

Wardens report for Landsort Bird Observatory 2018

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Cover photograph – Red-flanked Bluetail (*Tarsiger cyanurus*) Tajgablåstjärt © Kay Collister

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Introduction

After arriving on the island on the 29th March the following two days were spent putting up the nets at Bredmar, with ringing starting on the 1st April and continuing until the 10th 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/year-end 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 241 nest boxes in spring and ring all young – 172 young ringed;
- Empty all nest boxes of old material and repair those in need of it in late autumn;
- Play call of Common Swift (Tornseglare) at nest boxes daily from mid-May until late July and monitor usage. Six boxes regularly visited, up to twelve birds present all summer, two definite pairs occupying, one breeding attempt (eggs evicted from nest) and up to 30 birds investigating site;
- Collection of over 450 ticks from birds on behalf of Linköping University;
- Keep net lanes, pathways and grass around the Observatory trimmed;
- Repair and replace boardwalks at Bredmar;
- Routine cleaning of Observatory building;
- 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 52 drop-in/pre-booked guided talks to 486 people;
- Provision of written reports to the Board on a range of activities such as: guided talks, nest box monitoring and standardised ringing.

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! Thanks also to Mikael, Niklas and Raul for help and enthusiasm with moth identification.

Many people on the island have helped through the year; taking rubbish to the 'garbage boat', taking members and staff off the island when they were injured etc. Special thanks to Tore for his help with all things to do with computers and technology! In addition to the specific examples of help, which were many, it is very important to both of us to acknowledge in this report the way in which we have been accepted into the island community. Thanks to all who have made us feel so at home in this small and special community. We hope that future staff are able to enjoy such welcoming hospitality.

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!!!

The 'Leader Project' has again provided funds for the work this year. Without this support it would have been impossible for the Observatory to operate as efficiently as it has over the last two years, allowing time for the Board and members to build capacity for future years and continue to develop a

wider understanding of the importance of conservation and environmental research within the Stockholm area. Broadly, the aims of the Leader support are:

“Work at Landsorts Bird Observatory with staff responsible for guiding, environmental monitoring and the scientific projects placed at the station as well as for close cooperation with local visitors, schools and other relevant bodies.

The project consists of ring marking, guided tours, lectures, marketing and to develop procedures for collecting biological material as well as manning and care of the bird station.”

We believe that all of us: Staff, Board, Members and the island community have combined to achieve these goals.

Many members have been very complimentary about the work that we have done on behalf of the Observatory, perhaps best summarised by Måns who very kindly said that we have changed the place from being somewhere where members went to stay and do some bird-watching into a fully functioning Bird Observatory. Thanks Måns and to all who made similar comments: they are our lasting memory of our time working for you all and, should the good work continue, a fitting testimony.

Non-ringing work undertaken at the Observatory.

A wide range of non-ringing tasks are undertaken annually by the two Observatory Wardens. The role of the Wardens has evolved considerably since their first visit in the autumn of 2013, when they volunteered 'simply' to give daily coverage of netting migratory birds. Since then, and in particular since 2017, they now have a wider function, the main ones being summarised within the following section. Many of these activities are aimed at increasing the appreciation of the importance of birds and bird research to the public: visitors to the island, membership and residents/summer residents, including providing additional activities on the island for the thousands of tourist visitors.

Significant improvements in reaching all of these goals have been made both in 2017 and in 2018, funded largely by money through the Leader project. All of the additional activities outlined below are only possible due to the employment of two staff, whose main role is to provide scientifically robust data on migratory birds but who have equally important functions, including informing the wider public of that work and acting as a tourism 'education' facility.

I. Guided Talks

All guided talks given followed the same main format, modified to suit the skills and interests of those attending, particularly for school groups. After an initial introduction and summary of the work of the Observatory and the obligations we have toward bird welfare and licensing conditions there is a chat about some of the migratory species being caught at that time of year, demonstrating the ringing and data collection process, discussing the scientific and conservation benefits of monitoring wild birds and the changes being noted by the analysis of long-term data-sets. Including a question and answer session most talks lasted about 45-60 minutes, though with an enthusiastic group this was often exceeded due to the many questions asked.

Guided talks were given on 52 occasions during the season, with the first being on the 15th April and the last on the 24th September, averaging one every three days in this period. A total of 350 adults and 136 young people attended, generating an income, including additional donations, of 32,791kr. One person attended a talk and undertook to pay via Swish, though the money was not received, this being the only non-payment of the year (75kr).

Five of the talks were to school groups (105 children), arranged through contacts developed by staff.

Pre-booked guided talks continue to be popular, many given at short-notice, with some groups re-booking after attending in previous years, providing welcome repeat business with clear capacity to continue to build upon the increasing popularity of the Observatory as a tourist attraction on the island.

Thirty-three open-guided sessions were arranged, scheduled to take place at 1130 each Sunday and Wednesday from the 6th May until 26th August. Out of the possible 33, a total of 26 sessions were attended, with all seven of the unattended sessions being on Wednesdays.

	Adult	Children
Schools	17	105
Open-guiding	165	21
Pre-booked	168	10

Table I – details of attendance at guided talks.

Comment

The popularity of school visits was a clear indication that the goal of the Observatory to further develop this important aspect of its work has a real chance of success in future years. Marketing of the pre-booked guided talks to businesses which intend to have staff-training or conferences on the island will produce more business also. Importantly, this will further enhance the existing links between the Observatory and the local accommodation outlets. Open guided sessions are proving to be very popular and are now routinely recommended to guests staying at the hostel and hotel by owners of those facilities.

Discussion took place during this season about the opportunities to give talks about other areas of Observatory activity. These included sessions near the lighthouse to give the public an opportunity to witness the migration of birds past Landsort and taking small groups for walks along the road to help develop skills in bird identification. Based on the interest shown by those attending the ringing/migration based talks it is likely that initiatives that built on that core talk by offering migration watching and bird ID walks will be popular and will extend the opportunities for island visitors to enjoy their overall visitor experience.

2. Photography course/ family days

Toward the end of the season members of the Board arranged two successful events, which attracted new members to the Observatory, provided valuable opportunities to demonstrate the research work at the Observatory and resulted in local accommodation businesses receiving extra income through over-night stays. The photography course was very well attended, with further courses already being planned for the spring of 2019. The family day resulted in four young people attending, experiencing the opportunity to see birds in the hand and to walk around the island with a Board member explaining what birds they were seeing.

3. Additional public and resident interaction

In addition to the above opportunities to interact with the public the Wardens took every opportunity to engage with members of the public and island residents. During the summer season it was a daily occurrence to have a brief chat with island visitors about what we were doing, what birds were around etc.

One of the most positive outcomes of the last couple of years has been the way in which island residents now view the Observatory, staff and the work being undertaken. By all accounts, previously there has been little inter-action and a poor understanding of the work being undertaken, thus comments like *“we didn’t know you did research up there, we thought you just caught birds”* were not uncommon. That has now changed and there is a very positive and encouraging attitude to the Observatory, amounting to a pride that Landsort has this facility. Many island residents/ summer residents have become friends of the staff and keen supporters of the Observatory, its’ work and the opportunity it offers for visitors and local businesses – the Observatory has become part of the community!!!

4. Nest box monitoring and Common Swift (Tornseglare) nest boxes.

A total of 260 nest boxes are located within the woods on the island, having been put in place during the early part of this century. While monitoring of occupancy of the boxes has not always taken place, annual monitoring has taken place in the years 2016-2018. In the current year 241 boxes were visited. The nineteen not visited were mainly of a design for species which are prone to deserting eggs/young if disturbed, hence they were not monitored.

Thirty-seven boxes were used (15%) with 172 young of 6 species ringed, mainly Great Tit (Talgøxe) with 129 young out of 26 boxes. Many of the young were subsequently re-trapped in the nets, confirming successful fledging and suggesting a good breeding season. In October and November all 241 boxes were re-visited, cleaned and, where possible, minor repairs carried out. Cleaning of boxes resulted in a few dead, non-fledged, young being located though these numbers were low.

Comment

Six of the 241 nest boxes in the woods were in such poor condition that they could not be repaired and therefore need to be replaced. Details of which boxes and their location on the island can be found in the “folder for 2019” on the desktop of the office computer.

In 2017 ten additional nest boxes were placed on a north-facing wall of the Observatory, designed to provide nesting opportunities for Common Swift (Tornseglare). After some exploratory visits in 2017 birds returned in 2018 with between 8-12 birds present through the summer and frequent occupancy of six of the ten boxes. A breeding attempt was confirmed in one box, though unfortunately the two eggs were ejected from the box, possibly by a new male taking over the box from the male ‘parent’ bird. Despite this disappointing outcome the scheme has been successful in starting a new colony of a species which is under-going significant declines in numbers throughout its European breeding range, mainly due to loss of breeding sites. Many people attending talks were enthusiastic about erecting boxes at their homes, a simple way to promote species conservation among a willing and interested public audience.

Comment

This initiative needs to be continued in future years and needs to include the daily playing of a tape of the species call within 1 metre of the nests during the breeding season.

5. Collection of tick samples

Under contract with Uppsala and Linköping Universities over 450 tick samples were collected, the third successive year of this contract which provides valuable income (15,000kr per annum) for the Observatory to help meet overall running costs.

Following initial discussions about the potential of providing a service for collecting faecal samples from thrushes it looked like we might have secured that contract in autumn 2018. However, having provided some historic data on peak autumn capture times and numbers for Song Thrush (Taltrast) and Common Blackbird (Koltrast) nothing further was heard. An opportunity to generate an additional 20,000kr of income was therefore lost.

Comment

Capacity exists within the daily capture and processing of birds for Wardens to continue with tick collection in future years and to take on further, pre-arranged, contracts for sample collection. As staff salaries are met from other funding sources any income derived from scientific sample collection makes a significant contribution to the general running costs of the Observatory.

6. Migration watching and breeding bird surveys.

Plans to formalise and better organise the volunteer migration watching that is the core activity undertaken by the majority of the members that stay at the Observatory did not progress during the season. Enthusiasm for a better structure and recording of this important and interesting element of bird monitoring varies between members, resulting in no movement forward.

Comment

First steps need to be taken and some members are very keen for change which would enhance the value of the data they gather. A proposed method has been suggested but progress towards implementing that change has not been made so far. Discussion between the Board and those members who are keen on improvements is important, and we recommend that new methods are implemented in time for the spring of 2019 and in advance of any efforts to recruit new members.

No formal long-term breeding bird survey has been undertaken on the island, though enthusiasm was evident from some members when it was suggested as an option for future years. A nationwide method of undertaking such a survey has been in place since 1975, thirteen years prior to the establishment of the Observatory. As we work within a Nature Reserve the lack of any prior surveys is a surprise and a missed opportunity for the Observatory to make a positive contribution to land management and conservation within the island. The National methods have been obtained and a map of 20 monitoring points has been generated. All it needs now is to find one or two members with good identification skills to follow the national methods and give two mornings of their time in early June.

7. Managing membership fees and over-night stays at the Observatory.

Having staff on site during the main season enables better monitoring and record keeping to take place on the number of bed-nights used and to ensure that all money due to be paid, either for over-night stays or for membership, has been accounted for. This has resulted in increased revenue compared to previous years.

During the periods 1st January to 28th March and 12th November to 31st December, there are no staff on site, thus a maximum of 14 members can be accommodated per night. During the period 29th March to 11th November, when Wardens were on-site, the number of beds available for other members was 12. Over the full year, the maximum number of bed-nights available was 4,654 nights, with 2,736 of these available during the main season.

Occupancy prior to the start of the season was low, as might be expected, with just 23 bed-nights out of a possible 1,218 (1.9%). In the core period there was a total of 312 bed-nights out of a possible 2,736 giving an occupancy level of 11.4%, with peaks evident during weekends (Friday and Saturday nights), especially within the main migratory months of May, September and October, with the highest occupancy being in August, influenced partly by an influx of Isle of Man members (see **Chart A**). An examination of records on Artportalen for the period 12th November to the end of the year suggests that occupancy of the Observatory in that period was low, with a total of just 11 bed-nights (1.6%) in the period, all in December.

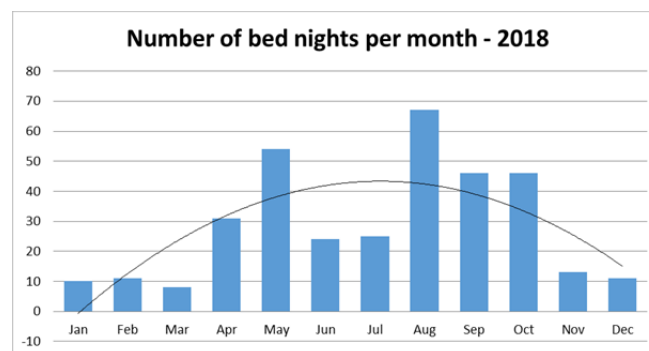


Chart A – number of bed nights per month 2018

In 2017, the core period had occupancy of 280 bed-nights compared to 312 for the same period in 2018. During both years occupancy included friends of the Wardens and Kays daughter who came to see them. In 2017 this accounted for just 18 bed-nights compared to 54 bed nights in 2018. Removing these totals from the overall figures gave very comparable bed-nights (262 and 258 respectively).

Every person who stays at the Observatory is required to be a member and in 2018 all but two people staying were paid up members. One person at the start of the season undertook to pay membership via Swish but failed to do so and toward the end of the season one new member paid only 50kr as they felt they should have to join for only part of the year. Therefore, 350kr of unpaid membership is outstanding. Membership fees of 4,400kr (30% of annual total) were collected at the Observatory.

During 2018, overnight fees were increasingly paid via Swish, making the handling of cash at the Observatory easier. Only one person who stayed did not pay for their stay, amounting to lost income of 100kr. From 20th August the previous two-tier rate for staying was withdrawn, with a single fee per night of 100kr being introduced. No adverse comment about this increase was made to the Wardens, with some members expressing the view that it was 'long overdue' and was still very cheap given the improved facilities now available. Overnight fees generated an income of 25,700kr for the year up to 12th November.

Note that all friends of Kay and Chris, as well as Kays daughter, paid their 200kr membership and paid 100kr per night to stay, generating 8,000kr of income.

8. Sale of maps

At the end of the lane, beside the noticeboard, there is a box containing maps of the island and a container for people to pay the 20kr due for each map. Income from this source relies upon honesty. In the last few years the Wardens have periodically removed cash and replenished the supply of maps, with 730kr paid into the cash tin in 2017. During 2018 the notice about the sale of maps was made clearer and cash emptied more regularly, to improve sales and reduce the risk that an accumulation of cash might tempt someone into taking it. In 2018 the income from maps sales increased to 1,770kr. Toward the end of the season the Swish number was also included on the notice.

