

Welcome

Welcome to the autumn newsletter for BTO volunteers and members in **Dorset**. Thank you to everyone who supports BTO through membership, volunteering for survey work, ringing, nest recording, Garden BirdWatch or entering bird records into BirdTrack. Your help and support are really appreciated.

In case you don't read all the way through this newsletter,
to see our important **Dates for your Diary**, please skip straight to [page 11](#).

Garden BirdWatch

If you are not familiar with BTO Garden BirdWatch (GBW), participants in the scheme can submit the highest count of each bird species that they see in their garden that are using the resources of the garden up to weekly throughout the year.

The scheme has been running since 1995. As well as submitting weekly counts of the bird species that are using the resources of the garden, a variety of non-avian taxa can also be recorded via the scheme. This includes butterflies, mammals, amphibians, and reptiles for example.



*Goldfinch,
Image credit: Edmund Fellowes/BTO*

If you are interested in signing up for Garden BirdWatch, participants can sign up for £17 a year, which entitles them to take part in the scheme for a year and receive Bird Table magazine (the magazine for Garden BirdWatchers) four times a year. Alternatively, participants can sign up to the scheme for free if they just wish to take part in the survey online. Please visit [the GBW website](#) for more information.

BirdTrack

[BirdTrack](#) is a free and convenient way of storing your bird records either on the BirdTrack website or via the smartphone app. The system lets you keep up to date with what others are seeing, view the latest trends, and contribute your data to research and science. Remember you can record a wide range of other taxa too – butterflies, orchids, amphibians & reptiles, dragonflies, and mammals.

BirdTrack can be used flexibly, for a few 'casual records' of interest, but also for 'complete lists'. Keeping regular 'complete lists' is a straightforward way of recording how things change with the seasons, and from year to year. By looking more closely you'll notice more, and the presence or absence of certain species will stand out. It's also very rewarding! Data collected in this way is particularly valuable for our scientists, too!

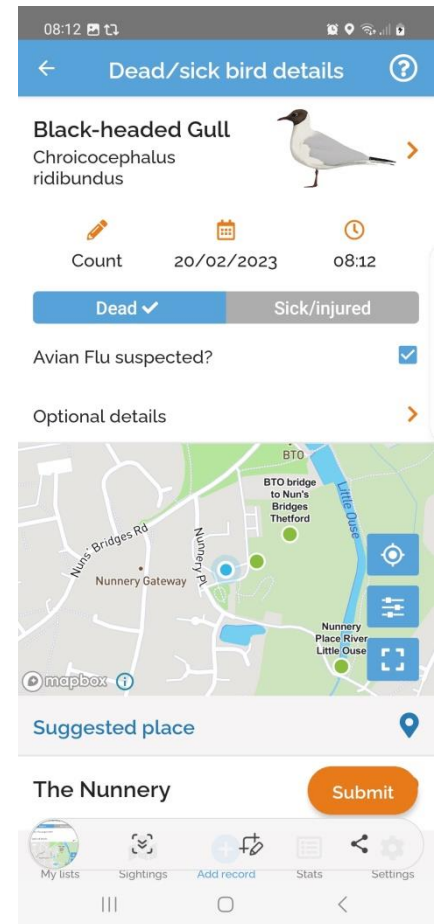
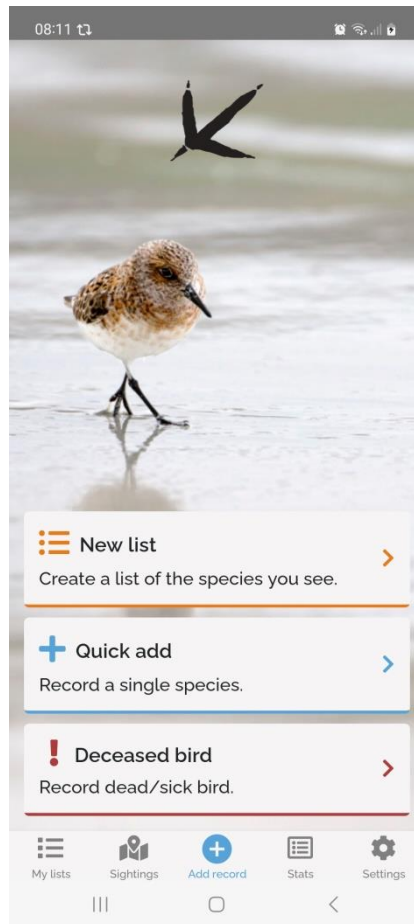
Avian Influenza and BirdTrack

