

Bird Atlas 2007-11

January 2012



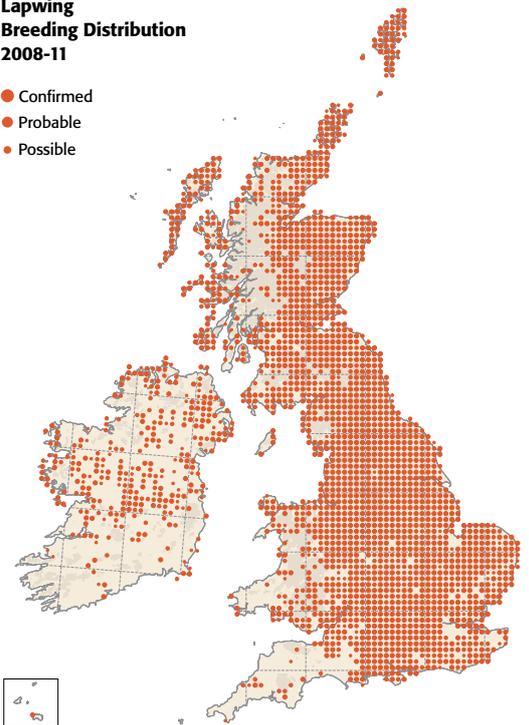
Bird Atlas fieldwork completed - thank you!

Lapwing has been the 'logo' of Bird Atlas 2007-11 throughout the project and appeared on paperwork, websites and even Bird Atlas T-shirts! Here we let the Lapwing take the front page as an example of the exciting (and sometimes worrying) results emerging from the Atlas.



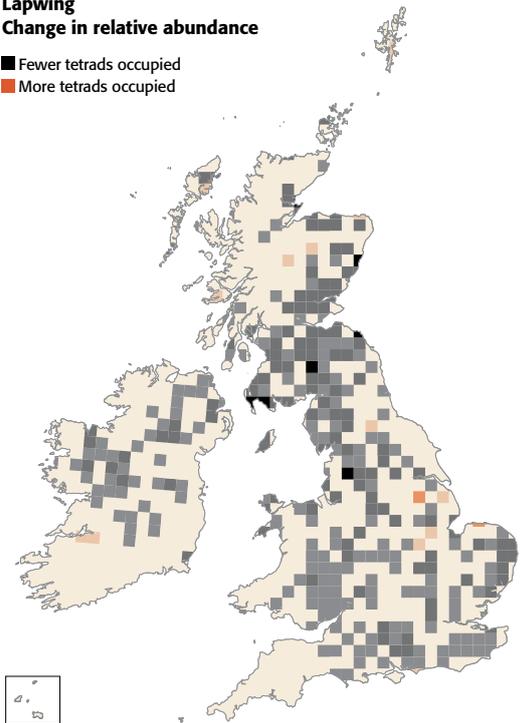
Lapwing Breeding Distribution 2008-11

- Confirmed
- Probable
- Possible



Lapwing Change in relative abundance

- Fewer tetrads occupied
- More tetrads occupied



For a species that has shown a 31% breeding population decline (between 1967 and 2008) the breeding distribution map looks surprisingly intact. There are gaps in southwest England, Wales, western Scotland and across Ireland but these represent only a 10% loss in 10-km occupancy in Britain and a 36% loss in Ireland since the 1988-91 Breeding Atlas. The added value of Timed Tetrads Visits allows us to see that throughout the areas where Lapwings can still be found, fewer tetrads are occupied now than 20 years ago.

Focus on the breeding season

During the fourth and final breeding season we pulled out all the stops to ensure that coverage was as good as possible across Britain and Ireland. As well as completing Timed Tetrads Visits, Atlas volunteers made a special effort to check the species lists for each 10-km square was as comprehensive as possible. A new feature 'Priority Squares' was added to the Atlas website to help highlight species potentially missing from a 10-km square (based on species recorded in surrounding squares). Special mention should go to fieldworkers in Ireland, and all those who visited Ireland on expeditions and holidays, who helped compile species lists for 10-km squares where no Timed Tetrads Visits had been carried out. There was a lot to do in Ireland as we entered the final breeding season and we are delighted with the results. The number of species with breeding evidence recorded, in every 10-km square (species richness) is shown in Figure 1. The 'hotspots', shown by the darker circles are widespread across Britain. It is interesting to see the low number of species in Ireland, the Northern and Western Isles and the uplands. It's important to remember that some species found in Britain are absent from Ireland e.g. Marsh Tit and Tawny Owl. Of course, effort plays a large part in determining how many species are found and we have been able to control for effort in other versions of this map to show that patterns seen here are real and not artificial.

We also made great progress in the final breeding season with recording breeding evidence for each species within a 10-km square and many species were upgraded from 'possible' to 'probable' and from 'probable' to 'confirmed'. Figure 2 shows the percentage of species that have been confirmed breeding in a 10-km square and shows the excellent effort across Britain and Ireland. There are a number of 10-km squares in western Scotland and northwest Ireland where the number of confirmed species in a 10-km square is at a lower level. Ongoing analyses will test whether these patterns are due to effort. For instance, these squares may have received just the minimum level of coverage for timed counts and few or no extra roving records. Some of the more remote squares may have been covered by single visits to a tetrad and the timing of these determined what level of breeding evidence can be recorded. Although we have encouraged visits to these remote squares to be at the peak of the breeding season (late May/early June) there will inevitably be some species nesting earlier or later that were missed or not recorded at the highest possible level. Alternatively, these patterns could be due to ecological differences. Some species reach their range limit here, where breeding is less likely, or harder to detect because there are fewer pairs. Plenty to keep us busy as we analyse this mountain of data.

