

# Wardens ringing report for Landsort Bird Observatory 2017

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

## Introduction

After arriving on the island on the 31<sup>st</sup> March the following day was spent putting up the nets at Bredmar, with ringing starting on the 2<sup>nd</sup> April and continuing until the 10<sup>th</sup> November.

In addition to operating the nets at Bredmar, effort was applied to a range of other tasks associated with running the Observatory:

- Daily entry of ringing data on Fågel3 and monthly submission to Ringing Central;
- Daily entry of captures and notable sightings on Artportalen and writing of daily diary;
- Daily update of birds ringed and weekly summary put on noticeboard at end of lane;
- Check 205 nest boxes in spring and ring all young – 183 young ringed;
- Empty 223 nest boxes of old material and repair those in need of it in late autumn;
- 10 Swift (Tornseglare) nest boxes built and erected, with 6 used by prospecting birds/pairs this spring;
- Collection of 800 ticks from birds on behalf of Linköping University;
- Keep net lanes, pathways and grass around the Observatory trimmed;
- Repair and replace boardwalks at Bredmar;
- Repair and replace boardwalks at SUDD;
- Trim net rides in spring at SUDD, done again in late summer by volunteers;
- Assist in putting nets up at SUDD in spring and autumn and removing them in autumn;
- Reduce height of trees near nets at Bredmar to avoid damage to nets, including removal of one tree;
- Routine cleaning of Observatory building;
- Insert draught protection in all of the re-furbished windows;
- Routine cleaning of bird bags;
- Clear Observatory of old material in spring and autumn for disposal on 'rubbish boat';
- Maintain cash book, showing income/expenditure and reconciling this to cash in tin;
- Ensuring members staying overnight were up to date with their membership fee;
- Provision of over 57 drop-in/pre-booked guided talks and lectures to 497 people;
- Provision of written reports to the Board on a range of activities such as: guided talks, nest box monitoring and standardised ringing.

During the summer the remaining windows were replaced, the external walls were re-painted and, shortly after the season finished, the roof was replaced. Thanks are due to our landlords for their efforts, which have significantly improved the facility and demonstrate their clear support for the future of the facility and the important work being undertaken.

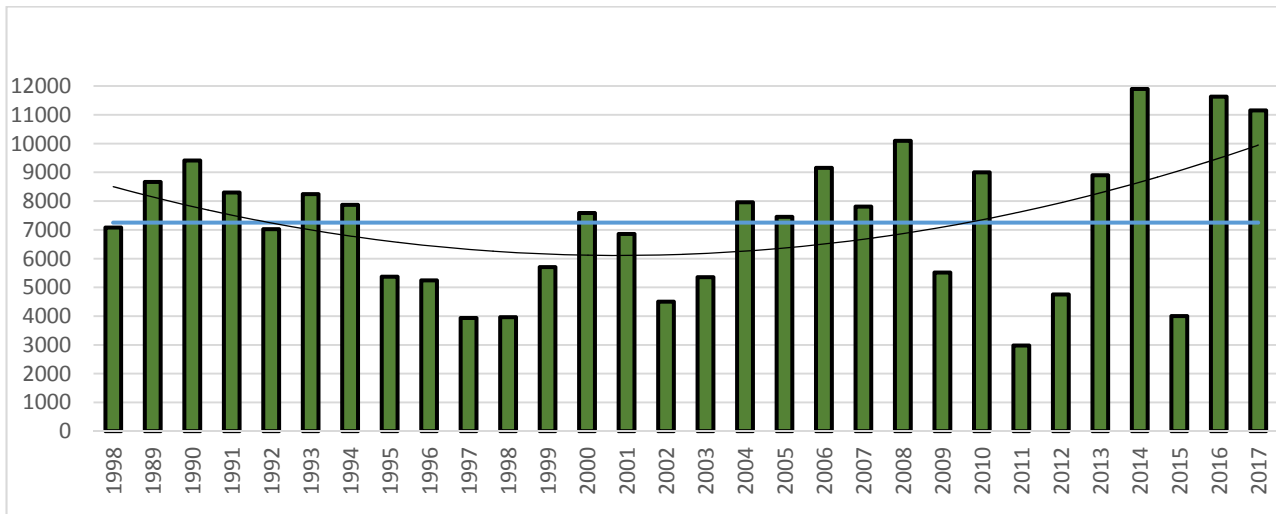
As in previous years, we would like to place on record our thanks to the many people who have supported our work during the year. It would not be possible to mention everyone, though a few deserve particular mention: the Board of Management for their support and encouragement, the various volunteer ringers and 'pluckers', who helped us through the year and to all those who stayed at the Observatory, all adding to our enjoyment of Observatory life!

Since our arrival in 2013 Island residents have played a significant role in helping to make our life on Landsort so pleasurable and our personal thanks go to each of them for their support and help. Taking the decision not to return in 2018 was made all that much harder as we feel part of the islands community, not simply 'wardens'. Tore deserves particular thanks; life as a warden would be much harder without his support, whilst his friendship and humour were hugely appreciated.

Finally, thanks to Thord Fransson, Thomas Wenninger and the rest of the staff at Ringing Central, for their support, encouragement and patience when talking Chris through the mistakes he sometimes made on Fågel3!!!

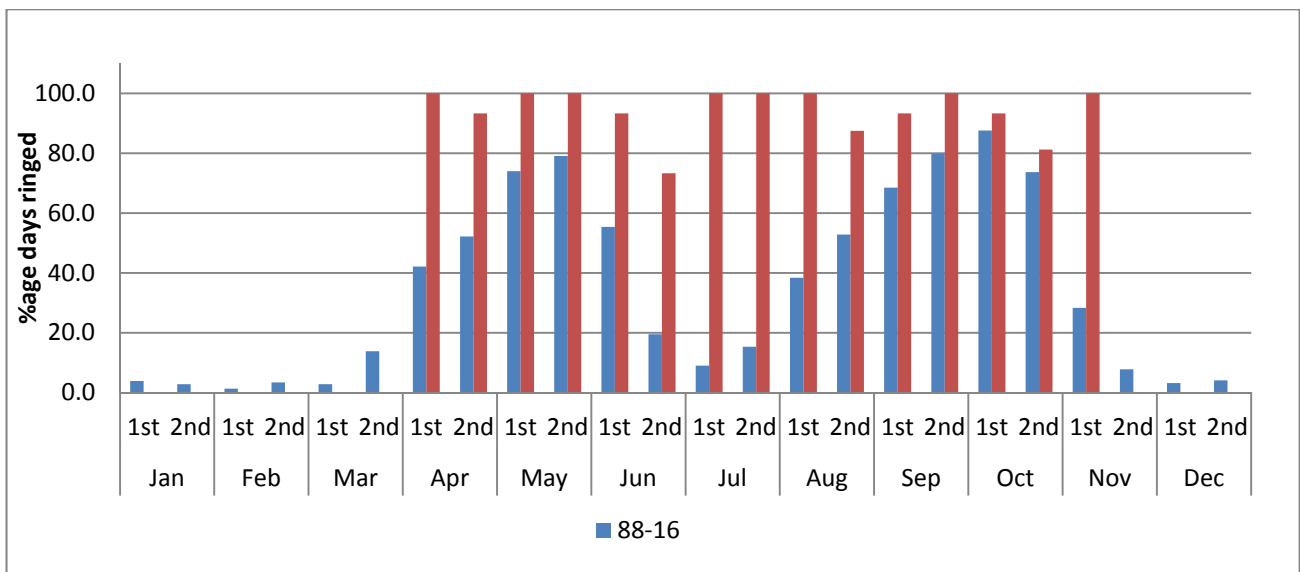
## Overall summary

Ringling commenced at BMAR on the 2<sup>nd</sup> April and ceased on 10<sup>th</sup> November and, together with the totals from SUDD, produced 11,154 new birds of 83 species/ sub-species (annual average 7,247 of 80 species/ sub-species). This is the third highest total ever (11,901 in 2014 and 11,631 in 2016) and was obtained through 210 days ringing (annual average 127), representing the most consistent level of ringing effort that has been achieved since the Observatory was formed in 1988.



**Chart 1 – Annual totals of new birds 1988-2017**

After ringing started at BMAR on the 2<sup>nd</sup> April there were only 13 days that ringing was not possible – all due to weather – until ringing ceased on the 10<sup>th</sup> November. **Chart 2** indicates the percentage of days netting took place in 2017 compared to the period 1988-2016; figures shown by half-month.



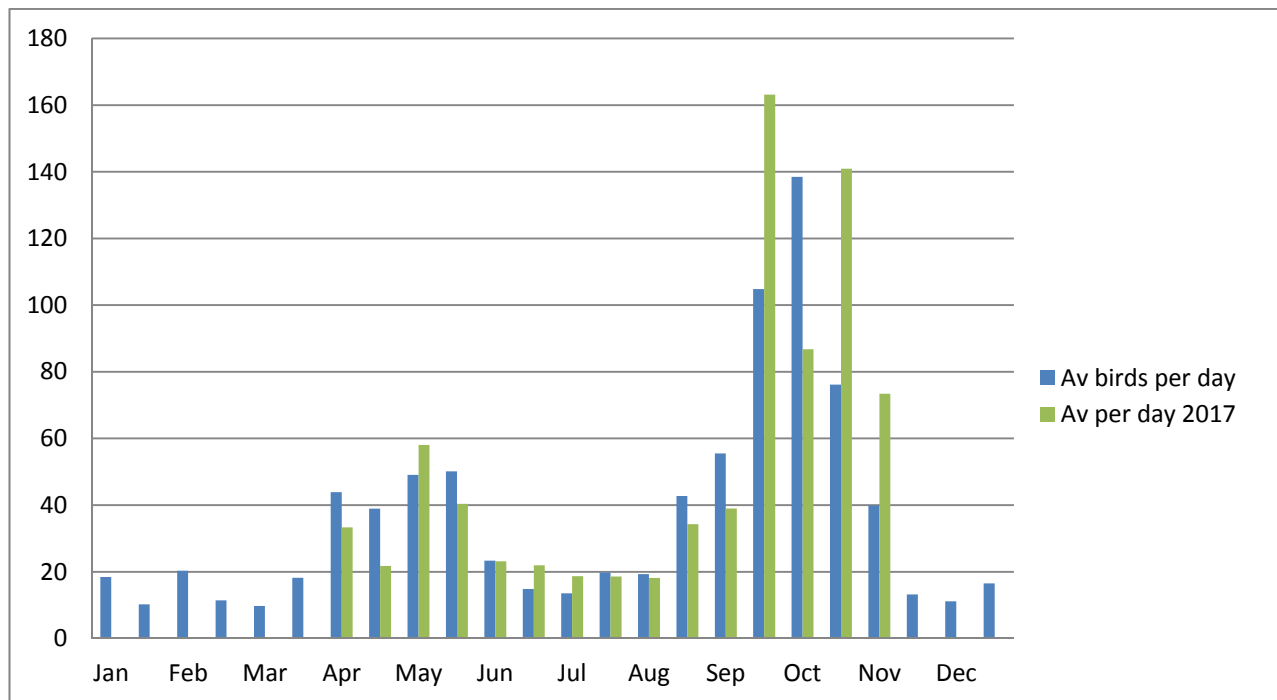
**Chart 2 - Percentage of days ringing 2017 compared to 1988-2016**

The 'spring' (taken as being up to the end of June) was disappointing with only 2,897 birds caught; the 6<sup>th</sup> highest spring capture in the 30 years history of the Observatory. Six days were lost in spring due to bad weather, five of them in June. It is probable that the cold spring and wet June will have contributed to a delayed start to the breeding season for many passerines and also low numbers of fledged birds.