Thank you to everyone who has submitted records of dead or sick birds to BirdTrack. We share these records weekly with Defra, the Animal Health Plant Agency, the country agencies, RSPB, and others. We are all working together to improve our understanding of avian influenza and the impact on wild birds. If you have reported a dead bird to Defra, please add the reference number in the comments so that we can cross-check records.

[Report here](#)

The BirdTrack 'Deceased bird' tool on the phone app provides a quick and easy way for you to report dead or sick birds which are not on the Defra priority list for reporting. An example could be a single Grey Heron or Woodpigeon, or if you find fewer than five of the priority species, such as three Black-headed Gulls.

The additional data collected through BirdTrack complements information collected through the Defra scheme and the Epicollect system used by site managers working for country agencies. Thank you very much for taking the time to submit these records.



Heronries Census

As in previous years, with the help of our volunteers, we completed the 2023 BTO national heronries census on behalf of Dorset. We are currently monitoring eight heronries.

To gauge the abundance of nesting birds we count the number of Apparently Occupied Nests (AON's) of all the Heron species. This process starts in February / March with a recommended early visit for Grey Heron nests for those historical heronries that have been previously counted in deciduous woods - before leaf growth.

In early April we visit the sites to count other Grey Heron nests. Little Egret nests are counted in May and early June. This visit can also be utilised as a late visit for Grey Heron nests where necessary. For scarcer species such as Cattle Egret a June - July visit is often useful.

The data on AON's is compiled by the BTO volunteer who conducts the count and enters it onto the BTO database. This data is then verified by the BTO Country Heronries Organiser or the County Rep.

We have data on Heron breeding in the county going back to 1855. This was a colony on Brownsea Island that at its peak hosted 127 Grey Heron AONs in 1974 and 49 Little Egret AONs in 2005. We



Grey Heron chick, Avon valley, Image credit: Joy Faulkner

also have data for Bryanston Park, Sherborne Park Lake, Adminston Hall and Upton dating back to 1872. Unfortunately, these heronries, along with many others, are either extinct or inactive.

The oldest existing occupied Heronry in Dorset is the Poole Harbour Basin. This data dates back to 1928 with an initial count of 112 AONs, which is also its highest count. The first count of Little Egret nests was in 2004 with three nests, and the highest count of Little Egret nests was in 2017 with 32 nests.

The last count for this site was in 2019 with 22 Grey Heron AONs and 15 Little Egret AONs. We do not have any nest count data since then because of disturbance concerns. However, we do know that both Grey Herons and Little Egrets are still nesting, and likely in the same numbers as in 2019.

The second oldest site is in mid Dorset situated near the river Stour. Data goes back to 1974 with a single Grey Heron AON. Its highest count of Grey Heron AONs was in 2010 with 40 AONs, and for Little Egrets it was 15 AONs in 2011. Little Egrets were first recorded at the site in 2004, three nests. This year's count was 12 AONs for both Grey Herons and Little Egrets.

Nottingham, near Weymouth dates back to 1978 with a single Grey Heron nest. The high counts are of 24 Grey Heron AON's in 2003 and six Little Egret AON's in 2023. Little Egrets were first recorded here in 2017 with three nests. This year it returned six AON's for both species.

The next site is Hengistbury Head with data going back to 1989 with a return of two Grey Heron AONs. Its highest count of Grey Heron nests was in 1993 with nine, and eight for Little Egrets in 2009 and 2010. A single nest in 1998 was the first recording of Little Egret. This year the return was two Grey Heron and one Little Egret AON. This reduction in AON's is likely due to storm damage to some of the host nest trees.

