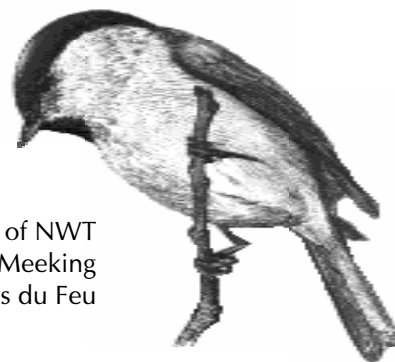


TWITTER

1995 Number 5



Ringling: By permission of NWT
Project leader: John McMeeking
Editors: Richard & Chris du Feu

Treswell Wood - Information To Tell Every Ringer.

Twitter is now a year old and, as promised in the first issue, this end-of-year edition will include much more than usual. Will Peach kindly agreed to write something for us and, at the beginning of a new year, where better to put his thoughts about Treswell Wood than at the start. Read on!

From Will Peach, BTO Ringing Research Officer.

Ibis gives 'Thumbs Up' to Treswell ringers and CBC workers

The recent publication in Ibis of an analysis of the Treswell Wood retrap data for Wrens and Treecreepers reiterates an important message for all Treswell Wood ringers and census workers. Your efforts over the last 20 years have produced a databank of such high quality that it can be used to answer questions normally only answerable through long term professional studies. Not only are we able to describe changes in the numbers and survival rates of the birds in Treswell Wood, but we can also look at the movements of birds within the wood and begin to see how breeding birds relocate themselves within the wood in response to coppicing. The results of Treswell ringing are becoming known and respected by ornithologists around the world. This is a fantastic achievement and I believe that the Treswell experience could serve as a model for long term studies in other parts of Britain.

It seems to me that the success of the Treswell Wood ringing project can be put down to three key elements:

1. Long term effort
2. Standardised (but flexible) netting spread across a large area of the wood
3. Computerisation of the data.

If any of these three elements were missing then the value of the Treswell ringing information would be seriously depleted. Much of the credit for the success of the Treswell ringing operation must go to those with the foresight to set up the whole thing back in the early 1970s, particularly John McMeeking. The long term effort could only have been maintained with teamwork and once again the Treswell experience provides an example that other ringing groups would do well to follow. The production of Twitter is just the latest example of efforts to build a good team atmosphere amongst the Treswell ornithologists.

*The challenge for the future is two fold. First, you need to maintain your standardised netting programme for as long as possible and second, you need to unlock (and publish) more of the secrets of the Treswell databank. The exploration and analysis of the data has only just begun and because further work could consume several lifetimes, it is important to tackle individual topics one at a time. And there are **so many** topics to tackle ! You name it and you have it just sitting there on the computer. Movements, moult, weight changes, retrap histories, survival rates, nesting success, breeding biology of tits and thrushes ... So maybe this is the time to take your ringing one step further and begin some real data analysis. A challenge for the New Year.*

So ends Will's letter - certainly a challenge to us all. We might consider the best way to tackle the job. An army of professional ornithologists would help with the data analysis but, just in case such a band of people fails to materialise, how about spreading the Treswell Wood message? We are always ready to show people all about ringing and to involve them in the work. Don't be afraid to invite friends and acquaintances. Maybe with more staff we could extend operations beyond the confines of the wood to investigate fairly local dispersal - one of the very few missing features of our dataset.

Noteworthy Captures.

Species	Ring	Date	Grid
Great Spotted Woodpecker	RH94533	29/12/95	Q02 Feeders

We first caught this bird in K06 as a breeding female on 5/6/94. Another bird brought away from home territory to feed at our feeders?

Great Spotted Woodpecker **RH94571** **29/10/95** **Q02 Feeders**

The fourth capture of this bird in under a year - all captures at the feeders. Today it was still ageable as a 5 with the central few grey primary juvenile coverts still unmoulted.

Wren **5W9675** **27/10/95** **F02 Roosting**

A first for us. The first live Wren to be found on our roost-box rounds. The only other Wrens we have ever found were three dead Wrens which had, presumably, died whilst roosting in an earlier very cold spell in 1982. Those had been roosting in an old Tree Sparrow nest. Tonight's bird was roosting in a bare box - not even a warm old Wren nest. It was ringed in H02 as a juvenile on 9/10/94 and had remained uncaught until tonight.

