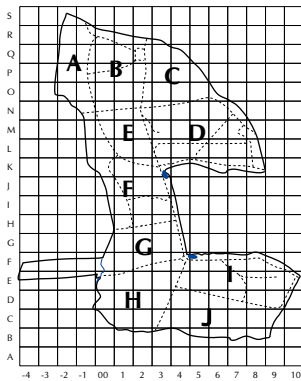


# TWITTER



Treswell Wood - Information To Tell Every Recorder

**December 2006 Treswell Wood IPM Group**  
(Integrated Population Monitoring)

**2006/5**

**Number 60**

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**Project leaders:**

**CBC**

Pat Quinn-Catling

**Nest Records**

Chris du Feu

**Ringing**

John McMeeking



## 1972 - 2006 Thirty four year's data safely on the CD

*The turn of the year is a time for looking back at the achievements (and failures) of the past year and forward to the plans and hopes for the next. 2006 saw the completion of 34 years of ringing in Treswell Wood, of which 29 were constant effort years, 34 years of Common Bird Census, and 28 years of the nestbox scheme. The Treswell group is the only one in the country which has maintained this range of activities for anything like this length of time and is therefore regarded by the BTO as its exemplar Integrated Population Monitoring Group. We have been extraordinarily fortunate in finding so many CBC workers and ringers who have been able and willing to devote many years to this systematic recording, which has built up an archive of data which is now in constant demand just because it is so long that it can help answer questions which other data sets simply do not reach.*

*This is the ideal time to thank every one of our colleagues who has continued the work in 2006, and those who have started to help us in the past year, but I have an unarguable excuse to single out one name for a special mention. December 31<sup>st</sup> was a Red Letter Day for Chris du Feu, because it was the last day of his four-year stint as Chairman of the BTO Ringing Committee, which carries with it places on the BTO Council and some other Committees. Somehow, he has carried those heavy responsibilities and still maintained his punishing schedule of Treswell work. Thank you, Chris.*

*The 2006 total of birds handled is the largest since 1995, but in seven of the seventeen years before that the numbers were also higher than 2006, which suggests a degree of support for the popular perception that there are fewer birds about. But I am confident that we can be more positive than that if we really get into our mountain of data. Some analyses are already starting, but there is plenty more to do, if you are willing to try.*

*The Group's permit from Notts Wildlife Trust to continue its work in Treswell has just been renewed for the next five years, and a major revision of the nest-box rounds is in progress. Since the total number of boxes was increased in 2003, to facilitate better monitoring of any remaining Dormice, there have been clear indications that predation of tits may have been increased and breeding success reduced by there being too many boxes. Now the number of boxes is being reduced and the distribution changed in a carefully controlled way, to see if we can help the tits to be more successful. It will be fascinating to see what happens next Spring.*

**John McMeeking.**

Every year adds proportionally more value to our data set. This is partly because of the length of the data set and partly because we are continually computerising more of our total collection of information. The value of the combined efforts is clear to see. For example, Alex Komissarova and Steve Redpath enquired whether it would be possible to carry out habitat modification experiments in connection with their Robin studies. We pointed out that, not only had the whole wood been subject to long-term habitat modification experiments (called coppicing), but we had a complete, computerised record of the age of the coppice in every part of the wood for every year. This complemented the computerised record of Robin CBC territories over the years and the Robin ringing data. No need for the short-term habitat modification experiments - long-term experiments already carried out and results immediately available. David Glue has written his regular response to the previous issue of Twitter and thanks all the group members for their work. He notes the need to support general feelings about environmental changes by facts. He congratulates the group on the unrivalled quality of data, covering such a wide range of variables. He concludes with the words: *We certainly live in interesting times, with plenty to keep us active and presenting the chance to take a positive conservation impact, both for the good of the UK's birds and mankind. The BTO relays a huge measure of thanks to the Treswell Wood IPM Group for their combined contribution to the BTO's studies which are being used today at an ever-increasing level and, seemingly, ever more in demand.*

The summary of our 'encounters' with birds during the year gives the 7<sup>th</sup> highest ever total. Factors which have contributed to high past totals have included drought (1976), very high numbers of nestlings ringed (1980 and