The following year, 1995, we started monitoring a new site in the Lower Avon Valley. This heronry relocated itself, after storm damage, to the trees they currently nest in. The first count at the 'new' heronry was 10 Grey Heron AON's. The peak count to date is 25 Grey Heron AON's in 1996 and 12 Little Egret AON's in 2023. The Little Egret's first appearance was in 2000 with two nests. This year's return was 13 Grey Heron AON's and 12 Little Egret nests.

In 2000 a single Grey Heron AON was recorded at Canford. Subsequently the highest count for Grey Herons was 25 nests in 2008 and two nests in 2010, 2011 and 2012 for Little Egrets. The latter bird was first recorded here in 2008 with a single nest.

Fifehead Wood has been monitored since 2001 when there was a single Grey Heron nest. The highest count of Grey Heron nests was in 2022 with five AON's. This year it returned three AON's. Little Egrets have not been recorded at this site.

Our last heronry is Ford Heath Gravel Pit, near Binnegar. This is very new, with first recordings of 12 AON's in 2021 for Grey Herons. Its highest recording of Grey Heron AON's was this year with 26 nests, when it was joined by 5 Little Egret nests.

We remain convinced that Heronries in Dorset are underreported. If you are aware of additional heronries, or possible heronries please let us know.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank our BTO volunteers who go out in all weathers to count these nests. Without them this wonderful treasure trove of conservation data would not be available to us.

Please visit to see if any local sites need covering for the 2024 Census. Visits take place between March and May. [Take a look at the vacant sites map](#)

Winter Gull Roost Survey (WinGS)

We will be running a UK-wide Winter Gull Survey (WinGS) over the next two winters (2023/24 and 2024/25) with thanks to Defra and other country agencies for funding. The last survey ran from 2003/04 to 2005/06 so this survey is long overdue as they had previously taken place approximately every ten years since the first such survey in 1952/53.



*Winter plumage Herring Gull,
Image credit: Liz Cutting/BTO*

The project's overarching aim is to provide updated information on the numbers and distributions of wintering gulls in the UK, with a focus on Black-headed Gull, Common Gull, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Herring Gull, and Great Black-backed Gull. The updated information is

important in order to understand how wintering populations of gulls have changed over the last 20 years. Understanding how wintering populations are faring and identifying important wintering sites is vital to help protect these species. Furthermore, gulls have been impacted by the outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) and are among the species that may be a potential vector contributing to the spread of the virus. Hence, information about wintering gull numbers and their distributions will also be helpful in understanding the potential impacts on their and other species' populations.

The first surveys will take place in January 2024, and we are looking for volunteers who are able to count gulls at roost sites, working as part of a team at larger sites. You will need to be able to identify gulls flying into roost at dusk so will need an intermediate skill level or higher. Several volunteers in Dorset have offered to take part in this survey.

Please take a look at the vacant site map (<https://app.bto.org/wings/public/vacant.jsp>) and find out more at: <https://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/winter-gull-survey>

BTO/RSPB/JNCC Wetland Bird Survey

General

Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) surveyors monitor the UK's internationally important non-breeding waterbirds at inland and coastal sites. Following a tradition begun in 1947, wetland sites are counted once per month, providing data for population and trends in abundance and distribution. The network of sites legally protected for their importance to wintering waterbirds depends fundamentally on the WeBS counts.

The WeBS core period is upon us, running from **September to March (inclusive)**, so please do take extra care and effort to visit your sites! In addition to this, the January count for WeBS is considered the most important of the year as it feeds into the International Waterbird Census, so please don't forget to visit your sites on the Priority Core Count date of **Sunday 14 January**. Both inland and coastal sites are important to us!

For anyone who hasn't submitted all of their data for the 2022/23 WeBS year (which ended in June 2023), please ensure that all your data is submitted ASAP, as we will be analysing the data in January, ahead of the report being published in Spring 2024.