Dunnock **H324913** **Q02 feeder** **29/12/95**

One of several old Dunnocks captured at the feeders today. It seems as if the hard weather had brought them in to the feeders from far afield. Several were aged as 4 but unringed, only a few were birds of the year. Do old hands - like this bird - know about the feeders and move in quickly as soon as hard weather strikes, whereas young birds who do not yet know about the feeders have to try and survive elsewhere? This bird was ringed at the feeders on 31/12/92 and possibly breeds near Treswell End.

Robin **H229336** **24/12/95** **Q03**

Ringed 3/5/92 as an adult on Howard's Ride, this bird has only been caught on the same ride in N00 or N01 since then. Today - its first capture for just over a year - was in a net adjacent to the feeders.

Robin **J033087** **22/10/95** **K02**

A typical sedentary resident caught in I03, K03 & K02 over a period of 3 seasons.

Robin **J033219** **26/11/95** **D08**

Ringed as a juvenile in D08 on 30/8/93 and has been retrapped 5 times - always in net 3 or 4 of Nightingale Ride.

Robin **J033690** **26/11/95** **D09**

In contrast to J033219, this bird was ringed in E04 on 5/12/93 (by which time many Robins have already settled in a territory). This one had not been recaptured since then until today - at the opposite end of Nightingale Ride.

Blackbird **RH94502** **24/12/95** **N99**

Another resident bird showing great site fidelity. Its four captures - from ringing on 26/9/93 - have all been on Howard's Ride.

Goldcrest **5W9648** **26/11/95** **D09**

A very welcome and unusual between-years recapture of a Goldcrest. It was ringed on 18/9/94 in F02. Today it was aged as an adult before we looked up its recapture history! See the note on Goldcrest recaptures. It was recaptured again on 17/12/95 in B03.

Long-tailed Tit **8T5740** **29/10/95** **P02**

A golden oldie, ringed as a 2 on 10/11/91 and recaptured 7 times since then. Typically for Long-tailed Tits it has a roving history with captures in the extreme north and south of the wood.

Long-tailed Tit **5W9758** **17/12/95** **B03**

Ringed on 27/11/94 in the same place as it was recaptured today which hardly seems spectacular. But on both occasions it was with 5W9760 which shares the same lack of captures in the intervening year. Where have they been?

Marsh Tit **J118035** **10/12/95** **F05**

A 1993 nestling-ringed bird, ringed in N05 and seen only in the south of the wood from the start of 1994. On 19/6/94 he was caught with a broken leg (not a ringing casualty) but when retrapped again, two months later, both legs were quite normal. However another month later both legs seemed to be 'at a funny angle'. Today both legs seemed quite normal again. A curiosity.

Marsh Tit **J639006** **17/12/95** **C03**

Quite a traveller - a nestbox bird of 1994 (L05) this bird has been retrapped in its first summer and autumn in D08, K02 and H03 followed by two captures this autumn and winter in F03 and C03.

Marsh Tit **K181516** **26/11/95** **D08**

A nestbox bird reared in L03 this season and first retrapped in Nightingale ride (D09) in August. Had it already carried out its post-natal dispersal?

Willow Tit **H229395** **24/12/95** **N99**

A Willow Tit with a wide ranging capture pattern within the northern part of the wood - captures in I01, R00, I04, L02, N99 as an adult - although it was ringed as a juvenile in 1992 just south of the north-south divide between F and G.

Willow Tit **J033323** **26/11/95** **D08**

Ringed as a very recently fledged bird in H01 on 4/7/93 on the demarcation line between northern and southern Willow Tits, this bird has since only been captured in the south of the wood.