These factors may have combined to give a slightly below average start to the autumn period with the second half of August and first half of September being well below average, possibly due to the later movement of migrants caused by a delayed start to breeding. It was not until the last week of September that numbers increased to well above average, with 648 birds on the 30<sup>th</sup> September representing the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest day catch in the history of the Observatory. The start of October was below average, though a large influx of Redpoll (Gråsiska), part of a huge movement of the species into

Scandinavia, rescued the autumn. Overall 8,257 birds were caught in the second half of the year; the 3<sup>rd</sup> best year on record (behind 2016 and 2014) and comparing favourably with the average since 1988 of 5,200. **Chart 3** shows average birds caught per half month compared to 1988-2016.

Ringling at SUDD took place on three dates in June (31 birds) and on ten dates in August to October (381 birds), giving an overall total of 412 birds, an average of 32 per day compared to the year average of 51 per day at BMAR.



**Chart 3 – Average birds caught per day by half month 2017 compared to 1988-2016**

A range of appendices are included at the end of this report:

- **Appendix A** provides a systematic summary of all species caught in 2017. Note: Scientific names are as shown on the International Ornithological Congress (**IOC**) World Bird List 2017. (*International Ornithologists Union (IOU) (2017). IOC World Bird List, v7.3.*) Due to time constraints, the species order in this report does not follow the latest IOC classification, though work over this winter will result in future reports following the latest order.
- **Appendix B** summarises the overall numbers caught per species in 2017, shown in descending numbers.
- **Appendix C** shows the species for which 2017 represents a record year.
- **Appendix D** summarises the numbers of each species caught in 2017 compared to numbers caught in previous years with overall totals split between spring and autumn.
- **Appendix E** examines the numbers caught on Landsort in 2017 with numbers caught at Falsterbo, together with comment on the results and discussion.

## Monthly summaries

**Table I** summarises a range of information for each month, including the amount of ringing. Figures shown in the table deal only with Bredmar, with data for SUDD included within the following summary for each month. April days ringing are based on the period from 2<sup>nd</sup> until the month's end. November days ringing are based on the period from the start of the month until the 10<sup>th</sup>.

Month	Birds	Species/ sub-sp	Days ringing		Days missed	Net Hrs	Birds per hour	Av. Ringing hrs per day
			No	%				
April	726	38	28	96	1	174	4.2	6.2
May	1517	49	31	100	0	230.5	6.6	7.5
June	623	47	25	83	5	165	3.8	7.2
July	559	43	31	100	0	217	2.6	7.0
August	718	41	29	94	2	181	4.0	6.3
September	2592	51	29	97	1	172	15.0	5.9
October	2906	41	27	87	4	135	21.5	5.0
November	1101	24	10	100	0	55	20	5.5
Overall	10742	83	210	95	13	1329.5	9.7	6.3

**Table I Bredmar - Summary of birds per month compared to ringing effort**

### April

Having arrived on the island on 31<sup>st</sup> March work commenced on the 1<sup>st</sup> April, with all 30 nets at Bredmar erected ready for ringing to start on the 2<sup>nd</sup>.

The first 10 days of the month had winds mainly from the SW ranging from light to very strong with winds from the NE on the 13<sup>th</sup> marking a run of seven days of wind from the E to NW with temperatures dropping to -5 degrees. From the 20<sup>th</sup> the wind was briefly from the SW but remaining strong before settling NW, again strong before finally going SE on the 28<sup>th</sup> on which day the highest number of birds of the month was caught (117).

Overall captures for the month were disappointing with just 726 new birds of 38 species, only the tenth best April figure out of the last 30 years. This underlines the late start to spring migration being experienced by many observatories within Europe.

Captures of note included;

- Great Grey Shrike (Varfågel) (3<sup>rd</sup>), only the third spring bird caught at the Obs;
- Black Redstart (Svart rödstjärt) (8<sup>th</sup>);
- Firecrest (Brandkronad kungsfågel) (9<sup>th</sup>), only the 6<sup>th</sup> caught here;
- Twite (Vinterhämpling) (13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup>);
- The earliest record of a trapped Bluethroat (Blåhake), on the 27<sup>th</sup>, which is also the first record of the species in Sweden this year.

Ringing took place on 28 of the days available from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup>.

### May

After a couple of days of light S-SW winds there was a period of eight days of N-NE winds, occasionally very strong with easterly winds over the middle of the month when 164 new birds were caught on the 15<sup>th</sup>, the best catch of the month. The second half of the month started with fresh to strong S winds before a further few days with winds from the NE through to W before settling to a more SW-W direction at the end of the month.

1,517 new birds of 49 species were caught in the month, making this May the seventh highest in the 30 years as an Observatory.

Captures of note included;

- Waxwing (Sidensvans) on the 3<sup>rd</sup>;
- 24 Bluethroat (Blåhake) to give 25 for the year;
- Eleven Sedge Warbler (Sävsångare) including 4 on the 17<sup>th</sup>;
- 17 Reed Warbler (Rörsångare), with 7 on the 30<sup>th</sup>;
- Greenish Warbler (Lundsångare) on the 25<sup>th</sup>;
- A total of eight Red-breasted Flycatcher (Mindre flugsnappare).

Ringling took place on all 31 days.

## June

The first three days of the month were dominated by strong NW winds before a period of lighter winds from the SW. On the 7<sup>th</sup> gales from the E prevented ringling with winds in the SE to SW gradually reducing for the next few days before a further 'no-netting' day on the 12<sup>th</sup> due to rain. Over the middle of the month a quieter period of SE to SW winds with occasional calm mornings provided good ringling opportunities until the 20<sup>th</sup> when strong winds prevented netting. Three days of light winds were a short respite before a three day period of no netting due to very strong SW winds. This is the first time in our various periods of working here that there has been three days in a row with no netting! The 30<sup>th</sup> was dominated by 20-24m/s NE winds (Severe Gale) with rain all day from 1000 to give 7 days out of 30 with no netting, awful for June!!!

654 new birds of 47 species were caught in the month, making this June the second highest in the 30 years of the Observatory.

Ringling took place at SUDD on three mornings over two weekends, with 31 new birds of 10 species. All nets were removed from SUDD on 18<sup>th</sup> June by Bosse and Liam and will be replaced in the autumn. The figures for SUDD are included within those shown above.

Captures of note included;

- Tree Pipit (Trärdiplärka) on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup>, the only two ever caught in June, the one on the 27<sup>th</sup> having a well-developed brood patch;
- Two Common Crossbill (Mindre Korsnäbb) on the 2<sup>nd</sup> were followed by further birds on 13<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup> to give four for the month out of nine in the history of the Obs;
- Single Red-breasted Flycatcher (Mindre flugsnappare) on the 4<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup>;
- Single Greenish Warbler (Lundsångare) on 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup> to give four for the year;
- Five Barred Warbler (Höksångare) in a five day period from 6<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup>;
- Crested Tit (Tofsmes) on the 15<sup>th</sup>, being only the fourth caught here.

Netting took place on just 23 days, though on two of those days birds were ringling in nest boxes, to give 25 days with some sort of ringling.

## July

After strong NE winds on the 1<sup>st</sup> and light SW winds on the 2<sup>nd</sup> there was a period of three days of moderate NW winds before backing to the SW and dropping to almost calm conditions on the 9<sup>th</sup>. From the 10<sup>th</sup> until the 16<sup>th</sup> the wind was predominately from the SW and varied in strength from calm to strong. From the 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> Chris was not able to help run the nets, so netting was restricted to the standard nets and some non-standard ones with strong NW winds restricting the nets that could be used safely. From 20<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> the wind was light and variable from NE to SW before settling to the NE on the 23<sup>rd</sup> until the 28<sup>th</sup> between light and strong with the final three days on the month largely dominated by moderate to strong winds from the SE through to W.

559 new birds of 43 species were caught in the month, making this July the third highest in the 30 years of the Observatory.

Captures of note included;

- Two Green Woodpecker (Gröngöling) on the 24<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup>, the 12<sup>th</sup> & 13<sup>th</sup> ever ringed at the station with five of these in 2016 and 2017 – all in July;
- Two Sedge Warbler (Sävsångare) were only the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> trapped in July over the last 30 years;
- A total of 22 Barred Warbler (Härmsångare) continues the run of good numbers during the month of July with 85% of the overall July totals having been trapped in the three years that daily trapping has taken place (2014, 2016 & 2017);
- A Two-barred Crossbill (Bändelkorsnäbb) on the 19<sup>th</sup> was unexpected, being only the 6<sup>th</sup> ringed at the Observatory, all the previous five having been trapped in October 2013;
- Two, 1<sup>st</sup> calendar year, Hawfinch (Stenknäck) on the 10<sup>th</sup>.

Netting took place on all available days.

## August

The month was dominated by strong to very strong winds, mainly from the South to South-west, with netting not possible on two days (19<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup>) due to heavy rain all morning. The strong winds, coupled with the predominantly southerly direction resulted in low numbers being caught. The most productive period of the month was the seven days between the 22<sup>nd</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup>, the only period in which the winds were from the NW through to NE quarter.

768 new birds of 41 species were caught in the month, the fourth highest August in the 30 years of the Observatory, with only the years 2013, 2014 and 2016 being better. Nets were opened at SUDD on the 24<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup>, producing 50 new birds of 13 species.

Captures of note included;

- Cuckoo (Gök) on the 7<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup>;
- Common Rosefinch (Rosenfink) on the 8<sup>th</sup>;
- Brambling (Bergfink) on the 12<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup>;
- Whinchat (Buskvätta) on the 15<sup>th</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup>;
- Barred Warbler (Höksångare) on the 17<sup>th</sup>.

The first sign of an autumn movement was on the 11<sup>th</sup> with 12 Lesser Whitethroat (Ärtsångare) and 5 Willow Warbler (Lövsångare) caught. It was not until the 22<sup>nd</sup>, when the wind moved to the NE that the first decent catch resulted in 142 new birds including 17 Lesser Whitethroat (Ärtsångare), 85 Willow Warbler (Lövsångare) and a Collared Flycatcher (Halsbandsflugsnappare). Among the 50 birds at SUDD the most notable was a Black Redstart (Svart rödstjärt), the only August capture for the species and the earliest autumn capture, the previous earliest being 23<sup>th</sup> October 2000.

Ringling took place on 29 of available days.

## September

During the first part of the month strong to very strong, mainly NE winds were followed by a period of strong to very strong winds from the south/ south-west. This period included a day of gales with very strong winds that meant most of the afternoon was spent bailing water out of the cellar and lab. From the 15<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> the main wind direction was NE of moderate strength, which improved the number of birds caught per day but it was not until the last week of the month that the predominantly NE winds

resulted in significant numbers of birds being caught, with 1,740 in nine days, 1,180 of these being in the last three days. On the 30<sup>th</sup> a total of 648 birds caught at Bredmar (475) and SUDD (173) was the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest autumn day catch in the history of the Observatory.

2,869 new birds of 51 species were caught in the month, the third highest September in the 30 years of the Observatory, with only the years 1990 and 2008 being better. Nets were opened at SUDD on five dates, producing 277 new birds of 20 species.