Although the core season for the Wetland Bird Survey is during the autumn and winter months (September–March), you can do WeBS counts on the sector(s) that are allocated to you throughout the calendar year. [Here is the list of WeBS Core Count Priority Dates.](#)

WeBS is in good shape in **Dorset** – thank you to everyone who takes part! WeBS in Dorset is covered by two areas. Nicky Hoar is the WeBS Local Organiser for Dorset’s inland sites, and Birds of Poole Harbour are the Local Organiser for Poole Harbour. Below you will find articles from both of them.

Nicky writes:

When I took on the role of Local Organiser for the inland Dorset WeBS sites last year, I was keen to increase coverage of the many and varied sites around the county. Having become a regular WeBS counter the previous year, I felt that there were great opportunities for a wide range of bird watchers to contribute to conservation science while enjoying their hobby and increasing their knowledge. My initial enthusiasm has been more than matched by the response from the volunteer counters. From experienced ‘old hands’ to young (and older) people starting out on surveys for the first time, I have encountered great commitment, offers of help to cover extra sites where needed and willingness to recruit new counters from their friends.

Covering a patch regularly is invaluable in understanding a site and its wildlife through the seasons and in honing identification skills with the benefit of context, previous experience and just more time in the field. Patch coverage is also very enjoyable, with the occasional special moment such as the two young otters that interrupted my count with their noisy play-fight, the spotted flycatchers hunting over the river during migration or the first goosanders returning in the autumn.

So have I made progress? Yes, but there is always more to do. We currently have 20 sites being counted. An initial surge has now become a trickle of vacant sites being filled, as it gets harder after the more accessible or conveniently located sites are taken. Some have access or permission issues and may involve much detective work. Others, on inspection, have proved to be not really worth pursuing due to changes since they were created; these sites have to remain on the system so I know we will never achieve 100% coverage. But for the rest, I use all sorts of methods for recruiting volunteers and thanks are due to Dorset Bird Club, Dorset Wildlife Trust, Planet Wimborne, rangers at Dorset Council and BCP, The Springhead Trust and of course the volunteer counters for their help with promoting WeBS. Keeping in contact with volunteers is important for keeping morale up (mine and theirs!) and understanding any barriers to keeping the vital data flowing. I try to support the counters and hope that they feel appreciated for the important contribution that they are making. What next? The network needs to evolve to reflect changes in land use or new access opportunities.

One new site has been created, filling in a gap on the River Stour near Wimborne, and another is in progress – thank you to the rangers at Stour Valley Nature Reserve! I have my eye on new sites such as Silverlake, which is currently not counted for WeBS. If you know this site and would like to help, please get in touch.

Can *you* help? There are still vacant sites, ranging from just a pond to a stretch of river. If you have any spare time, please have a look at the map and zoom in (some of the sites are tiny) to see if you can take one on or know someone who might.

<https://app.bto.org/websonline/sites/vacant/vacant-sites.jsp#region=31>

Finally and most importantly, a huge thank you to all the Dorset WeBS counters past and current for your valuable input to this important long-running survey. WeBS really does make a difference to birds and your data matters.



*R Stour, Canford Magna,
Image credit: Niki Panakis*

Edited excerpt from opening paragraphs to Birds of Poole Harbour’s analytical document: “Overwintering Wetland Birds of Poole Harbour - An Analysis of Poole Harbour WeBS Data 1975 – 2021” [available at: <https://www.birdsofpooleharbour.co.uk/surveys/>] plus some words from Paul Morton of BoPH.

“Poole Harbour, situated on the south coast of England is, famously, one of the largest natural harbours in the world. In contrast to the northern and eastern shoreline with its conurbation, port, marinas and tourism, the western and southern shorelines comprise largely of extensive heathland and agricultural grassland, and are, for the most part, undeveloped. In addition, there are a number of islands dotted around the harbour, including the iconic Brownsea Island, which are either lightly developed or uninhabited.