## Annual Summary - All ringing records 2006

	Ctrl.	New Birds			Retraps		Sight	Recvs.	Othr	Total
		Adult	Juvnl	Pulli	Rt	SDR				
Sparrowhawk	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	
Stock Dove	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Woodpigeon	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	
Collared Dove	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	
Tawny Owl	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	6	
Great Spotted Woodpecker	.	2	3	.	26	1	.	.	32	
Wren	.	39	44	7	38	13	.	.	141	
Dunnock	.	18	19	.	38	13	.	.	88	
Robin	.	29	72	.	72	23	24	.	220	
Blackbird	.	46	13	.	47	15	.	1	122	
Song Thrush	.	14	8	4	9	3	.	.	38	
Mistle Thrush	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Blackcap	.	58	19	.	18	19	.	.	114	
Chiffchaff	.	14	7	.	10	2	.	.	33	
Willow Warbler	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	
Goldcrest	.	19	93	.	56	21	.	.	189	
Spotted Flycatcher	.	4	1	.	1	.	.	.	6	
Long-tailed Tit	2	43	12	.	80	8	.	.	145	
Marsh Tit	.	2	6	15	49	3	7	.	82	
Willow Tit	.	1	7	.	31	6	6	.	51	
Coal Tit	1	5	22	30	102	10	.	1	171	
Blue Tit	2	37	93	55	219	13	.	3	422	
Great Tit	4	60	67	102	367	64	.	4	674	
Nuthatch	.	7	7	.	14	.	.	.	28	
Treecreeper	.	7	25	.	69	5	.	1	107	
Jay	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	
Tree Sparrow	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Chaffinch	1	28	52	.	76	12	.	.	169	
Brambling	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	
Greenfinch	.	4	2	.	5	.	.	.	11	
Bullfinch	.	16	20	.	24	3	.	.	63	
Reed Bunting	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>1355</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2933</b>

**Key:** **Ctrl** - Birds ringed elsewhere and caught in Treswell Wood or vice-versa. **Juvnl** - juveniles. **Pulli** - birds ringed as nestlings. **Rt** - ordinary recaptures. **SDR** - same day recaptures. **Sight** - observations of colour-ringed birds. **Recvs** - recoveries, i.e. our own ringed birds found dead in Treswell Wood. **Other** - all in this table are pulli which were ringed but died before fledging; they are not included in the Pulli column.

1995), large numbers of sight records (1995 and 1996) or extra visits to feeders (1979, 1980, 2004). This year, extra visits to the pond in the dry summer more than offset the depressingly low number of nestlings ringed. This total is really of little biological significance being a reflection of our pattern of activity as much as of bird abundance. Our throughout-the-year standard site totals are more meaningful and show numbers well above average but not outstandingly large (the full historical record is on page 7).

In 2007 we will continue with the constant effort operations - ringing and censusing. We will carry out some changes to the nestbox operations in the hope of reducing predation and increasing nest success. The problems we have suffered over the last few years were described in the previous edition of Twitter. During 2007, we will also host PhD students working on Willow Tits and Robins. For those of you who sometimes walk through the wood there is always the opportunity to look for colour-ringed birds - all observations will be welcome. In addition to the field work, there is also plenty of opportunity for work in the comfort of home. We still have the background data for most years from 1975 to 2002 to be committed to computer file. We need to develop some system for organising and cataloguing our collection of digital images also to digitise other, older photographs. Perhaps most important of all, we need to spend time using our data for eventual publications. There is plenty of work to be done. Offers of help will be welcome.

We have received some warm feedback about the increasing quality of the production of Twitter. The graphical

work, in particular, has been mentioned. Perhaps it is worth noting that Twitter is not produced on a Windows machine, nor even a Mac, but an almost-unheard of RISC OS computer. Some of you will be disappointed that this issue has few diagrams. Apologies for this. It is not a change in direction, merely a consequence of the number of annual summary tables that have conspired to be available at the same time. Normal service will be resumed in future.