Willow Tit	J033388	22/10/95	L02
Typical of many of our adult Willow Tits, this one has a wide ranging recapture history - all of it in the northern part of the woods. It is very rare for an adult Willow Tit to cross Norman's Ride. Captured again on 29/10/95 in N02 and on 24/12/95 in N00.			
Coal Tit	H229064	22/10/95	K03
A golden oldie ringed on 13/10/91 with 14 captures to its credit. It has been caught four times at the feeders and otherwise captured down the west side of the wood from Grove End to Norman's Ride. Yet another capture at the feeders on 29/12/95. This may be our oldest Coal Tit at present.			
Coal Tit	J522328	29/12/95	Q02 Feeder
The 13 th capture of this bird with 12 of these at the feeder over two winters. Where does it spend the breeding season?			
Blue Tit	F253339	29/12/95	Q02 Feeder
Another golden oldie - now in its 6th winter. It is a regular winter visitor at the feeders and breeds at Treswell End.			
Blue Tit	F783244	12/11/95	Q02 Feeder
A nestling of 1991, ringed in L00 and recaptured as a 3J in J03. Since then he has only been captured at the feeders - 10 captures with at least one in each winter.			
Blue Tit	H229053	26/11/95	D08
A regular in Nightingale Ride since 5/5/91. Always in one of the first four nets apart from a single foray further afield to net 1 of Bower's Ride (B03) in the winter 94/95.			
Blue Tit	H229090	24/12/95	Q02 Feeders
An ageing bird with possibly the most boring capture history ever. Ringed on 10/11/91, this is the 19th capture - all of which have been at the feeders. Where does the bird live in the breeding season?			
Blue Tit	H324563	24/12/95	Q02 Feeder
A 1992 nestling - little more varied in history than H229090 with only one of its 15 captures since ringing away from the feeders in N99. Where does it breed?			
Blue Tit	J033398	27/10/95	H03 Roosting
Roosting in the same box (46) where he was found roosting late last winter after being ringed in H03 on 5/9/93. It is likely that he had selected the box for nesting by that time. The nest was unsuccessful - being taken over by bees and then by wasps.			
Blue Tit	J522418	27/10/95	L06 Roosting
Found roosting, she was ringed as a 3 in L07 on 16/10/94 and has since been captured sitting on a nest in N06.			
Blue Tit	J522433	26/11/95	D08
Ringed 6/11/94 as a young bird in K02 and not seen since, until today.			
Blue Tit	J522452	27/10/95	L03 Roosting
A regular at the feeders but caught in the breeding season in K03 and tonight roosting. A daily commuter to the feeders?			
Blue Tit	J522457	22/10/95	L02
This bird had glossy green tinged primary coverts and could have been wrongly aged as a 3. (It cannot have been a 3 since it had been ringed on 11/12/94!) Beware of such birds. They are adult females which have greenish primary coverts contrasting slightly with the blue greater coverts. To be sure of ageing look for contrast between the glossiness of primary and greater coverts - birds with green-tinged, glossy primary coverts will be adults rather than juveniles. We may see a Blue Tit like this only once every two or three years.			
Blue Tit	J522458	12/11/95	Q02 Feeder
The ninth capture of this bird at the feeders within one year (ringed 11/12/94 as a 3). Apart from that she has only been captured in a nestbox in P05 - a part where we have not mist-netted although it is only about 70m from the Treswell End standard nets.			
Blue Tit	J639141	27/10/95	P01 Roosting
A 1994 nestling from box 57 in F01, she has moved northwards to live around block B, retrapped in R99 and tonight roosting, and is a regular at the feeders.			
Blue Tit	K181542	3/12/95	Q02 Feeder
Ringed as a nestling in N05, this bird has been caught twice at the feeders with a further capture in K02 between the two feeder captures. It will be interesting to see if it eventually breeds in the K02 area.			
Blue Tit	K181737	3/12/95	Q02 Feeder
Ringed as a nestling in F05 this bird was found roosting in Q01 in October - conveniently near to the abundant supplies of food.			

Blue Tit **K181952** **27/10/95** **P01 Roosting**
 Another traveller from the south to the north, but a year younger than J639141, this bird has also found the feeders.

Great Tit **F783420** **29/10/95** **Q02 Feeder**
 Ringed 15/12/91 this elusive male has not been recaptured since that winter until today. Where has it spent its time? Is it one of the non-colour ringed birds Jose has seen?

Great Tit **J033759** **3/12/95** **Q02 Feeder**
 Another long-distance commuter. This bird bred in block I (at least in 1995, probably 1994 too) but returns to the good feeding at the north of the woods in winter.

Treecreeper **5S9509** **17/12/95** **C03**
 Our first nestling-ringed Treecreeper ever to be recaptured in a subsequent season. It was ringed in a nest in a birch stump in the far north of the wood - Q02 - on 15/5/94 and today was found in the deep south - C03. Treecreepers, like Willow Tits, tend to be confined to either the north or the south of the wood. It seems this one has dispersed from its natal territory to live in the other half of the wood.