We are delighted with the level of coverage of Timed Tetrads Visits across Britain and Ireland – thank you! Our aim was to cover a minimum of eight tetrads in every 10-km square and, where there are fewer than eight tetrads in a 10-km square, such as on the coast or on islands, to cover all of them.

Our achievements are shown below in Figure 3 – a truly fantastic effort by all. We hope the data will come in soon for some of the remaining tetrads (it is promised!).

We took the decision at the start of the Atlas project that we would use a chequerboard in Ireland to focus volunteer effort into every other 10-km square, so that we achieved minimum coverage across the whole of Ireland. This approach has worked very well. There has been some infilling in areas around the larger towns and cities where more volunteers live. The extra effort in Co. Waterford, where there was a local atlas running in the breeding season, can also be seen.

In addition to looking at individual species, the Atlas allows us to look at the distribution of communities or assemblages of species. With so many pressures on landscapes we might want to assess areas for their overall conservation importance. One way might be to look at maps of the distribution of Red-listed species (species of high conservation concern) - see Figure 4. Data are summarised across adjacent 10-km squares and the map shows species richness at the 20-km square scale. The clusters of dark red circles show the 'hot spots' of breeding Red-listed species. In the coming months we will be producing more maps like this, to look in more detail at groups such as farmland specialists or long-distance migrants. There are 25 species on the Irish Red List and 52 on the British List. By using percentages of the respective lists we can assess the 'hot spots' separately for each country.



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Figure 1. Species Richness 2008-11