9. Bathing birds

In the rocks to the north of the Observatory, just below Claes' house, is a shallow depression that collects rain water and is used by a variety of different species for bathing and drinking. During the season the pool is kept full by using rain water collected from the roof of the Observatory. For interest, and to show the public how important it is to keep clean fresh water available for birds, a record was kept of which species visited the pool, with a total of 23 species recorded; summarised in **Table 2**.

Eurasian Sparrowhawk	Sparvhök
Common Wood Pigeon	Ringduva
Eurasian Collared Dove	Turkduva
Eurasian Magpie	Skata
Marsh Tit	Entita
Eurasian Blue Tit	Blåmes
Great Tit	Talgoxe
Willow Warbler	Lövsångare
Lesser Whitethroat	Ärtsångare
Eurasian Nuthatch	Nötväcka
Song Thrush	Taltrast
Thrush Nightingale	Näktergal

Eurasian Tree Sparrow	Pilfink
White Wagtail	Sädesärsla
Common Chaffinch	Bofink
Brambling	Bergfink
Common Rosefinch	Rosenfink
European Greenfinch	Grönfink
Common Linnet	Hämpling
Common Redpoll	Gråsiska
Red Crossbill	Mindre korsnäbb
European Goldfinch	Steglits
Yellowhammer	Gulsparv

Table 2. – Species observed bathing or drinking from the pond.

10. Moths

A moth trap was used on 77 nights throughout the season. Trapping of moths is increasingly common within European Bird Observatories, providing valuable data on a species group that is a useful environmental indicator. Limited skills and limitations in available reference books resulted in the main focus being on 'macro' moths, though some 'micro' moths were also successfully identified. Thanks must go, particularly, to Mikael, Niklas and Raul who monitored the trap whenever they were on the island and spent many hours of their own time identifying species, particularly the 'micro' moths. All moth records were entered on Artportalen.

The first night of use was 28th April and the last was 2nd October. Unfortunately, the bulb failed at the end of June and could not be replaced until the 31st July, so no trapping took place in July, one of the main months for moth activity. Despite this over 1,500 individuals of 190 species were trapped including six species on the red-list. **Appendix F** lists all species trapped through the season, with red-listed species indicated in red.

Note. Any errors in spelling of species names are down to Chris!!

Ringling report

Overall summary

Ringling commenced at BMAR on the 1st April and ceased on 10th November and produced 8,617 new birds of 89 species/ sub-species (annual average 7,238 of 80 species/ sub-species). This is the tenth highest total since 1988 and was obtained through 215 days ringling (annual average 130 days), continuing the consistent level of ringling effort that has been achieved since the introduction of a standardised ringling protocol in April 2016.

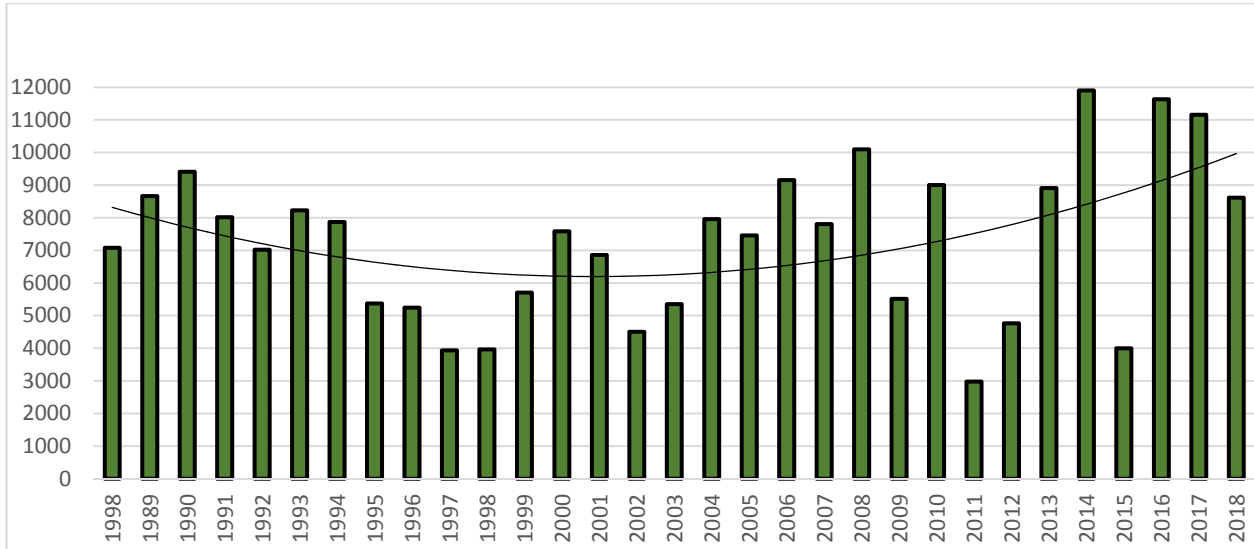


Chart B – Annual totals of new birds 1988-2018

After ringling started at BMAR on 1st April there were only 9 days that ringling was not possible, all due to weather. **Chart C** indicates the percentage of days netting took place in 2018 compared to the period 1988-2017; figures shown by half-month.

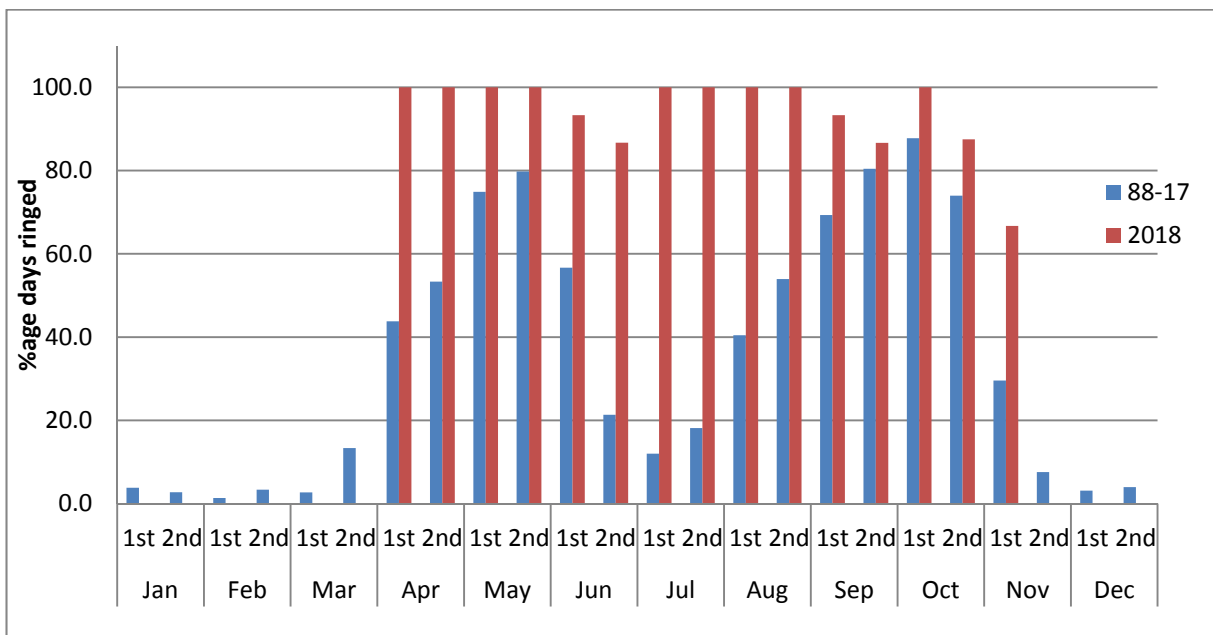


Chart C - Percentage of days ringling 2018 compared to 1988-2017 – by half month

The 'spring' (taken as being up to the end of June) was disappointing with only 2,967 birds caught; the 6th highest spring capture in the 31 year history of the Observatory. Three days were lost in spring due to bad weather, all of them in June. A very good April was followed by a poor passage of birds in May, with June providing good indications of a decent breeding season.

After an average July, captures during August were above average, though this is a month where ringing effort has typically been low in years prior to 2013. Thereafter, the remainder of the autumn season was very poor with captures well below average in both September and October, as can be seen in **Chart D**, below. This was particularly true for two key species, high totals for each usually making the difference between average overall totals and high annual totals. These two species are; European Robin (Rödhake) and Goldcrest (Kungsfågel), with **Appendices A** and **D** providing further detail. Overall, the autumn period was only the 11th highest in the history of the Observatory.

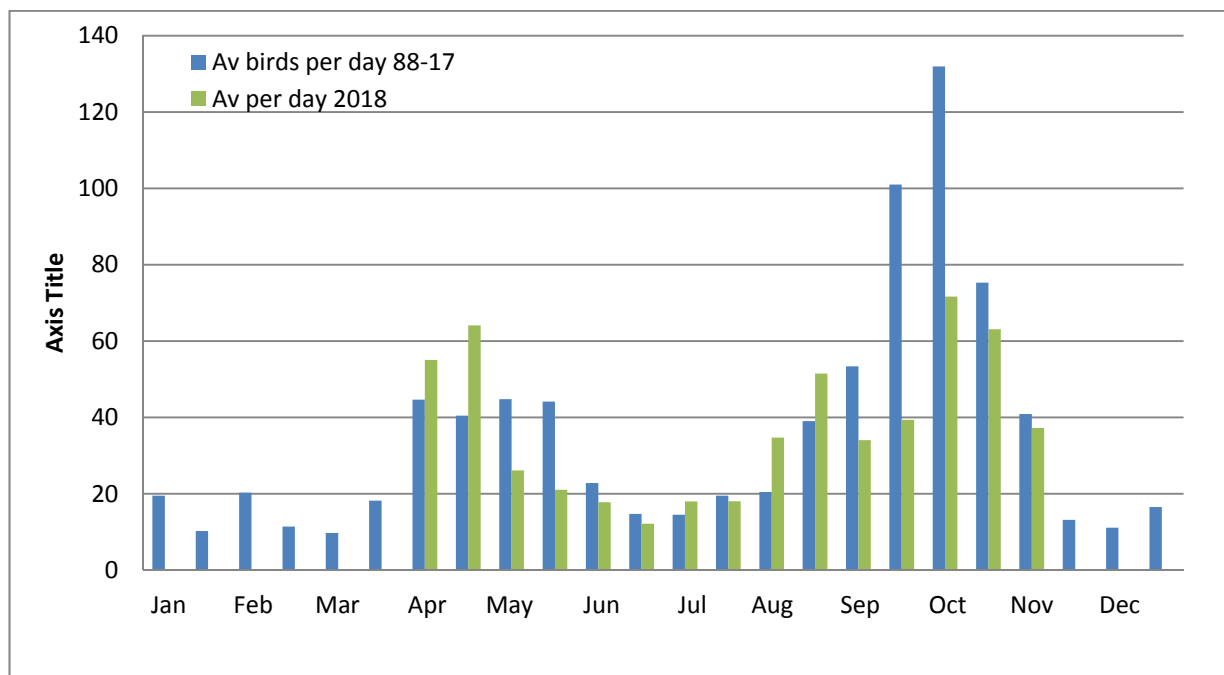


Chart D – Average birds caught per day by half month 2018 compared to 1988-2017

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

- **Appendix A** provides a systematic summary of all species caught in 2018. Note: Scientific names are as shown on the International Ornithological Congress (**IOC**) World Bird List 2018. (*International Ornithologists Union (IOU) (2018). IOC World Bird List, v8.2.*).
- **Appendix B** summarises the overall numbers caught per species, shown in descending numbers.
- **Appendix C** shows the species for which 2018 represents a record year.
- **Appendix D** summarises the numbers of each species caught in 2018 compared to numbers caught in previous years with overall totals split between spring and autumn.
- **Appendix E** provides detail of some of the more interesting retraps and controls from the year.
- **Appendix F** shows all moths trapped in the season.

Summary by month

Table 3 summarises a range of information for each month, including the amount of ringing. November days ringing are based on the period from the start of the month until the 10th.

Month	Birds	Species/ sub-sp.	Days ringing		Days missed	Net Hrs	Birds per hour	Av. Ringing hrs per day
			Number	%				
April	1788	34	30	100	0	181.75	9.8	6.0
May	729	48	31	100	0	231.25	3.2	7.5
June	450	44	27	90	3	183.25	2.5	6.8
July	560	47	31	100	0	216.25	2.6	7.0
August	1,345	43	31	100	0	202,25	6.7	6.5
September	1,102	67	27	90	3	142	7.8	5.3
October	2,085	40	28	90	3	163.50	12.7	5.8
November	559	22	10	100	0	49.5	11.3	4.9
Overall	8,617	89	215	96	9	1369.75	6.3	6.4

Table 3 - Summary of birds per month compared to ringing effort

April

Ringing commenced on 1st April, using 24 nets until 7th April when the final 6 were put up after the ice had melted in Bredmar and on the pond.

The first five days had winds from north, round the compass to west, varying from light to strong, with relatively few birds caught. After very strong south-west winds on the 6th, the wind for the next three days was light and southerly, with large numbers caught. This was followed by a period of east to north-east winds, mainly very strong before changing to south-west light winds on the 16th producing the highest catch of the month (303). A settled period of predominantly west winds of moderate strength produced good numbers to start but reducing thereafter. West to south-west winds dominated the rest of the month until the 29th and 30th had strong north-east winds.

Overall, captures for the month were excellent with 1,788 new birds, the 3rd best April figure out of the last 31 years.

Captures of note included:

- 5th - Long-eared Owl (Hornuggla);
- 8th - 26 Eurasian Wren (Gärdsmyg), a spring day record for the species;
- 8th - 105 Goldcrest (Kungsfågel), 2nd highest spring day ever;
- 9th - Four Eurasian Wryneck, including the earliest ever caught;
- 16th - Three Lesser Whitethroat (Ärtsångare), the earliest by seven days;
- 16th - The busiest day of the month, with 303 new birds.
- 22nd - The earliest European Pied Flycatcher (Svartvit flugsnappare);

May

The month was dominated by winds from the north through to the south-east, mainly from the north-east. For the first week winds were more south-west moderate to strong, producing the biggest catches of the month, although not large. From the 9th until the end of the month winds were mainly north-east, ranging in strength from

almost calm to strong 8-13m/s. With the exception of rain on the morning of the 1st, the month had no rainfall, with clear to almost clear skies on most days.

The totals for the month were low, with just 729 birds caught, the 22nd lowest May capture total in the 31 years of the Observatory. While the dominance of an easterly air-stream is almost certainly a significant factor it is worth noting the Falsterbo also had a lower than average spring, so perhaps the causes are not solely related to local weather patterns.