Treecreeper **8T5814** **26/11/95** **D09**
 Not yet of reportable age, but our oldest Treecreeper for a while. Ringed 19/7/92 as a juvenile.

Chaffinch **J522259** **Q02 Feeder** **29/12/95**
 Ringed at the feeders last winter this bird has been recaptured once in the early spring at Treswell End. Now back again for winter feeding.

Chaffinch **K463088** **10/12/95** **I04**
 An unusually quick recapture for a Chaffinch - this bird was ringed a week earlier at the feeders. Quite a traveller.

Look out for...

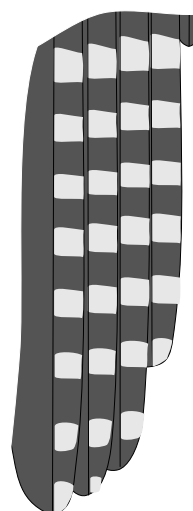
Robin **J522343**
 Look at the sharp break in the patterns on the greater coverts and you will age it as a 3. Take a look inside the bill and at the tail and you will age it correctly as a 6. It was ringed on 28/8/94.

Controls & Recoveries.

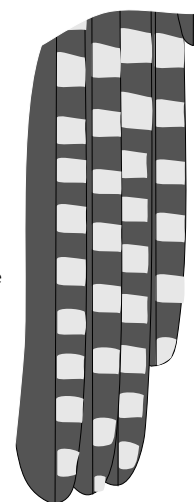
Dunnoch **J522139** **10/12/95** **F07**
 Sadly a ringing casualty - this bird was killed in the net, probably by a predator. It is the first such death for some time - be aware of the problem particularly if the weather becomes cold. Nets are likely to be slack and birds may hang too close to the ground and be caught by their feet. Always taut.

Ageing Wrens.

A word from the Chairman of the BTO's Ringing Committee. Look at the pattern of bars on Wren wings with the wing nearly closed. On birds of the year (3 or 5) white spots should form continuous lines. On older birds (4 or 6) the spots will be misaligned making a checkerboard effect. Try it and see. If you make any observations please make a note of them on the field sheet. (Incidentally, also possible that, on young birds, bars are wider and yellower than on adults.)



Young birds (3/5)



Adult birds (4/6)

Ageing Wrens

Arrange the outer four large primaries with their outer edges just touching the shaft of the next feather.

On juveniles (3/5) the barring should make more or less straight lines. On adults (4/6) the pattern of the barring is irregular.

Goldcrest recaptures.

It is rare to retrap a Goldcrest after the winter in which was ringed. Of the 1249 we have ringed, only 12 have been retrapped in a subsequent winter and two of these were resident birds which were present throughout two winters and the season between. Some of the next winter, or later, birds have been recoveries away from the wood.

Ringed but never retrapped	Last retrapped/reported in the same winter	next winter	next winter but one
955	282	8	4

Notes from Margaret Price - Common Bird Census.

After the clocks change, I start doing the species maps and this year, as usual, I started with Wrens. Census workers can, if they wish, make their own provisional estimates of breeding pairs, something I have always jibbed at doing but this year I had a bash and came up with a figure of 96. Our last very low point was 1986 when BTO estimated 19 pairs (54 in 1985). They said the drop was 'probably as a result of the last two severe winters'. After that the numbers climbed to 97 (the highest ever) in 1990, down to 50 in 1991 'after the harsh weather of early 1991', then climbed to 79 pairs in 1994. Even if I have overestimated it seems certain there has been an increase since 1994 and this agrees with the experience of the ringers (see Twitter 1995/3). I estimate 3 pairs in C and 14 in G. Birds have always been a bit thin on the ground in C and in the last 16 years (1973-1988) for which I have details 3 or 4 pairs of Wrens has been the most usual figure for C. In 1995 registrations are jammed together in the western uncoppiced end of G but in the bare eastern recently coppiced area they used piles of stakes which had been left on the ground awaiting collection. On May 19th I walked down the main ride past G to the accompaniment of loud protests from 2 separate piles. It will be interesting to see how the BTO's estimate compares with mine!

Warblers - early and late dates.

Not only did we have an early start to the season as reported in issue 95/2, for Chiffchaff and Blackcaps, at least, it was a productive season. Finally it was a long season with several very late captures. The table gives the full picture and although we have had later captures of most species than we have had this year, we have not enjoyed as many late captures of Chiffchaff or Blackcap before.