The harbour and surrounding land is important for its birdlife throughout the year. However, it is in the winter when the number of birds and species explodes dramatically. Over 25,000 waterfowl, waders, gulls and other wetland species can be counted in the harbour at any one time at the peak of the winter season. Despite its surface area, Poole Harbour is surprisingly shallow. As a result, it has extensive intertidal mudflats and saltmarsh which provide rich feeding grounds in the winter for waterfowl, waders and others.



*Bar-tailed Godwit,
Image credit: BoPH*

Birds migrate not only from other parts of the UK to winter here but from much further afield. In addition, in the autumn and spring, their numbers can be boosted by passage migrants who use the harbour as a vital stopover to rebuild energy reserves on their longer journey. Some arrivals come from their summer breeding grounds in Northern Europe, the Baltic, Russia and Iceland while others endure even more hazardous journeys from as far afield as Greenland. Poole Harbour is truly an international winter destination for birds from all across Northern Europe and the North Atlantic! As such, it is a vital part of a wide ecosystem of international bird populations.

Birds of Poole Harbour is a local charity raising awareness of this special place and educating the public about the harbour and its rich bird life. The charity plays a central, active and well-recognised role in promoting the security and health of this rich, natural resource.”



*Dark-bellied Brent goose,
Image credit: BoPH*

WeBS in Poole Harbour

Studying the birds and monitoring their numbers and behaviour is vital to the ongoing conservation efforts taking place. Amongst many other activities, Birds of Poole Harbour is responsible for coordinating the monthly Wetland Bird Survey. The results are submitted to the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), which collates the data nationally. The charity has been co-ordinating the local count since September 2010, but these survey data extend back much further, for some species back to the 1970s. For those interested, Birds of Poole Harbour publish “Overwintering Wetland Birds of Poole Harbour - An Analysis of Poole Harbour WeBS Data 1975 – 2021”.

The Poole Harbour WeBS surveys are an important annual assessment of the health and status of the harbour’s over-wintering wetland bird population. The results from these surveys help form and strengthen Poole Harbour’s critical Special Protection Area (SPA) designation. The surveys are carried out across the harbour by an incredibly dedicated and knowledgeable team of volunteers who give up their time one Sunday every month from August to March to count wetland bird species and collect data.

BTO/JNCC/RSPB Breeding Bird Survey and Waterways Breeding Bird Survey

The Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) and Waterways Breeding Bird Survey (WBBS) are important surveys that provide information on population trends for 118 bird species in the UK, and the data are used in a wide range of research.

BBS/WBBS surveys require an optional recce visit in early spring to record habitat and check the route, and two visits to record birds (and optionally mammals) between early April and late June. There is also the option to make additional visits to record butterflies later in the summer as part of the Wider Countryside Butterfly Survey.

To take on a square or stretch, you need to be able to identify by sight and sound the species you are likely to find in the square or stretch. If you are an existing BBS/ WBBS surveyor who is looking to take on an additional square or stretch, you can find out how to do so below. Equally, if you are an existing BBS/WBBS volunteer and need to retire from surveying, please get in touch with us using the contact details listed at the end of this newsletter.

Pete Cadogan writes: Thank you very much to all of you who surveyed a BBS square and/or a WBBS stretch in **Dorset** this year and submitted their data, it is much appreciated. Seventy BBS squares were covered, all but four of them with two visits. Sixty volunteers were involved completely or in part, and we are most grateful to them all. A total of **two** WBBS stretches were surveyed by **two** volunteers in Dorset this year. One such stretch had been surveyed for many years by one volunteer who now wishes to retire. Latterly a friend had been accompanying the volunteer on her surveys, and that friend has now taken over surveying the stretch. That is a very neat and helpful solution to maintaining coverage!

Excluding squares which cannot be covered for one reason or another, we had 110 BBS squares for surveying this year. Seventy-four of them (67.3%) were allocated, leaving 36 (32.7%) which were vacant. Sixteen of these are brand new squares which have never been covered. These 36 vacant squares are my central focus as Rep, and they represent a third of the viable vacant squares in Dorset. I have cherry-picked 14 of them which look desirable and which I would love to 'sell' to a volunteer. I give squares informal names for ease of reference, as well as their grid refs.