Captures of note included:

- 1st - Ortolan Bunting (Ortolansparv), first since 2014;
- 2nd - Six Whinchat (Buskskvätta);
- 3rd and 13th - Two Collared Flycatcher (Halsbandsflugsnappare);
- 5th - the first Red-breasted Flycatcher (Mindre flugsnappare), one of 7 for the month;
- 10th - Greenish Warbler (Lundsångare), one of three for the month and the earliest ever trapped at the Observatory by thirteen days;
- 15th - Red-flanked Bluetail (Blåstjärt), only the third ever caught here;
- 24th - Blyth's Reed Warbler (Busksånagare);
- 30th - Barred Warbler (Höksångare).

June

The first four days of the month had winds from all points of the compass but mainly 3-5 m/s with no ringing on the 5th due to north-east 14-19 m/s winds. A period of moderate winds from the 8th until mid-month was followed by another period of strong winds leading up to mid-summer with gusts of over 25 m/s on the 22nd. An improvement for the end of the month, though winds remained occasionally strong. There were three days when ringing was not possible due to the strength of the wind and a further day (14th) when ringing produced no birds.

The totals for the month were low, with just 452 birds caught. Although this was the sixth highest June total in the 31 years of the Observatory it should be recognised that in most previous years little, if any, ringing took place during most of the month.

Captures of note included:

- 1st - Black Redstart (Svart röstjärt);
- 1st - Greenish Warbler (Lundsångare);
- 12th and 28th - Common Swift (Tornseglare);
- 24th - Common Firecrest (Brandkronad kungsfågel);
- 28th - Water Rail (Vattenrall), third ever trapped and the first since 2015.

July

After two days of strong north-east winds at the start of the month, the period until the 16th comprised of mainly light winds from various directions, but predominantly from east to north-east. Moderate to strong north-east winds marked the start of the second half of the month before the wind backed to west then south-west reducing in strength to light to moderate until the 22nd when there were strong westerly winds. With the exception of strong north-east winds on the 28th the rest of the month was marked by light winds, mainly from the south to south-east. The only days with rain were on the 28th (very light) and a more extended period of light rain on the 29th.

A total of 560 birds were trapped in the month. Ringing effort in July has historically been low, with just 649 birds in total over the 26 year period from 1988-2013 (average 25 birds per annum). Greater effort in July 2014 produced 565 birds, followed by 676

and 559 in 2016 and 2017. Thus, whilst the July 2018 totals are significantly higher than those for July 1988-2013 and 2015 they are very comparable with the three previous years in which consistent effort in the month has been possible.

Captures of note included:

- 1st - Red Crossbill (Mindre korsnäbb), with two more on 5th;
- 4th and 22nd - Common Cuckoo (Gök);
- 4th - European Crested Tit (Tofsmes), only the 5th for the Observatory;
- 18th - Eurasian Woodcock (Morkulla), the first since 2007;
- 20th - Grey Wagtail (Forsärla) the first for the Observatory;
- 23rd - European Green Woodpecker (Gröngöling), the 6th in three years – all in July;
- 29th - Common Swift (Tornseglare), 3rd of the year and fourth ever.

August

Light south to south-east winds for the first two days were followed by a period of twelve days of moderate to strong winds, mainly from the south-west, before light easterlies on the 14th. The 15th gave strong north-east winds before four days of moderate to strong south-west winds, followed, on the 20th by light east to north-east winds that produced 318 birds. Most of the rest of the month was again dominated by a predominantly south-west airstream with the last day being light to moderate from the north-east. Periods of rain were recorded on the 12th and 31st, with light showers on four further days.

A total of 1,345 birds were trapped in the month, the highest August catch recorded. On the 20th, a day with light east winds, 318 new birds were trapped, the highest August count on record, with 236 of these being Willow Warbler (Lövsångare). High captures for August in each of the years, 2013, 2014, 2016, 2017 reflect the greater effort that is now possible through having two personnel on site, helping to build a more accurate picture of migration patterns, timing and changes.

Captures of note included;

- 1st - Eurasian Woodcock (Morkulla), the second bird of the autumn
- 5th - Eurasian Sparrowhawk (Sparvhök). The first of seven for the month
- 8th - House Sparrow (Gråsparv). The first since 2014
- 13th - 4 Wood Warbler (Grönsångare)
- 14th - 29 Lesser Whitethroat (Ärtsångare). Highest autumn day catch on record
- 15th - Common Grasshopper Warbler (Gräshoppsångare). Second bird of the autumn
- 15th - Thrush Nightingale (Näktergal), with another on the 22nd
- 20th - 236 Willow Warbler (Lövsångare). Highest autumn day catch on record
- 27th - Ortolan Bunting (Ortolansparv). The first autumn capture on record
- 30th - Common Kestrel (Tornfalk). Ninth ever caught

September

After moderate northerly winds on the first day of the month, there was a period of five days of light to calm winds, mainly from the north-east. On the 7th strong north-east winds were followed by a two days of moderate winds, during which the direction shifted to the south-west. From the 9th until the end of the month the dominant wind was west to south-west, seldom below 'strong' and often 'very strong' to 'gale'.

A total of 1,102 birds, of 42 species/ sub-species were trapped in the month. This is the 23rd lowest September catch in the 31 year period, emphasising the impact that the persistent strong winds from the west to south-west have had.

Captures of note included:

- 2nd - Common Cuckoo (Gök), the third bird of the autumn
- 2nd - 3 Bluethroat (Blåhake), with three more on the 4th
- 4th - 29 Lesser Whitethroat (Ärtsångare), highest autumn day catch on record
- 6th - 2 Red-breasted Flycatcher (Mindre flugsnappare)
- 7th - Yellow-browed Warbler (Tajgasångare), the first of the autumn

October

The first ten days of the month were dominated by a mainly westerly air-stream varying from north-west to south-west with speeds from moderate to very strong, with light winds on the 2nd. The 11th to 15th brought moderate to strong south to south-east winds before a return to north-west to south-west winds from the 16th to 23rd. North to east winds from the 24th to 30th with Gale 15-23 m/s winds on the 30th before strong south winds on the 31st.

Ringling did not take place on three days due to the weather. A total of 2,085 birds were trapped in the month. This is the 20th lowest October catch in the 31 year period, emphasising the impact that the persistent strong winds from the west to south-west have had. Combined with a similar picture for September, it has meant a quieter autumn than expected and significantly lower than the average for the last two years.

Captures of note included:

- 2nd - Red-breasted Flycatcher (Mindre flugsnappare) with another on 13th
- 3rd - Barred Warbler (Höksångare)
- 3rd - 9 Long-tailed Tit (Stjärtmes), the first of the autumn
- 6th - Garden Warbler (Trädgårdssångare)
- 7th - Jack Snipe (Dvärgbeckasin), the first since 2014
- 10th - 3 Bohemian Waxwing (Sidensvans), the first of the autumn
- 11th - Lesser Whitethroat (Ärtsångare), with another on the 20th
- 11th - Yellow-browed Warbler (Taigasångare)
- 11th - Great Grey Shrike (Varfågel), the first of the autumn
- 20th - Common Snipe (Enkelbeckasin), the first of the autumn
- 20th - Meadow Pipit (Ängspiplärka), the first of the autumn
- 25th - Eurasian Blue Tit (Blåmes): Finnish marked bird
- 26th - Common Reed Bunting (Sävparv): Finnish marked bird
- 28th - Eurasian Sparrowhawk (Sparvhök): Finnish marked bird

November

Light to moderate southerly winds on the 1st resulted in good numbers of birds caught, followed by a couple of days of south-west winds before the wind became south-east on the 5th, remaining in that direction until ringing ceased on the 10th. From the 5th until the 10th the wind was mainly light to moderate, resulting in continuous cloud cover and thick mist.

559 new birds of 22 species were caught in the month, the second highest November in the 31 years after 1,101 in 2017 though it should be noted that ringing effort during the month of November has historically been low.

Appendix A

Systematic summary of birds ringed on Landsort in 2018

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

An '*' beside the species name indicates that all records for that species are referred to in the text. Figures after the scientific name indicate the number caught in 2018 with the average for the period 1988-2017 shown in brackets after. Note that for species where numbers caught is low, comparisons with averages are not as meaningful as for species where higher annual numbers are obtained.

Sparvhök	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	(<i>Accipiter nisus</i>)	14(7.4)
No birds were trapped in spring, with the first of the season being on 5 th August, with seven for that month including two on the 22 nd . The first half of September produced a further four birds, with two on the 8 th , before a further three birds in October, the last of which was on the 20 th .			
*Vattenrall	Water Rail	(<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>)	1(0.07)
One on 28 th June was only the third bird trapped at the Observatory, the others being in October 1988 and April 2015.			
*Morkulla	Eurasian Woodcock	(<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>)	2(0.4)
Singles on 18 th July and 1 st August were the thirteenth and fourteenth since 1988. The July bird was an adult breeding female, while the bird in August was a young bird. The female had been observed in the area in the few days prior to catching, demonstrating agitated behaviour consistent with breeding in the area.			
*Dvärgbeckasin	Jack Snipe	(<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>)	1(0.6)
One on 7 th October was the only one for the year and the eighteenth trapped at the Observatory. With the exception of one spring bird in May 2004 (2 nd) all of the previous birds were trapped between the dates of 12 th September to 21 st October.			
*Enkelbeckasin	Common Snipe	(<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>)	1(0.6)
One on 20 th October was the only bird of the year.			
*Ringduva	Common Wood Pigeon	(<i>Columba palumbus</i>)	1(0.3)
The only bird of the year was trapped on 15 th July; the ninth ever trapped.			
*Gök	Common Cuckoo	(<i>Cuculus canorus</i>)	3(0.6)
No birds were caught in spring, with two in July (4 th and 22 nd) and the third, and last, bird of the year on 2 nd September. Of the twenty-one birds caught since 1988, ten have been caught in the last three years.			
*Hörnuggla	Long-eared Owl	(<i>Asio otus</i>)	1(0.5)
One bird on 5 th April was the only one of the year and the earliest capture date of the eighteen trapped at the Observatory.			
*Tornseglare	Common Swift	(<i>Apus apus</i>)	3(0.03)
The first of three birds for the year was trapped on 12 th June, having been found hanging from one of the nest boxes apparently held by the wing by another bird already in the box. A second bird on 28 th June was followed by the final bird of the year on 29 th July. There has only been one other bird caught at the Observatory; on 26 th June 2004.			

- Göktyta** Eurasian Wryneck (*Jynx torquilla*) 7(6.1)
The first bird of the year was on the early date of 9th April, the previous earliest capture date being 17th April (2016). Three further birds were caught in April before the last spring bird on 1st May. Autumn passage was quiet with only two birds caught on the consecutive dates of the 17th and 18th July.
- Större hackspett** Great Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos major*) 8(7.8)
A quiet year for the species compared to recent years. After an adult female on 19th April and an adult male on 16th May there were only four birds in June, all young birds. Only two birds were caught in autumn; 24th August and 18th September.
- *Gröngöling** European Green Woodpecker (*Picus viridis*) 1(0.4)
Only one bird caught this year, on 23rd July. This is the fourteenth trapped in 31 years, all young birds, with six of these in the last three years, all in the second half of July.
- *Tornfalk** Common Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*) 1(0.3)
One on 30th August was the only bird of the year and the ninth ever trapped at the Observatory.
- Törnskata** Red-backed Shrike (*Lanius collurio*) 54(46.4)
Spring passage was light with only five birds trapped, the first of which was on 1st May, with three more in that month and only one bird in June (3rd). Autumn produced higher than average seasonal figures with ten in July and 36 in August, the highest day catch being of six on the 5th. Only three birds were caught in September: singles on the 1st, 2nd and 4th.
- *Varfågel** Great Grey Shrike (*Lanius excubitor*) 1(1.5)
The only bird of the year was trapped on 11th October.
- *Skata** Eurasian Magpie (*Pica pica*) 1(0.8)
A recently fledged bird was caught on 12th June.
- *Kaja** Western Jackdaw (*Coloeus monedula*) 1(0.3)
A recently fledged bird was caught on 10th June, the tenth bird trapped at the Observatory, the first of which was in 2012.
- *Sidensvans** Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrulus*) 10(16.7)
The first three birds were trapped on 10th October, with two more on the 23rd before the last five birds of the year on 2nd November.
- *Svartmes** Coal Tit (*Parus ater*) 3(35.9)
Only three birds for the year, with two on the 11th and one on 12th October.
- *Tofsmes** European Crested Tit (*Lophophanes cristatus*) 1(0.1)
A single on 4th July was the fifth bird ever trapped here and the second in two years.
- *Entita** Marsh Tit (*Poecile palustris*) 7(7.7)
An adult on 17th April was the first of the year, with three birds in June and a further two in July before the last bird of the year on 4th September. With the exception of the adult in April, all birds caught were young of the year.
- Blåmes** Eurasian Blue Tit (*Cyanistes caeruleus*) 212(246.3)
Spring produced higher than average captures with 51 birds, the first of which were on 1st April when eight of the fourteen April birds were caught. There was only one bird in May (4th) with a gap then until the first of 36 birds in June were ringed as a brood of eight young in a nest box. The autumn produced lower than average numbers with 36 in July followed by only seven in each of the months August and September before numbers rose in October to give 118 for the month, the highest day catch being of 20 on the 25th. There were six birds in November, with the last being on the 6th.

- Talgoxe** Great Tit (*Parus major*) 327(202.9)
 With 183 birds trapped in spring this figure was three times the seasonal average, with 19 in April and 25 in May followed by 139 in June, all but ten of this months' total being young ringed in nest boxes. The first three months of autumn gave low numbers, with 10, 18 and 23 respectively before 89 in October with the last birds being four in November, the overall autumn figure being average compared to the last thirty years.
- *Skäggmes** Bearded Reedling (*Panurus biarmicus*) 1(3.5)
 The only bird for the season was a male on 20th April. Of the 106 birds caught at the Observatory this is only the tenth to be caught in spring.
- Ladusvala** Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) 18(7.8)
 The first bird for the year was on 29th May followed by eight in each of June and July before the last bird of the year on 2nd August.
- *Hussvala** Common House Martin (*Delichon urbicum*) 4(11.8)
 Only four birds for the year, all in June, with singles on; 8th, 13th, 24th and 25th.
- Stjärtmes** Long-tailed Tit (*Aegothalos caudatus*) 227(64.5)
 There were no birds in spring with the first autumn birds being nine on 3rd October, a month that produced 193 birds including 43 on the 19th and 41 on the 25th. There were 35 birds in November the last being a single bird on the 7th. The autumn total was almost four times the seasonal average.
- Grönsångare** Wood Warbler (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*) 25(10.0)
 The overall total is the highest year total since 1993 when 42 were trapped. There were three birds in May on; 11th, 18th and 19th the only birds of spring. After two birds in July on the 20th and 29th, captures became more frequent in August with 18 for the month, mostly around the middle two weeks, numbers reducing to the months end with only two birds in September; one on the 1st and the last bird of the year on the 16th.
- *Tajgasångare** Yellow-browed Warbler (*Phylloscopus inornatus*) 2(1.4)
 There were only two birds in the year, with one on 7th September and one on 11th October.
- Lövsångare** Willow Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*) 976(733.1)
 There were only 15 in April; the first on the 23rd after which numbers rose through May, when captures were daily with the exception of the 29th. The month total was 245 with the 6th producing the maximum count in spring of 31. Numbers reduced quickly through June with only ten for the month to give a spring average 30% lower than the period 1988-2017. Numbers remained low through July before rising through the first three weeks of August with 96 on the 13th and a day record for the Observatory of 236 on the 20th. After the first week of September captures became less frequent with the last two birds of the season being on 1st and 7th October. Overall, the autumn total of 706 was 106% higher than the seasonal average.
- Gransångare** Common Chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus collybita*) 224(110.3)
 The first of 85 birds in April was on the 5th, numbers increasing through the month, with double figures reached on the 29th when 25 were trapped. Numbers reduced through May, with none caught after the 18th. After individual birds on six dates in June the first autumn bird was on the 31st August, rising thereafter to reach a peak in early October with double figures being caught on the 2nd (22) and the 11th (13). The final birds of the year were two on the 25th October.
- *Lundsångare** Greenish Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochiloides*) 5(1.0)
 A good year for the species, equalling the previous best year-total achieved in 1988. After the first bird of the year on 10th May, the earliest by thirteen days, there were three further spring birds; 11th and 29th May and 1st June. The only autumn bird was on 9th July.