## Common Birds Census 2006

2006 saw the 31<sup>st</sup> complete census of the wood. Richard Thewliss at the BTO continues to do the analysis of the sightings for us and he has been able to complete them in time for this end-of-year issue. Thanks go to all the observers who have contributed to this effort, to Pat Quinn-Catling who has compiled the visit maps into species observation maps, to Richard for assessing the number of territories and to Steve Wain who has already committed the maps to computer. They now feature, with all the other CBC maps, in the Treswell Wood data set. Truly a co-operative effort.

Comparison of CBC results with other surveys reveals some differences. For example, we know from nest box observations that there were four Tawny Owl nesting attempts, from the RSPB work that there were two successful Willow Tit nests and from ringing we know there were more Spotted Flycatchers than seen in recent years. The CBC gives a gloomier picture for these species. Why? An important feature of CBC (like constant effort netting) is that the effort and the analysis system are the same from year to year. The observers' effort is made during their 10 systematic visits where they record breeding bird activity. Observations from nest box rounds, ringing or other surveys (which may vary from year to year) do not feature in the analysis of the territories. The CBC territory numbers are not to be regarded as an absolute truth, but as a relative measure which will stand comparisons between years. So, for example, to take the case of Robins, we have 73 territories this year compared to 98 last year. However many breeding territories there were in reality, we are pretty certain that this year's total was rather lower than last year's but higher than the averages for previous 5-year periods. In fact, reflection shows that the notion of an exact, fixed number of static territories for one species in any year is a concept which does not bear much relation to reality. Territory boundaries will move throughout the season. Some territory holders will be killed by predators during the breeding season and the vacant territory absorbed into adjacent ones, or taken over by a floating pair of birds, or perhaps just left vacant. The census visits are spread over some weeks so can only provide a sort of average picture of the season (and this is probably much better than an exact snapshot taken on one day, even if we were capable of doing that).

So, what can we see? On the bright side, Blackbirds, Song Thrushes and Spotted Flycatchers seem to be creeping up after their falls. Tree Sparrows feature again, just, after 20 years' absence (note that we also ringed one bird this year too). Blackcaps and Chiffchaffs are increasing steadily in the long term but the other warblers still in serious decline. Chaffinches are still above previous 5-year averages but Bullfinches still worryingly down. Dunnocks are much less common than they used to be but Robins are more common. It has been suggested that these two species compete for resources - and the fall of the Dunnock is, in part, a consequence of the rise of the Robin.

We did produce, several years ago, a paper which related captures of juveniles in constant effort nets to the numbers of juveniles ringed as nestlings. Particularly now that the CBC maps are computerised, there is ample scope for comparing population trends as revealed by censusing, ringing and nestbox work. Any offers?

## Constant Effort Site 2006

In the previous issue of Twitter we gave the CES figures for 2006. Our data are now safely lodged with the BTO collection and Mark Grantham has written to thank us all for our efforts. He wrote:

*Many thanks again for your CES returns for Treswell Wood. After a poor breeding season in 2005, 2006 was only a slight improvement nationally. Numbers of adult Robin were significantly down and productivity was slightly down for both Wren and Dunnock. Chiffchaff continued its recent drop, with adult numbers 9% down and productivity 21% down.*

*It looks like this was a variable year within the wood, with adult captures down on 2005 but juvenile captures almost doubled. Some of the big changes were in line with national trends, especially your increased juvenile tit catch (up from zero in 2005) and the drop in Wren numbers. Also typical were fewer Chiffchaffs and a small drop in the number of adult Robins. Hopefully these are only short-term blips and we will see these species back in numbers in 2007.*

*So, once again, many thanks to all of the Treswell Wood IPM Group from all of the CES team at the BTO for all your efforts in 2006. Remember that in the spring we will be producing the next issue of CES News, so if you have any interesting items to include (interesting controls, retrap histories, site news, artwork, photographs) then please contact us as soon as possible.*