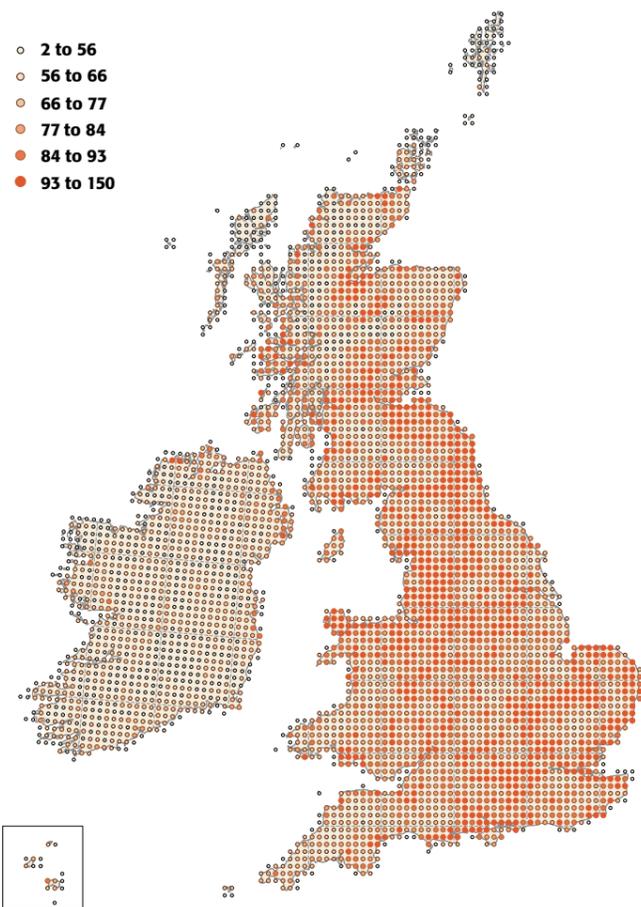


Figure 2. % of Species Confirmed to Breed 2008-11

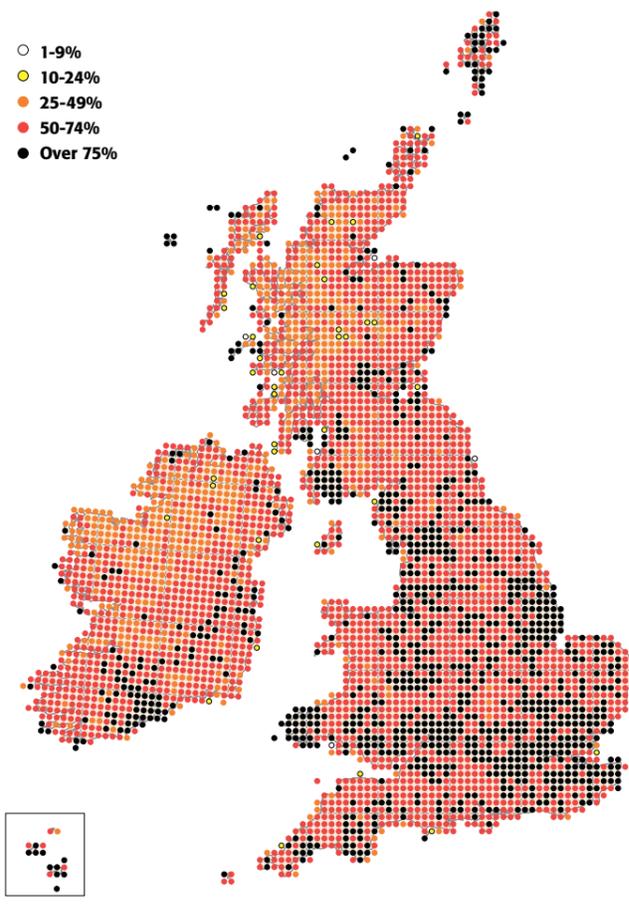


Figure 3. TTV Coverage Breeding Season 2008-11

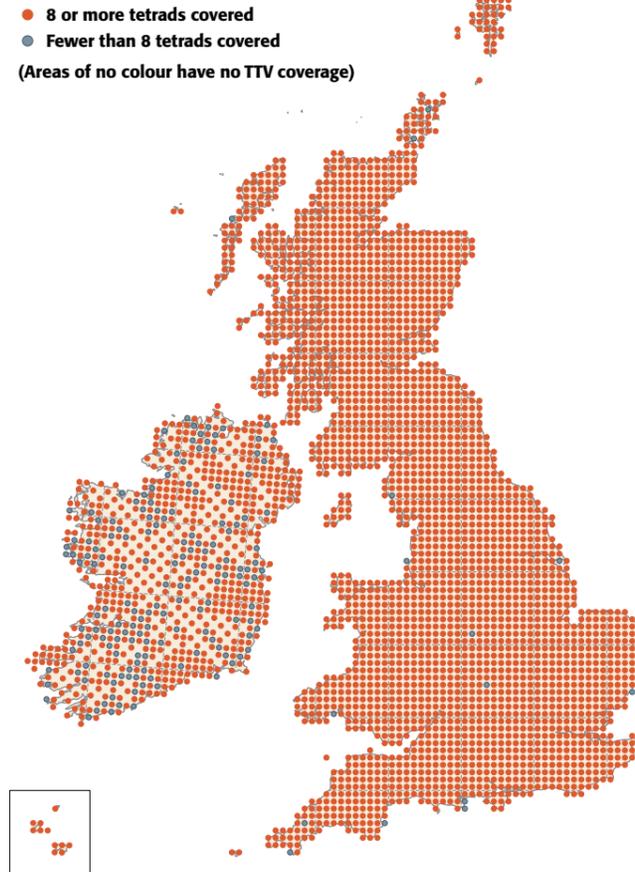
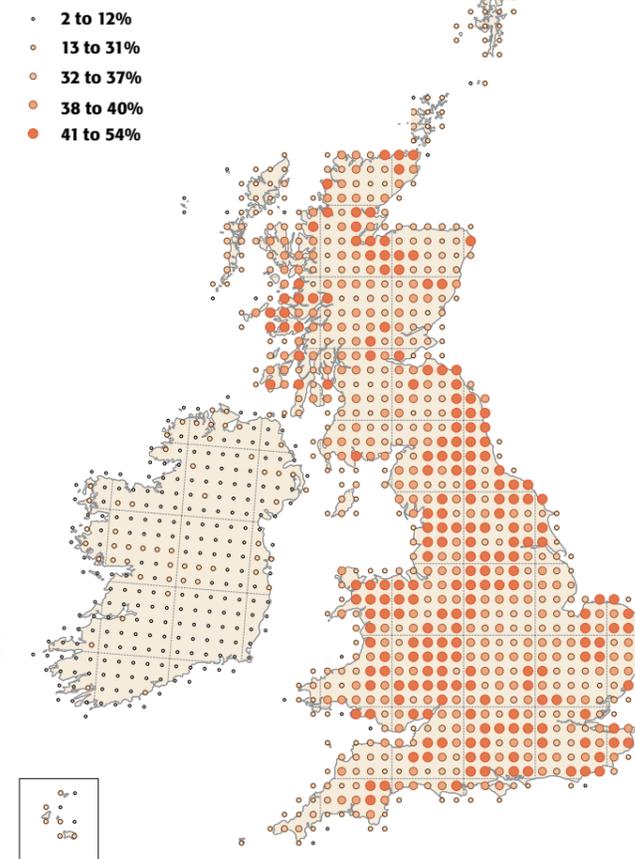


Figure 4. % of Red List Species Recorded 2008-11



Focus on House Martin

House Martins are widely distributed across Britain and Ireland (Figure 5) and fieldwork for Bird Atlas 2007-11 has shown a northward and westward expansion since the last breeding Atlas in 1988-91. Overall there is a small increase in the number of occupied 10-km squares in Britain (4%) and slightly more in Ireland (15%). In Britain the gains are mainly in north and west Scotland, whilst in Ireland there are gains across the country, but particularly in the west.

Using the Timed Tetrad Visit information only, we can look at the relative abundance of House Martins (Figure 6). The darker red areas show the areas of higher relative abundance i.e. where counts on TTVs were higher in a fixed one-hour time period. So, although House Martins are widely distributed, numbers are higher in some areas than others, for example, in the eastern half of Ireland, East Anglia, East Midlands, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire and in a line running north-south along the Welsh border. Relative abundance is clearly much lower in areas of higher altitude and this shows up quite nicely on the map.

We've also been able to look at the number of tetrads occupied within a 10-km square in Bird Atlas 2007-11 and compare this with tetrad occupancy in the 1988-91 Atlas to see if there are any changes (taking into account any changes in effort in the two Atlases). The results are striking for House Martin (Figure 7) and a number of other species. Fewer tetrads are now occupied in the southeast of England than in the 1988-91 Atlas, whilst in contrast, tetrad occupancy has increased in Scotland and in Ireland. Is this a response to climate change? Is habitat availability in the southeast of Britain a limiting factor? The Atlas has highlighted many fascinating questions which we hope to tackle in the future.