Urban (easy access, no need for permissions)

Muscliffe-Throop, Bournemouth	SZ1095	recently vacated
Pelhams, Kinson, Bournemouth	SZ0796	recently vacated

Edge of Poole Harbour, rural

Ower Farm	SY9985	recently vacated
S edge of Harbour	SY0085	recently vacated

Purbecks, rural

Lynch, Kingston/Corfe	SY9580	new, but already mapped
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Central Dorset, rural

Melcombe Bingham	ST7602	recently vacated
Lower Ansty	ST7603	new, but already mapped
E Orchard, W of Fontmell Magna	ST7603	new, but already mapped

Nr Weymouth, rural, near town

Bincombe, Preston, W of Sutton Poyntz	SY6883	recently vacated
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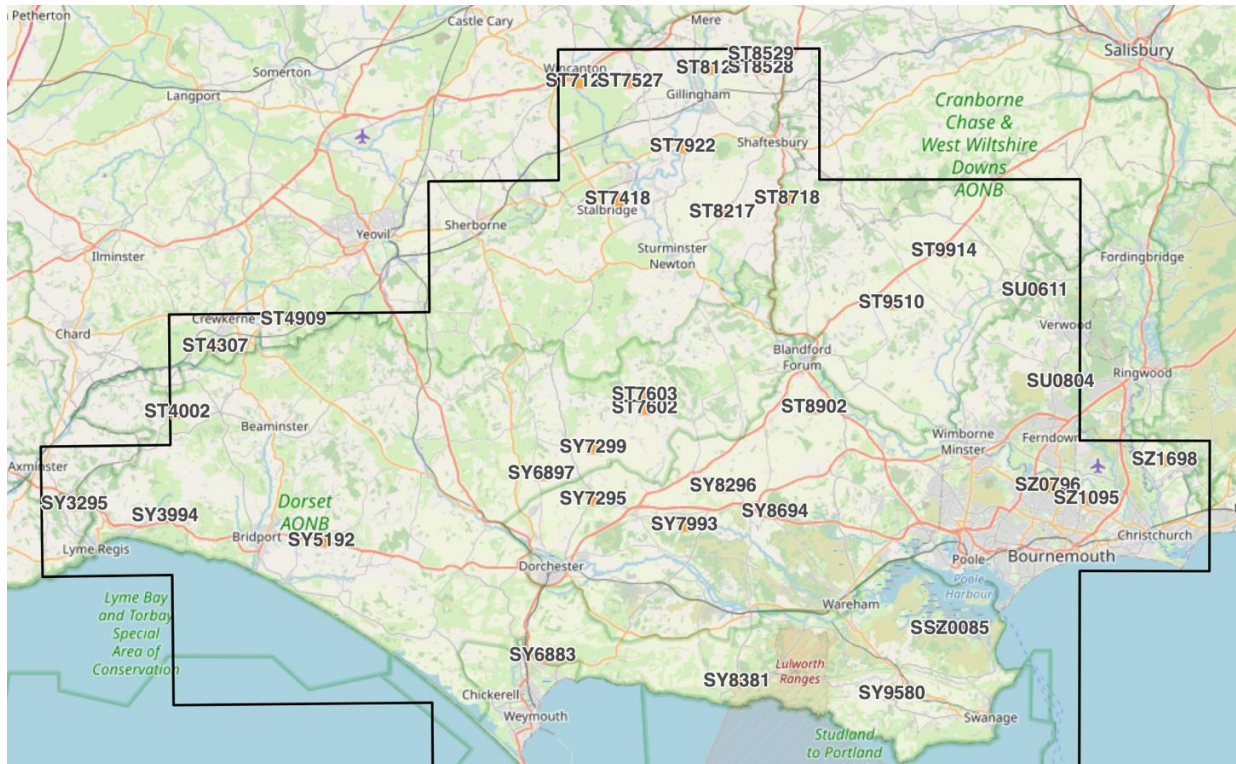
West Dorset, rural

Tizard's Knap, nr Morcomblake	SY3994	not surveyed since 2006
Whitty Down, Harcombe	SY3295	new

North-west Dorset, rural

Blackdown	ST4002	new
Henley, nr Crewkerne	ST4307	new
N Perrott	ST4909	new

To help show where vacant squares are relative to your home, please see this map. Some grid refs are obscured, but this gives a good indication. Do contact me to enquire about any square(s).