## Treswell Wood CBC - 2006 Results

Species	Averages						Recent Annual Totals			
	76...80	81...85	86...90	91...95	96...00	01...05	2003	2004	2005	2006
Mallard	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	1	0	0	0
Sparrowhawk	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	p	p	1	0
Buzzard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0	0	p	p
Kestrel	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	1	p	p	0
Red-legged Partridge	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Grey Partridge	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	p	0	p	0
Pheasant	8.2	4.7	8.0	6.4	6.0	8.6	8	12	9	10
Golden Pheasant	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	p	0	0
Moorhen	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0	p	0	0
Woodcock	2.0	1.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.0	1	1	2	2
Stock Dove	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	7.0	7	6	3	p
Woodpigeon	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Collared Dove	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Turtle Dove	7.6	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	p	0	0	0
Cuckoo	5.0	2.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	p	0	0	0
Barn Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	p	p	0
Tawny Owl	1.4	2.6	1.8	1.2	1.4	3.0	3	3	3	1
Green Woodpecker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.6	1	2	3	2
Great Spotted Woodpecker	1.6	3.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	5.6	8	6	6	7
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Swallow	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Pied Wagtail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0	0	p	0
Wren	59.4	55.8	69.0	71.8	81.8	76.4	89	75	81	56
Dunnock	27.2	23.8	22.2	13.4	12.6	8.4	8	8	8	9
Robin	58.4	60.4	46.6	48.0	54.0	81.4	87	85	98	73
Blackbird	35.0	29.0	28.4	20.2	25.2	27.0	27	34	32	33
Song Thrush	29.6	23.6	16.8	7.2	5.6	6.8	7	3	5	7
Redwing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Mistle Thrush	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.0	2.8	2	5	3	1
Lesser Whitethroat	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Whitethroat	5.6	1.6	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.2	0	p	0	0
Garden Warbler	15.0	15.4	9.4	4.4	7.2	6.8	3	5	4	1
Blackcap	15.4	12.4	20.4	20.6	25.4	27.2	20	29	25	25
Chiffchaff	14.8	8.2	8.6	15.8	19.0	18.6	23	23	14	17
Willow Warbler	27.6	44.0	31.4	18.2	6.8	5.0	5	8	4	3
Goldcrest	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.4	p	1	p	0
Spotted Flycatcher	1.6	3.0	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	0	0	p	p
Long-tailed Tit	3.4	3.0	3.6	4.8	5.0	8.2	8	10	9	9
Marsh Tit	1.6	0.5	1.0	2.2	4.2	2.1	3	1	2	p
Willow Tit	3.0	1.8	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2	1	p	p
Coal Tit	2.0	2.6	2.0	6.2	7.4	6.4	6	7	6	7
Blue Tit	32.8	60.2	67.2	59.2	70.0	50.6	49	68	44	49
Great Tit	13.4	26.8	36.8	31.8	35.2	46.8	58	58	46	40
Nuthatch	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.2	2	1	2	2
Treecreeper	2.0	1.8	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.1	4	4	2	3
Jay	3.2	3.6	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.9	2	3	1	3
Magpie	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0	p	0	0
Jackdaw	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Crow	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.7	0	p	2	0
Starling	5.2	4.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	0	0	0
House Sparrow	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Tree Sparrow	21.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	p
Chaffinch	33.4	38.4	39.0	39.0	40.6	48.8	56	53	48	39
Greenfinch	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.7	p	1	1	p
Goldfinch	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	1	1	2	p
Linnet	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Redpoll	3.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Bullfinch	5.4	3.2	3.0	1.4	0.6	1.8	1	2	2	2
Yellowhammer	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0	0	0	0
Reed Bunting	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total territories</b>	<b>457.4</b>	<b>457.0</b>	<b>437.6</b>	<b>386.2</b>	<b>426.8</b>	<b>464.8</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>404</b>

## Endangered birds being wiped out by grey squirrels

This rather dramatic headline came from the national press in a report about a study of the effects of predation on breeding birds. It is reproduced below in full - although obvious journalistic licence has been used in attributing the decline of the Spotted Flycatcher solely to grey squirrels. In Treswell Wood, at least, the birds did suffer from grey squirrel predation. In recent years, with almost none of the flycatchers returning in spring, the squirrels have not had the opportunity to depredate any nests. Alas, nice though it would be to be able to blame the grey invaders for such ills, we think there are other factors at play.

