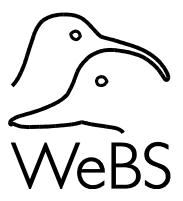
## Waterbirds in the UK 2009/10 The Wetland Bird Survey

Chas Holt, Graham Austin, Neil Calbrade, Heidi Mellan, Carl Mitchell, David Stroud, Simon Wotton & Andy Musgrove



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<sup>\*</sup> Details of WeBS Core Count survey methods, analysis, presentation of data, and interpretation of waterbird counts, are now available via the WeBS website at <a href="https://www.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/webs/publications/annual-reports">www.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/webs/publications/annual-reports</a>

## Black-tailed Godwit

Limosa limosa

International threshold: Great Britain threshold: All-Ireland threshold:

160

470 430 140

GB max: 34,977 Sep NI max: 1,748 Sep

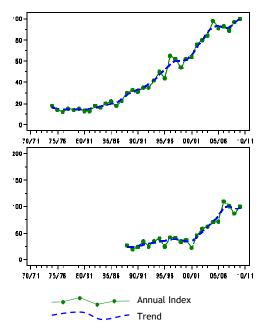


Figure 52.a, Annual indices & trend for Blacktailed Godwit for GB (above) & NI (below).

100 Oct lev Cac Ja s Feb Mar 100 60 Aug Say Oct Feb 2009/10 Previous five-year mean Range 2004/05 - 2008/09

Figure 52.b, Monthly indices for Black-tailed Godwit for GB (above) & NI (below).

Most of the non-breeding Black-tailed Godwits that occur in Britain and Northern Ireland are of Icelandic origin, arriving in July and August and forming large moulting flocks at coastal sites that tend to peak in September. In addition, a small proportion of passage birds are of the nominate race which are mainly to be found in the south and east of England where a very small number breed.

After a brief period of apparent stability, the British index rose to its highest ever level in 2009/10, thereby continuing the long-term increase which this species has undergone over course of the last thirty years. This rise has occurred in line with that of the flyway population, considered partly attributable to higher productivity on the Icelandic breeding grounds and the high quality of stopover sites in Portugal (Gill *et al.* 2007, Lourenço & Piersma 2008).

Thirty-five sites surpassed the threshold of international importance in 2009/10. Peaks at most of the sites towards the top of the table below were above recent

average. Notably, The Wash held over 9,600 birds in both August and November, a threshold that been surpassed only twice before (including last year). In northwest England, the maxima at Dee Estuary has only been surpassed in 2004/05, while the 5,714 at Ribble Estuary represents the most ever there, and Morecambe Bay again fared well after a record-breaking year in 2008/09.

Following the latest review of wintering waterbird populations in Britain, the 1% threshold for national importance for this species rose from 150 to 430 birds (Musgrove et al. 2011). As a consequence, fewer sites are listed compared to the number that readers will have become accustomed to seeing in recent years.

The trend for Northern Ireland follows a very similar trajectory to that for Britain. In 2009/10, the maximum at the main site, Strangford Lough, was the lowest for seven years, although a slight improvement compared to recent years was noted at Lough Foyle.

	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	Mon	Mean	
Sites of international importance in the UK								
The Wash	8,205	8,090	(6,961)	10,839	9,925	Nov	9,265	
Thames Estuary	5,221	4,893	8,081	4,709	5,783	Aug	5,737	
Dee Estuary (England & Wales)	5,379	3,713	5,278	3,923	5,763	Oct	4,811	
Ribble Estuary	(2,921)	5,095	3,913	3,088	5,714	Nov	4,453	
Humber Estuary	3,296	5,323	4,554	3,828	3,897	Oct	4,180	
Nene Washes	156	1,120	3,800	3,530	3,500	Mar	2,421	
Poole Harbour	(1,431)	1,907	(1,413)	(2,371)	(1,926)	Nov	2,068	
Ouse Washes	4,154 <sup>12</sup>	1,790 <sup>12</sup>	761	2,067 12	809 <sup>12</sup>	Feb	1,916	
Breydon Water / Berney Marshes	1,675	1,421 <sup>10</sup>	2,469 <sup>12</sup>	2,712 <sup>10</sup>	1,023 <sup>12</sup>	Nov	1,860	
Blackwater Estuary	1,243	2,201	2,387	1,572	(1,712)	Mar	1,851	
R.Avon: Ringwood - Christchurch	1	(3,000)	2,000	650	2,530	Feb	1,636	
Swale Estuary	(1,389)	1,396	(1,186)	(1,545)	1,825	Mar	1,611	
Stour Estuary	1,507	1,215	2,148	1,939	1,214	Aug	1,605	
Mersey Estuary	2,510	420	(339)	(54)	(270)	Jul	1,465	
Morecambe Bay	747	(928)	759	1,844	1,605	Apr	1,239	
Medway Estuary	(190)	(1,120)	(490)	(603)	(384)	Jan	(1,120)	
Alde Complex	1,181	1,385	774	(840)	1,114	Oct	1,114	
Exe Estuary	1,090	999	913	943	980	Feb	985	
Belfast Lough	642	(586)	708	690 <sup>10</sup>	1,510	Sep	888	
Overcote Marina		850 <sup>12</sup>		1,400	373 <sup>12</sup>	Jan	874	
North Norfolk Coast	940	645	1,139	804	809	Aug	867	
Pagham Harbour	340	(764)	1,100	960	833	Feb	808	
Orwell Estuary	975	523	845 <sup>10</sup>	813 <sup>10</sup>	816	Sep	794	
R.Avon: Ford'bridge - Ringwood	0	(1,750)	888	(920)	381	Jan	788	
Chichester Harbour	(995)	685	775	613	603	Sep	734	
Crouch-Roach Estuary	(265)	(554)	754	627	764	Dec	715	
Warton Floods			600	950	570	Nov	707	
Deben Estuary	575	622	707	948	503	Apr	671	
Colne Estuary	171	800 <sup>12</sup>	617 <sup>10</sup>	500 <sup>12</sup>	812 <sup>12</sup>	Mar	580	
Langstone Harbour	665	562	674	422	574	Sep	579	
Strangford Lough	717 <sup>10</sup>	535 <sup>10</sup>	645	707	193 <sup>10</sup>	Dec	559	
Fen Drayton Gravel Pits	0	571	31	1,800	200	Mar	520	
Portsmouth Harbour	(494)	(398)	371	666 <sup>10</sup>	(30)	Nov	519	
North West Solent	474	353	469	525	640	Dec	492 🔺	
Hamford Water	625	372	441	521 <sup>10</sup>	(440)	Feb	490 🔺	
Sites of national importance in G	reat Britain							
Southampton Water	489	295	(374)	(490)	514	Aug	447	
Sites no longer meeting table qualifying levels in WeBS-Year 2009/2010								
Burry Inlet	994	300 <sup>10</sup>	40	200 10	343	Oct	375	
Lough Foyle	397	60	52	25	113	Oct	129	
Sites below table qualifying levels but exceeding threshold in WeBS-Year 2009/10 in Great Britain								
Abberton Reservoir	74	2	3	2	493	Nov	115	
Forth Estuary	380	348	280	601	473	Sep	416	



Black-tailed Godwits (*Jill Pakenham*)
The ratio of Bar-tailed to Black-tailed Godwits in Britain has fallen from 4:1 to less than 1:1 in a decade (Musgrove *et al.* 2011).