There were several comments this year on the difficulties posed by rank vegetation, particularly in June. Short of carrying a machete (not advisable) progress was sometimes hard-won. On one section of a survey on a dry day and following a public footpath, the surveyor had to pass through shoulder-high oil-seed rape full of dew. Needless to say he got thoroughly soaked. It has to be said that one's ability to spot birds while fighting one's way through the undergrowth is decidedly limited!

As BBS squares and WBBS stretches are randomly selected, they cover a wide variety of habitats. Therefore, the number and variety of species that occur in different squares and stretches varies considerably across the UK. I will always try to match volunteers to squares or stretches which align with their skill level.

If you would like to take on a BBS square or WBBS stretch for next year's season, [you can find out where there are 10 km squares that contain vacant 1 kilometre BBS squares here](#). You can [do the same for WBBS stretches here](#).

When you fill in the form that comes up when requesting details about a vacant square and stretch, please try to give as much detail as possible as you can about your ability to identify the bird species that you typically encounter in your local areas, as this will help me to match you with the right vacant BBS square or WBBS stretch for you.

BTO/GWCT Woodcock Survey

Our Dorset data was not yet to hand when this newsletter was published. Data has been submitted so far for more than 1200 squares (c. 75% of all random Priority Squares) in all regions combined. This already represents the largest Woodcock breeding survey ever conducted in the UK, but hopefully we can improve on this further.

Please remember zero counts are very important and provide a more complete picture of where this species is absent or has disappeared, so it is vital we receive this data as well! If you have data still to submit, please contact woodcock@bto.org as data entry online is now closed. BTO and GWCT plan to analyse the data and report the results as soon as possible. If you were not able to survey your square for whatever reason, please let the survey organiser know as soon as possible (email: woodcock@bto.org).



Woodcock,
Image credit: Ross Goodwin/BTO



BTO/JNCC Nest Recording

Thank you very much for all of those that have been involved in Nest Recording across **Your Region** this breeding season, it is very much appreciated.

The nest finding season is now coming to an end for another year. If you are already a nest recorder and would like to find out how to submit your data via Demography Online (DemOn), [this webpage will tell you more](#).

If you are interested in getting into nest recording ready for next year's breeding season, [take a look at this page](#). Alternatively, you can email: nrs@bto.org.



Nest Recorder,
Image credit: Mike Toms/BTO

BTO/JNCC Ringing

Again, thank you very much to all of those of you who are bird ringers.

If you would like to find out more about the Bird Ringing Scheme, you can do so [here](#).

Alternatively, please email ringing@bto.org.

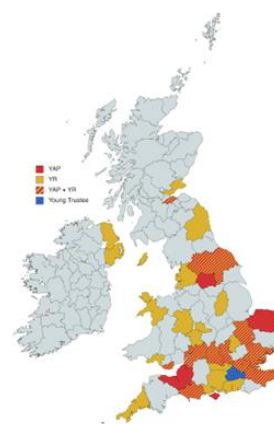


Knot,
Image credit: Cathy Ryden/BTO

BTO Youth

New Youth Representatives coming your way!

We are thrilled to announce that, after a month of shortlisting and interviews, **we are welcoming 15 new Youth Reps, aged 16-24, to the BTO Youth programme!** There is one new YR in Wales, one in Scotland, one on the Isle of Man, and the rest are in England ([please see map for more information](#)). This is partially in anticipation of some retiring Youth Reps later this year and given the fact that we have our new Youth Engagement Officer, Rachael, supporting them in their first few months in the role.