Captures of note included:

- A Kestrel (Tornfalk) on the 6<sup>th</sup>, only the 8<sup>th</sup> caught on the Observatory;
- The first autumn Red-breasted Flycatcher (Mindre flugsnappare) also on the 6<sup>th</sup>, the first of five for the month, finishing with one at SUDD on the 30<sup>th</sup>;
- Rustic Bunting (Videsparv) on the 15<sup>th</sup>, the 14<sup>th</sup> caught here;
- Barred Warbler (Höksångare) on the 22<sup>nd</sup>, with a Bluethroat (Blåhake) on that day;
- The only Grasshopper Warbler (Gräshoppsångare) of the year on the 23<sup>rd</sup>;
- Single Sedge Warbler (Sävsångare) on the 23<sup>rd</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup>;
- Yellow-browed Warbler (Taigasångare) on the 29<sup>th</sup>;
- 28 Dunnock (järnsparv) on the 30<sup>th</sup>, the highest autumn day-catch for the species.

Ringling took place on 29 of available days.

## October

The first few days had winds from the SE to SW, with the 1<sup>st</sup> producing 263 new birds, continuing the good numbers caught at the end of September. The 4<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> had winds of strong to very strong from the NW, with mainly SW to W winds from 12<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>, remaining strong to very strong. The period 17<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> gave winds mainly from the E to SE with numbers of birds caught increasing as a result. Other than the 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> the winds remained strong. From the 26<sup>th</sup> to the end of the month winds from the N to NW dominated, including Gale force winds on the 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup>.

2,960 new birds of 41 species were caught in the month, only the tenth highest October in the 30 years of the Observatory, caused by a combination of very strong winds and what is accepted through the country as a poor breeding season. Nets were opened at SUDD on two dates, producing 54 new birds of 7 species.

Captures of note included:

- 18 Song Thrush (Taltrast) 6<sup>th</sup>;
- The first two of a total of 9 Coal Tit (Svartmes) also on the 6<sup>th</sup>;
- 9 Bullfinch (Domherre) on the 11<sup>th</sup>, the highest day catch for the month;
- A late Garden Warbler (Trädgårdssångare) 12<sup>th</sup>;
- Single Chiffchaff (Gransångare (*tristis*)) on the 17<sup>th</sup> and a further single on the 19<sup>th</sup>;
- Two Great Grey shrike (Varfågel) 18<sup>th</sup>, with 17 Long-tailed Tit (Stjärtmes) also on 18<sup>th</sup>;
- Single Arctic Redpoll (Snösiska) on 17<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup> & 27<sup>th</sup>;
- Single Common Snipe (Enkelbeckasin) 19<sup>th</sup>;
- Single Pallas's Warbler (Kungsfågelsångare) on the 21<sup>st</sup>;
- Long-eared Owl (Hornuggla) 26<sup>th</sup>;
- The highest day catch of the month (291) for Redpoll (Gråsiska) on the 29<sup>th</sup>.

Ringling took place on 27 of available days.

## November

West to north-west winds dominated the first three days of the month, mainly very strong, before winds backed to the south/ south-west, remaining strong to very strong on the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup>. It was not until the 6<sup>th</sup> that the westerly winds gradually decreased

through the day, with the 7<sup>th</sup> giving lighter SW winds and clear skies with light north-west winds on the 8<sup>th</sup>. The 9<sup>th</sup> brought very strong south-west winds which by the final days ringing on the 10<sup>th</sup> had moved more to the West and decreased slightly to a strong wind which moved south-west during the morning. Ringing finished on the 10<sup>th</sup>.

1,101 new birds of 24 species were caught in the month, the highest November in the 30 years of the Observatory though it should be noted that ringing effort during the month of November has historically been low.

Captures of note included:

- 11 Siskin (Grönsiska) on the 2<sup>nd</sup>;
- 12 Long-tailed Tit (Stjärtmes) on the 3<sup>rd</sup>;
- The only Magpie (Skata) of the year on the 3<sup>rd</sup>;
- An overall total of 988 Redpoll (Gråsiska).

Ringing took place on all 10 available days.



## Systematic summary of birds ringed on Landsort in 2017

For each species the Swedish, English and scientific names are given. For the purpose of this report 'spring' is taken as the period 2<sup>nd</sup> April to 30<sup>th</sup> June, while 'autumn' relates to the period 1<sup>st</sup> July to 10<sup>th</sup> November.

An "\*" beside the species name indicates that all the years records for that species are referred to in the text. Figures after the scientific name indicate the number caught in 2017 with the average for the period 1988-2017 shown in brackets after. Note that for species where numbers caught is low, comparisons are not as meaningful as for species where higher annual numbers are obtained.

- Sparvhök** Sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*) 10(7.3)  
One on the 29<sup>th</sup> April was the only bird in the spring period, with the first autumn bird on the 20<sup>th</sup> August; one of two for the month. Between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> September a further six were trapped, with the final bird of the year caught on the 18<sup>th</sup> October.
- \*Tornfalk** Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*) 1(0.3)  
A single on the 6<sup>th</sup> September was the only bird of the year and the eighth ever caught at the Observatory.
- \*Enkelbeckasin** Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*) 2(0.7)  
Both birds caught in late autumn; the first on the 19<sup>th</sup> October and the last on the 3<sup>rd</sup> November.
- \*Gök** Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*) 3(0.6)  
After the first bird on the 7<sup>th</sup> August, a further two were trapped, both on the 21<sup>st</sup> of that month.
- \*Hornuggla** Long-eared Owl (*Asio otus*) 1(0.5)  
One on the 26<sup>th</sup> October was the only bird of the year.
- Göktyta** Wryneck (*Jynx torquilla*) 15(6.1)  
The first of five spring birds was trapped on the 2<sup>nd</sup> May, another the day after, with the last of the spring birds on 10<sup>th</sup> June. Seven birds were ringed on 2<sup>nd</sup> July comprising a brood of six young and one adult in a nest box. Two of the young were subsequently trapped in the netting area. Three further autumn birds were trapped, all in August, on the 19<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup>.
- \*Gröngöling** Green Woodpecker (*Picus viridis*) 2(0.4)  
Another good year for this species, with individuals caught on the 24<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> July, both being young birds.
- Större hackspett** Great Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos major*) 12(7.8)  
After the first two on the 17<sup>th</sup> June there were a further three in June before a gap until the first of seven autumn birds was trapped on 26<sup>th</sup> August, with the final bird of the year caught on 11<sup>th</sup> October.
- Ladusvala** Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) 14(7.8)  
Five birds were caught in spring between the 25<sup>th</sup> May and 27<sup>th</sup> June. The first three of the nine autumn birds were trapped on 20<sup>th</sup> July with the final two birds of the year caught just 12 days later, on the 31<sup>st</sup> July.
- Hussvala** House Martin (*Delichon urbicum*) 7(11.8)  
The first of four spring birds was caught on the 13<sup>th</sup> June with the only three autumn birds trapped between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> July.
- Trädpiplärka** Tree Pipit (*Anthus trivialis*) 12(10.4)  
The first bird of the spring was trapped on 1<sup>st</sup> May, followed by three more in May before two birds in June, the only time the species has been caught in this month at the

Observatory. One of these birds had a well-developed brood patch. The six autumn birds were all trapped within the period 18<sup>th</sup> August to 16<sup>th</sup> September.

- \*Ängspiplärka** Meadow Pipit (*Anthus pratensis*) 3(8.9)  
A poor year for a species which is being caught less often in recent years than in the past, with just three birds caught on; 28<sup>th</sup> April, 18<sup>th</sup> September and 20<sup>th</sup> October.
- Sädesärla** White Wagtail (*Motacilla alba*) 51(28.5)  
After two on the 14<sup>th</sup> April there were a further seven birds in the month, with only five in May, after which numbers increased as young birds joined the population, with 24 in June including a brood of five in a nest in Tores boat store. The autumn period produced just 13 birds, twelve of which were in July before the last bird of the year on 8<sup>th</sup> September.
- \*Sidensvans** Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrulus*) 15(16.7)  
A single on the 3<sup>rd</sup> May was one of the latest spring birds in the history of the Observatory, after two on 14<sup>th</sup> May 2005. The first four of 14 autumn birds were caught on the final day of October followed by a further three on the 7<sup>th</sup> November before the final bird of the year on the 8<sup>th</sup>.
- Gärdsmyg** Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*) 175(111.1)  
The first day of ringing (2<sup>nd</sup> April) produced five birds, the highest day catch of spring, which gave 38 birds in total, all but seven in April, with the last spring bird being on 21<sup>st</sup> May. There was then a gap until the first autumn bird was trapped on 6<sup>th</sup> July, one of six for the month with a further four in August. Numbers increased from 9<sup>th</sup> September, with 40 in the month and 80 in October, with double figures on the 6<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> (10 on each date). A further seven birds were caught in November, the last of which were on the 8<sup>th</sup>.
- Järnsparv** Dunnock (*Prunella modularis*) 138(59.8)  
Of the 45 spring birds, 11 were caught on the 2<sup>nd</sup> April with just four in May, the last of which was on the 16<sup>th</sup>. After a single on the 10<sup>th</sup> July there was then a gap until one on the 7<sup>th</sup> September with birds daily until 15<sup>th</sup> October, including a new day record of 28 on 30<sup>th</sup> September. The last bird of the year was caught on 27<sup>th</sup> October, making 2017 the second highest year on record for the species (140 in 2006).
- Rödhake** Robin (*Erithacus rubecula*) 1865(1028.8)  
Thirty-four birds on the 2<sup>nd</sup> April started a good spring for the species, with 768 in the season with a peak during the last week of April until mid-May after which numbers reduced to give just five in June. July produced 26 birds, mostly recently fledged, with just seven in August before numbers increased in the second half of September with 179 on the final day of the month, followed by a further 92 on the 1<sup>st</sup> October, the highest catch for that month, with only six in November. Overall this was the second highest year catch for the species after 2,142 in 2016.
- Näktergal** Thrush Nightingale (*Luscinia luscinia*) 30(20.1)  
The first of 11 birds in May was on the 11<sup>th</sup>, with five caught on the 21<sup>st</sup>. Singles were caught on seven dates in June, with eight birds in July, after which numbers dropped quickly with just three in August (15<sup>th</sup>, 22<sup>nd</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup>) before the final bird of the year on the late date of 5<sup>th</sup> September, with only two later birds in the last 30 years: 6<sup>th</sup> Sept 1990 and 25<sup>th</sup> Sept 1998.
- Blåhake** Bluethroat (*Luscinia svecica*) 28(29.8)  
A single on the 27<sup>th</sup> April was the earliest ever caught at the Observatory, the previous earliest being on 29<sup>th</sup> April 2001. Twenty-four birds in May were all caught within the three week period from the 7<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup>, with six on the 21<sup>st</sup> being the highest day count. Two on the 28<sup>th</sup> August and the final bird on the relatively late date of 22<sup>nd</sup> September were the only three birds of autumn.
- \*Svart rödstjärt** Black Redstart (*Phoenicurus ochruros*) 2(0.9)  
Singles on 8<sup>th</sup> April and 24<sup>th</sup> August were the only birds of the year.