- *Sävsångare** Sedge Warbler (*Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*) 6(13.1)
A disappointing year with only six birds: well below average. A single on 1st May was the only bird in spring, with two in July on the 7th and 29th. After one bird on 21st August the last two of the year were caught on 1st September.
- *Busksångare** Blyth's Reed Warbler (*Acrocephalus dumetorum*) 1(0.5)
The only bird of the year was on 24th May.
- Rörsångare** Eurasian Reed Warbler (*Acrocephalus scirpaceus*) 20(36.1)
The first of four birds in May was on the 16th, with a total of 13 in June, eleven of these in the first eight days of the month, indicating a late spring migration. There were only two birds in July (11th and 13th) with the only bird in August on the 13th, this being the last bird of the year.
- Kärrsångare** Marsh Warbler (*Acrocephalus palustris*) 10(10.9)
Though an average year, the total was less than those of the last two years (14 and 18) when comparable netting effort was achieved. In June a total of eight birds were caught, the first being on the 2nd, with five caught the following day. July produced two birds: on the 7th and 19th.
- Härmsångare** Icterine Warbler (*Hippolais icterina*) 70(18.5)
A record year for the species, continuing the trend of record years achieved in 2014 (61), 2016 (63) and 2017 (66) – each of these being years in which ringing has been continuous in July, the period of peak return migration. After the first bird on 14th May there were six more in the month and a further seven in June. Return migration was evident from the start of the first week of July, peaking in mid-month to give 37 as a monthly total. Captures became more sporadic during August with the last two birds of the year caught on the 30th of the month.
- *Gräshoppsångare** Common Grasshopper Warbler (*Locustella naevia*) 2(1.4)
Only two birds for the year, one on 29th July and the second on 15th August.
- Svarthätta** Eurasian Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*) 225(157.0)
Spring numbers were 45% higher than the seasonal average, with the first two birds of the year caught on 19th April in advance of the peak of spring movement in the last few days of April and first few of May. Low numbers were caught in June (4) and July (12) before an increase from the third week of August marked the main autumn passage, with 16 on the 28th being the highest day catch. Numbers declined through September and became more sporadic in October (14) before the last bird of the year on 2nd November.
- Trädgårdssångare** Garden Warbler (*Sylvia borin*) 99(73.0)
Spring captures were 50% lower than the seasonal average, with only eight birds in May, the first of which was on the 15th, and six in June. Autumn totals were higher than average and in line with totals for recent years. After twenty in July numbers increased through August, peaking from the middle of the month to the end of the first week of September, with 19 on 20th August being the highest day-catch of the year. Numbers declined after the start of September with the only bird in October being on the 6th.
- *Höksångare** Barred Warbler (*Sylvia nisoria*) 6(4.1)
Six birds were trapped in the year. Two in spring on 30th May and 23rd June were followed by a long gap until the first autumn bird on 15th August, with one more that month (22nd). One on 4th September was followed by one on 3rd October, the latest date one has been caught at the Observatory, the previous latest being on 30th September (1990).
- Ärtsångare** Lesser Whitethroat (*Sylvia curruca*) 657(240.0)
Spring captures were 25% higher than the seasonal average, with 169 birds caught, the first of which was on 16th April, the earliest by seven days, with eighteen more that

month and 116 in May. Peak of spring movement occurred in the middle of the month, the highest day catch being of ten on the 19th. There were lower numbers in early June before the first of the seasons young was caught on the 18th, marking the start of what appears to have been an excellent breeding season. Autumn numbers increased from early July as more young fledged with the main migration being between mid-August and early September. A new day record of 29 birds was reached on two occasions: 14th August and 4th September. After the end of the first week of that month numbers reduced, with only three in October, the last of which was on the 20th. Autumn captures of 488 nearly matched the previous best overall year total of 495 (2017), emphasising the excellent breeding season.

Törnsångare Common Whitethroat (*Sylvia communis*) 98(86.3)

Though higher than average the year total was lower than that of recent years. After the first three birds of the year on 1st May a small peak in spring migration was evident around mid-month before captures became low and occasional for the rest of that month and early June. The first young of the year was caught on 23rd June. Young birds accounted for most of the records from that date, with low numbers until mid-July after which light autumn passage was evident until mid-August with a highest day count of just five on the 13th of the month. Numbers dropped after that, with the last bird of the year, and only bird in September, being on the 3rd.

***Brandkronad kungsfågel** Common Firecrest (*Regulus ignicapilla*) 1(0.2)

The only bird of the year was a female trapped on 24th June. This is only the seventh bird caught at the Observatory and the only one in June, with the previous birds being; two in April, three in May and one in November.

Kungsfågel Goldcrest (*Regulus regulus*) 1132(1811.5)

Overall the total was significantly lower than average, though the spring rate was over 150% higher than average, mainly due to one day (8th April) when 105 birds were caught, nearly half of the April-June total of 215. Thereafter spring passage was unremarkable, with only two birds in May (7th and 22nd) and none in June. No birds were caught in July and only seven in August, the earliest being two on the 21st. Low numbers were caught throughout September, with a maximum day catch of just 96 on the 29th, low numbers also typifying the first three weeks of October a time when numbers should be highest. Only three birds were caught in November, the last being on the 4th. With just 917 birds in the autumn period this total as nearly half of the seasonal average.

Gärdsmyg Eurasian Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*) 169(111.1)

Spring captures were well above the seasonal average, with 68 birds caught compared to the average of thirteen. The first bird of the season was on 3rd April, with the highest day catch of 26 on the 8th, beating the previous highest spring day of seven on 24th April 1993. April accounted for 65 birds, with only three in May before a long gap in captures was ended by a single bird for August on the 8th. Birds were trapped in low numbers from the third week of September until the end of the season, though never more than seven in a day, to give an average autumn total.

Nötväcka Eurasian Nuthatch (*Sitta europaea*) 6(4.9)

There were just six birds for the year, lower than the totals in recent years and all caught in June between the 10th and 30th. The bird on the 10th was an adult female, with all other birds being young, including three recently fledged birds caught on the 23rd.

Trädkräpare Eurasian Treecreeper (*Certhia familiaris*) 129(80.0)

Singles on 4th, 7th and 8th April and one on the 30th June were the only birds of the spring. Three July and two August birds preceded a period when numbers started to increase from the start of September with captures regular thereafter until the end of the season, with a total of 84 in October including two dates of 14 birds (4th and 19th).

- Stare** Common Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) 61(21.9)
Two birds on the 15th May were the first of the season, with 23 for the month including fifteen young ringed in nest boxes; less than in recent years, though generally breeding seems to have been good. Captures in June were higher than normal with six caught. Thirty-one birds were caught in July, compared to an average autumn number of only one per year from 1988-2017. All of the July birds were young and part of flocks that were foraging on ripening cherries near to nets. The only other bird of the year was on the late date of 20th October.
- Koltrast** Common Blackbird (*Turdus merula*) 191(105.0)
Spring captures were over 100% higher than the seasonal average, starting with six on 3rd April and eleven on the 5th; the highest day count of spring. After a total of 55 for the month numbers reduced during May with only six caught. After the first young bird on 4th June, numbers increased in that month and July, almost all of these being young birds, before a reduction in August and only one bird in September (12th). The first week of October gave low numbers, increasing after that for the rest of the month, with 16 on the 25th. November continued to provide reasonable numbers, with four on the last day of ringing to give an autumn total 70% higher than average. Overall, the total of 191 was a record year for the species, after 184 in 2016.
- *Björktrast** Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*) 5(5.1)
Two on 1st April were followed by one on 8th May with a long gap until the final two birds of the year on 28th October.
- Rödvingetrast** Redwing (*Turdus iliacus*) 38(23.2)
A good spring for the species with a total of 26, all caught in the first three weeks of April, starting with one on the 5th and a maximum day catch of seven on the 17th. There were no more birds until 24th September, the first of three for that month, followed by eight in October, all in the first three weeks. The final bird of the year, and only one for November was on the 10th.
- Taltrast** Song Thrush (*Turdus philomelos*) 204(96.9)
An excellent spring, with 108 birds caught, starting with two on 4th April and high counts of ten and twelve on the 16th and 17th; most April birds being around mid-month. Thereafter numbers were low and sporadic from May to the end of August, with the first young caught on 12th June. The 26 birds in September were all caught in either the first week (12) or last week (14). October gave regular captures, peaking around mid-month with ten on the 17th before the last bird of the year on 5th November. A record year for the species, the previous best year being 2007 when 175 were caught.
- Grå flugsnappare** Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa striata*) 31(52.8)
With the exception of 2011 and 2015 when ringing effort was low, the total for this year is the lowest for the species since 2005 and much lower than that achieved in 2017 (89). There were only four birds in spring: on 17th, 21st and 23rd May, followed by one on 16th June. Three birds in the first week of July preceded an autumn movement from 6th August until the middle of September, with a highest day count of just three birds on 5th September. The last bird of the year was on 21st September.
- Rödihake** European Robin (*Erithacus rubecula*) 1445(1028.8)
A good spring for the species, captures being three times higher than the seasonal average, starting with two birds on 4th April. Counts of over 100 were achieved on four dates in the month; 8th, 9th, 16th and 17th with 113, 126, 202 and 191 respectively. Numbers fell sharply from the end of April with seventeen in May, the last of which was on the 23rd, and only one bird in June, on the 26th. The first young of the year was on 2nd July, numbers increasing slowly through that month and most of August before increases were noted from the end of the month. Captures were almost daily from then until the seasons end, though daily totals were low, seldom exceeding 30, with a high count of just 38 on 17th October. The final day of ringing, on 10th November, produced fourteen

birds. While the annual total was higher than average it is the lowest achieved in the last three years.

Blåhake Bluethroat (*Luscinia svecica*) 14(29.8)

A below average spring, with only eight birds all caught on six dates between 9th and 18th May. There were no further birds until three on 2nd September, with the final three birds of the year on the 4th of the month.

Näktergal Thrush Nightingale (*Luscinia luscinia*) 31(20.1)

A slightly lower than average spring, though the first bird in May (2nd) was the earliest ever trapped at the Observatory. There were eight more birds in May, with four in June, including the first young of the year on the 27th. Autumn produced eighteen birds, almost four times the average, with twelve birds in July and a further six in the early part of August, the last bird being on the 20th.

***Tajgablåstjärt** Red-flanked Bluetail (*Tarsiger cyanurus*) 1(0.07)

An adult female was trapped on 15th May, the best bird of the year. The two previously caught birds were on: 4th October 2004 and 11th May 2010.

Svartvit flugsnappare European Pied Flycatcher (*Ficedula hypoleuca*) 53(51.4)

A below average spring started with one bird on 22nd April, the earliest capture date on record at the Observatory. In the five days between 28th April and 2nd May a further nine birds were caught, with a further six birds in May toward the end of the month. Nine of the ten June birds were young ringed in nest boxes. Autumn gave higher than average figures, starting with three in July and nineteen in August, including seven on the 20th. All of the five September birds were trapped in the first four days, being the last birds of the year.

***Halsbandsflugsnappare** Collared Flycatcher (*Ficedula albicollis*) 2(1.1)

Two birds for the year, consistent with captures in the previous three years. Both birds were caught in May on: 3rd and 13th.

Mindre flugsnappare Red-breasted Flycatcher (*Ficedula parva*) 12(6.3)

There were seven birds on seven dates in May, the earliest being on the 5th, the earliest capture date for the Observatory. A further five birds were caught in autumn with one in August (30th), two on 6th September, one on 2nd October and the final bird of the year on the 13th of that month.

***Svart rödstjärt** Black Redstart (*Phoenicurus ochruros*) 1(0.9)

The only bird of the year was a male caught on 1st June.

Rödstjärt Common Redstart (*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*) 98(106.2)

After the first bird of the year on the 28th April there were four more in the month with most of the 51 birds in May trapped in the first two weeks including six on both the 5th and 7th. Ten birds were ringed in June, including six from a nest box. There were no birds in July, with the first autumn bird on 4th August, one of 19 for the month with six of these on the 30th. The majority of the 12 birds in September were in the early part of the month with the last bird of the year being on 1st October.

Buskskvätta Whinchat (*Saxicola rubetra*) 18(15.2)

A below average spring produced just nine birds, all in May, with one on the 1st followed by six the following day and singles on two dates late in the month. Autumn was significantly better than average with nine birds, seven of which were in August starting with one on the 6th the remaining five being in the last two weeks of the month. The two birds in September were on the 1st and 6th.

Stenskvätta Northern Wheatear (*Oenanthe oenanthe*) 20(17.6)

The first bird of the year was on 3rd May, with four more for the month, all trapped before the 8th. The nine birds in June included the first young of the year on the 24th and

four further recently fledged birds on the 27th, these four probably being from the same brood. There were five July birds, with no birds in August and the only bird in September (2nd) being the final bird of the year.