Some outstandingly late 'Earliest' or early 'Latest' dates are a result of only small numbers arriving in the wood rather than an extremely late arrival or early departure. Look at Chiffchaffs in 1984 with only one day on which any were caught! On the other hand, very late 'Latest' dates may be a result of over-wintering birds rather than late departures. (e.g. Blackcap on December 8th 1991)

	Chiffchaff		Willow Warbler		Blackcap		Garden Warbler	
	First	Last	First	Last	First	Last	First	Last
1973	27-May	1-Sep	21-Apr	12-Aug	12-May	30-Sep	20-May	22-Jul
1974	7-Apr	22-Sep	12-May	28-Jul	12-May	22-Sep	12-May	28-Jul
1975	13-Apr	21-Sep	4-May	14-Sep	4-May	4-Oct	1-Jun	21-Jun
1976	11-Apr	10-Oct	24-Apr	4-Sep	28-Apr	21-Nov	8-May	10-Jul
1977	19-Mar	3-Sep	23-Apr	2-Oct	23-Apr	24-Sep	1-May	28-Aug
1978	25-Mar	17-Sep	22-Apr	17-Sep	30-Apr	12-Nov	21-May	5-Aug
1979	14-Apr	15-Sep	14-Apr	3-Sep	14-Apr	3-Sep	20-May	19-Aug
1980	8-Apr	30-Aug	19-Apr	6-Sep	12-Apr	21-Sep	5-May	30-Aug
1981	29-Mar	19-Sep	12-Apr	15-Aug	16-Apr	4-Dec	17-May	15-Aug
1982	10-Apr	6-Jun	10-Apr	28-Aug	3-Apr	15-Oct	16-May	18-Jul
1983	16-Apr	11-Jun	16-Apr	29-Aug	24-Apr	24-Sep	8-May	24-Jul
1984	9-Aug	9-Aug	21-Apr	18-Aug	20-Apr	25-Nov	20-May	16-Jun
1985	5-May	21-Jul	28-Apr	18-Aug	20-Apr	6-Oct	18-May	5-Jul
1986	29-Aug	16-Nov	27-Apr	14-Sep	27-Apr	21-Sep	18-May	29-Jun
1987	25-May	30-Sep	20-Apr	6-Sep	26-Apr	13-Sep	26-Apr	12-Jul
1988	2-Apr	9-Oct	17-Apr	26-Jun	17-Apr	2-Oct	1-May	17-Jul
1989	25-Mar	10-Sep	16-Apr	20-Aug	22-Apr	8-Oct	14-May	6-Aug
1990	18-Mar	30-Sep	13-May	27-Aug	29-Apr	16-Sep	13-May	29-Jul
1991	7-Apr	25-Aug	5-May	25-Aug	14-Apr	8-Dec	12-May	25-Aug
1992	5-Apr	29-Aug	26-Apr	29-Aug	19-Apr	27-Sep	10-May	29-Aug
1993	28-Mar	19-Sep	2-May	5-Sep	18-Apr	31-Oct	2-May	18-Jul
1994	3-Apr	18-Sep	24-Apr	11-Sep	10-Apr	23-Oct	15-May	17-Jul
1995	12-Mar	8-Oct	13-Apr	17-Sep	13-Apr	15-Oct	14-May	30-Jul
Earliest	12-Mar	6-Jun	10-Apr	26-Jun	3-Apr	3-Sep	26-Apr	16-Jun
Median	7-Apr	17-Sep	22-Apr	29-Aug	20-Apr	4-Oct	14-May	24-Jul
Latest	29-Aug	16-Nov	13-May	2-Oct	4-May	8-Dec	1-Jun	30-Aug

The thoughts of Chairman John.

This new section will be made up entirely of questions which John poses about birds in Treswell Wood. Please blame Chris for the title of the section but feel free to answer the questions posed - ask Chris, John or Steve for the data

- 1 **Blue Tits at the feeders.** Are they commuters between their territories or part of a large circulating flock?
- 2 **Effects of ringing on the birds.** If processing has a harmful effect, then those birds that are handled twice or more in a day (i.e. SDRs) should have a lower survival rate than once only processed birds.
- 3 **Song Thrushes** - our classic migrant bird. We know that catches of Song Thrushes have dropped drastically. Has the pattern of recaptures changed from the good old days?