- Rödstart** Redstart (*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*) 114(106.2)  
The first two birds out of a total of 60 for May were caught on the 2<sup>nd</sup> with birds caught daily between the 11<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup>, with a spring high count of 12 on the 18<sup>th</sup>. After just four birds on three dates in June there were a further four birds in July and five on four dates in August before a total of 41 in September, with seven on the 5<sup>th</sup> and 11 on the 6<sup>th</sup> before the final bird of the year on the 30<sup>th</sup>.
- \*Buskskvätta** Whinchat (*Saxicola rubetra*) 5(15.8)  
A quiet year for the species with just two spring birds on the 15<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> May followed by three birds in August on the 15<sup>th</sup>, 23<sup>rd</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup>.
- Stenskvätta** Wheatear (*Oenanthe oenanthe*) 20(17.5)  
After a single on the 24<sup>th</sup> April a further three birds were caught between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> May with six on six dates in June. July also produced six birds, on five dates, with just one bird in August (10<sup>th</sup>) with the final two birds of the year on the late date of 23<sup>rd</sup> September.
- Koltrast** Blackbird (*Turdus merula*) 152(105.0)  
Seven birds on the 2<sup>nd</sup> April were followed by a further six the next day, the highest day catches of the year, which saw birds caught in each month, though in low numbers. It was not until the second week of October that birds were caught regularly with a catch of just five on the 24<sup>th</sup> being the highest day catch of autumn, a number matched on the 7<sup>th</sup> November prior to the last of the year on the 8<sup>th</sup> November.
- \*Björktrast** Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*) 3(5.1)  
A single bird on the 18<sup>th</sup> April was the only spring bird, with just two caught in autumn: on the 8<sup>th</sup> July and 27<sup>th</sup> October.
- Taltrast** Song Thrush (*Turdus philomelos*) 159(96.9)  
A good year for the species, with only 175 birds in 2007 being a better total. The first five birds were trapped on the 2<sup>nd</sup> April with numbers increasing from mid-month to give a total of 32, the same total being achieved in May, with seven on the 2<sup>nd</sup> being the best day catch. Numbers reduced to give just eight in June, nine in July and only three in August before numbers increased from mid-September to give 29 for that month followed by 46 in October, including 18 on the 6<sup>th</sup>. The last bird of the season was on the 27<sup>th</sup> October.
- \*Rödvingetrast** Redwing (*Turdus iliacus*) 14(23.2)  
Eight birds were caught on the 10<sup>th</sup> April with singles on 24<sup>th</sup> April and 10<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> May being the only other spring birds. Following a gap in the summer the first autumn bird was caught on the 28<sup>th</sup> September, with only two other birds for the year: on the 26<sup>th</sup> October and 3<sup>rd</sup> November.
- \*Gräshoppsångare** Grasshopper Warbler (*Locustella naevia*) 1(1.4)  
A single on the 23<sup>rd</sup> September was the only bird of the year.
- Sävsångare** Sedge Warbler (*Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*) 24(13.1)  
The first bird was trapped on 10<sup>th</sup> May, with a total of eleven for that month including four on the 18<sup>th</sup>, with just two more spring birds: on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> June. July produced three birds on three dates, as did August before September's total of five birds from the 19<sup>th</sup> until the last bird of the year on the 29<sup>th</sup>.
- Kärrsångare** Marsh Warbler (*Acrocephalus palustris*) 18(10.9)  
The first bird of the year and the only one in May was on the relatively late date of the 26<sup>th</sup>, with fifteen birds in June all caught between the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the 18<sup>th</sup>, with five on the 10<sup>th</sup>. There were just two birds in the autumn; one on the 22<sup>nd</sup> August and the final bird on the 2<sup>nd</sup> September, only two birds having been caught later than that: 3<sup>rd</sup> Sept 2009 and 7<sup>th</sup> Sept 2008.
- Rörsångare** Reed Warbler (*Acrocephalus scirpaceus*) 39(36.1)  
The first of seventeen May birds was caught on the 14<sup>th</sup>, with seven on the 30<sup>th</sup> being the best day of the year. A further sixteen were caught in June mostly in the first two weeks, reflecting the strong spring bias for the species. Only six autumn birds were

caught, four in July on four dates between the 6<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> before the final two birds of the year on the 24<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> August.

- Härmsångare** Icterine Warbler (*Hippolais icterina*) 66(18.5)  
Another record year for the species, under-lining the early dates of departure in the autumn at a time when historically little or no ringing has taken place at the Observatory. The first of fifteen May birds was caught on the 15<sup>th</sup> with a further eleven birds in June to give 26 for spring. July gave 22 birds, the first of which was on the 2<sup>nd</sup>, with a high count of four on the 27<sup>th</sup>. A further 17 birds were caught in August, with the final bird of the year being on the 1<sup>st</sup> September; only three birds having been caught later than this date in the last 30 years (2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> September).
- \*Höksångare** Barred Warbler (*Sylvia nisoria*) 7(4.4)  
Five birds in June started with one on the 6<sup>th</sup> followed by two on both the 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup>. There were only two autumn birds; one on the 17<sup>th</sup> August and the final bird on the 22<sup>nd</sup> September, towards the latter end of dates over the last 30 years.
- Ärtsångare** Lesser Whitethroat (*Sylvia curruca*) 494(239.6)  
A record year for the species reflecting the trends of 2014 and 2016 when ringing effort was consistent. The first of the year was on 27<sup>th</sup> April, the only bird for that month, was followed by 129 in May with 19 on the 15<sup>th</sup> and ten on each of the dates 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> marking the peak of spring passage. Lower numbers in June (46) and July (55) preceded the autumn peak passage of 193 in August, with double figures on four dates and a further 93 in September, birds being caught on all but seven dates in those two months. The final bird of the year was on 1<sup>st</sup> October.
- Törnsångare** Common Whitethroat (*Sylvia communis*) 113(86.3)  
The first of the year was on the 14<sup>th</sup> May, with a small peak of movement around the 21<sup>st</sup> of the month. Low numbers of birds on many days during the rest of spring, never exceeding three in a day. Autumn numbers were lower than expected, with the highest day count of just five on the 6<sup>th</sup> July. Low numbers were caught throughout July and August and into early September, with the last of the year being two birds on 6<sup>th</sup> September.
- Trädgårdssångare** Garden Warbler (*Sylvia borin*) 97(73.0)  
Two on the 15<sup>th</sup> May were the first of the year, with twelve on the 18<sup>th</sup> marking a peak of spring passage. Thereafter low numbers were trapped on and off through the rest of spring and early autumn with birds caught more regularly from the 21<sup>st</sup> August until the 24<sup>th</sup> September with the last bird of the year being on 12<sup>th</sup> October, the only bird of the month.
- Svarthätta** Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*) 286(157.0)  
Though a significantly better year than average, numbers were down on the recent years of 2013, 2014 and 2016. The first of four birds in April was on the 27<sup>th</sup>, with twelve of the 46 birds caught in May being on the 18<sup>th</sup>. Most of the 21 birds in June were in the first half of the month, after which it was quiet until the middle of July when numbers gradually increased with six on each of the 22<sup>nd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup>. August produced 40 birds, mostly in the second half with decent numbers through September and early October, with 13 on the 2<sup>nd</sup> September being the best autumn day. Last bird of the year was on the 18<sup>th</sup> October.
- \*Lundsångare** Greenish Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochiloides*) 4(1.0)  
A good year with four birds, the first of which was on the 25<sup>th</sup> May, with three in June on: 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup>.
- \*Kungsfågelsångare** Pallas's Leaf Warbler (*Phylloscopus proregulus*) 1(1.3)  
A single on the 21<sup>st</sup> October was the only one for the year and the first since two were caught in 2010. A welcome addition to the annual totals for a species that was caught more frequently in the late 1980's and early 1990's than in the more recent past.
- \*Tajgasångare** Yellow-browed Warbler (*Phylloscopus inornatus*) 1(1.4)  
Only one bird, on the 29<sup>th</sup> September, was disappointing after a trend of increasing numbers in recent years which produced 20 birds in the period 2013-2016.

- Grönsångare** Wood Warbler (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*) 15(10.7)  
 There were just five birds in spring, all in May, with the first two on the 15<sup>th</sup> and the last on the 20<sup>th</sup>. After a single bird on 9<sup>th</sup> July there were six in August between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup>, with three on the 23<sup>rd</sup>. Three birds in September were caught on the 5<sup>th</sup> (2) and the 7<sup>th</sup>.
- Gransångare** Chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus collybita*) 3(60.3)  
 A record year for this species (242 in 2016) started with two birds on 2<sup>nd</sup> April; the second earliest capture date in the history of the Observatory (one on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2003). Of the 36 birds in the month, 15 were trapped on the 28<sup>th</sup>, with 129 in May including 32 on the 5<sup>th</sup> followed by seven birds on six dates through June. After just two birds in July (3<sup>rd</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup>) there was a long gap until the 15<sup>th</sup> September when the next birds were trapped with birds caught regularly from then until the last bird of the year on 21<sup>st</sup> October.
- \*Gransångare (tristis)** Chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus c. tristis*) 3(2.6)  
 The three records were all in autumn, starting with one on the 23<sup>rd</sup> September and two in October; on the 17<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>.
- Lövsångare** Willow Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*) 780(733.5)  
 Only six birds in April, all on the 28<sup>th</sup>, with birds caught regularly through May with a high count of 43 on the 12<sup>th</sup>. Numbers declined quickly in June with most of the 27 birds for that month caught by the 10<sup>th</sup>. In July birds were caught on most days after the 11<sup>th</sup> with the 27<sup>th</sup> giving 11 birds. August was the busiest autumn month with 214 (85 on the 22<sup>nd</sup>) though birds were also caught on most days in September. The final birds of the year were in early October; four on the 1<sup>st</sup> and the last four on the 5<sup>th</sup>.
- Kungsfågel** Goldcrest (*Regulus regulus*) 1877(1811.6)  
 A quiet spring with just 56 birds, probably due to an early movement through the area prior to monitoring starting. The best day catch was of 17 on the 2<sup>nd</sup>, low numbers being caught through the month but with just one bird in May (13<sup>th</sup>). A long gap before the first autumn birds (2) were caught on the 23<sup>rd</sup> August, numbers increasing from early September and through the month, with 399 caught on the final day and 108 on 1<sup>st</sup> October, part of the 532 for that month. Five birds were caught in November between the 6<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup>.
- \*Brandkronad kungsfågel** Firecrest (*Regulus ignicapilla*) 1(0.2)  
 A single on the 9<sup>th</sup> April was the sixth for the Observatory and the first since 2013.
- Grå flugsnappare** Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa striata*) 89(52.8)  
 One of the worst springs on record for this species with just 19 birds, 15 of them in May, the first of which was on the 15<sup>th</sup>, with eight on the 18<sup>th</sup>. Four birds were caught in the last half of June. The autumn total of 70, starting with six birds on five dates in July was the second highest on record after 81 in 1994. August produced 35 birds, with a high count of 10 on the 26<sup>th</sup> with a further 29 birds in September, mostly in the first half of the month, with the last of the year being on the 28<sup>th</sup>.
- Mindre flugsnappare** Red-breasted Flycatcher (*Ficedula parva*) 15(6.3)  
 Ten in spring was the best spring catch in 30 years, starting with one on the 12<sup>th</sup> May, with eight in total for the month followed by two in June; on the 4<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup>. There was then a long gap until the first of just five birds in autumn, all in September, with birds on five dates from the 6<sup>th</sup> until the last bird of the year on the 30<sup>th</sup>.
- \*Halsbandsflugsnappare** Collared Flycatcher (*Ficedula albicollis*) 2(1.1)  
 Only two birds for the year, the first on the 14<sup>th</sup> May, within the usual dates for spring passage. The second bird was on the late date of 22<sup>nd</sup> August, only the second autumn record for the species after one on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2007.
- Svartvit flugsnappare** Pied Flycatcher (*Ficedula hypoleuca*) 44(51.4)  
 The first bird of spring was on the 4<sup>th</sup> May, with a total of 17 birds on ten dates in the month, including seven on the 18<sup>th</sup>. There were none in June and just one in July (27<sup>th</sup>). Thirteen birds in August were trapped on four dates from the middle of the month, with seven on the 22<sup>nd</sup>, while all 13 September birds were within the first part of the month, the last being on the 17<sup>th</sup>.