- *Gråsparv** House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) 1(0.7)
The only bird of the year was on 8th August, the first since 2014.
- Pilfink** Eurasian Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus*) 133(26.7)
A record year for the species, the first of which was 8th June, a month that produced 19 birds including the only two birds ringed in nest boxes on the 17th. There were 43 birds in July, spread fairly evenly through the month and 61 in August, including 17 on the 13th. Numbers reduced through September with the only bird in October on the 12th.
- Järnsparv** Dunnock (*Prunella modularis*) 72(60.0)
A higher than average spring, with all birds caught in April, starting with eleven on the 5th, all but one of the 42 birds being trapped between that date and the 18th. There were no birds after 25th April until the first of seven September birds on the 23rd. October produced most autumn birds, though passage was light, with only 20 for the month and just three in November, the last of which was on the 7th.
- *Gulärsla** Western Yellow Wagtail (*Motacilla flava*) 1(0.8)
The only bird of the year was on 20th August, the month in which all seventeen previous autumn birds have been trapped.
- *Forsärsla** Grey Wagtail (*Motacilla cinerea*) 1(0.0)
A young bird was trapped on 20th July, the first ever trapped at the Observatory.
- Sädesärsla** White Wagtail (*Motacilla alba*) 55(28.5)
The first of the year was on 15th April, with three more in the month and four in May before numbers rose from mid-June as young birds started to fledge, the first young being trapped on 13th. July accounted for the majority of birds, with 28 for the month, a further four in August and three in September, the last of which was on the 29th.
- *Ängsfiplärka** Meadow Pipit (*Anthus pratensis*) 2(8.9)
Poor captures in recent years continued this year with no spring birds and only two in autumn, on 20th and 26th October.
- Trädfiplärka** Tree Pipit (*Anthus trivialis*) 17(10.4)
There was only one bird in spring, on 10th May. There were no further birds until autumn passage commenced in August, with eleven for the month seven of which were on the 20th. There were five birds in September, with three on the 1st, one on the 11th and the final bird of the year on the 21st. Captures in autumn were over 160% higher than the seasonal average.
- Bofink** Common Chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*) 261(151.8)
A below average spring with 54 in April being the best of the three months, most of these being caught in the first three weeks though day counts did not exceed seven. Numbers reduced in May (18) and June (10), starting to increase toward the end of that month as young birds started to join the population. Numbers remained low through July and August (16 and 12), increasing through September, with a good October of 108 birds including 17 on the 4th and 12 on the 20th. There were seven birds in November, including one on the 10th, overall giving an autumn total over 200% higher than average.
- Bergfink** Brambling (*Fringilla montifringilla*) 32(42.5)
The first bird of the year was on 5th April, with a further seven that month, all on the 16th, with one on 4th May giving nine birds for spring; below average. The first autumn bird was not until 23rd September, the first of six for the month, with fourteen in October, spread evenly through the month with three in November including one on the last day of ringing.

- Domherre** Eurasian Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*) 31(54.9)
Six birds were caught in spring, all in April between the dates of 5th and 16th. There were no further birds until autumn passage started with two birds on 7th October, part of a total of 17 for the month which included six on the 20th. Four birds on 1st November were followed by four more birds, the last of the year being on the 6th, with autumn totals being half of the average.
- Rosenfink** Common Rosefinch (*Carpodacus erythrinus*) 13(16.9)
The first of only four spring birds was on 13th June. The first bird for July was on the 10th, one of six for the month and the first of seven young. There were just three birds in August, the last of which was on the 26th.
- Grönfink** European Greenfinch (*Chloris chloris*) 173(236.5)
There were only 28 birds in spring, the first of which was on 9th April, with the first young caught on 14th May. Numbers increased during July and August (26 and 25), but reduced sharply in September when only six were caught; day counts during these months never exceeding four. More birds were caught after the end of the first week of October with 69 for the month including eight on two dates (20th and 25th). The last birds of the year were on 10th November, with seven that day.
- Hämpling** Common Linnet (*Linaria cannabina*) 31(16.1)
Spring was average, with thirteen birds caught, the first being on 7th May, one of five for the month. After eight in June numbers increased in July, the only month in autumn they were caught. A total of eighteen for autumn compared very favourably with the average of three. The July total included nine young birds, the first four of which were caught on the 10th and considered to be from the same brood. The final bird of the year was on 31st July.
- Gråsiska** Common Redpoll (*Acanthis flammea*) 583(485.0)
Following recent changes in the classification of this species this account deals with all previous sub-species/races as one dataset. There were nine birds in spring, the first of five in April being on 5th April, with three in May, all on the 1st and one bird in June (8th). Four birds in July included a very recently fledged young, with a further four birds in August, all within the first five days. With the exception of one bird on 21st September there was then a long gap in captures until an influx from the start of October with birds caught regularly, though in low numbers, until the end of the season. Captures exceeded 100 on just one day with 135 on 1st November.
- *Mindre korsnäbb** Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*) 3(0.3)
It was another good year for the species, with three, all in July. After a male on the 1st, two females were caught on the 5th. Of the twelve trapped at the Observatory in 31 years, seven have been caught in the last two years.
- Steglits** European Goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*) 17(4.1)
After the first of the year on the 25th April, there were four more for spring, with two in May and two in June. The first bird in July (6th), was a young bird, with four more birds that month the last being on the 20th. There was then a long gap until the first of five October birds on the 18th; the last two birds of the year, and the only November birds being on the 5th. The year total continues the recent trend of increase, with 103 of the overall total of 140 having been caught in the last six years.
- Grönsiska** Eurasian Siskin (*Spinus spinus*) 103(154.0)
An above average spring started with the first bird on 15th April, with a flock of 27 caught the following day to give 39 for the month, there being only one bird in May (2nd). The next birds were the only birds for July, with a pair in breeding condition on the 24th. There were no birds in August, the first of five for September being on the 11th, the other four being at the end of the month, the start of a small influx of birds, which gave 29 for October, including eleven on the 2nd. Birds were regular in small

numbers thereafter, the last being three on 10th November, giving a below average autumn.

Gulsparv Yellowhammer (*Emberiza citrinella*) 39(61.4)

This was a poor year for the species, with only thirteen in spring, starting with the first of five in April on the 4th. The only bird in May was on the 5th, with seven in June, all young of the year, including some very recently fledged. All birds in autumn were young of the year, with fifteen in July and eleven in August, ten being between the 4th and 12th, with the last on the 28th. Strangely, this was the last bird of the year, despite the presence of low numbers of birds in the netting area throughout the remainder of the season.

***Ortolansparv** Ortolan Bunting (*Emberiza hortulana*) 2(1.0)

On 1st May a male bird was trapped, the first since 2014. With the exception of one bird in June (2004), all of the previous 29 birds have been caught in May. A second bird for the year, this being a young bird, was caught on 28th August, the only time a bird has been caught in the autumn.

Sävsparv Common Reed Bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*) 48(79.3)

Two birds on 7th April were the first of the year, with seven in April and five in May giving a below average spring total of twelve. There were no birds after 9th May until the first autumn bird on 23rd September, with eleven for the month including four on the 27th. October started well, with six on the 2nd though no significant numbers were caught, with a total of 25 for the month, all but one in the first three weeks before the last bird of the month and season was caught on 31st October.

Appendix B

Schedule of birds caught on Landsort in 2018, shown by descending numbers per species.

Rödhake	European Robin <i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	1445
Kungsfågel	Goldcrest <i>Regulus regulus</i>	1132
Lövsångare	Willow Warbler <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	976
Ärtsångare	Lesser Whitethroat <i>Sylvia curruca</i>	657
Gråsiska (all)	Common Redpoll <i>Acanthis flammea</i>	583
Talgoxe	Great Tit <i>Parus major</i>	327
Bofink	Common Chaffinch <i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	261
Stjärtmes	Long-tailed Tit <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	227
Svarthätta	Eurasian Blackcap <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	225
Gransångare	Common Chiffchaff <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	222
Blåmes	Eurasian Blue Tit <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	212
Taltrast	Song Thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	204
Koltrast	Common Blackbird <i>Turdus merula</i>	191
Grönfink	European Greenfinch <i>Chloris chloris</i>	173
Gärdsmyg	Eurasian Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	169
Pilfink	Eurasian Tree Sparrow <i>Passer montanus</i>	133
Trädkrypare	Eurasian Treecreeper <i>Certhia familiaris</i>	129
Grönsiska	Eurasian Siskin <i>Spinus spinus</i>	103
Trädgårdsångare	Garden Warbler <i>Sylvia borin</i>	99
Rödstart	Common Redstart <i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	98
Törnsångare	Common Whitethroat <i>Sylvia communis</i>	98
Järnsparv	Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i>	72
Härmsångare	Icterine Warbler <i>Hippolais icterina</i>	70
Stare	Common Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	61
Sädesärta	White Wagtail <i>Motacilla alba</i>	55
Törnskata	Red-backed Shrike <i>Lanius collurio</i>	54
Svartvit flugsnappare	European Pied Flycatcher <i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	53
Sävsparv	Common Reed Bunting <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	48
Gulsparrv	Yellowhammer <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	39
Rödvingetrast	Redwing <i>Turdus iliacus</i>	38
Bergfink	Brambling <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	32
Näktergal	Thrush Nightingale <i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	31
Grå flugsnappare	Spotted Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa striata</i>	31
Hämpling	Common Linnet <i>Linaria cannabina</i>	31
Domherre	Eurasian Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	31
Grönsångare	Wood Warbler <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	25
Stenskvätta	Northern Wheatear <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	20
Rörsångare	Eurasian Reed Warbler <i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	20
Ladusvala	Barn Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	18
Buskskvätta	Whinchat <i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	18
Trädpiplärka	Tree Pipit <i>Anthus trivialis</i>	17
Steglits	European Goldfinch <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	17

Sparvhök	Eurasian Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	14
Blåhake	Bluethroat <i>Luscinia svecica</i>	14
Rosenfink	Common Rosefinch <i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	13
Mindre flugsnappare	Red-breasted Flycatcher <i>Ficedula parva</i>	12
Sidensvans	Bohemian Waxwing <i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	10
Kärrsångare	Marsh Warbler <i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	10
Större hackspett	Great Spotted Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos major</i>	8
Entita	Marsh Tit <i>Parus palustris</i>	7
Göktyta	Eurasian Wryneck <i>Jynx torquilla</i>	7
Sävsångare	Sedge Warbler <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	6
Höksångare	Barred Warbler <i>Sylvia nisoria</i>	6
Nötväcka	Eurasian Nuthatch <i>Sitta europaea</i>	6
Björktrast	Fieldfare <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	5
Lundsångare	Greenish Warbler <i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	5
Hussvala	Common House Martin <i>Delichon urbicum</i>	4
Gök	Common Cuckoo <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	3
Tornseglare	Common Swift <i>Apus apus</i>	3
Svartmes	Coal Tit <i>Pariparus ater</i>	3
Mindre korsnäbb	Red Crossbill <i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	3
Morkulla	Eurasian Woodcock <i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	2
Ängspiplärka	Meadow Pipit <i>Anthus pratensis</i>	2
Gräshoppsångare	Common Grasshopper Warbler <i>Locustella naevia</i>	2
Taigasångare	Yellow-browed Warbler <i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	2
Gransångare	Common Chiffchaff <i>Phylloscopus collybita tristis</i>	2
Halsbandsflugsnappare	Collared Flycatcher <i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	2
Ortolansparv	Ortolan Bunting <i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	2
Tornfalk	Common Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1
Vattenrall	Water Rail <i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	1
Dvärgbeckasin	Jack Snipe <i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	1
Enkelbeckasin	Common Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	1
Ringduva	Common Wood Pigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i>	1
Hornuggla	Long-eared Owl <i>Asio otus</i>	1
Gröngöling	European Green Woodpecker <i>Picus viridis</i>	1
Gulärta	Western Yellow Wagtail <i>Motacilla flava</i>	1
Forsärta	Grey Wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	1
Blåstjärt	Red-flanked Bluetail <i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	1
Svart rödstjärt	Black Redstart <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	1
Busksångare	Blyth's Reed Warbler <i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	1
Brandkronad kungsfågel	Common Firecrest <i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>	1
Skäggmes	Bearded Reedling <i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	1
Tofsmes	European Crested Tit <i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>	1
Varfågel	Great Grey Shrike <i>Lanius excubitor</i>	1
Skata	Eurasian Magpie <i>Pica pica</i>	1
Kaja	Western Jackdaw <i>Coloews monedula</i>	1
Gråsparv	House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>	1

Appendix C

Schedule of species for which 2018 was a record year

Species		2018
Swedish name	English/ scientific	
Tornseglare	Common Swift <i>Apus apus</i>	3
Härmsångare	Icterine Warbler <i>Hippolais icterina</i>	70
Ärtsångare	Lesser Whitethroat <i>Sylvia curruca</i>	657
Koltrast	Common Blackbird <i>Turdus merula</i>	191
Taltrast	Song Thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	204
Pilfink	Eurasian Tree Sparrow <i>Passer montanus</i>	133
Forsärla	Grey Wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	1

Schedule of species for which 2018 equalled the record year

Species		2018
Swedish name	English/ scientific	
Vattenrall	Water Rail <i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	1
Morkulla	Eurasian Woodcock <i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	2
Tornfalk	Common Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1
Lundsångare	Greenish Warbler <i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	5
Tajgablåstjärt	Red-flanked Bluetail <i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	1

Appendix D

Species caught in 2018 shown as spring, autumn and full year totals, ranked compared to totals from 1988 to date.

This analysis compares the numbers caught in 2018 with prior years.

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 2018 are covered in this summary.

The following table summarises the full set of results:

	Spring	Autumn	Full year
Total	2,967	5,650	8,617
Ranking	6th	11th	10th
Species caught	66	74	86
2018 overall above average	48.4%	8.6%	16.0%

The next table shows the numbers caught per species, in spring, autumn and overall, comparing captures from 2018 with the averages for prior years and ranking each total for 2018 compared to totals since 1988; hence a rank of 1-31 is possible.

Despite having a quiet year, by the standard of recent years, top five ranking was achieved for 36 of the 86 species caught (41.2% of species). The equivalent figure for spring was lower: with 29 species (33.7%) ranked fifth or higher, whereas in autumn the figure was 38 species (44.2%). These species are indicated in red in the following table. By comparison, only three species were ranked in the bottom five, all in spring; Sedge Warbler (Sävsångare), Spotted Flycatcher (Grå flugsnappare) and Common Rosefinch (Rosenfink).

Note:

No test for statistical significance has been made when presenting the results. While consistency of approach and ringing effort was possible in 2018, as it was for 2016 and 2017, the same was not possible in previous years. There are, therefore, many variables in prior data collection, so testing for significance in change would present misleading results. Hence, results are presented for interest rather than being useful in drawing conclusions about changing status.