DOUG WELSH

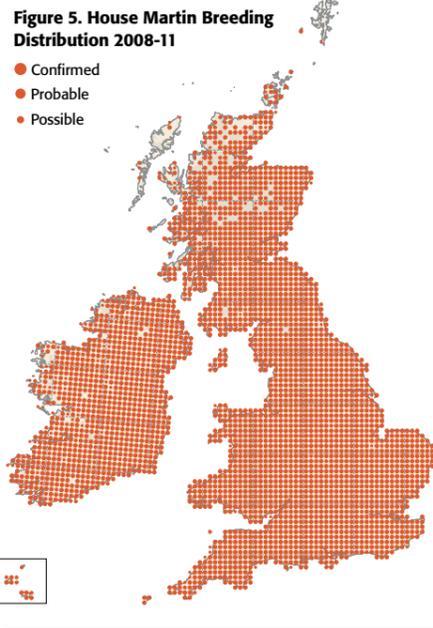


Figure 5. House Martin Breeding Distribution 2008-11

Figure 6. House Martin Relative Abundance Breeding 2008-11

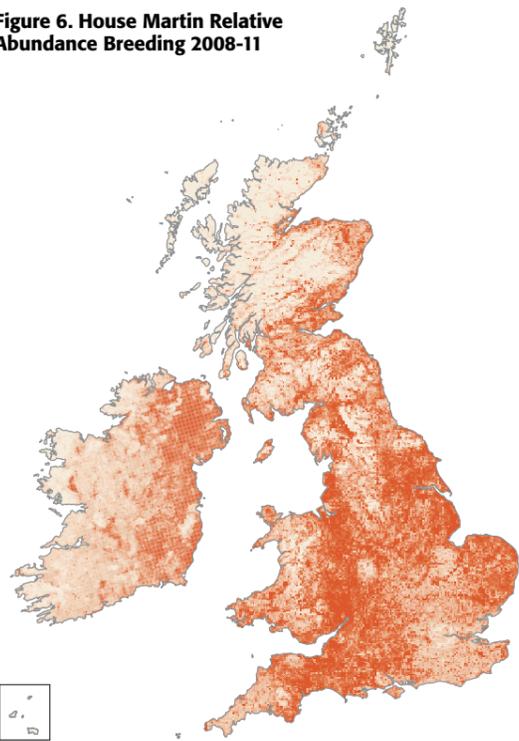
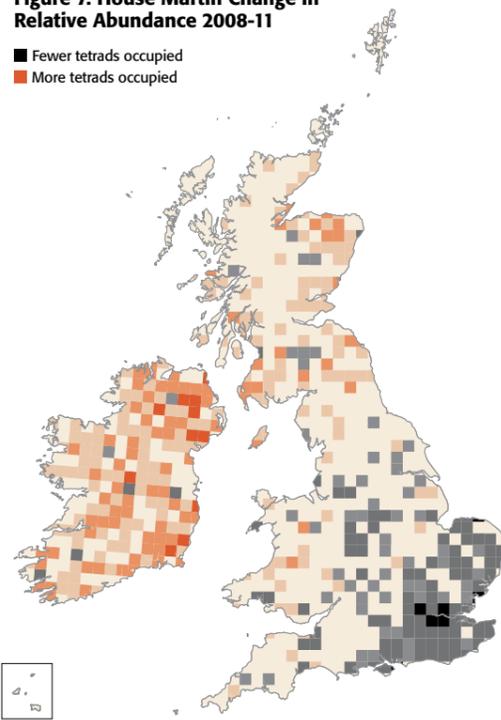


Figure 7. House Martin Change in Relative Abundance 2008-11



Planning the book

We're making good progress with planning for the book, finalising chapter content and have started writing species accounts... only 250 to go! Before we write too many species accounts, it is important that distribution maps are accurate and that the errors on the maps have been queried (and resolved!) through validation. Please help with that process – see below.

The Bird Atlas will be published by BTO Books and we are aiming for publication by mid-August 2013. We have a very busy time ahead! There will be a special pre-publication price of £45 (plus p&p) and this will be promoted widely nearer the time through BTO, SOC and BirdWatch Ireland. The retail price will be £70. In setting the pre-publication price, we recognise the huge investment in time, effort and money made by our Atlas volunteers and supporters.

CALL FOR PHOTOGRAPHS

As part of the preparations, we are appealing for high quality photographs to be submitted for consideration for publication in the book. We are primarily looking for stunning photographs of birds but we are also looking for some landscape photographs showing birds in their habitats and also need more photos of atlasers out atling. If you think you can help, please contact Jeff Baker (atlasphotos@bto.org) for more information. Also see www.birdatlas.net



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TURNING RECORDS INTO DATA

Our teams of volunteer validators have been busy checking all the records submitted to the Bird Atlas, plus those records that have come from BirdTrack. This is a massive yet essential task. Over 90% of the winter and breeding season records have now been checked. The number of records that have been queried is tiny, just 0.15% out of over 14 million records!



If you haven't logged in for a while, please log in to Bird Atlas Data Home or BirdTrack Data Home and check to see if you have any records queried - these are shown in a yellow bar (see figure left). Click on the yellow bar and look at the query. Usually it is a simple case of editing a breeding evidence code or grid reference. This is easily done by clicking on the edit icon of the queried record.

If your record was queried on breeding evidence, please consider carefully whether the species was in suitable nesting habitat and whether the observations you made justify the code you have assigned. Your local validators will be happy to discuss any queried records.

If you have a record queried on ID (identification) please use the link to email the validator and provide more details of the sighting. Records of local and national rarities will require a description before they can be accepted.