- Stjärtmes** Long-tailed Tit (*Aegothalos caudatus*) 59(64.4)  
 Three on the 9<sup>th</sup> April with five the next day produced the best spring total on record, for a species that historically has always had a strong autumn bias. Autumn numbers, though higher than spring were low, with just 51 birds caught; 39 in October on four dates from the 18<sup>th</sup> and just one flock of twelve on 3<sup>rd</sup> November.
- \*Entita** Marsh Tit (*Poecile palustris*) 7(7.7)  
 One on the 26<sup>th</sup> April was the only bird until a cluster of three in mid-late June, with singles on; 21<sup>st</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup>. After one on 4<sup>th</sup> July there was a gap until the final two birds of the year; on 18<sup>th</sup> October and 3<sup>rd</sup> November.
- \*Tofsmes** Crested Tit (*Lophophanes cristatus*) 1(0.1)  
 A single on the 15<sup>th</sup> June was the fourth ever at the Observatory and the first since 2008.
- Svartmes** Coal Tit (*Periparus ater*) 18(35.9)  
 No birds in spring, as usual for this species, with the only September bird on the 20<sup>th</sup>. Birds on five dates in October, from the 6<sup>th</sup> until the last (4) on 27<sup>th</sup>, with eight caught on the 11<sup>th</sup>.
- Blåmes** Blue Tit (*Cyanistes caeruleus*) 172(246.3)  
 A reasonable spring with 32 birds, starting with eight in April and just two in May before the first young of the year produced 22 birds in June. Autumn was quiet with only 140 birds, 87 of which were in the peak month of October, with 14 on the 11<sup>th</sup> being the highest day catch.
- Talgoxe** Great Tit (*Parus major*) 267(203.0)  
 Among the better springs on record and, like all good spring years, was influenced by the number of nest boxes checked to ring young, with 115 of the spring total of 157 being young in nest boxes. The late breeding season spilled over into early July, with a further 12 nestlings ringed on 2<sup>nd</sup> July, along with several recently fledged birds to give 34 for the month. Lower numbers in August (7) and September (9) preceded an October influx with 54 for the month, mainly around mid-month with 14 on the 18<sup>th</sup>.
- Nötväcka** Nuthatch (*Sitta europaea*) 14(4.9)  
 Nine birds on eight dates in June from the 9<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> included young from the year, with a further three on the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>. Two late autumn birds on 16<sup>th</sup> September and 21<sup>st</sup> October were the final birds of the year.
- Trädkrypare** Treecreeper (*Certhia familiaris*) 58(80.0)  
 Only two birds in spring; on 19<sup>th</sup> April and 14<sup>th</sup> May, with the first two birds of the autumn being in late August (26<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup>). A quiet autumn compared to most years with only ten in September, 42 in October and the final two in November; on the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup>.
- Törnskata** Red-backed Shrike (*Lanius collurio*) 53(46.4)  
 The first two of eight May birds were on the 21<sup>st</sup>, with a further six in June between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> completed the spring passage. Four birds on four dates in July from the 10<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> were followed by 29 on a range of dates through August, with a high count of nine on the 22<sup>nd</sup>. Six birds in September completed the totals for the year; two on each of three dates from 1<sup>st</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup>.
- \*Varfågel** Great Grey Shrike (*Lanius excubitor*) 3(1.5)  
 A single on 3<sup>rd</sup> April was the earliest capture for the species (previously 17<sup>th</sup> April 1995) and only the third spring bird. Both autumn birds were trapped on 18<sup>th</sup> October.
- \*Skata** Magpie (*Pica pica*) 1(0.8)  
 One on the 3<sup>rd</sup> November was the only bird of the year.
- \*Kaja** Jackdaw (*Coloeus monedula*) 1(0.3)  
 Only one bird for the year; on the 9<sup>th</sup> June.

- Stare** Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) 75(21.9)  
 One bird on 27<sup>th</sup> April was the first of the year, with seven ringed in the first half of May, prior to nest box monitoring from the 19<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> producing 34 young, less than expected, with signs of nest abandonment and dead eggs suggesting a poor breeding season. The 31 birds ringed in July were mostly young, with the final six birds of the year trapped on the 23<sup>rd</sup>.
- Pilfink** Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus*) 111(26.7)  
 Three birds in May between the 19<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> were the first of the year, with just four ringed in nest boxes; all on the 26<sup>th</sup> of the month. It was not until 10<sup>th</sup> June that the first fledged birds of the year started to arrive at the Observatory to feed, with 16 birds for the month and 20 in July. Thereafter, birds were caught in reasonable numbers in August (40) and September (21), though there were large gaps between capture dates, with fewer birds visiting feeders than in recent years, perhaps not needing to leave the feeders at Tore's. After just six birds in October, the final bird of the year was on 7<sup>th</sup> November.
- Bofink** Chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*) 185(151.8)  
 After eight on the 2<sup>nd</sup> April there were eleven caught on the 3<sup>rd</sup>, the only day of the year on which double figures were caught, with 46 for the month. A further 29 birds through May and 15 in June gave just 90 for spring, the second lowest number in the last 15 years. Occasional birds in July (14) and just five in August were followed by an increased frequency of capture from 5<sup>th</sup> September and through that month and October before the last five birds in November.
- Bergfink** Brambling (*Fringilla montifringilla*) 16(42.5)  
 One on 2<sup>nd</sup> April was followed by the only other three spring records towards the end of the month, giving one of the lowest spring captures on record. A long gap before the next birds, two in August (12<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup>) with just one in September (16<sup>th</sup>). Six in October, from the middle of the month onwards with just three in November, the last of which was on the 10<sup>th</sup>, the final day of ringing for the season.
- Grönfink** Greenfinch (*Chloris chloris*) 192(236.5)  
 First bird of the year was on the 2<sup>nd</sup> April, with only eleven for the month and just nine for May, with young birds caught from the 23<sup>rd</sup>. Numbers increased in June, with 59, though the overall spring total of 79 was low but reflects the recent downward trend of recent years. Autumn also produced low figures, with just 113, significantly fewer than recent autumns, most birds being caught in July and August (48 in each month), and only one in September. Numbers increased slightly in October, but with just 13 birds before the final three of the year in November.
- Steglits** Goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*) 21(4.1)  
 The second best year on record, after 24 in 2014, reflecting the continued increase in status over the last four years, with 57% of the overall 30 year total caught in the years 2014 to 2017. Two birds caught in April and a further two in May before eight in June, six of which were at the end of the month. Most of the eight July birds were caught in the period 11<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup>, with the last bird of the year on the 12<sup>th</sup> August.
- Grönsiska** Siskin (*Spinus spinus*) 48(154.0)  
 A quiet year for this irruptive species (1,208 in 2016) with just nine spring birds; three in April, two in May and four in June. After a further four birds in July, the next birds were six in late September. Fifteen birds spread throughout October were followed by just 14 in November, with eleven on the 2<sup>nd</sup>, being the only day to reach double figures with the final bird of the year on the 8<sup>th</sup>.
- Hämpling** Linnet (*Linaria cannabina*) 47(16.1)  
 A total of 43 in spring started with 1 on the 7<sup>th</sup> April, with records on 11 more dates in that month, with 14 on ten dates in May, with four on the 18<sup>th</sup> being the only date on which more than two birds were caught. Of the 16 birds in June there was a cluster of eight caught in a six day period in mid-month. Only four birds in July, with the last bird of the month (and the year) on the 7<sup>th</sup>.

- \*Vinterhämppling** Twite (*Linaria flavirostris*) 2(1.5)  
One on the 13<sup>th</sup> April and a second bird the following day were only the third and fourth spring birds on record.
- Gråsiska** Redpoll (*Acanthis flammea*) 2265(243.2)  
Recent debate about distinguishing race by plumage, coupled with the significant influx in October limiting the time available for detailed examination of individuals, resulted in the majority of Gråsiska caught not being assigned to a particular race. As in most years there were low numbers in spring with five birds on three dates in April, five singles in May and just two birds in June, both on the 19<sup>th</sup>. None in July and one in August (5<sup>th</sup>) were the only autumn birds until October influx when numbers increased significantly from mid-month, with 1,292 for the month and high day count of 291 (29<sup>th</sup>). November continued to provide good numbers with 956 in ten days, including 240 on the 6<sup>th</sup> and 21 on the final day.
- Nordlig gråsiska** Mealy Redpoll (*Acanthis f. flammea*) 113(121.3)  
Only two birds in June (10<sup>th</sup>) and one in September (29<sup>th</sup>) before the influx, mentioned above produced 92 October and 18 November birds that were, with confidence, assigned to this race.
- Brunsiska** Lesser Redpoll (*Acanthis f. cabaret*) 116(120.5)  
Two on the 24<sup>th</sup> April were the first of the year, with singles on three dates in May and seven on six dates in June. Two in mid-late July were followed by a gap until the end of September, marking the start of the influx which resulted in 102 birds being assigned to the race 'cabaret'; five in September, 83 in October and 14 in November.
- \*Snösiska** Arctic Redpoll (*Acanthis hornemanni*) 3(4.6)  
All three birds were in October, part of a significant movement of Gråsiska, with singles on; 17<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup>.
- \*Bändelkorsnäbb** Two-barred Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*) 1(0.2)  
One on the 19<sup>th</sup> July was only the sixth for the Observatory, all others being caught in late autumn 2013.
- \*Mindre korsnäbb** Common Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*) 4(0.3)  
A good year for the species, with all four birds caught in June, on; 2<sup>nd</sup> (2), 13<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup>. These are the fifth to ninth birds caught at the Observatory and the first since two autumn birds in 2013.
- Rosenfink** Scarlett Rosefinch (*Carpodacus erythrinus*) 31(16.9)  
Two birds on the 24<sup>th</sup> May were the first of the year, with three more birds in the month and a further 18 in June, mostly by mid-month making this spring one of the better ones on record. There were seven birds in July, dotted through the month with the only bird in August, and the last of the year on the relatively early date of the 8<sup>th</sup>.
- Domherre** Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*) 34(54.9)  
Five birds on five dates in April, from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> were the only spring records. The first of 26 October birds were caught on the 11<sup>th</sup> (6), with birds on a further nine dates in the month before the last three birds of the year were trapped on the 8<sup>th</sup> November.
- \*Stenknäck** Hawfinch (*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*) 2(0.5)  
Two recently fledged birds were trapped on 10<sup>th</sup> July, though it is not considered that they bred on the island.
- Gulspurv** Yellowhammer (*Emberiza citrinella*) 104(61.4)  
A good year for the species with the second highest year count on record, starting with the first of 24 April birds on the 7<sup>th</sup>, with thirteen in May, young being seen from the 14<sup>th</sup> of the month and caught regularly from the 24<sup>th</sup>. The majority of June (14) and July (25) birds were young, with the occasional adult from August. Numbers declined after the middle of that month, with just two birds in September, seven in October and nine in November, including the final bird of the year on the 7<sup>th</sup>.