Swedish Name	English Name	Jan-Jun			Jul-Dec			Year Total		
		Total 2018	Average 1988-2017	Ranking 1988-2018	Total 2018	Average 1988-2017	Ranking 1988-2018	Total 2018	Average 1988-2017	Ranking 1988-2018
Sparvhök	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	0	0.2	=7	14	7.2	5	14	7.4	5
Vattenrall	Water Rail	1	0.03	=1	0	0.03		1	0.07	=1
Morkulla	Eurasian Woodcock	0	0.2		2	0.1	1	2	0.4	=1
Dvärgbeckasin	Jack Snipe	0	0.03		1	0.57	=4	1	0.6	=4
Enkelbeckasin	Common Snipe	0	0.23		1	0.47	=3	1	0.6	=7
Ringduva	Common Wood Pigeon	0	0.1		1	0.1	=1	1	0.3	=3
Gök	Common Cuckoo	0	0.1		3	0.5	=2	3	0.6	=2
Hornuggla	Long-eared Owl	1	0.07	=1	0	0.50		1	0.5	=3
Tornseglare	Common Swift	2	0.03	1	1	0.00	1	3	0.03	1
Göktyta	Eurasian Wryneck	5	4.1	=10	2	2.0	=6	7	6.1	=9
Större hackspett	Great Spotted Woodpecker	6	2.4	=3	2	5.5	=19	8	7.8	=11
Gröngöling	European Green Woodpecker	0	0.0		1	0.4	=3	1	0.4	=3
Tornfalk	Common Kestrel	0	0.03		1	0.2	=1	1	0.3	=1
Törnskata	Red-backed Shrike	5	21.6	26	49	24.9	3	54	46.4	13
Varfågel	Great Grey Shrike	0	0.1		1	1.4	=10	1	1.5	=10
Skata	Eurasian Magpie	1	0.2	=2	0	0.6		1	0.8	=7
Kaja	Western Jackdaw	1	0.2	=2	0	0.1		1	0.3	=2
Sidensvans	Bohemian Waxwing	0	1.9		10	14.8	12	10	16.7	13
Svartmes	Coal Tit	0	0.03		3	35.9	19	3	35.9	19
Tofsmes	European Crested Tit	0	0.07		1	0.07	2	1	0.1	=2
Entita	Marsh Tit	5	1.8	=3	2	5.9	=25	7	7.7	=15
Blåmes	Eurasian Blue Tit	51	15.0	3	161	231.3	19	212	246.3	15
Talgoxe	Great Tit	183	60.0	3	144	142.9	12	327	202.9	3
Skäggmes	Bearded Reedling	1	0.3	=2	0	3.2		1	3.5	=14
Ladusvala	Barn Swallow	9	4.3	=4	9	3.5	=2	18	7.8	=2
Hussvala	Common House Martin	4	11.4	=17	0	0.5		4	11.8	=19
Stjärtmes	Long-tailed Tit	0	1.0		227	63.5	4	227	64.5	4
Grönsångare	Wood Warbler	3	2.7	=13	22	8.3	=2	25	11.0	3
Taigasångare	Yellow-browed Warbler	0	0.0		2	1.4	=6	2	1.4	=6
Lövsångare	Willow Warbler	270	391.1	23	706	341.9	3	976	733.1	8
Gransångare	Common Chiffchaff	122	56.3	3	102	54.2	4	224	110.3	3
Lundsångare	Greenish Warbler	4	0.8	=2	1	0.3	=3	5	1.0	=1

Sävsångare	Sedge Warbler	1	6.4	=27	5	6.6	=13	6	13.1	=24
Busksångare	Blyth's Reed Warbler	1	0.3	=3	0	0.2		1	0.5	=5
Rörsångare	Eurasian Reed Warbler	17	26.7	=23	3	9.4	25	20	36.1	=26
Kärrsångare	Marsh Warbler	7	9.7	19	3	1.1	=4	10	10.9	=16
Härmsångare	Icterine Warbler	14	11.1	11	56	7.4	1	70	18.5	1
Gräshoppsångare	Common Grasshopper Warbler	0	0.4		2	1.04	=7	2	1.4	=8
Svarthätta	Eurasian Blackcap	54	37.3	10	171	119.7	7	225	157.0	7
Trädgårdsångare	Garden Warbler	14	28.0	23	85	45.0	5	99	73.0	=9
Höksångare	Barred Warbler	2	2.7	=12	4	1.4	=4	6	4.1	=6
Ärtsångare	Lesser Whitethroat	169	135.4	9	488	104.3	1	657	240.0	1
Törnsångare	Common Whitethroat	48	30.0	=16	50	30.3	=6	98	86.3	12
Brandkronad kungsfågel	Common Firecrest	1	0.2	=1	0	0.03		1	0.2	=2
Kungsfågel	Goldcrest	215	84.6	3	917	1726.9	24	1132	1811.5	23
Gärdsmyg	Eurasian Wren	68	12.8	1	101	98.2	15	169	111.1	6
Nötväcka	Eurasian Nuthatch	6	3.4	=8	0	1.5		6	4.9	12
Trädkrypare	Eurasian Treecreeper	4	2.1	=5	125	77.9	6	129	80.0	6
Stare	Common Starling	29	20.9	8	32	1.0	1	61	21.9	6
Koltrast	Common Blackbird	74	36.0	4	117	69.0	4	191	105	1
Björktrast	Fieldfare	3	2.7	=10	2	2.4	=11	5	5.1	=12
Rödvingetrast	Redwing	26	9.7	2	12	13.5	=12	38	23.2	4
Taltrast	Song Thrush	108	29.4	1	96	67.5	5	204	96.9	1
Grå flugsnappare	Spotted Flycatcher	4	25.5	28	27	27.3	12	31	52.8	=22
Rödhake	European Robin	977	326.4	1	468	702.4	24	1445	1028.8	6
Blåhake	Bluethroat	8	25.3	24	6	4.5	=8	14	29.8	=22
Näktergal	Thrush Nightingale	13	15.1	=19	18	5.0	2	31	20.1	7
Blåstjärt	Red-flanked Bluetail	1	0.03	=1	0	0.03		1	0.07	=1
Svartvit flugsnappare	European Pied Flycatcher	26	32.5	16	27	18.9	=7	53	51.4	=13
Halsbandsflugsnappare	Collared Flycatcher	2	1.1	=4	0	0.1		2	1.1	=4
Mindre flugsnappare	Red-breasted Flycatcher	7	2.7	=3	5	3.7	=7	12	6.3	5
Svart rödstjärt	Black Redstart	1	0.7	=6	0	0.2		1	0.9	=8
Rödstjärt	Common Redstart	66	72.7	18	32	33.6	14	98	106.2	=18
Buskskvätta	Whinchat	9	12.9	=19	9	2.3	2	18	15.2	=9
Stenskvätta	Northern Wheatear	14	14.7	=10	6	2.9	=5	20	17.6	=10
Gråsparv	House Sparrow	0	0.1		1	0.6	=6	1	0.7	=7
Pilfink	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	19	3.8	2	114	22.9	=1	133	26.7	1

Järnsparv	Duncock	42	26.6	=5	30	33.1	14	72	60.0	9
Gulärla	Western Yellow Wagtail	0	0.2		1	0.6	=5	1	0.8	=8
Forsärla	Grey Wagtail	0	0.0		1	0.0	1	1	0.0	1
Sädesärla	White Wagtail	20	18.7	=11	35	9.8	2	55	28.5	=3
Ängsfiplärka	Meadow Pipit	0	2.0		2	6.9	=25	2	8.9	=28
Trädfiplärka	Tree Pipit	1	4.3	=21	16	6.1	2	17	10.4	=8
Bofink	Common Chaffinch	82	93.6	14	179	58.2	1	261	151.8	4
Bergfink	Brambling	9	26.5	9	23	16.0	6	32	42.5	=8
Domherre	Eurasian Bullfinch	6	2.7	=4	25	52.3	=18	31	54.9	18
Rosenfink	Common Rosefinch	4	11.4	=27	9	5.5	=6	13	16.9	=18
Grönfink	European Greenfinch	28	95.5	=24	145	141.0	8	173	236.5	14
Hämpling	Common Linnet	13	13.2	=10	18	2.9	2	31	16.1	5
Gråsiska	Common Redpoll	9	11.9	10	574	473.1	7	583	485.0	7
Mindre korsnäbb	Red Crossbill	0	0.2		3	0.1	1	3	0.3	2
Steglits	European Goldfinch	5	2.3	=5	12	1.8	1	17	4.1	=4
Grönsiska	Eurasian Siskin	40	16.3	=5	63	137.7	=15	103	154.0	12
Gulspurv	Yellowhammer	13	29.9	25	26	31.4	16	39	61.4	22
Ortolansparv	Ortolan Bunting	1	1.0	=8	1	0.0	1	2	1.0	=5
Sävsparv	Common Reed Bunting	12	22.8	=20	36	56.5	25	48	79.3	24
		2967	1999.6	6	5650	5200.4	11	8617	7238.0	10

Review of 'control' and re-trap birds

Each year a small number of birds are trapped at Landsort that have already had rings fitted, either from elsewhere in Sweden or from another country. There are also a number of birds ringed on Landsort which are then re-caught elsewhere. Both of these categories of re-caught birds are referred to as 'controls'.

It is more common that birds ringed on Landsort are subsequently re-caught at the Observatory, either in the same year as being ringed or some years after initial ringing. Birds under this category are referred to as 're-traps'.

These two sources of information combined, provide valuable information on: longevity, site fidelity, migration, etc. – data that lies at the heart of the world-wide ringing process.

The following table summarises all 'control' birds for 2018 and shows all birds re-trapped in 2018 that had initially been ringed in 2017 or earlier. It also shows records of three birds that were ringed and re-trapped in 2018, as it was felt they were of particular interest: Eurasian Wryneck (Göktyta), European Green Woodpecker (Gröngöling) and Eurasian Treecreeper (Trädkrypare).

Summary of re-trap data from Landsort – birds ringed in 2017 or earlier – re-caught in 2018

Ring No.	Ringed	Retrapped		Ring No.	Ringed	Retrapped	
Göktyta Eurasian Wryneck				Talgöxe Great Tit continued			
3609975	17/07/2018	06/08/2018		2KV12332	13/06/2017	09/04/2018	
Större hackspett Great Spotted Woodpecker				2KV12337	13/06/2017	01/04/2018	
4605581	25/10/2012	13/07/2018		2KV12341	13/06/2017	01/04/2018	
4664339	19/05/2015	08/05/2018	05/11/2018	2KV12344	13/06/2017	01/04/2018	30/05/2018
Gröngöling European Green Woodpecker				2KV12352	13/06/2017	01/04/2018	22/08/2018 08/09/2018
5103288	23/07/2018	02/08/2018		2KV12203	18/06/2017	01/04/2018	13/04/2018
Entita Marsh Tit				2KV12394	19/06/2017	01/04/2018	29/05/2018
CX50878	03/06/2016	21/06/2018	27/08/2018 30/09/2018 09/10/2018	2KV12400	19/06/2017	16/06/2018	14/07/2018 16/09/2018
CZ19038	22/04/2017	23/06/2018	04/10/2018	2KV12492	28/06/2017	02/04/2018	
Blåmes Eurasian Blue Tit				2KV12538	02/07/2017	01/04/2018	
1EV68219	03/10/2014	18/04/2018	24/04/2018	2KV12578	10/07/2017	01/04/2018	12/07/2018 05/09/2018
1EV45462	08/10/2015	10/10/2018		2KV12654	02/08/2017	04/04/2018	
1EV45788	10/06/2016	01/04/2018	08/11/2018	2KV12761	02/09/2017	01/04/2018	08/04/2018 25/04/2018 11/10/2018
1EV45791	11/06/2016	01/04/2018	28/10/2018	2KV12779	22/09/2017	17/04/2018	
1EV45812	22/06/2016	18/10/2018		2KV12783	01/10/2017	01/04/2018	
1EV45821	26/06/2016	29/05/2018		2KV12824	18/10/2017	01/04/2018	
1EV45904	18/07/2016	30/08/2018		2KV12899	06/11/2017	17/05/2018	
1EV69648	18/10/2016	12/10/2018		Hussvala Common House Martin			
1EV69771	26/10/2016	01/04/2018		CV07724	20/05/2014	17/06/2018	
1EV69787	27/10/2016	03/06/2018		DA32488	27/06/2017	17/06/2018	
1EX69219	13/06/2017	03/09/2018		Lövsångare Willow Warbler			
1EX69230	15/06/2017	01/04/2018		CZ16130	05/07/2016	13/07/2018	
1EX69105	17/06/2017	01/04/2018		CZ16194	14/07/2016	03/05/2018	
1EX69252	19/06/2017	01/04/2018	21/06/2018	DA32245	01/06/2017	04/06/2018	
1EX69315	04/07/2017	01/04/2018		DA32575	13/07/2017	06/07/2018	
1EX69318	04/07/2017	01/04/2018	07/05/2018	DA32597	16/07/2017	06/05/2018	11/05/2018 07/08/2018
1EX69349	10/07/2017	12/04/2018	06/09/2018	DA32601	17/07/2017	16/06/2018	
1EX69505	24/08/2017	01/04/2018		DA32604	18/07/2017	05/05/2018	
1EX69629	15/09/2017	01/04/2018		DA32634	22/07/2017	05/05/2018	29/07/2018
1EX69646	19/09/2017	10/07/2018		DA32642	23/07/2017	18/07/2018	
DA73322	30/09/2017	21/06/2018	05/09/2018 11/09/2018	Härsångare Icterine Warbler			
DB61379	20/10/2017	01/04/2018		CV08001	18/07/2014	07/07/2018	
DB88437	08/11/2017	01/04/2018		CV08184	30/07/2014	09/07/2018	
Talgöxe Great Tit				DA32121	23/05/2017	08/06/2018	
2KP85618	25/09/2011	15/07/2018		DA32492	28/06/2017	30/06/2018	
2KR67449	02/08/2013	15/04/2018	24/06/2018	DA32557	10/07/2017	13/05/2018	
2KR67467	14/08/2013	28/02/2018		DA32694	27/07/2017	12/07/2018	
2KR37046	20/08/2013	20/09/2018	26/10/2018	Ärtsångare Lesser Whitethroat			
2KR37711	20/07/2014	09/04/2018		CN48198	26/05/2011	29/05/2018	07/08/2018
2KR68116	12/10/2014	01/04/2018		CV07899	01/06/2014	28/05/2018	
2KR68208	15/10/2014	10/10/2018		CZ16069	19/07/2016	27/05/2018	
2KR68679	13/10/2015	09/09/2018		CZ16279	28/07/2016	18/08/2018	
2KR68730	08/12/2015	05/04/2018		CZ16304	30/07/2016	01/06/2018	
2KR68824	29/05/2016	07/04/2018		DA31485	11/05/2017	06/05/2018	02/07/2018
2KR68839	31/05/2016	01/04/2018		DA32009	19/05/2017	30/04/2018	
2KR68845	31/05/2016	07/06/2018	05/09/2018	DA32015	19/05/2017	05/05/2018	28/05/2018 20/08/2018
2KR68856	31/05/2016	09/06/2018		DA32197	28/05/2017	05/05/2018	
2KR68841	31/05/2016	18/10/2018		DA32250	02/06/2017	16/05/2018	
2KR26671	02/06/2016	10/06/2018		DA32503	02/06/2017	12/05/2018	
2KR68884	02/06/2016	28/05/2018	02/10/2018	DA32304	04/06/2017	07/05/2018	
2KR68904	02/06/2016	29/05/2018	19/10/2018	DA32541	09/07/2017	02/05/2018	
2KR68871	02/06/2016	04/10/2018		DA32579	14/07/2017	13/05/2018	
2KR68943	04/06/2016	18/04/2018		Törnsångare Common Whitethroat			
2KT23028	12/06/2016	28/06/2018		1ES47842	31/05/2014	14/05/2018	20/07/2018
2KT23029	12/06/2016	07/04/2018	08/06/2018	1EV45960	01/08/2016	08/05/2018	21/05/2018 07/07/2018
2KT23030	12/06/2016	06/06/2018		1EX69013	23/05/2017	06/06/2018	17/06/2018
2KT23035	20/06/2016	06/05/2018		Gärdsmyg Eurasian Wren			
2KT23088	28/06/2016	06/09/2018	12/10/2018 25/10/2018	CX48878	30/08/2015	09/04/2018	
2KT23093	28/06/2016	03/11/2018		DA33120	27/08/2017	18/04/2018	
2KT23169	08/07/2016	02/10/2018		Nötväcka Eurasian Nuthatch			
2KT23214	16/07/2016	17/04/2018		2KV12372	15/06/2017	27/04/2018	21/05/2018 01/10/2018
2KT23280	26/07/2016	05/05/2018		2KV12382	15/06/2017	04/04/2018	
2KT23276	26/07/2016	20/10/2018		Trädskrypare Eurasian Treecreeper			
2KT23670	07/10/2016	01/04/2018		TU3651	30/08/2018	08/11/2018	
2KT23711	11/10/2016	28/10/2018		Stare Common Starling			
2KV12055	26/10/2016	04/04/2018		4664470	08/05/2016	24/05/2018	03/06/2018
2KV12065	26/10/2016	08/04/2018		4664706	13/05/2017	20/05/2018	
2KV12160	02/04/2017	25/06/2018	10/09/2018				
2KV12180	15/04/2017	01/04/2018					
2KV12182	15/04/2017	08/06/2018					
2KV12312	12/06/2017	01/04/2018					