LAST CHANCE TO SPONSOR

The fieldwork has finished, the final records are being submitted, and the data is being scrutinised, but you have one last chance to secure yourself or your organisation a place in birding history. Seven species have become available to sponsor - Long-tailed Duck, Great Northern Diver, Hen Harrier, Oystercatcher, Iceland Gull, Fieldfare and Hooded Crow. We will be running an auction for these species at the end of January. Bids of over £300 are invited from 30 January – 1 February. For further details or if you would like to register your interest in a particular species prior to the event, please contact Kate Aldridge (BTO), E: kate.aldridge@bto.org 01842 750050 or Niall Hatch (BirdWatch Ireland), E: nhatch@birdwatchireland.ie 01 281 9878



RON MARSHALL

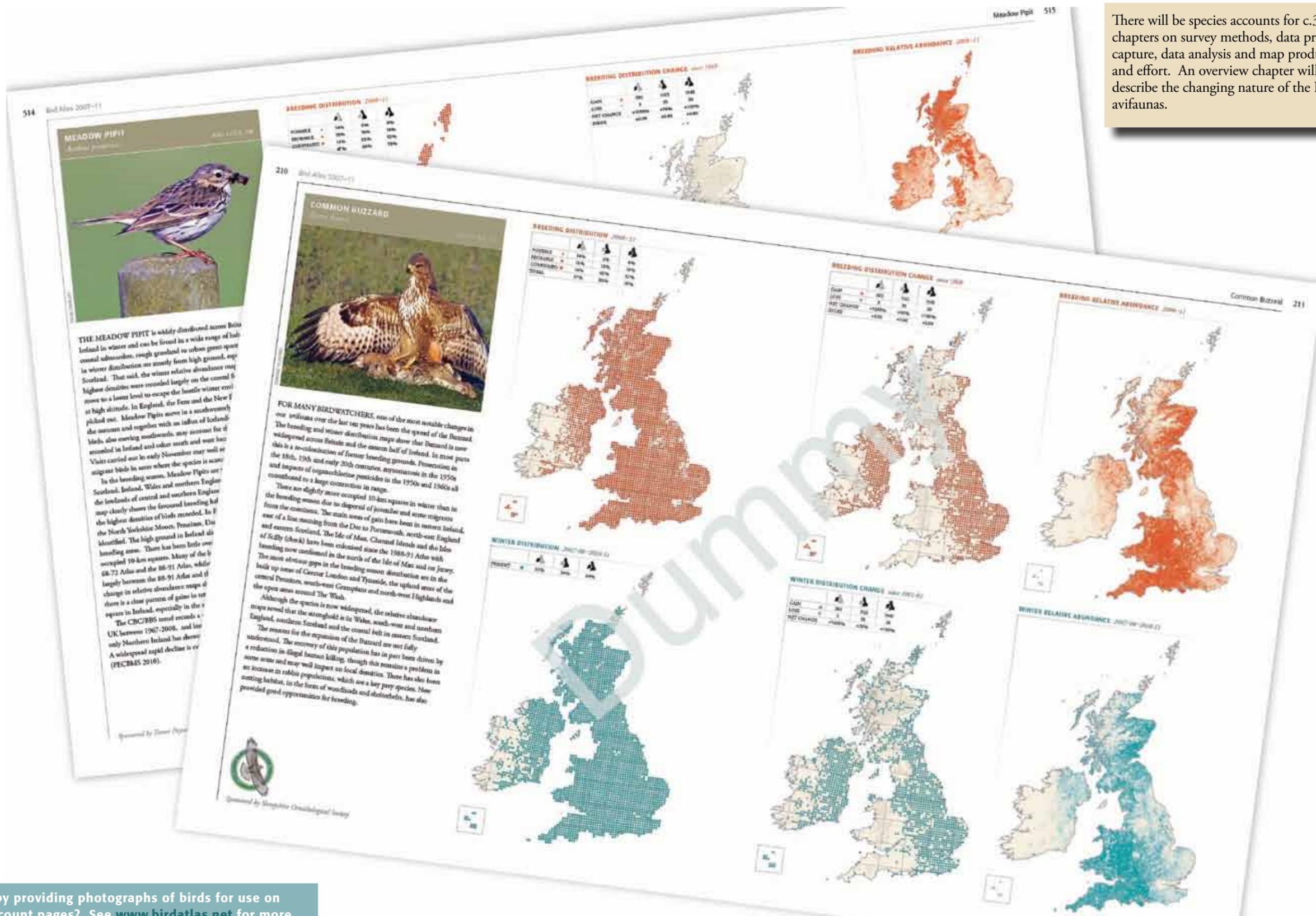
FINAL CALL FOR BIRD ATLAS 2007-11

Please ensure that all Roving Records and Timed Tetrad Visit data are entered online by the end of January 2012. If you have any paper records, please send them to BTO, SOC or BirdWatch Ireland as soon as possible.

Atlas sneak preview - layout of species accounts

We've been busy planning the layout of the species accounts and deciding how many maps each species will have. This varies depending on whether it is a resident, winter visitor, summer visitor or migrant species and also how common and widespread it is! The species accounts will be concise and focus on distributions and changes so that we can maximise the space for maps. There will be a maximum of seven maps on a double-page spread, for example, Meadow Pipit. The majority of common and widespread resident species, with similar winter and breeding distributions, will have six maps, for example, Buzzard.

There will be species accounts for c.300 species, also chapters on survey methods, data processing and capture, data analysis and map production, coverage and effort. An overview chapter will attempt to describe the changing nature of the British and Irish avifaunas.



Can you help by providing photographs of birds for use on the species account pages? See www.birdatlas.net for more information.

What to do next?

Now that fieldwork for Bird Atlas 2007-11 is complete, we hope that you will consider taking part in other surveys organised by BTO (in UK) and BirdWatch Ireland (in Republic of Ireland). The spread below gives details of the key monitoring schemes. New volunteers are required for all surveys, so if you've enjoyed venturing into the field in your area and would like a new challenge, please use the contacts below to find out more.

UNITED KINGDOM (Tel: 01842 750050)

YEAR-ROUND

BirdTrack (BTO/RSPB/BirdWatch Ireland/SOC)

Manage your sightings in this free online bird recording website (not a survey!) and they can be used for science and conservation.

Skill level: Suitable for all abilities.