*The decline of the Spotted Flycatcher has been blamed on many things over the past 30 years, from pesticides to destruction of habitat and climate change in its wintering grounds in Africa. Now a study has shown that its 83% decline since 1970 could be explained by something closer to home: the grey squirrel.*

*In a three-year study, the Game Conservancy Trust stopped the control of predators including grey squirrels, rats, foxes, magpies and crows on a farm in Leicestershire where they had controlled predators strictly from 1993 to 2001. But when predator control was stopped, the survival of broods declined to 16 per cent, according to the study published in the journal, Bird Study. Throughout the study, researchers had located breeding territories and nests and recorded the height of nests, so although a number of nest predators were involved, grey squirrels were often the most likely candidate.*

*Chris Stoate, the head of research at the Allerton Project, the trust's 800-acre farm in Leicestershire, said: "The results of this study suggest that the abundance of predators such as grey squirrels may determine breeding success of Spotted Flycatchers, especially in woodland."*

*The study is not the first to suggest that more should be done to curb the grey squirrel. The native red squirrel has been squeezed out of most of its former territory in England and Wales, and a recent study showed that a combination of the grey squirrel and the domestic cat is preventing the recovery of many song birds which were devastated by intensive farming and the removal of hedges in the post-war years.*

## The Trousercreeper - new to science?

Over recent years, several familiar bird 'species' have been split into different species. The former Herring Gull is split into the Herring and the Yellow-legged Gulls. The former Chiffchaff is split into the Common, Iberian and Mountain Chiffchaffs. Readers of Ibis will be familiar with the recent paper on Treecreepers which uses DNA techniques to compare the different species of Treecreeper (Tietze, Martens & Sun, Ibis July 2006). But who needs DNA when we have good field observations coupled with photographic evidence? On 26<sup>th</sup> November we recaptured what we had, earlier, ringed as an ordinary Treecreeper. Its biometric and plumage characteristics seemed perfectly in line with the species. However, on release, it engaged in behaviour so different from that which we have ever observed, that we could only conclude that it was a different species. Instead of flying to the nearest tree and preening, as so many do on release, it flew directly to Neil's trousers and remained there long enough for a photograph to be taken. Unfortunately we were unable to collect a DNA sample, but if we catch it again and secure the vital sample, proving it to be a new species, Neil would like it to be named, in honour of the event *Certhia muchtoofamiliaris*. (The front cover image, by Derek Robertson, is of the normal British species.)

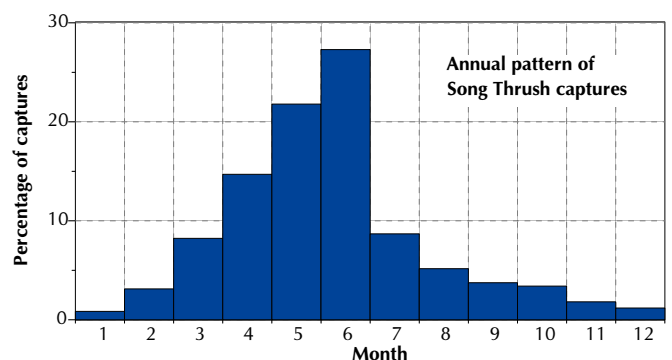
## Noteworthy Captures

Species	Age/sex	Ring	Date	Grid
<b>Robin</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>T663198</b>	<b>24/12/2006</b>	<b>F01 Sight record</b>

Our last sight record for the year seen by Rob Atkinson while the bird was inspecting the Christmas Eve work party. We had ringed the bird nearby in February and retrapped it as a breeding male in June but had no record thereafter. Here it is, still within 50 metres of its original point of ringing. Keep your eyes open for these colour ringed birds.

<b>Song Thrush</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>RX57808</b>
	<b>29/10/2006</b>	<b>L01</b>

A late capture for his species which acts, as far as the wood is concerned, as a summer visitor. The graph shows the percentage of captures of the species in each month over all years. A more detailed analysis showed little variation between years in spite of gross population change and climate change.



<b>Blue Tit</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>R558085</b>	<b>6/12/2006</b>	<b>O01 Roosting</b>
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Some birds do provide interestingly full capture histories. This one is a treasure. It was ringed, in the nest, in 2003.