Ring No.	Ringed	Retrapped		Ring No.	Ringed	Retrapped	
Koltrast Common Blackbird				Bofink Common Chaffinch			
4664084	17/07/2014	29/07/2018	25/10/2018	1EV45648	08/05/2016	22/08/2018	
4664106	20/07/2014	27/05/2018		1EV45729	28/05/2016	30/04/2018	
4664215	18/10/2014	25/08/2018		1EV69914	12/05/2017	16/04/2018	
4664352	12/09/2015	04/04/2018	06/05/2018	1EX69083	05/06/2017	21/08/2018	
4664352	12/09/2015	10/11/2018		Rosenfink Common Rosefinch			
4664543	28/06/2016	22/04/2018		2KT23038	15/06/2016	05/07/2018	
4664553	16/07/2016	09/04/2018		2KT23558	04/06/2017	19/07/2018	
4664763	08/06/2017	14/04/2018		Grönfink European Greenfinch			
Rödhake European Robin				2KR37528	11/05/2014	02/05/2018	
DA31826	15/05/2017	28/04/2018		2KV12177	11/04/2017	25/07/2018	
Näktergal Thrush Nightingale				2KT23563	08/06/2017	14/07/2018	20/07/2018
2KR68795	12/05/2016	07/06/2018		2KV12605	21/07/2017	04/04/2018	
2KR68808	19/05/2016	08/05/2018	21/05/2018 06/07/2018	Hämpling Common Linnet			
2KV12361	14/06/2017	08/05/2018		DA32450	17/06/2017	13/06/2018	
Stenskvätta Northern Wheatear				Gråsiska Common Redpoll			
1ES07543	18/05/2012	01/06/2018		DA32623	20/07/2017	06/07/2018	
2KR67331	11/05/2013	02/05/2018		Steglits European Goldfinch			
Pilfink Eurasian Tree Sparrow				1EV68823	20/05/2015	07/07/2018	
2KT23416	20/08/2016	13/10/2018		Gulsparv Yellowhammer			
2KV12645	29/07/2017	21/05/2018		2KR67272	20/04/2013	01/04/2018	30/05/2018
2KV12676	08/08/2017	03/07/2018		2KR37851	07/08/2014	11/06/2018	
2KV12668	08/08/2017	22/10/2018		2KT23251	02/07/2016	31/07/2018	
2KV69114	02/09/2017	13/10/2018		2KT23228	19/07/2016	10/08/2018	
Sädesärla White Wagtail				2KT23286	27/07/2016	16/04/2018	09/06/2018 31/08/2018
1ES07719	11/09/2013	22/05/2018		2KV12178	12/04/2017	12/04/2018	05/05/2018 08/06/2018 07/07/2018
1ES47947	20/07/2014	12/05/2018		2KV12179	13/04/2017	24/04/2018	01/06/2018 04/06/2018
1EV45899	16/07/2016	08/05/2018		2KT23506	05/05/2017	05/08/2018	07/08/2018
1EV69276	30/04/2017	09/06/2018		2KT23564	08/06/2017	30/08/2018	
1EV69930	15/05/2017	10/06/2018		2KV12374	16/06/2017	30/08/2018	
1EX69095	08/06/2017	06/05/2018		2KV12481	27/06/2017	08/05/2018	
1EX69213	11/06/2017	23/05/2018		2KV12585	13/07/2017	04/10/2018	
1EX69238	16/06/2017	22/04/2018		2KV12717	18/08/2017	20/05/2018	07/09/2018
1EX69241	16/06/2017	09/05/2018	06/06/2018				

Details of controlled birds – ringed on Landsort and re-caught elsewhere or ringed elsewhere and re-caught on Landsort.

A total of 26 birds were reported in 2018. Eleven of these were ringed prior to 2018 and re-caught in the current year. A further five were re-caught in 2017, though as we only received notification of them in 2018 we have included them in this review. The remaining ten birds were ringed and re-caught in 2018.

Each record follows the same format; species name, ring number, date and location of ringing, date and location of re-capture and, finally, the number of days between the two dates, distance and direction of travel. The name of the Landsort ringer who ringed or processed the bird is shown for interest.

Note. The distance shown is the straight line distance between the two points and does not indicate the distance the bird has actually travelled.

Eurasian Sparrowhawk

6036711	Ringed	2018-08-14	Landsort	Kay Collister
	Re-caught	2018-09-21	Switzerland, Vaud, Col de Jaman	
	38days	1,549km	213° SSW	
5421607	Ringed	2018-10-25	Finland, Turku-Pori/Åbo-Björneb, Jurbo	
	Re-caught	2018-10-28	Landsort	Chris Sharpe
	3days	245km	242°WSW	

Sparvhök

Red-backed Shrike

3512882	Ringed	2014-08-05	Landsort	Chris Sharpe
	Re-caught	2017-05-21	Finland, Ahvenanmaa/Åland, Lemland. Lägsjär Bird Observatory	
	2years 290days	168km	43° NE	

Törnskata

Eurasian Blue Tit

IEV69217 Ringed
Re-caught
1year 145days

2016-09-25
2018-02-17
42km

Blåmes

Landsort Liam Martin
Sweden, Södermanland, Västerhaninge, Tungelsta
16° NNE

520044H

Ringed
Re-caught
14days

2018-10-11
2018-10-25
181km

Finland, Ahvenahmaa/Åland, Hammarland, Signilskär
Landsort Kay Collister
208°SSW

Willow Warbler

DB97011 Ringed
Found recently dead
19days

2018-05-21
2018-06-09
124km

Lövsångare

Landsort Kay Collister
Sweden, Gotland, Visby, Hästnäs
166° SSE

Common Chiffchaff

LU2007 Ringed
Re-caught
206days

2017-09-15
2018-04-09
475km

Gransångare

Norway, Telemark, Kragerø, Jomfruland, O-Runden
Landsort Kay Collister
88° E

TU4260

Ringed
Re-caught
9days

2018-10-07
2018-10-16
458km

Landsort Kay Collister
Sweden, Skåne, Skurup, Bingsmarken
217° SW

TU3618

Ringed
Re-caught
13days

2018-05-15
2018-05-28
745km

Landsort Kay Collister
Norway, Rogaland, Utsira, Søre Merkeskog
280° W

Lesser Whitethroat

DB97018 Ringed
Re-caught
3days

2018-05-22
2018-05-25
204km

Ärtsångare

Landsort Chris Sharpe
Sweden, Södermanland, Gotland, Sundre, Hoburgen
175° S

Goldcrest

TU3484 Ringed
Re-caught
189days

2018-04-16
2018-10-22
428km

Kungsfågel

Landsort Chris Sharpe
Lithuania, Silutes R, Ventes Ragas
151° SSE

TU3510

Ringed
Re-caught
183days

2018-04-17
2018-10-17
588km

Landsort Kay Collister
Denmark, Sjælland, Gedser Odde, Gedser Fuglestation
220° SW

TU8964

Ringed
Re-caught
1year 204days

2016-09-24
2018-04-16
252km

Sweden, Småland, Månsarp, Sjöhult
Landsort Chris Sharpe
59° ENE

TJ0534

Ringed
Re-caught
21days

2017-09-15
2017-10-06
556km

Landsort Kay Collister
Germany, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Greifswalder Oie
208° SSW

Common Blackbird

L446677 Ringed
Re-caught
1year 163days

2016-11-05
2018-04-17
1,090km

Koltrast

Holland, Noord-Holland, Bloemendaal, Parnassieweg
Landsort Kay Collister
45° NE

4710208

Ringed
Found dead
12days

2018-10-13
2018-10-25
50km

Landsort Liam Martin
Sweden, Södermanland, Oxelösund, Palmtorps, Allé
264° W

4605731

Ringed
Found recently dead
98days

2018-04-05
2018-07-12
6091m

Landsort Kay Collister
Finland, Kymi, Savitaipale, Lehtisensaari
59° ENE

4664896

Ringed
Found recently dead
115days

2017-11-02
2018-02-25
971km

Landsort Kay Collister
Holland, Drente, Tiendeveen
232° SW

Song Thrush

4427473 Ringed
Ring found
*15years 85 days

2001-10-12
2017-01-05
1,514km

Taltrast

Landsort Mattias Pettersson
Croatia, Otok
177° S

*NOTE: As only the ring was found it is not certain how long the bird had been dead, so the duration is only a guide.

European Robin

K2V0294 Ringed
Re-caught
355days

Rödhake

2017-04-26 Poland, Pomorskie, Jastarnia, Kuznica
2018-04-16 Landsort Chris Sharpe
449km 355° N

DA33813

Ringed
Found recently dead
190days

2017-09-24
2018-04-02
1,246km

Landsort Kay Collister
Germany, Schwaben, Augsburg-siebenbrunn, Hugentottenweg
204° SSW

Common Chaffinch

1EZ47656 Ringed
Re-caught
8days

Bofink

2018-10-16 Landsort Kay Collister
2018-10-24 Sweden, Blekinge, Torhamn
320km 203° SSW

European Greenfinch

2KV79528 Ringed
Found dead
22days

Grönfink

2018-10-20 Landsort Kay Collister
2018-11-11 Sweden, Södermanland, Nynäshamn, Mörbyvägen
17km 13° NNE

2KV12557

Ringed
Re-caught
285days

2017-07-04
2018-04-15
24km

Landsort Kay Collister
Sweden, Södermanland, Nynäshamn, Ösmo
0° N

Common Redpoll

DB61127 Ringed
Re-caught
40days

Gråsiska

2017-10-19 Landsort Kay Collister
2017-11-28 Belgium, Antwerpen, Oosthoven
1,161km 230° SW

DB88114

Ringed
Re-caught
54days

2017-11-06
2017-12-30
605km

Landsort Kay Collister
Germany, Mecklenburg-vorpommern, Klein Müritz
217° SW

DB62662

Ringed
Re-caught
61days

2017-11-02
2018-01-02
39km

Landsort Chris Sharpe
Sweden, Södermanland, Grödinge, Haga (Intill Bröthhagen)
0° N

DC51211

Ringed
Re-caught
57days

2018-10-16
2018-12-12
1123km

Landsort Kay Collister
Holland, Limburg, Heusden Gem Asten, De Groote Peel
228° SW

Eurasian Siskin

CZ19670 Ringed
Re-caught
1year 323days

Grönsiska

2016-10-14 Landsort Kay Collister
2018-09-02 Norway, Nord-trøndelag, Verdal, Ørin Feltstasjon
657km 331° NNW

Common Reed Bunting

892038V Ringed
Re-caught
13days

Sävspärv

2018-10-13 Finland, Turku-Pori/Åbo-Björneby, Nystad, 7km W
2018-10-26 Landsort Chris Sharpe
299km 221° SW