We hope to see most at this year's annual get together in Sherwood Forest, alongside our established Youth Reps and Youth Advisory Panel (YAP) members.



BTO Youth Big Bird Race, as part of this year's BTO 90th Celebration

To celebrate BTO's Ninetieth birthday, the BTO Youth Volunteers organised a nationwide BTO Big Bird Race on Saturday 23 September! The aim of the race was to bring together generations of birdwatchers to have a fun few hours together and share their knowledge and enthusiasm. There were prizes to be won for bird lists, but also for photos and for the biggest inter-generational gaps in teams.

Team: _____
Contact number or email: _____

BTO Online Training Courses

There are forthcoming online training courses that are based on 'Waterbird ID' and 'Counting birds and the Wetland Bird Survey' this autumn. These online courses are a great way of boosting your bird identification skills. They are also designed to provide you with the confidence to take part in BTO surveys in the future. You can find out more about these courses [here](#).

Join the Regional Network!

Why not consider joining the BTO's Regional Network of over 300 volunteers across the UK? Members of the Regional Network perform a wide variety of roles in their respective BTO regions. If you would like to find out more about the kinds of roles that are available, please take a look [here](#).

If you need further convincing, take a look at our miniseries of blog posts that feature interviews with various members of the Regional Network from across the UK. The first post can be found [here](#), the second post can be found [here](#), and the third post can be found [here](#).



Regional Network Roles
British Trust for Ornithology

Dates for your 2024 Diary

Meeting of BTO Volunteers and Members

At 11:00 on Sat 13 January 2024

**at The Engine Room, Poundbury Gardens, Peveril Avenue East,
Dorchester, DT1 3RT**

There is parking nearby. Turn up to meet other volunteers and members for an *entirely informal* gathering. Pete Cadogan for one will be very keen to put faces to names, having been working only off lists for 2023, his first year as Rep.

Dorset Bird Club

**DBC / BTO Conference at Queen Elizabeth's School, Wimborne
Sat 16 November 2024**

Title: The regeneration and recovery of Dorset's wildlife habitats

This conference will offer seven speakers (who will take questions after they have spoken) and a Question and Answer Session at the end of the day. The talks will last only half an hour each, so speakers will be brisk and focused. Although all bearing on the same topic, the variety of areas and approaches will interest and inform, mainly on issues concerning birds but also wildlife in general.

Aside from the talks and the Q & A session, there will be ample opportunity to network, mingle and meet friends, make new ones and chat with stall holders of all parties interested in this conference and its topic. Ticket prices are yet to be fixed, but active volunteers in 2024 for Dorset Bird Club and any of the BTO surveys (BBS, WBBS, WeBS, Heronries, Woodcock, WinGS) will be offered discounted tickets, as will young people aged 25 or under.

Please put this date in your diary, book your tickets when they are available, and we shall look forward to seeing you.

Contact details:

Regional Representative/ BBS Local Organiser/ WBBS Local Organiser:

Pete Cadogan

Email: pcadogan361@gmail.com

Other members of the BTO Regional Network in Dorset

Heronries Census Local Organiser:

Greg Lambe

Email: greg.lambe1@gmail.com

BTO/GWCT Woodcock Survey:

Greg Lambe

Email: greg.lambe1@gmail.com

WeBS Local Organisers:

WeBS Dorset inland: Nicky Hoar

Email: nicola.hoar@yahoo.com

WeBS Poole Harbour: Birds of Poole Harbour

Email: info@birdsofpooleharbour.co.uk

Website: www.bto.org

Photographs: Liz Cutting, Edmund Fellowes, Ross Goodwin, Mike Toms, Cathy Ryden/BTO, Joy Faulkner, Niki Panakis

Sign up for BTO enews and hear more about BTO!

BTO enews: <https://www.bto.org/community/news/e-newsletter>

Science enews <https://www.bto.org/our-science/enews>