Thereafter it dutifully appeared at the feeders in order for us to record progress of its post-juvenile moult. During its first winter we found it roosting in boxes 9 (Q01) and 13 (P01) and then it nested in the following spring in box 13. More captures at roost in the same two boxes during the winter of 2004/05 and the odd capture nearby in mist nets. It nested again in box 9 in 2005 but in the following winter used box 65 (O01) for roosting. We failed to find her with a nest this year, although we did mist net her in the same part of the wood in breeding condition (with high, early nest failure rate, we did not manage to catch many female Blue Tits on the nest this year). Now she is back again, roosting in box 65.

**Treecreeper**                      **4**                      **9Z3070**                      **17/12/2006**                      **F06**

It is 5 years 30 days since this bird was ringed as a juvenile in November 2001. Our paper in Ibis some years ago showed how Treecreepers suffer higher mortality in cold, wet winters. So far this winter has been exceptionally mild but also had a good deal of rain. We look forward with interest to see what effect the wet but mild period has on survival of our birds.

**Goldcrest**                      **4M**                      **AXL341**                      **19/11/2006**                      **F08**

Our autumn total for this species, whether we take the total number of captures or the number of individuals, is the highest ever - about 25% more than the previous peak in 1991. Of the 124 individuals trapped this is the first recapture of a bird ringed in an earlier winter - a between year retrap rate in line with past experience in the wood. Although we have added to our capture using a playback call to lure them to some non-standard nets, the total of non-lured birds is still well above the average.

## Controls and recoveries

We have enjoyed another sudden rush of controls and recoveries. This collection brings our total number of controls and recoveries to over 1000. In this total we include all birds which we have ringed and have later been found dead (either in the wood or elsewhere), birds which we have ringed and which others have caught elsewhere than in the wood and any birds which have been ringed elsewhere and we have found, alive or dead, within the wood. Note that we include in this total birds which are sometimes referred to as 'local retraps' which means birds caught elsewhere but within the conventional 5 km radius of the ringing place.

Species	Age/sex	Ring	Date	Grid
<b>Coal Tit</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>R558226</b>	<b>8/11/2006</b>	<b>Q-1, Ring in Tawny Owl nest</b>

Ringed as a nestling in 2004 and captured frequently until 26<sup>th</sup> March 2006. Although we recovered the ring only in November, it is likely that it was killed by the Tawny Owl early in the spring when the adult was feeding its young in the nest. Death, of course, is the only certainty of life but it is always particularly sad when we discover the death of one of 'our' own babies. This is our first record of a Coal Tit taken by a Tawny Owl.

<b>Coal Tit</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>R558887</b>	<b>24/11/2006</b>	<b>Rampton</b>
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Quite apart from their use in training ringers, ringing courses can be useful in generating information about birds from Treswell Wood. This bird was among those trapped during the West Burton Ringing Course. We ringed it on 3/9/06 at the car park feeding station in the wood.

<b>Blue Tit</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>R353358</b>	<b>22/11/2006</b>	<b>Hillcrest Farm, Treswell</b>
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Ringed as a breeding adult male in May 2005 in the south-eastern corner of the wood; not previously retrapped.

<b>Blue Tit</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>R558330</b>	<b>6/12/2006</b>	<b>Hillcrest Farm, Treswell</b>
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Where do they hide? This is one of our 2004 cohort of nestling-ringed birds. We have not recaptured it within the wood since then, neither had John captured it before at Hillcrest Farm.

<b>Blue Tit</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>R558682</b>	<b>22/11/2006</b>	<b>Hillcrest Farm, Treswell</b>
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Like R558330, this is a nestling-ringed bird which we have not retrapped in the wood since it was ringed. Unlike R558330, it is one of the 2006 cohort. It makes us wonder what proportion of our non-retrapped nestling-ringed birds have, in fact, not died but have dispersed from the wood.

<b>Blue Tit</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>T100512</b>	<b>19/11/2006</b>	<b>F04</b>
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Ringed by John Clark on his first ever ringing session at Hillcrest Farm, Treswell on 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2006 - the first time we have captured it within the wood.

<b>Blue Tit</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>T100562</b>	<b>26/11/2006</b>	<b>M04</b>
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John Clark ringed this bird as a nestling at Hillcrest Farm, Treswell in the spring. He recaptured one of its siblings, still at Hillcrest farm on 24/11/2006; this bird has moved a little further. It was thoughtful enough to appear in the wood when we hosted members of the West Burton Ringing Course, adding further interest to the day's captures.