Yellowhammer

2KV12222 Ringed
Found dead in village
132days

Gulspärv

2017-11-07 Landsort Chris Sharpe
2018-03-19 Landsort

Appendix F

List of moths trapped on Landsort in 2018 – shown alphabetically by English name

Common English name	Swedish name	Scientific name	Total
Alder Kitten	Snövit gaffelsvans	<i>Furcula bicuspis</i>	5
Angle Shades	Tandfly	<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>	1
Antler moth	Gaffelgräsfly	<i>Cerapteryx graminis</i>	83
Autumn Green Carpet	Grön fältmätare	<i>Chloroclysta miata</i>	1
Autumnal Rustic	Ljusgrått jordfly	<i>Eugnorisma glareosa</i>	1
Beautiful Arches	Brunviolett ängsfly	<i>Blepharita satura</i>	2
Beautiful Golden Y	Purpurmetallfly	<i>Autographa pulchrina</i>	1
Beautiful Yellow Underwing	Ljunghedfly	<i>Anarta myrtilli</i>	1
Bird's Wing	Pilörtsfly	<i>Dypterygia scabriuscula</i>	1
Black Arches	Barrskogsnunna	<i>Lymantria monacha</i>	1
Blackneck	Helfläckat vickerfly	<i>Lygephila pastinum</i>	9
Black-spot Chestnut (Spotted Chestnut??)	Rostgult plattfly.	<i>Conistra rubiginosa</i>	1
Blood-vein	Gul syramätare	<i>Timandra comae</i>	10
Bordered Gothic	Vitribbat lundfly	<i>Heliophobus reticulata</i>	1
Bright-line Brown-eye	Grönsaksfly	<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>	7
Brimstone Moth	Citronmätare	<i>Opisthoptis luteolata</i>	4
Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing	Bredbandat bandfly	<i>Noctua fimbriata</i>	4
Broom moth	Ärtfly	<i>Ceramica pisi</i>	5
Brown Rustic	Mörkbrunt skuggfly	<i>Rusina ferruginea</i>	18
Brown-line Bright-eye	Vitfläkat gräsfly	<i>Mythimna conigera</i>	2
Buff Ermine	Gul tigerspinnare	<i>Spilosoma luteum</i>	1
Buff Tip	Oxhuvudspinnare	<i>Phalera bucephala</i>	2
Bulrush Wainscot	Kaveldunfly	<i>Nonagria typhae</i>	3
Burnished Brass	Grönglänsande metallfly	<i>Diachrysa chrysis</i>	1
Cabbage Moth	Kälfly	<i>Mamestra brassicae</i>	1
Canary Shouldered Thorn	Alflikmätare	<i>Ennomos alniaria</i>	10
Chestnut-coloured carpet	Gråbrun fältmätare	<i>Thera cognata</i>	1
Chevron	Violettgrå parkmätare	<i>Eulithis testata</i>	5
Chocolate-tip	Rödgrå högstjört	<i>Clostera curtula</i>	5
Clay	Tegelrött gräsfly	<i>Mythimna ferrago</i>	5
Clay fan-foot	Ockragult sprötfly	<i>Paracolax tristalis</i>	2
Clifden Nonpariel	Blåbandat ordensfly	<i>Catocala fraxini</i>	3
Clouded Border	Mindre fläckmätare	<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>	2
Clouded Buff	Rödfransad björnsninnare	<i>Diacrisia sannio</i>	23
Clover Case-bearer	Sen grönglänsäckmal	<i>Coleophora alcyonipennella</i>	1
Common Carpet	Grå märkfältmätare	<i>Epirrhone alternata</i>	2
Common Pink-barred	Lädermätare	<i>Rhodostrophia vibicaria</i>	1
Common Purple and Gold	Purpurljusmott	<i>Pyrausta purpuralis</i>	1
Common Quaker	Busksälgfly	<i>Orthosia cerasi</i>	4
Common Rustic	Större vitaxfly	<i>Mesapamea secalis</i>	2
Common Swift	Lerfärgad rotjäril	<i>Korscheltellus lupulinus</i>	36

Common Wainscot	Halmgult gräsfly	<i>Mythimna pallens</i>	13
Conformist	Gaffeltecknat träfly	<i>Lithophane furcifera suffusa</i>	1
Coxcomb Prominent	Ekflikinge	<i>Ptilodon capucina</i>	4
Cream-bordered Green Pea	Grön pilspinnare	<i>Earias clorana</i>	1
Dark Brocade	Brunt ängsfly	<i>Mniotype adusta</i>	1
Dark Fruit-tree Tortrix	Leverfärgad bredvecklare	<i>Pandemis heparana</i>	1
Dark Spectacle	Brungult nässefly	<i>Abrostola triplasia</i>	1
Dark Strawberry Tortrix	Föränderlig brovecklare	<i>Celypha lacunana</i>	1
Dark Sword-grass	Kommajordfly	<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>	1
Diamondback Moth	Kålmal	<i>Plutella xylostella</i>	7
Dotted Clay	Svartpunktsjordfly	<i>Xestia baja</i>	16
Double Square-spot	Gråhalsat jordfly	<i>Xestia triangulum</i>	1
Double-striped Tabby	Herkulesmott	<i>Hypsopygia glaucinalis</i>	1
Dusky Brocade	Buskängsfly	<i>Apamea remissa</i>	7
Dusky Hook-tip	Brun sikelvinge	<i>Drepana curvatula</i>	4
Dusky Thorn	Askflikmätare	<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>	1
Ear Moth	Rödbrunt stamfly	<i>Amphipoea oculea</i>	4
Eyed Hawkmoth	Videsvärmare	<i>Smerinthus ocellata</i>	3
Feathered Gothic	Vitribbat fältfly	<i>Tholera decimalis</i>	1
Flounced Chestnut	Gulrött backfly	<i>Agrochola helvola</i>	2
Flounced Rustic	Gräsrotsfly	<i>Luperina testacea</i>	5
Fox Moth	Gräsulv	<i>Macrothylacia rubi</i>	2
Galium Carpet	Bredbandad mårefältsmätare	<i>Epirrhoe galiata</i>	8
Garden Carpet	Backfältsmätare	<i>Xanthorhoe fluctuata</i>	9
Garden Dart	Svart jordfly	<i>Euxoa nigricans</i>	1
Garden Rose Tortricix	Vitbrokig rosenhöstvecklare	<i>Acleris variegana</i>	3
Goat Moth	Större träfjäril	<i>Cossus cossus</i>	5
Grass Eggar	Klöverspinnare	<i>Lasiocampa trifolii</i>	14
Great Brown twist moth	Frukträdssommarvecklare	<i>Archips podanus</i>	1
Great Oak Beauty	Större eklavmätare	<i>Hypomecis roboraria</i>	3
Green Carpet	Gräsgrön fältsmätare	<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>	1
Grey Dagger	Psiaftonfly	<i>Acronicta psi</i>	1
Grey Pine Carpet	Violettgrå fältsmätare	<i>Thera obeliscata</i>	1
Heart & Club	Barkfärgat jordfly	<i>Agrotis clavis</i>	2
Heart & Dart	Åkerjordfly	<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>	23
Hebrew Character	Gotiskt sälgfly	<i>Orthosia gothica</i>	34
Hedge Rustic	Mörkbrunt fältfly	<i>Tholera cespitis</i>	6
Hummingbird Hawkmoth	Större dagsvärmare	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>	1
Iron Prominent	Björktandvinge	<i>Notodonta dromedarius</i>	6
Juniper Pug	Streckad enmalmsmätare	<i>Eupithecia pusillata</i>	31
Large Ear	Högmossestamfly	<i>Amphipoea lucens</i>	8
Large Emerald	Dagfjärilsmätare	<i>Geometra papilionaria</i>	5
Large Wainscott	Dyfly	<i>Rhizedra lutosa</i>	11
Large Yellow Underwing	Större bandfly	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	22
Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing	Brunviolett bandfly	<i>Noctua janthe</i>	1
Lesser Swallow Prominent	Björkporlinsvinge	<i>Pheosia gnoma</i>	3

Lesser Treble-bar	Mindre taggmätare	<i>Aplocera efformata</i>	1
Lesser Yellow Underwing	Leverbrunt bandfly	<i>Noctua comes</i>	19
Light Brocade	Blåbärslundfly	<i>Lacanobia w-latinum</i>	2
Lime-speck Pug	Klintmalmätare	<i>Eupithecia centaureata</i>	1
Little Emerald	Ljusgrön lundmätare	<i>Jodis lacteria</i>	1
Lunar Yellow Underwing	Kantfläckat bandfly	<i>Noctua orbona</i>	1
Lunar Thorn	Urringad mänmätare	<i>Selenia lunularia</i>	2
Lychnis	Större vitblärefly	<i>Hadena bicurris</i>	2
Merveille du Jour	Grönt ekfly	<i>Griposia aprilina</i>	2
Mottled Rustic	Brungult lövfly	<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	5
Muslin	Grå tigerspinnare	<i>Diaphora mendica</i>	23
Netted Pug	Glimmalmätare	<i>Eupithecia venosata</i>	1
November Moth	Töcknig höstmätare	<i>epirrita dilutata</i>	1
Nutmeg	Klöverfly	<i>Discestra trifolii</i>	96
Nur-tree Tussock	Hasselfly	<i>Colocasia coryli</i>	20
Oak Hook-tip	Eksikelvinge	<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	1
Obscure Wainscot	Prickgräsfly	<i>Mythimna obsoleta</i>	1
Orange Swift	Kamsprötad rotfjäril	<i>Triodia sylvina</i>	21
Pale Prominent	Näbbspinnare	<i>Pterostoma palpinum</i>	6
Pale-shouldered Brocade	Brunt lundfly	<i>Lacanobia thalassina</i>	1
Pale-shouldered Cloud	Grått johannesörtsfly	<i>Chloantha hyperici</i>	5
Pebble Hook-tip	Ockragul sikelvinge	<i>drepana falcataria falcataria</i>	5
Pebble prominent	Piltandvinge	<i>Notodonta ziczac</i>	7
Peppered Moth	Björkmätare	<i>Biston betularia</i>	1
Phoenix	Vitbrokig parkmätare	<i>Eulithis prunata</i>	3
Pine Hawk-moth	Tallsvärmare	<i>Hyloicus pinastri</i>	2
Pink-barred Sallow	Violetbandat gulvingsfly	<i>Xanthia togata</i>	10
Plain Clay	Punktjordfly	<i>Eugnorisma depuncta</i>	4
Plain Golden Y	Violettrött metallfly	<i>Autographa jota</i>	1
Plum Tortrix	Stenfruktsvecklare	<i>Hedya pruniana</i>	1
Poplar Hawk-moth	Poppelsvärmare	<i>Laothoe populi</i>	4
Privet Hawk-moth	Ligustersvärmare	<i>Sphinx ligustri</i>	6
Purple Clay	Rödbrunt jordfly	<i>Diarsia brunnea</i>	4
Puss Moth	Större gaffelsvans	<i>Cerura vinula</i>	4
Red Carpet	Violetbandad fåltmätare	<i>Xanthorhoe decoloraria</i>	1
Red Chestnut	Rödviolett skogsfly	<i>Cerastis rubricosa</i>	12
Reed Dagger	Lansettvinge	<i>Simyra albovenosa</i>	2
Riband Wave	Vinkellövmätare	<i>Idaea aversata</i>	4
Rosy Rustic	Potatisstamfly	<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	7
Ruby Tiger	Rostvinge	<i>Phragmatobia fuliginosa</i>	1
Rufous Minor	Brokigt ängsfly	<i>Oligia versicolor</i>	3
Rustic	Maskroslövfly	<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	34
Rustic Shoulder-knot	Sädesängsfly	<i>Apamea sordens</i>	1
Sallow	Blekgult gulvingsfly	<i>Cirrhia icteritia</i>	6
Saltern Ear	Ängsstamfly	<i>Amphipoea fucosa paludis</i>	3
Scallop Shell	Vågig tofsmätare	<i>Rheumaptera undulata</i>	1

Scalloped Hazel	Tandmätare	<i>Odontopera bidentata</i>	1
Scarce Blackneck	Ljusribbat vickerfly	<i>Lygephila cracca</i>	5
Scorched Wing	Strimmig smalvingemätare	<i>Plagodis dolabraria</i>	1
Seraphim	Gråaktig lobmätare	<i>Lobophora halterata</i>	1
Setaceous Hebrew Character	C-tecknat jordfly	<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>	16
Shaded Broad-bar	Vickerbackmätare	<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	6
Shark	Skuggkapuschongfly	<i>Cucullia umbratica</i>	2
Sharp-angled Peacock	Albågmätare	<i>Macaria alternata</i>	1
Shears	Tandlundfly	<i>Hada plebeja</i>	6
Shoulder Stripe	Brungul fältmätare	<i>Earophila badiata</i>	1
Shouldered-striped Wainscot	Kommatecknat gräsfly	<i>Mythimna comma</i>	34
Silky Wainscott	Vassfly	<i>Chilodes maritima</i>	1
Silver Y	Gammafly	<i>Autographa gamma</i>	17
Small Angle Shades	Lyktbärare	<i>Euplexia lucipara</i>	1
Small Chocolate-tip	Pärigrå högstjärt	<i>Clostera pigra</i>	6
Small Elephant Hawk-moth	Mindre snabelsvärmare	<i>Deilephila porcellus</i>	12
Small Magpie	Vitt nässelnett	<i>Anania hortulata</i>	2
Small Phoenix	Gråryggig fältmätare	<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	1
Small Quaker	Mindre sälgfly	<i>Orthosia cruda</i>	4
Smeathmann's Aethes Moth	Fältblomvecklare	<i>Aethes smeathmanniana</i>	1
Spectacle	Grönvitt näselfly	<i>Abrostola tripartita</i>	2
Square-spot Dart	Obeliskjordfly	<i>Euxoa obelisca grisea</i>	7
Square-spot Rustic	Gulfläckigt jordfly	<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>	333
Straw Underwing	Borstfly	<i>Thalpophila matura</i>	67
Swallow Prominent	Pilporslinsvinge	<i>Pheosia tremula</i>	11
Toadflax Pug	Gulsporrilmätare	<i>Eupithecia linariata</i>	1
Treble-bar	Mellantaggmätare	<i>Aplocera plagiata</i>	4
True Lovers Knot	Ljungjordfly	<i>Lycophotia porphyrea</i>	4
Turnip Moth	Sädesbroddsfly	<i>Agrotis segetum</i>	1
Vine's Rustic	Ljusringat lövfly	<i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i>	2
Water Carpet	Vägbandad fältmätare	<i>Lampropteryx suffumata</i>	1
White Ermine	Prickig tigerspinnare	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	5
Willow Beauty	Fruktträdsblavmätare	<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>	1
Yellow Shell	Gulvingad fältmätare	<i>Camptogramma bilineata bilineata</i>	3
	Grätt lövfly	<i>Caradrina selini</i>	23
	Flockblomsterplattmal	<i>Agonopterix heracliana</i>	1
	Grässkottsmott	<i>Agriphila inquinatella</i>	6
	Gökärtssikelvecklare	<i>Ancylis badiana</i>	1
	Askgrätt lavfly	<i>Bryophila raptricula</i>	12
	Bergrörsgräsmal	<i>Elachista bisulcella</i>	1
	Stamugglemott	<i>Eudonia truncicolella</i>	1
	Större silverdystermal	<i>Eulamprotes wilkella</i>	1
	Johannesörtsvecklare	<i>Lathronympha strigana</i>	10
	Bågpraktmal	<i>Metalampra cinnamomea</i>	1
	Kungligt ljusmott	<i>Pyralis regalis</i>	2
	Syrabladdmal	<i>Teleiopsis diffinis</i>	1

	Blåbärsbredvecklare	<i>Paramesia gnomana</i>	1
	Dystergräsmott	<i>Agriphila tristella</i>	2
	Vithövdad korgblomvecklare	<i>Cochylis dubitana</i>	2
	Lökstamfly	<i>Hydraecia nordstroemi</i>	1
	Halmgult gräsmott	<i>Agriphila straminella</i>	1
	Kardborreplattmal	<i>Agonopterix arenella</i>	1
	Grobladsljasmott	<i>Pyrausta despicata</i>	1
	Videörtsstyltmal	<i>Calybites phasianipennella</i>	1
	Grått höstfly	<i>Ammoconia caecimacula</i>	25
	Mångformig aspvecklare	<i>Epinotia nisella</i>	1
	Blåbärsbredvecklare	<i>Paramesia gnomana</i>	1