\* **Videsparv** Rustic Bunting (*Emberiza rustica*) 1(0.4)  
On 15<sup>th</sup> September a single was caught, the fourteenth record for the species, all of which were caught in September, and the first since 2013.

**Sävsparv** Reed Bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*) 36(79.3)  
One of the lowest years on record with only eleven birds in spring, starting with the first of six April birds on the 2<sup>nd</sup>, with all four May birds in the first half of the month. Singles on 27<sup>th</sup> June and 7<sup>th</sup> July were followed by a gap until the only September bird (28<sup>th</sup>). October produced the majority of the birds (21) with four on the 5<sup>th</sup> and eight on the 15<sup>th</sup> being notable. The two November birds on the 3<sup>rd</sup> were the last of the year.

## Appendix B

Schedule of birds caught on Landsort in 2017, shown by descending numbers per species.

Gråsiska ( <i>flammea</i> )	Redpoll ( <i>flammea</i> )	2265
Kungsfågel	Goldcrest	1877
Rödhake	Robin	1865
Lövsångare	Willow Warbler	780
Ärtsångare	Lesser Whitethroat	494
Svarthätta	Blackcap	286
Talgoxe	Great Tit	267
Gransångare	Chiffchaff	263
Grönfink	Greenfinch	192
Bofink	Chaffinch	185
Gärdsmyg	Wren	175
Blåmes	Blue Tit	172
Taltrast	Song Thrush	159
Koltrast	Blackbird	152
Järnsparv	Dunnock	138
Gråsiska ( <i>f. cabaret</i> )	Redpoll ( <i>f. cabaret</i> )	116
Rödstart	Redstart	114
Törnsångare	Whitethroat	113
Gråsiska ( <i>f. flammea</i> )	Redpoll ( <i>f. flammea</i> )	113
Pilfink	Tree Sparrow	111
Gulsparr	Yellowhammer	104
Trädgårdsångare	Garden Warbler	97
Grå flugsnappare	Spotted Flycatcher	89
Stare	Starling	75
Härmsångare	Icterine Warbler	66
Stjärtmes	Long-tailed Tit	59
Trädkrypare	Treecreeper	58
Törnskata	Red-backed Shrike	53
Sädesärla	White Wagtail	51
Grönsiska	Siskin	48
Hämpling	Linnet	47
Svartvit flugsnappare	Pied Flycatcher	44
Rörsångare	Reed Warbler	39
Sävsparr	Reed Warbler	36
Domherre	Bullfinch	34
Rosenfink	Common Rosefinch	31
Näktergal	Thrush Nightingale	30
Blåhake	Bluethroat	28
Sävsångare	Sedge Warbler	24
Steglits	Goldfinch	21
Stenskvätta	Wheatear	20
Kärrsångare	Marsh Warbler	18

Svartmes	Coal Tit	18
Bergfink	Brambling	16
Göktyta	Wryneck	15
Sidensvans	Waxwing	15
Grönsångare	Wood Warbler	15
Mindre flugsnappare	Red-breasted Flycatcher	15
Ladusvala	Barn Swallow	14
Rödvingetrast	Redwing	14
Nötväcka	Nuthatch	14
Större hackspett	Great Spotted Woodpecker	12
Trädpiplärka	Tree Pipit	12
Sparvhök	Sparrowhawk	10
Hussvala	House Martin	7
Höksångare	Barred Warbler	7
Entita	Marsh Tit	7
Buskvätta	Whinchat	5
Lundsångare	Greenish Warbler	4
Mindre korsnäbb	Common Crossbill	4
Gök	Cuckoo	3
Ängspiplärka	Meadow Pipit	3
Björktrast	Fieldfare	3
Gransångare ( <i>tristis</i> )	Chiffchaff ( <i>tristis</i> )	3
Varfågel	Great Grey Shrike	3
Snösiska	Arctic Redpoll	3
Enkelbeckasin	Common Snipe	2
Gröngöling	Green Woodpecker	2
Svart röstjärt	Black Redstart	2
Halsbandsflugsnappare	Collared Flycatcher	2
Vinterhämpling	Twite	2
Stenknäck	Hawfinch	2
Tornfalk	Kestrel	1
Hornuggla	Long-eared Owl	1
Gräshoppsångare	Grasshopper Warbler	1
Kungsfågelsångare	Pallas's Warbler	1
Tajgasångare	Yellow-browed Warbler	1
Brandkronad kungsfågel	Firecrest	1
Tofsmes	Crested Tit	1
Skata	Magpie	1
Kaja	Jackdaw	1
Bändelkorsnäbb	Two-barred Crossbill	1
Videsparv	Rustic Bunting	1

## Appendix C

### Schedule of species for which 2017 was a record year

Species		2017 catch
Swedish name	English/ scientific	
<b>Härmsångare</b>	Icterine Warbler <i>Hippolais icterina</i>	66
<b>Ärtsångare</b>	Lesser Whitethroat <i>Sylvia curruca</i>	494
<b>Gransångare</b>	Chiffchaff <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	263
<b>Mindre korsnäbb</b>	Crossbill <i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	4

### Species caught in 2017 shown as spring, autumn and full year totals, ranked compared to totals from 1988 to date.

2017 marks the thirtieth year of data collection since Landsort became an Observatory. The opportunity has therefore been taken to compare the numbers caught this year with numbers caught in previous years. A more complete and detailed analysis of the full 30 years of data is planned, though it will take some time to complete. The current analysis compares the numbers caught in 2017 with prior years and presents the results in a 'ranking' order – for example 780 Willow Warbler (Lövsångare) caught in 2017 places it as ranked 11<sup>th</sup> best year out of 30.

Comparisons were made over the full year, 'spring' (for this purpose taken as the first six months) and autumn (the last six months). **Note:**

- This summary deals only with species, counts for sub-species/races being included within species totals;
- Only species trapped in 2017 are dealt with in this summary.

The following table summarises the full set of results:

	Spring	Autumn	Full year
<b>Total</b>	2,897	8,257	11,154
<b>Ranking</b>	6th	3rd	3rd
<b>Species caught</b>	66	73	80
<b>Species ranked 15th or higher</b>	55	62	69
<b>Species ranked 16th or lower</b>	11	11	11
<b>Species ranked in top 5</b>	37	33	40
<b>Species ranked in bottom 5</b>	1	1	3

The only species ranked in the bottom five in spring was the Whinchat (Buskvätta) (26<sup>th</sup>), with Redwing (Rödvingetrast) in the lowest five in autumn (29<sup>th</sup>). Over the full year, Whinchat (Buskvätta) (28<sup>th</sup>), Meadow Pipit (Ängsplärka) (26<sup>th</sup>) and Reed Bunting (Sävspurv) (26<sup>th</sup>) all ranked in the lowest five.

Due to a range of factors, drawing conclusions from this comparison has limitations, so the results are shown more for interest, and should not be used, in isolation, to draw inferences on changing status. Factors that limit the statistical strength of the comparison include:

- Ringing starting in some years as early as January, significantly adding to totals for some wintering species;
- Ringing sometimes continuing until the end of December, with consequent increased captures of over-wintering thrushes, finches and buntings;
- For some species the numbers caught are small, in some cases, just two or three over the full 30 years, thus annual and seasonal comparisons have no statistical strength;
- Many years had little or no ringing outside of core migration periods;
- Lack of consistency in the effort applied over the years to timing of opening of nets and the number of nets in operation;
- Strong historic weekend bias to ringing effort in many years;
- The results show all ringing on Landsort, not just that undertaken at Bredmar, hence SUDD, North, nest box, etc. data are included. The time taken to identify and use only data from Bredmar was not available and, given the other problems of analysis, was not considered justified.

Nonetheless, the results serve to show that 2017 has compared favourably with other years. Overall, the year produced the third highest annual total, with only 2014 and 2016 producing better figures. All three of these years passed 11,000 birds and clearly benefitted from the standardised approach to daily ringing (although in 2014 this only started in mid-July) that is now being required by Ringing Central, who have endorsed the methods now in place for the future.

Autumn figures also ranked third behind 2014 and 2016, though spring fared less well, being only the sixth best on record. Of interest is the fact that the top eight spring capture totals all occurred in three distinct time periods, probably a result of better effort in those years, rather than three periods of good spring passage. These periods are: 1989-1991 (3<sup>rd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> ranking), 2005-2007 (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> ranking) and 2016-2017 (6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> ranking).

Looking to the future, comparisons over time from 2016 onwards will have significantly higher statistical strength. The standardised methods introduced in 2016 reflect the responsibility that Landsort Bird Observatory now has to gather data in a way that meets the increased need for the activities on Landsort to make a meaningful contribution to conservation and bird population studies.

The complete summary of species caught in 2017, ranked for spring, autumn and overall totals are shown below. Species ranked 16<sup>th</sup> or lower are highlighted in yellow.