Website: www.birdtrack.net

Contact: Nick Moran E: birdtrack@bto.org

BTO/RSPB/JNCC Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS)

Monthly counts of waterbirds on estuaries, lakes and other wetlands.

Skill: Ability to identify all common waterbirds by sight.

Website: www.bto.org/webs

Contact: Heidi Mellan E: webs@bto.org

BTO Garden BirdWatch (GBW)

Weekly recording of birds in your garden (subscription based).

Skill level: Ability to identify common garden birds.

Website: www.bto.org/gbw

Contact: Mike Toms E: gbw@bto.org

Ringing Scheme

Marking birds with uniquely numbered leg rings by trained ringers.

Skill level: Dexterity and confidence with tools and serious commitment.

Website: www.bto.org/ringing/ringing-scheme

Contact: Jacquie Clark E: ringing@bto.org

BREEDING SEASON

BTO/JNCC/RSPB Breeding Bird Survey (BBS)

Annual surveys of randomly-located 1-km squares, to measure population trends.

Skill level: Ability to identify all common birds by sight and sound.

Website: www.bto.org/bbs

Contact: Kate Risely E: bbs@bto.org

Waterways Breeding Bird Survey (WBBS)

Transect based monitoring scheme along waterways.

Skill level: Ability to identify all common waterbirds by sight and sound.

Website: www.bto.org/wbbs

Contact: John Marchant E: john.marchant@bto.org

Nest Record Scheme

Logging information about nests found, number of eggs and nestlings observed.

Skill level: Suitable for new surveyors, care required to avoid disturbance.

Website: www.bto.org/nrs

Contact: Carl Barimore E: nrs@bto.org

Heronries Census

Monitoring heronries.

Skill level: Suitable for anyone with an interest in a heronry.

Contact: John Marchant E: john.marchant@bto.org

WINTER

BTO/RSPB/JNCC WeBS Low Tide Counts

Monthly low tide counts of all waterbirds on selected estuaries.

Skill level: Identify all estuary birds.

Contact: Neil Calbrade E: neil.calbrade@bto.org

Garden Bird Feeding Survey

Winter counts of all birds visiting garden feeding stations in selected gardens.

Skill level: Identify all garden birds.

Contact: Tim Harrison E: tim.harrison@bto.org



WWW.GRAYIMAGES.CO.UK



MIK CARDUS



JOHN HARDING



MARK R TAYLOR

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND (Tel: 01 281 9878)

YEAR-ROUND

BirdTrack (BTO/RSPB/BirdWatch Ireland/SOC)

Free online bird recording website (not a survey!).

Skill: Suitable for all abilities.

Website: www.birdtrack.net

Contact: Brian Caffrey E: bcaffrey@birdwatchireland.ie

BREEDING SEASON

Countryside Bird Survey (CBS)

Monitoring scheme for common and widespread species.

Skill: Ability to identify all common countryside birds by sight and sound.

Contact: Dick Coombes E: rcoombes@birdwatchireland.ie

Spring Alive

Online scheme to monitor first arrival dates in spring.

Skill: Ability to recognise Swift, Swallow and Cuckoo.

Website: www.springalive.net

BREEDING SEABIRDS

Seabird Monitoring Programme

Counting seabirds at cliff/island colonies and assessing breeding productivity for some species (Kittiwakes).

Skill: Ability to identify about 10 common species of seabird – each colony needs 2-3 visits in June – July window.

Contact: Stephen Newton E: snewton@birdwatchireland.ie

For all Republic of Ireland surveys go to: <http://www.birdwatchireland.ie/Ourwork/Researchmonitoring/tabid/533/Default.aspx>



JILL PAKENHAM

WINTER

Garden Bird Survey (GBS)

Winter survey of garden birds.

Skill: Ability to recognise birds using your garden.

Contact: Olivia Crowe E: ocrowe@birdwatchireland.ie

Irish Wetland Bird Survey (I-WeBS)

Monthly counts of waterbirds on estuaries, lakes and other wetlands.

Skill: Ability to identify all waterbirds. Teams used for larger sites.

Contact: Helen Boland E: hboland@birdwatchireland.ie

SPECIAL SURVEYS FOR 2012

Chat Survey in Wales

Breeding season survey of Whinchats, Stonechats and Wheatears in Wales. Contact Kelvin Jones on kelvin.jones@bto.org for more details or see www.bto.org/national-offices/wales/chat-survey.

Nightingale Survey in England

Detailed survey of singing Nightingales. Contact your BTO Regional Representative www.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/regional-network/rn-directory for more details.



EDMUND FELLOWES

View from Ireland

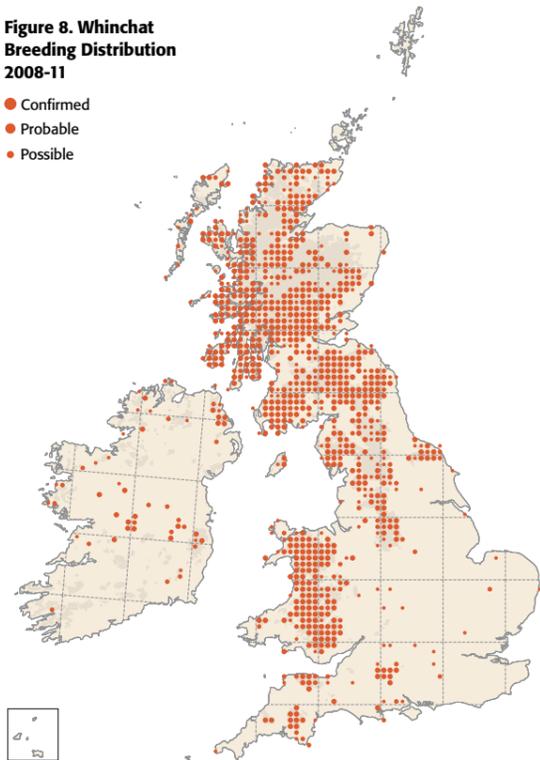
Back in spring of 2007, BirdWatch Ireland set out a huge challenge to Irish birdwatchers; the Bird Atlas 2007-11. Across each province, county, town and parish the call for volunteers went out. There were mountains to summit, islands to explore, woodlands to wander, bogs to traverse, seas to scan, gardens to survey, rivers to navigate, lakes to scope; all in the quest for that new bird species to add to the list.