# 10 Week Summary 2006 Interval 5, Captures in Standard Sites

Visits 1810, 1813, 1805, 1806, 1809, 1807, 1811

	New Birds			Recaptures			Total
	Adult	5	3	Adult	5	3	
Wren	2	.	5	2	.	2	11
Dunnock	.	.	5	1	.	.	6
Robin	.	.	.	5	.	4	9
Blackbird	.	.	4	5	.	.	9
Song Thrush	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
Goldcrest	1	.	17	.	.	14	32
Long-tailed Tit	24	.	.	18	.	.	42
Marsh Tit	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Coal Tit	.	.	1	3	.	4	8
Blue Tit	.	.	8	.	.	11	19
Great Tit	1	.	2	9	.	5	17
Treecreeper	.	.	.	3	.	3	6
Chaffinch	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Bullfinch	.	.	3	.	.	.	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>28</b>	.	<b>49</b>	<b>46</b>	.	<b>43</b>	<b>166</b>

## Treswell Wood Integrated Population Monitoring Group - TWIG

TWIG does not have a formal membership list. 'Membership' seems to result from being involved in some way with the group's work. The list below includes all those who have helped in any way during 2006. (Apologies if any names have been omitted.) We are very grateful to all members for their contributions in the wood or elsewhere. We look forward to another productive year in 2007.

### Treswell Wood IPM Group members 2006

Rob Atkinson	Notts Wildlife trust	Phil May	Scottish correspondent
Dan Bardsley	Ringling, Nestboxes	Clive McCormack	Ringling
Gill Bardsley	Ringling, Nestboxes	John McMeeking	Ringling
Dave Barritt	Ringling,	Peter Phillips	Ringling
John Bartley	CBC, Nestboxes, Mammal recording	Margaret Price	CBC founder
Pat Bartley	CBC	Pat Quinn-Catling	CBC co-ordinator
Jerzy Behnke	Mites	Finn Stewart	RSPB Willow Tit project
John Black	Ringling, Nestboxes	Jo Surgey	Ringling
Rosie Blackman	Ringling	Neil Taylor	Ringling
Kyle Campbell	Ringling	David Thompson	Data analysis
John Clark	Ringling, Nestboxes	Frank Tillotson	CBC
Peter Cobb	Ringling	Liz Tillotson	CBC
Roger Cottis	Mammal advice	Dave Valentine	Woodland management
Ted Cowley	Ringling	Steve Wain	Ringling, Data processing, 'Bible' production
Charles Deeming	Lincoln University - egg research	Robin Ward	Data analysis
Paul Eady	Lincoln University	Members of North Notts. Ringling Courses:	
Andy Edwardes	Nestbox making		Candice Barker, Garry Barker, Jez Blackburn, David Coxon, Kathy Hatch, Duncan Irving, Adele Powell, Stuart Sharp, Hannah Rowlands, Kate Thompson
Chris du Feu	Ringling, Nestboxes,	Visitors:	John Barritt, Nigel Bowler, Pat Cottis, Christine du Feu, Sandra García González, Andy Kirk, Voirrey & Bill Oxley, Frank Hooson, Steve Redpath, Inge van Leeuwen, Wendy, Harris & Lochan Campbell, Biology students from Lincoln University and staff and pupils from North Wheatley Primary School.
Richard du Feu	Ringling, Data processing		
Jamie Glossop	Ringling		
Chris Holliland	Mammals, Dormouse boxes		
George Hudson	CBC		
Richard Johnson	CBC		
Tony Kennedy	Woodland management	John McMeeking	01636 830389
Alex Komissarova	Robin partial migration project	Chris du Feu	01427 848400
Ulli Langemann	Foreign correspondent	Neil Taylor	01427 612933
Alex Lewis	Ringling, RSPB Marsh and Willow Tit projects		
David Lingard	Ringling		
Ray Lister	Woodland management		
Stuart Martin	CBC		

We are very grateful to Derek Robertson (wildlife artist, ringer and BTO member) for permission to use the Treecreeper image on the front page. For more of his artwork look at [www.derekrobertson.com](http://www.derekrobertson.com)