Species (subspecies)		Overall totals 88-17	30yr Av.	2017 ranking					
Swedish names:	English name:			Spring		Autumn		Overall	
				Total	Rank	Total	Rank	Total	Rank
Sparvhök	Sparrowhawk	221	7.4	1	=2	9	=9	10	9
Tornfalk	Kestrel	8	0.3	0	N/A	1	=1	1	=1
Enkelbeckasin	Snipe	21	0.7	0	N/A	2	=1	2	=1
Gök	Cuckoo	18	0.6	0	N/A	3	=2	3	=2
Hornuggla	Long-eared Owl	16	0.5	0	N/A	1	=3	1	=3
Göktyta	Wryneck	183	6.1	5	=10	10	2	15	3
Gröngöling	Green Woodpecker	13	0.4	0	N/A	2	2	2	2
Större hackspett	Great Spotted Woodpecker	235	7.8	5	=4	7	=7	12	6
Ladusvala	Swallow	235	7.8	5	=10	9	=2	14	=4
Hussvala	House Martin	355	11.8	4	=17	3	=2	7	=14
Trädpiplärka	Tree Pipit	312	10.4	6	=9	6	=9	12	=9
Ängpiplärka	Meadow Pipit	268	8.9	1	=16	2	=25	3	=26
Sädesärta	White Wagtail	854	28.5	38	2	13	=7	51	5
Sidensvans	Waxwing	500	16.7	1	=6	14	10	15	11
Gårdsmyg	Wren	3332	111.1	38	=1	137	7	175	5
Järnsparv	Dunnock	1793	59.8	45	3	93	2	138	2
Rödhake	Robin	30864	1028.8	768	2	1097	4	1865	2
Näktergal	Thrush Nightingale	603	20.1	18	=10	12	3	30	6
Blåhake	Bluethroat	894	29.8	25	=10	3	=16	28	=10
Svart rödstjärt	Black Redstart	27	0.9	1	=6	1	=2	2	=2
Rödstjärt	Redstart	3187	106.2	64	=19	50	=4	114	12
Buskvätta	Whinchat	474	15.8	2	=26	3	11	5	=28
Stenskvätta	Wheatear	526	17.5	11	=13	9	=2	20	10
Koltrast	Blackbird	3150	105.0	59	4	93	8	152	4
Björktrast	Fieldfare	153	5.1	1	=17	2	=11	3	=16
Taltrast	Song Thrush	2907	96.9	72	2	87	6	159	2
Rödvingetrast	Redwing	695	23.2	11	=7	3	=29	14	=20
Gräshoppsångare	Grasshopper Warbler	43	1.4	0	N/A	1	=10	1	=12
Sävsångare	Sedge Warbler	392	13.1	13	3	11	9	24	4
Kärrsångare	Marsh Warbler	326	10.9	16	=5	2	=4	18	5
Rörsångare	Reed Warbler	1084	36.1	33	=11	6	=20	39	=13
Härmsångare	Icterine Warbler	554	18.5	26	2	40	3	66	1
Höksångare	Barred Warbler	123	4.1	5	=3	2	=5	7	=4
Ärtsångare	Lesser Whitethroat	7189	239.6	176	7	318	1	494	1
Törnsångare	Whitethroat	2589	86.3	51	15	62	=3	113	8
Trädgårdssångare	Garden Warbler	2190	73.0	47	4	50	12	97	10
Svarthätta	Blackcap	4709	157.0	71	4	215	5	286	5
Lundsångare	Greenish Warbler	31	1.0	4	2	0	N/A	4	=2
Kungsfågelsångare	Pallas's Warbler	40	1.3	0	N/A	1	=9	1	=9
Taigasångare	Yellow-browed Warbler	42	1.4	0	N/A	1	=11	1	=11
Grönsångare	Wood Warbler	320	10.7	5	=5	10	=10	15	=7
Gransångare	Chiffchaff	1810	60.3	172	1	94	4	263	1
Lövsångare	Willow Warbler	22005	733.5	308	19	472	10	780	11
Kungsfågel	Goldcrest	54349	1811.6	56	17	1821	13	1877	13
Brandkronad kungsfågel	Firecrest	6	0.2	1	=1	0	N/A	1	=2
Grå flugsnappare	Spotted Flycatcher	1585	52.8	19	=16	70	2	89	=3
Mindre flugsnappare	Red-breasted Flycatcher	190	6.3	10	1	5	=7	15	4
Halsbandsflugsnappare	Collared Flycatcher	34	1.1	1	=9	1	=1	2	=4
Svartvit flugsnappare	Pied Flycatcher	1541	51.4	17	=22	27	=7	44	16
Stjärtmes	Long-tailed Tit	1932	64.4	8	1	51	11	59	=12
Entita	Marsh Tit	231	7.7	4	=3	3	=24	7	=15
Tofsmes	Crested Tit	4	0.1	1	=1	0	N/A	1	=2
Svartmes	Coal Tit	1078	35.9	0	N/A	18	7	18	7
Blåmes	Blue Tit	7389	246.3	32	=5	140	21	172	20
Talgoxe	Great Tit	6089	203.0	157	3	110	18	267	7
Nötväcka	Nuthatch	148	4.9	9	=4	5	=1	14	=2
Trädkräpare	Treecreeper	2399	80.0	2	=6	56	17	58	17
Törnskata	Red-backed Shrike	1393	46.4	14	=17	39	7	53	13
Varfågel	Great Grey Shrike	46	1.5	1	=1	2	=7	3	=6
Skata	Maggie	24	0.8	0	N/A	1	=4	1	=7
Kaja	Jackdaw	9	0.3	1	=2	0	N/A	1	=2
Stare	Starling	656	21.9	75	4	0	N/A	75	4
Pilfink	Tree Sparrow	801	26.7	23	1	88	3	111	3
Bofink	Chaffinch	4554	151.8	90	10	95	7	185	=8
Bergfink	Brambling	1276	42.5	4	=14	12	=15	16	=16
Grönfink	Greenfinch	7095	236.5	79	11	113	10	192	13
Steglits	Goldfinch	123	4.1	12	3	9	3	21	2
Grönsiska	Siskin	4620	154.0	9	=14	39	17	48	20
Hämpling	Linnet	483	16.1	43	2	4	=5	47	2
Vinterhämpling	Twite	46	1.5	2	1	0	N/A	2	=6
Gräsiska	Redpoll	14548	243.2	25	4	2469	2	2494	2
Snösiska	Arctic Redpoll	137	4.6	0	N/A	3	=7	3	=7
Bändelkorsnäbb	Two-barred Crossbill	6	0.2	0	N/A	1	2	1	2
Mindre korsnäbb	Crossbill	9	0.3	4	1	0	N/A	4	1
Rosenfink	Scarlet Rosefinch	506	16.9	23	4	8	=7	31	3
Domherre	Bullfinch	1648	54.9	5	5	29	17	34	17
Stenknäck	Hawfinch	16	0.5	0	N/A	2	1	2	=1
Gulsparv	Yellowhammer	1841	61.4	51	5	53	4	104	3
Videsparv	Rustic Bunting	12	0.4	0	N/A	1	=3	1	=3
Sävsparv	Reed Bunting	2380	79.3	11	=21	25	25	36	26
	TOTAL - all species	217421	7247	6		3		3	

## A comparison of numbers caught on Landsort in 2017 with numbers caught at Falsterbo.

### Introduction

There has been much discussion about the introduction of standardised ringing at Bredmar on Landsort. The methods were first tested in the period July to November 2014, were introduced in 2016 and continued in 2017.

Ringling Central has made it clear to all Observatories that in the future:

- ***“they must survey migratory birds within the framework of standardized catches”***
- ***“It is important that activity is undertaken in the same way between years.”***

An increasing number of Bird Observatories in Europe are adopting a more formal approach to their ringing activities, reacting to a number of factors:

- Data which does not have a measured effort applied to gathering it significantly decreases the statistical value of the results, to the extent that it is of little scientific, research or conservation value. This in turn brings into question the justification for catching birds in the first place;
- External funds are needed to keep facilities running. Funding organisations, companies and sponsors need to be confident that the money they donate is being used to gather data with a clear conservation or research goals;
- An increasing tendency for the public to question the justification for catching wild animals without there being clear conservation aims;
- The decreasing number of volunteer ringers who are prepared to provide systematic cover has resulted in some Observatories not being able to cover even core migration periods without improving their methods of research.

Some Swedish Bird Observatories, notably Falsterbo and Ottenby have, for many years, undertaken a rigorous programme of standardised ringing, providing invaluable long-term, reliable data-sets that, among other benefits, provide meaningful change data. Ottenby commenced standardised ringing in 1972, with Falsterbo starting in 1980. The change to standardised ringing at Landsort is therefore overdue, is a most welcome development and one that should be viewed positively and with pride.

Following the recent introduction of a standard ringing programme at Landsort, it was considered to be interesting to compare the data from 2017 with that from an Observatory that has, for many years, been following a set method of data gathering. It was tempting to use data from both Ottenby and Falsterbo however in the end it was decided that only Falsterbo would be used, for the following reasons:

- The Falsterbo website provides summary data split into a number of sub-sets, making it much easier (and quicker) to compare with data from Landsort;
- Ottenby uses two Heligoland traps, a catching method not available on Landsort;
- Significant numbers of duck and wader are caught at Ottenby but not at Landsort;
- Although all daily ringing for Ottenby are available on their website the files for two dates were not able to be viewed, resulting in an incomplete comparison;
- Sporadic ringing at Ottenby is still taking place at the time of compiling this report, thus a full years ringing data is not currently available;
- The time needed to prepare a comparison with two, rather than one, observatory was not available.

Comparing the data from a single year from two different sites is problematic as;

- A large range of variables exist: different habitats, different parts of the country, differing numbers of nets, duration of capture effort per day, different weather patterns etc;
- Was the year in question a good one for one site, but poor for another?



**When viewing the following data it is important therefore to remember that it is presented for interest, rather than an attempt to draw inferences or conclusions from the results.**

### **Methods**

As the daily ringing totals for both Landsort and Falsterbo data are divided into a number of sub-sets and are summarised by season, a range of options were available for including or excluding when considering the overall results.

Both observatories recorded 'nestlings' separately from other captures, divided the season into two (albeit with differing start/end dates) and made a note of whether birds were caught in the core ringing area or outside of it. Notably, Falsterbo operates the Flommen reed-bed site for the period 21<sup>st</sup> July to the end of September, whereas the only non-core ringing site on Landsort (SUDD) is used only sporadically and acts more as a 'miscellaneous' ringing site than as a seasonal additional site.

Therefore, for the purpose of this comparison, the data from Falsterbo exclude those from Flommen (though a broad summary for the year in the results section mentions these totals). Miscellaneous ringing and nestling data from both sites are included.

### **Falsterbo**

Data are derived from the 'ringing' page of their website.

[http://www.falsterbofagelstation.se/index\\_e.html](http://www.falsterbofagelstation.se/index_e.html)

Miscellaneous ringing started on the 2<sup>nd</sup> March and continued through the season until the final day of ringing on the 20<sup>th</sup> November. Standard ringing in the lighthouse garden divides into two periods: spring (21<sup>st</sup> March to 10<sup>th</sup> June) and autumn (21<sup>st</sup> July to 10<sup>th</sup> November). Ringing took place on a total of 206 days.

### **Landsort**

Standard ringing started on Landsort on 2<sup>nd</sup> April and continued until 10<sup>th</sup> November, with no break during the summer period. Miscellaneous ringing (in this context, the ringing at SUDD) took place on three dates in spring (4<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> June) and ten dates in autumn (24<sup>th</sup> August to 15<sup>th</sup> October). Ringing took place on a total of 210 days.

	Days ringing	
	Falsterbo	Landsort
<b>March</b>	24	0
<b>April</b>	24	28
<b>May</b>	31	31
<b>June</b>	10	25
<b>July</b>	16	31
<b>August</b>	29	29
<b>September</b>	29	29
<b>October</b>	28	27
<b>November</b>	15	10
	<b>206</b>	<b>210</b>

**Summary of days ringing in 2017**

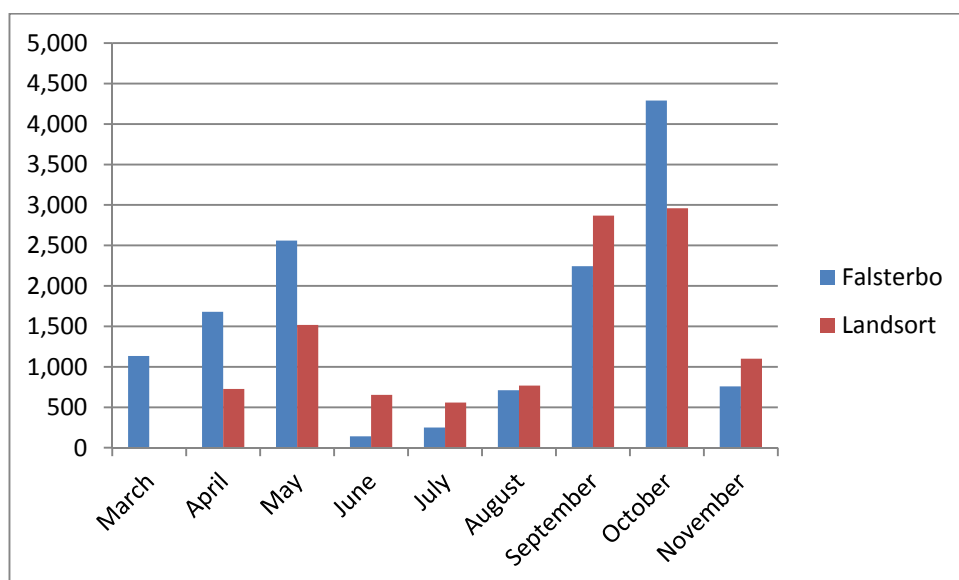
## Results

A total of 11,154 new birds were trapped on Landsort compared to 16,788 at Falsterbo (including Flommen). Comparing both sets of data with that gathered since 1988 places 2017 third best year on Landsort, but only twenty-fifth best year at Falsterbo. Landsort totals in 2017 equate to 66.5% of those caught at Falsterbo.