Over 2,500 of you answered the call and a dedicated and committed band of Atlas volunteers was formed. Irish atlasers were also joined by individuals and teams from Britain and thanks are due to them for adding valuable records in many under-covered areas. Each and every record that you submitted to the Atlas has helped produce the most up-to-date and comprehensive health check on the nation's avifauna in over 20 years. Your contribution was huge: congratulations and thanks!

The results of this Atlas will provide scientists and decision-makers with a greater understanding of bird population distribution trends, and will allow them to set targeted bird conservation priorities for the future. Whinchat is a candidate species for adding to the Red List in Ireland. The breeding distribution map for 2008-11 (Figure 8) shows a considerable range contraction since the 1988-91 Breeding Atlas, in Ireland and in Britain. The Atlas dataset will be a key tool in the process to update Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland in 2013. We wait in anticipation to see which new species will be added to the Red List (high conservation concern) or perhaps those that drop off it. This updated list will help to identify where priority research should be targeted for the conservation of Ireland's birds. The Atlas data will provide BirdWatch Ireland, state agencies and other research groups the opportunity to progress research in areas such as climate change, habitat and land-use change. The data will also help to identify areas of conservation importance for certain bird groups and help in the designation process.

Figure 8. Whinchat Breeding Distribution 2008-11

- Confirmed
- Probable
- Possible



J. OSBORNE

Now that fieldwork for the Atlas is finished, we hope you won't hang up your field boots or pack away your binoculars just yet, there are many more BirdWatch Ireland surveys which urgently need your participation. If you enjoyed the flexibility of collecting Roving Records, then perhaps give BirdTrack a try. If you enjoy watching birds in your garden then the Garden Bird Survey is the one for you. If you particularly like the Timed Tetrads, then perhaps try the Countryside Bird Survey. If waterbirds are your thing, why not try your hand at the Irish Wetland Bird Survey. Full details of all surveys are listed on pages 8-9.

I also look forward to meeting you at our 45th All Ireland Bird Conference in Cork on the 9-11 March 2012. With a conference theme 'Birds for Life – Recreation, Education, Conservation' a fantastic weekend is planned, including presentations from expert speakers, including Atlas Coordinator Dawn Balmer, who may even provide a sneak preview at some of the latest Atlas maps, also local ornithologists Jim Wilson and John O'Halloran have some great talks lined up. The Cork branch will lead trips to nearby nature reserves and other good birding spots in the area. Not to forget the gala dinner and drinks reception on the Saturday evening. Full details and booking information will be available at www.birdwatchireland.ie in the New Year.

Alan Lauder
Chief Executive, BirdWatch Ireland

BirdWatch Ireland's email newsletter is called eWings, and it comes out once a month. It contains a mix of stories about their work, conservation and wildlife in Ireland and the activities of our fellow BirdLife International partner organisations around the world. Subscription is free: to sign up, go to <http://ymlp.com/signup.php?id=geuebqqmgb>

Focus on special surveys in Britain

2012 Nightingale Survey

Within Britain, the breeding distribution of the Nightingale has always been restricted to the southeast. Atlas data since the 1960s, however, have documented the progressive contraction of breeding range away from its western and northern limits. Numbers are also dropping – by 57% between 1995 and 2009, according to Breeding Bird Survey data. Possible explanations for the decline include loss of suitable breeding habitat, changes within the West African wintering grounds and problems on migration.

In spring 2012, BTO volunteers will be conducting a full survey of breeding Nightingales across Britain. The survey will map all singing males and compare their numbers and distribution with the previous survey in 1999 (Wilson *et al.* 2002 Bird Study 49(3)). Over 2,400 tetrads have been selected for coverage, based on sites occupied in 1999 or within the past five years, including 2007-11 Atlas and local sources. A few hundred extra tetrads will be added randomly from within the known range, to assess the completeness of survey coverage.

Knowing where Nightingales are in 2012, and which habitats they are using, will greatly aid their future conservation. For example, there may be opportunities to create woodland habitats, suitable for nesting, in areas where the availability of habitat appears to be limiting population growth, or to give greater protection to Nightingales in key areas.

A new element of the 2012 survey will use nocturnal visits to examine how many males remain unpaired. Whereas all territorial males sing in the daytime (especially at dawn and dusk), only unpaired males continue to sing during the darkest hours of the night. Failure to attract a mate could be an important feature of the Nightingale's population dynamics but, until the 2012 results come in, we just don't know!

The survey will consist of:

- Two morning visits (between an hour before sunrise and 0900 hrs), during 27 April to 14 May
- Two (optional) nocturnal visits (between midnight and 0300 hrs), during 18 May to 4 June (only required if males have been heard during morning/daytime visits)
- Casual recording will be highly desirable, via BirdTrack web pages or on paper.

All offers of help with this survey will be greatly appreciated. Please contact your BTO Regional Representative for details of tetrads in your area and to obtain survey forms and maps.

