6	87
120	Water-Rail ... ..	1	—	1	3	307	Ring-Ouzel ... ..	4	13	17	42
126	Moorhen ... ..	6	—	6	11	308	Blackbird ... ..	229	76	305	949
131	Oystercatcher ... ..	1	—	1	12	311	Wheatear ... ..	9	9	9	213
133	Lapwing ... ..	—	56	56	218	311	Northern Wheatear ...	12	—	12	33
134	Ringed Plover ... ..	20	6	26	55	317	Stonechat ... ..	—	—	—	22
143	Turnstone ... ..	22	—	22	79	318	Whinchat ... ..	13	16	29	222
145	Snipe ... ..	11	—	11	30	320	Redstart ... ..	58	7	65	117
148	Woodcock ... ..	—	—	—	1	321	Black Redstart ... ..	1	—	1	2
150	Curlew ... ..	—	2	2	18	324	Red-spotted Bluethroat	3	—	3	3
151	Whimbrel ... ..	—	—	—	4	325	Robin ... ..	16	4	20	154
155	Bar-tailed Godwit ...	7	—	7	12	325	Continental Robin ...	1	—	1	19
157	Wood-Sandpiper ... ..	—	—	—	4	327	Grasshopper Warbler	—	—	—	1
159	Common Sandpiper ...	1	—	1	22	333	Reed-Warbler ... ..	1	—	1	2
161	Redshank ... ..	6	6	12	38	337	Sedge-Warbler ... ..	25	12	37	122
161	Continental Redshank	3	—	3	11	343	Blackcap ... ..	2	—	2	9
169	Knot ... ..	—	—	—	1	344	Barred-Warbler ... ..	3	—	3	8
170	Purple Sandpiper ... ..	1	—	1	4	346	Garden-Warbler ... ..	32	3	35	59
171	Little Stint ... ..	7	—	7	13	347	Whitethroat ... ..	67	30	97	391
173	Temminck's Stint ...	—	—	—	1	348	Lesser Whitethroat ...	1	—	1	3
178	Dunlin ... ..	108	—	108	233	354	Willow-Warbler ... ..	45	60	105	294
178	Northern Dunlin ... ..	16	—	16	64	354	Northern Willow-Warbler	6	—	6	12
179	Curlew-Sandpiper ...	11	—	11	21	356	Chiffchaff ... ..	1	—	1	4
181	Sanderling ... ..	9	—	9	21	361	Pallas's Willow-Warbler	—	—	—	1
184	Ruff ... ..	2	—	2	8	364	Goldcrest ... ..	10	—	10	37
199	Lesser Black-backed Gull	—	—	—	262	366	Spotted Flycatcher ...	9	9	18	31
200	Herring Gull ... ..	1	2	3	245	368	Pied Flycatcher ... ..	40	—	40	60
208	Black-headed Gull ...	2	29	31	148	371	Dunnock ... ..	76	35	111	362
211	Kittiwake ... ..	—	—	—	18	371	Continental Dunnock	4	—	4	9
217	Common Tern ... ..	—	13	13	85	373	Meadow-Pipit... ..	32	39	71	929
218	Arctic Tern ... ..	—	26	26	89	376	Tree-Pipit ... ..	1	3	4	6
222	Little Tern ... ..	—	—	—	2	379	Rock-Pipit ... ..	22	4	26	361
224	Razorbill ... ..	1	—	1	3	379	Scandinavian Rock-Pipit	—	—	—	4
226	Little Auk ... ..	—	—	—	2	380	Pied Wagtail ... ..	17	8	25	251
227	Guillemot ... ..	1	—	1	8	380	White Wagtail ... ..	3	—	3	5
227	Northern Guillemot ...	1	—	1	2	381	Grey Wagtail ... ..	2	4	6	41
230	Puffin ... ..	6	—	6	41	382	Yellow Wagtail ... ..	—	—	—	6
234	Woodpigeon ... ..	6	18	24	59	382	Blue-headed Wagtail	—	—	—	1
237	Cuckoo ... ..	1	—	1	11	385	Lesser Grey Shrike ...	—	—	—	1
241	Barn Owl ... ..	—	—	—	5	388	Red-backed Shrike ...	4	—	4	7
246	Little Owl ... ..	—	—	—	3	389	Starling ... ..	1313	81	1394	2553
247	Tawny Owl ... ..	—	—	—	24	392	Greenfinch ... ..	313	4	317	2387
248	Long-eared Owl ... ..	—	—	—	12	393	Goldfinch ... ..	2	—	2	5
249	Short-eared Owl ... ..	—	—	—	1	394	Siskin ... ..	1	—	1	3
255	Swift ... ..	1	—	1	1	395	Linnet ... ..	46	43	89	1092
262	Green Woodpecker ...	1	—	1	1	397	Redpoll ... ..	5	—	5	10
265	Wryneck ... ..	4	—	4	5	401	Bullfinch ... ..	4	4	8	8
272	Skylark ... ..	2	14	16	104	404	Crossbill ... ..	4	—	4	4
274	Swallow ... ..	19	231	250	347	407	Chaffinch ... ..	137	14	151	263
276	House-Martin... ..	29	—	29	32	408	Brambling ... ..	—	—	—	24
277	Sand-Martin ... ..	89	—	89	181	409	Yellowhammer ... ..	79	17	96	290
279	Raven ... ..	—	—	—	17	410	Corn-Bunting ... ..	14	—	14	41
280	Carrion-Crow ... ..	1	3	4	25	421	Reed-Bunting ... ..	74	33	107	701
282	Rook ... ..	6	42	48	298	422	Lapland Bunting ...	1	—	1	2
283	Jackdaw ... ..	5	53	58	69	424	House-Sparrow ... ..	17	—	17	586
284	Magpie ... ..	—	—	—	16	425	Tree-Sparrow ... ..	11	—	11	33

Totals for 1956=3342 trapped ; 1127 ringed at nest=4469 ; Total 1951-56=16829.