When birds trapped at Flommen are removed from the Falsterbo totals (**as they are for the rest of this comparison**), the total at Falsterbo for the year was 13,765, with the Landsort total being 81% of that figure.

	Falsterbo	Landsort	Difference
<b>Spring</b>	5,096	2,700	-2,396
<b>Autumn</b>	7,460	7,859	399
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	946	412	-534
<b>Nestlings</b>	263	183	-80
	13,765	11,154	-2,611

**Birds ringed on Landsort in 2017 compared to totals at Falsterbo (excluding Flommen reeds).**



**Birds ringed on Landsort in 2017 compared to totals at Falsterbo – shown by monthly totals (less Flommen reeds).**

A total of 94 different species were trapped at Falsterbo, compared to 80 at Landsort.

**Note:** Some of the 94 species trapped at Falsterbo do not occur on Landsort, or do not occur within the normal trapping areas. These species comprise mainly waders, gulls, crakes and rails. Taking account of these species gives 77 species at Falsterbo compared to 80 on Landsort.

Overall, 110 species were trapped at the two Observatories, 30 of which were trapped at Falsterbo, but not on Landsort, 16 on Landsort but not Falsterbo, with 64 caught at both locations.

A table indicating which species were caught at one location, but not the other is shown below together with the totals caught. As can be seen many of the species caught at Falsterbo but not Landsort are those frequenting a habitat type not available for trapping at Landsort.

Of interest are some of the species trapped at Landsort but not Falsterbo, in particular Barred Warbler (Höksångare) and Common Rosefinch (Rosenfink).

<b>Caught at Falsterbo but not Landsort 2017</b>		
Gräsand	Mallard	10
Smådopping	Little Grebe	2
Ormvråk	Common Buzzard	1
Vattenrall	Water Rail	16
Småfläckig sumphöna	Spotted Crake	7
Rörhöna	Moorhen	1
Sothöna	Coot	2
Större strandpipare	Ringed Plover	2
Kustsnäppa	Knot	4
Brushane	Ruff	2
Sandlöpare	Sanderling	1
Kärrensäppa	Dunlin	19
Skogssnäppa	Green Sandpiper	2
Grönbena	Wood Sandpiper	2
Rödbena	Redshank	1
Drillsnäppa	Common Sandpiper	3
Roskarl	Turnstone	2
Kentsk tärna	Sandwich Tern	1
Skogsduva	Stock Dove	1
Ringduva	Wood Pigeon	2
Jorduggla	Short-eared Owl	2
Tornseglare	Common Swift	2
Sånglärka	Skylark	1
Skärpiplärka	Rock Pipit	9
Forsärla	Grey Wagtail	1
Ringtrast	Ring Ouzel	1
Dubbeltrast	Mistle Thrush	1
Kråka	Hooded Crow	1
Gulhämpling	Serin	1
Ortolansparv	Ortolan Bunting	1
<b>Caught on Landsort but not Falsterbo 2017</b>		
Gök	Cuckoo	3
Blåhake	Bluethroat	28
Gräshoppsångare	Grasshopper Warbler	1
Höksångare	Barred Warbler	7
Lundsångare	Greenish Warbler	4
Tajgasångare	Yellow-browed Warbler	1
Halsbandsflugsnappare	Collared Flycatcher	2
Tofsmes	Crested Tit	1
Entita	Marsh Tit	7
Varfågel	Great Grey Shrike	3
Kaja	Jackdaw	1
Vinterhämpling	Twite	2
Bändelkorsnäbb	Two-barred Crossbill	1
Rosenfink	Common Rosefinch	31
Gulspurv	Yellowhammer	104
Videsparv	Rustic Bunting	1

Of the 64 species that were caught on Landsort and at Falsterbo annual totals, though small, were equalled for three species; Common Snipe (Enkelbeckasin) 2, Pallas's Leaf Warbler (Kungsfågelsångare) 1 and Magpie (Skata) 1.

Falsterbo had higher annual totals for 31 species, with Landsort attaining higher counts for 30, with summary data for spring, autumn and annual totals shown below. Species caught in greater numbers at Falsterbo are shown in green shading, with yellow indicating species where Landsort caught more.

### **Discussion**

Landsort has performed well when compared to Falsterbo. For the majority of the year two people have been able to give daily coverage to the standard ringing site, covering up to 30 nets, with seasonal assistance and with additional ringing on just 13 days through the year. Daily numbers have varied greatly through the year, from a seven hour session with zero new birds caught to 475 in a day at the main site, with a further 173 on the same day at SUDD.

After sporadic coverage throughout most of the 30 year history of the Observatory, the increased coverage attained during the second half of 2014 and throughout 2016 and 2017 has demonstrated the true potential for catching on the island and, coupled with the standardised methods, has started to produce statistically robust data that adds to the overall picture of migration through the country and which can be compared with long-term Observatories such as Falsterbo.

By comparison the three most recent years that have relied entirely on volunteer ringing effort (2011, 2012 and 2015) have managed an average of just 20% of the comparable (non-Flommen) Falsterbo totals.

As mentioned earlier, using data from just one year to draw conclusions is problematic and is therefore not being attempted here. However, it is of interest to note that a number of Afro-tropical migrants were caught in great numbers at Landsort than at Falsterbo. These include: Wryneck (Göktyta), Thrush Nightingale (Näktergal), Lesser Whitethroat (Ärtsångare), Common Whitethroat (Törnsångare), Spotted Flycatcher (Grå flugsnappare) and Red-backed Shrike (Törnskata).

These results might be an annual 'blip' compared to the norm, they might be due to the weather patterns in 2017 or they might be a true reflection of movement of these species of conservation concern, through Landsort in greater numbers than through southern Sweden. The gaps in prior data collection on Landsort make it difficult to draw conclusions based on previous years. However, as concern for the future of many of our long-distance migrants increases, Landsort now has the capacity to play a meaningful role in the future monitoring of these and many other species of migratory birds. In doing so, it will meet the recently strengthened requirements of Ringing Central and will also fully meet our own aims, as stated on the home page of our website:

***“Landsorts Observatory is a non-profit association that conducts ringing, migration monitoring and other data collection on the island of Öja (Landsort) in the southern archipelago of Stockholm. Our data is an important prerequisite for research on migratory birds.”***

Swedish	English	Spring total		Autumn total		Annual totals	
		L	F	L	F	L	F
Sparvhök	Sparrowhawk	1	4	9	52	10	56
Tornfalk	Kestrel	0	2	1	5	1	7
Enkelbeckasin	Common Snipe	0	0	2	2	2	2
Hornuggla	Long-eared Owl	0	1	1	11	1	12
Göktyta	Wryneck	5	1	10	0	15	1
Gröngöling	Green Woodpecker	0	0	2	1	2	1
Större hackspett	Great Spotted Woodpecker	5	2	7	0	12	2
Ladusvala	Swallow	5	1	9	0	14	1
Hussvala	House Martin	4	77	3	93	7	170
Trädpiplärka	Tree Pipit	6	8	6	66	12	74
Ängspiplärka	Meadow Pipit	1	0	2	25	3	25
Sädesärta	White Wagtail	38	19	13	22	51	41
Sidensvans	Waxwing	1	1	14	0	15	1
Gärdsmyg	Wren	38	147	137	735	175	882
Järnsparv	Duncock	45	248	93	185	138	433
Rödhake	Robin	768	1502	1097	1571	1865	3073
Näktergal	Thrush Nightingale	18	6	12	2	30	8
Svart rödstjärt	Black Redstart	1	6	1	8	2	14
Rödstjärt	Common Redstart	64	155	50	137	114	292
Buskskvätta	Whinchat	2	0	3	3	5	3
Stenskvätta	Wheatear	11	0	9	4	20	4
Koltrast	Blackbird	59	80	93	74	152	154
Björkrast	Fieldfare	1	10	2	3	3	13
Taltrast	Song Thrush	72	115	87	206	159	321
Rödvingetrast	Redwing	11	13	3	19	14	32
Sävsångare	Sedge Warbler	13	0	11	5	24	5
Kärrsångare	Marsh Warbler	16	15	2	5	18	20
Rörsångare	Reed Warbler	33	22	6	18	39	40
Härmsångare	Icterine Warbler	26	42	40	32	66	74
Ärtsångare	Lesser Whitethroat	176	178	318	89	494	267
Törnsångare	Common Whitethroat	51	56	62	30	113	86
Trädgårdssångare	Garden Warbler	47	55	50	79	97	134
Svarthätta	Blackcap	71	118	215	113	286	231
Kungsfågelsångare	Pallas's Leaf Warbler	0	0	1	1	1	1
Grönsångare	Wood Warbler	5	3	10	11	15	14
Gransångare	Chiffchaff	172	213	94	465	266	678
Lövsångare	Willow Warbler	308	1142	472	315	780	1457
Kungsfågel	Goldcrest	56	165	1821	1424	1877	1589
Brandkronad kungsfågel	Firecrest	1	14	0	28	1	42
Grå flugsnappare	Spotted Flycatcher	19	14	70	39	89	53
Mindre flugsnappare	Red-breasted Flycatcher	10	2	5	7	15	9
Svartvit flugsnappare	Pied Flycatcher	17	27	27	30	44	57
Stjärtmes	Long-tailed Tit	8	8	51	0	59	8
Blåmes	Blue Tit	32	44	140	1299	172	1343
Talgoxe	Great Tit	157	108	110	70	267	178
Svartmes	Coal Tit	0	0	18	7	18	7
Nötväcka	Nuthatch	9	1	5	0	14	1
Trädkrypare	Treecreeper	2	1	56	2	58	3
Törnskata	Red-backed Shrike	14	9	39	10	53	19
Skata	Magpie	0	1	1	0	1	1
Stare	Starling	75	137	0	0	75	137
Pilfink	Tree Sparrow	23	2	88	11	111	13
Bofink	Chaffinch	90	99	95	130	185	229
Bergfink	Brambling	4	6	12	12	16	18
Grönfink	Greenfinch	79	31	113	20	192	51
Steglits	Goldfinch	12	9	9	1	21	10
Grönsiska	Siskin	9	501	39	80	48	581
Hämpling	Linnnet	43	11	4	4	47	15
Gräsiska	Redpoll	25	60	2469	506	2494	566
Snösiska	Arctic Redpoll	0	0	3	4	3	4
Mindre korsnäbb	Common Crossbill	4	2	0	5	4	7
Domherre	Bullfinch	5	5	29	77	34	82
Stenknäck	Hawfinch	0	0	2	1	2	1
Sävsparr	Reed Bunting	11	6	25	5	36	11
<b>Totals</b>		<b>2779</b>	<b>5505</b>	<b>8178</b>	<b>8159</b>	<b>10957</b>	<b>13664</b>

Species caught on Landsort & Falsterbo in 2017 showing spring, autumn and total counts