- 4 **The Great Tit influx each spring** prompts many thoughts. What proportion of our breeding population is locally bred, wintered here, bred in previous years, arrived in February etc.? Is the proportion of new birds at the feeders in early spring the same as the proportion in other nets at the same time? Is the apparent influx at the feeders simply a reflection of a very high demand for food at that time of year when natural food may be nearly exhausted and birds have to build up strength for the breeding season?
- 5 **Long-tailed tits.** This point was raised by Adrian Blackburn, but here is as good a place to mention it as anywhere else. He found single-age flocks on his November ringing course at West Burton. (The ages of birds were known from previous histories). BWP states that generally these birds remain in family groups of about a dozen birds although one study (which needs further investigation) did find separate flocks of adults and juveniles. How do our birds behave? Does the behaviour change from year to year? If so, why?

Catalogue of resources available for data analysis.

In case Will's article inspires you to do some work on our data, we include here a list of all the data resources we have. Some are on paper, some on computer media. Computer data files can be exported in a variety of formats for IBM and Acorn compatible machines. Subsets of data - e.g. all Song Thrush capture records sorted in ring number order - can be produced from the computer files and output on either floppy disk or paper. Our ringing operation is only of value to conservation or science if use is made of our dataset. Your enjoyment of ringing can be enhanced by looking at the data you gather - even if it never results in a published paper. Feel free to ask for anything you want.

Computerised data.

Ringing data, 1973 -1990. Biometrics, ringer and time data not on computer file. Includes nestbox data from 1979.

Ringing data, 1991 -1995. All data stored including biometrics. Sight records included for 1994 and 1995.

Nets sites for each visit, net numbers & grid squares.

Totals - Annual & any other sorts of totals on request (disk or paper).

Maps as object orientated graphics files - outline, grid, standard sites.

Coppicing dates Times of coppicing - to nearest grid square resolution.

CBC totals spreadsheet file, 1973 - 1994

Twitter and all its diagrams are saved as disk files.

Paper based data.

Field sheets JM & CD have a copy each for 1979 onwards. JM has field books for pre-1979 visits.

Nest record cards 1979 onwards. CD has photo copies & some annual summaries

Nestbox reports CD has a complete set + a few spare copies 1979-1993. More recent ones are available on disk file.

Retrap cards 1973 on. CD has them - single copies only!

Retrap history book for birds caught in recent years - SW produces these.

Summaries Visit, 5hr, 10 week, annual summaries all done to 1994 and stored as paper files.

CBC maps Margaret Price looks after these and has some breakdowns by area for some species.

The next ten weeks.

There are to be big changes in the ringing world in 1996. One of the most important will be that of submission of ringing data to the BTO on computer disk. Because of this change we have had to make a few adjustments to our administration. This explains the new sets of rings in use from the start of 1996. A major objective of computerising ringing data is to enable the BTO to use the information we collect more effectively. And the more effective is the use of the ringing data, the more money the BTO will be able to attract from conservation, governmental and industrial sources. In order to make fullest use of computerised data it is important that bird activity is recorded. Our new field sheets have the three necessary columns for activity, sexing method and moult.. The codes are reproduced here in case you have mislaid your copy of the notes we made last year about ageing and sexing. Please use them where appropriate - before Twitter 96/1 is published no doubt some birds will be showing signs of breeding.

Activity code

- B** Breeding adult. Use this code if the bird is in breeding condition.
- R** at Roost
- T** Tape lured

Sexing method code

Only use these codes if the bird has been sexed by one of these two methods. So, for example, a male Robin, which had been sexed by the cloacal protuberance would have Activity Code B and sexing method code C. On the other hand, a male Blackbird, also in breeding condition would only be given activity code B because sex had been assigned using plumage. Note that we should examine birds for brood patches and cloacal protuberances to assess whether they are in breeding condition. In the old days we generally only looked for these features to identify the sex of birds.