Greg Conway, E: greg.conway@bto.org & John Marchant, E: john.marchant@bto.org - 2012 Nightingale Survey Organisers

2012 Welsh Chat Survey

The opening of BTO's office in Wales BTO Cymru has proved very opportune. We will be running a survey of Stonechat, Whinchat and Wheatear in Wales during the 2012 breeding season – all classic birds of the Welsh coastal heaths and uplands. The Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) has shown for Stonechat that, following on from several years of expansion, the severe winters over the past two years have caused numbers to fall sharply. Whinchat and Wheatear have been showing declines in both range and numbers, which has been confirmed by the preliminary results from Bird Atlas 2007-11. These worrying declines are now such that both Whinchat and Wheatear are now candidates for inclusion on the Red List of Birds of Conservation Concern, and hence being included as principal biodiversity action species in the principality. While BBS is the primary method by which bird populations are monitored, the 250 squares surveyed annually by BBS volunteers in Wales are not sufficient to obtain the detailed information required.

The 2012 Welsh Chat survey will pilot a methodology which we hope will be rolled out in a full UK wide survey in 2013. It is anticipated that it will be an online survey using the familiar layout and feel of existing BTO surveys. Squares for surveying will be chosen at random, and it is anticipated that three visits will be required, in April, May and June. The whole 1-km square will be surveyed and all target species plotted on the map. While not being mandatory, records of other species such as Merlin, Kestrel and Ring Ouzel are being requested. Wales has some spectacular birdwatching and this survey will allow volunteers to get out into some special habitats not normally visited. Don't feel this is a Wales-only survey if you are a regular visitor and feel like getting out into these special places! Any records entered into BirdTrack will also be very useful. Contact BTO Cymru for further information.

Kelvin Jones, E: kelvin.jones@bto.org



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JILL PAKENHAM/LAWRENCE G. BAXTER

Latest news

Local Atlas Projects

Thirty local Atlas projects are continuing for another year or more and welcome help from all keen Atlasers – whether you are local or visiting on holiday, please help these projects. All projects require extra Roving Records and many need help with additional Timed Tetrad Visits. Roving Records can be submitted online or on paper. Requests for tetrads should be made to the local organiser.

See www.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/birdatlas/taking-part/local-atlases

ATLASES CONTINUING IN 2012 (AND SOME BEYOND)

Assynt, Sutherland	Kent
Brecknock	Kinross
Caithness	Leicestershire
Carmarthenshire	London
Clyde	Nottinghamshire
County Waterford (breeding)	North Wales (breeding)
Cumbria	Orkney
Devon	Oxfordshire
Durham	Pembrokeshire
Fife (winter)	Shetland
Gower	Shropshire
Hampshire	Somerset
Herefordshire	SE Scotland (Lothians & Borders)
Hertfordshire	Surrey
Isle of Arran	Wiltshire

Bird Clubs help Atlas



Over 750,000 records have been received from 43 Bird Clubs and local groups for use in the Atlas. The location of clubs and groups is shown on the map - thank you! These records are treated as Roving Records and will be used in the distribution maps. Within the datasets are lots of very useful records of breeding evidence. If your local Bird Club or group would like to contribute records to the Atlas, please contact Simon Gillings for more information, E: simon.gillings@bto.org

To keep up with the latest news, results and events, sign up to the BTO's monthly e-newsletter at www.bto.org/enews. You can also view previous e-newsletters here to see what you have been missing. Volunteer stories, new developments in technology, and Bird ID videos on some of the trickier to identify species, have all been featured recently and there will be lots more to look forward to in 2012!

STOP PRESS Fantastic news! You can now explore your Atlas records in detail via BirdTrack. The default filter in 'Explore My Records' shows all your Atlas and BirdTrack records, or you can use the 'Project' filter to select your records for one or the other. Your records are summarised in a table; from here you can navigate to various graphing and mapping options, or choose to download all your records. We're confident this exciting new development will turn many Atlasers into fully-fledged BirdTrackers! See www.birdtrack.net



AMY LEWIS

ATLAS FACTS & FIGURES

DID YOU KNOW?

4.1 MILLION ROVING RECORDS SUBMITTED

4.4 MILLION BIRDTRACK RECORDS CONTRIBUTED

OVER 181,000 TIMED TETRAD VISITS MADE

OVER 17,000 VOLUNTEERS CONTRIBUTED

OVER 750,000 RECORDS CONTRIBUTED BY BIRD CLUBS

577 SPECIES RECORDED (INCLUDING ESCAPES AND RACES)

WE ESTIMATE OVER 810,000 KILOMETRES WALKED DURING TIMED TETRAD VISITS (BASED ON 3KM A VISIT AND HALF THE TTVS BEING TWO HOUR VISITS). ENOUGH TO WALK AROUND THE EQUATOR 20 TIMES!

THE ATLAS COULD NOT HAVE TAKEN PLACE WITHOUT THE FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF INDIVIDUAL BIRDWATCHERS, CHARITABLE TRUSTS, BUSINESSES, OTHER CONSERVATION ORGANISATIONS AND (ESPECIALLY WITHIN IRELAND) GOVERNMENT BODIES. THANK YOU!



JILL PAKENHAM

British Trust for Ornithology, The Nunnery, Thetford, Norfolk, IP24 2PU
Registered Charity No. 216652 (England & Wales)
Registered Charity No. SC039193 (Scotland)
Company limited by Guarantee No. 357284

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Simon Gillings, Atlas Development Tel: 01842 750050, E: simon.gillings@bto.org
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Written by Dawn Balmer, Alan Lauder, Kelvin Jones, Greg Conway & John Marchant. Maps by Simon Gillings. Design/Typesetting by Samantha Rider. Printed by Swallowtail Print, Norwich. Printed on 80% recycled paper. The mailing wrapper is fully biodegradable.