- P** brood Patch - females
- C** Cloacal protuberance - males

Ten - week Summary - October to December 1995

1995 Interval 5	Visits	1226	1229	1222	1223	1228	1225	1230	Total
	Adult	New Birds	5	3	Adult	Recaptures	5	3	
Sparrowhawk	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Wren	5	.	.	2	4	.	.	1	12
Dunnock	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3
Robin	1	.	.	1	5	.	.	2	9
Blackbird	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2
Goldcrest	4	.	.	13	5	.	.	8	30
Long-tailed Tit	1	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	11
Marsh Tit	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	3	6
Willow Tit	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	1	7
Coal Tit	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	3
Blue Tit	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	2	10
Great Tit	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Treecreeper	1	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	6
Chaffinch	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Bullfinch	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
Totals	14	.	.	20	52	.	.	18	104

Treswell Wood Standard Site Totals in 10-week Periods

Year	1	2	3	4	5	Total
1978	101	131	243	223	131	829
1979	97	115	180	91	123	606
1980	86	102	211	147	170	716
1981	102	110	288	188	177	865
1982	66	113	142	89	110	520
1983	82	140	143	185	128	678
1984	91	114	110	82	106	503
1985	103	88	135	118	88	532
1986	77	104	153	68	141	543
1987	95	112	196	209	124	736
1988	92	143	180	137	119	671
1989	124	137	282	145	103	791
1990	99	145	204	130	175	753
1991	65	57	99	74	127	422
1992	64	64	115	223	159	625
1993	81	70	112	158	126	547
1994	88	109	209	155	157	718
1995	91	124	240	253	104	812
Max	124	145	288	253	177	865
Min	64	57	99	68	88	422
Mean	89	110	180	149	132	659

After our record-breaking first four intervals we were anticipating a record-breaking year. Alas, captures tailed off with our fifth interval somewhat below average and making the year's total the third highest only.

Why did numbers decline? Cold weather did not strike until December. Was there high mortality resulting from lack of food during the summer drought?

Annual Summary - 1995

All records from mist-netting, nestbox and sight record files.

Species	Ctrl.	New Birds			Retraps		Sight	Recvs.	Other	Total
		Adult	Juvnl.	Pulli	Rt.	SDR				
Sparrowhawk	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Kestrel	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Woodcock	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Green Woodpecker	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2
Great Spotted Woodpecker	.	3	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	9
Wren	.	58	59	71	62	25	.	.	.	275
Dunnock	.	41	51	.	73	25	.	1	.	191
Robin	.	35	86	13	96	41	.	1	.	272
Blackbird	.	43	19	5	21	3	.	2	.	93
Song Thrush	.	6	3	8	6	.	.	.	.	23
Whitethroat	.	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	6
Garden Warbler	.	5	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	9
Blackcap	1	37	53	5	16	22	.	.	.	134
Chiffchaff	.	14	14	3	8	.	.	.	.	39
Willow Warbler	.	8	7	.	4	3	.	.	.	22
Goldcrest	.	19	44	.	25	9	.	.	.	97
Spotted Flycatcher	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Long-tailed Tit	.	23	35	.	93	11	.	.	.	162
Marsh Tit	.	.	7	34	92	10	.	.	.	143
Willow Tit	.	4	6	8	55	14	.	.	.	87
Coal Tit	.	.	12	31	58	7	.	1	.	109
Blue Tit	1	63	38	491	338	33	13	26	.	1003
Great Tit	.	31	25	108	134	23	350	6	.	677
Nuthatch	.	2	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	6
Treecreeper	.	7	7	.	28	3	.	.	.	45
Jay	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	3
Chaffinch	.	31	10	.	28	4	.	.	.	73
Greenfinch	.	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	6
Bullfinch	.	5	16	.	13	.	.	.	.	34
Yellowhammer	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Totals	2	449	505	777	1164	234	363	37	.	3531

Key

Ctrl.	Controls to the wood.
Juvnl.	Birds aged as 3 or 3J
Other	Any other types of record.
Pulli	All birds ringed as nestlings and any as 1J
Recvs.	Recoveries during mist netting & nestbox visits, includes pulli dying before fledging.
Rt.	Retraps, including retraps in nestboxes.
SDR	Same day retraps
Sight	Birds identified in the field by coloured ring combination.

Twitter 1996/1

Twitter has been well received amongst the Treswell ringers, Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust and the BTO. This issue contains the first unsolicited article we have been offered - many thanks to Margaret for that. Please do not wait to be asked - if you have something you want to put in Twitter, let Chris or Richard know. The next issue of Twitter is already in hand! That's it for another year - thanks from John to all who have helped in another year's fine efforts.