Lytchett Bay 2014

Shaun Robson

I doubt anyone ever imagined that Lytchett Bay would have habitat and birds like this. 2014 was a year like no other. Pic – I.Ballam

The Bay was visited on 342 days as set out below. This is definitely a new record. Ian Ballam takes the honors as an almost “ever present” this year. In the process he set a new individual Bay year list record of 150.

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  29   22   26   29   31   29   31   31   30   30   29   25

2013 had proven to be a record year but it had taken a lot of effort and the last 4 months had been rather unproductive. Very poor weather greeted the beginning of 2014 and Bay’s 3rd Smew was found on only the third day. On the fourth our 5th Kittiwake was found. 2 birds missed in 2013. We could not ask for anymore encouragement.

12 months later and we finished on 157 species, another record. I doubt we will remember the total. It will be the quality that will never be forgotten. This was the year where a patch that always produced some enjoyable birding, occasionally great spectacles and even more occasionally rare birds, produced one good bird after another and one record count after another. The “Funny Little Place” came of age as a genuine birders site.

The highlights were many and could be ranked in many different ways. In simple terms the year looked like this. 1st Black-winged Stilts and Temminck’s Stint. The site list now stands at 219. 2nd Pectoral Sandpiper, Yellow-browed Warbler, Great White Egret and Arctic Tern. 3rd Spotted Crake and Smew, 4th Blue-headed Wagtail, Black Redstart and Garganey (plus 5th and 6th), 5th Turnstone and Kittiwake. 6th Aquatic Warbler.

The first successful breeding of Redshank on the fields for more than 20 years was a
thrill. Gadwall (and Coot!) also bred for the first time.

No less than 23 species occurred in either greater numbers or greater frequency than ever before. Firecrest, Wood Sandpiper, Little Stint, Hen Harrier, Little Ringed Plover, Ringed Plover, Ruff, Common Sandpiper, Jack Snipe, Yellow Wagtail, Wheatear, Mediterranean Gull, Marsh Harrier, Peregrine, Teal, Chiffchaff, Goldcrest, Whitethroat, Sedge Warbler, Shoveler, Little Egret, Greylag Goose and Canada Goose.

Increased interest was shown in other wildlife and I am very grateful to Nick Hull for his extensive checklist of mammals, amphibians, reptiles and insects which is included for the first time. See page 51.

On a personal note my own patch list increased to 199. My next new bird will be a landmark. Will I reach the threshold in 2015?

No of bird species seen annually at Lytchett Bay 1995 - 2014

Lytchett Bay – people and wildlife

In future years we might look back at 2014 as a watershed year in the protection of Lytchett Bay for wildlife and as a game changer in terms of people’s access and enjoyment of the site.

Interest in the area has been growing for many years. Poole Council (BoP) has shown interest in the conservation value and access of the south shore at Turlin Moor since 1990. Holton Lee has been creating opportunity for people with a disability (and their carers) to watch wildlife and enjoy the natural environment since the early 90’s. Lytchett Heath and parts of Lytchett Way were leased from the Lord Wimborne Estate by the Amphibian and Reptile Conservation Trust (ARC). More recently the RSPB have leased fields from the Lees Estate to the north of the Sherford since 2002. Lytchett Minster and Upton Town Council (L&UTC) have improved access at Lytchett Bay View, a 3.8 hectare Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) off Border Drive and supported this with interpretive information and wildlife friendly grassland management since 2010. These actions were all very positive but each was independent and consequently could have been considered fragile.
In early 2014 the Dorset Wildlife Trust in partnership with a wide range of partners including ARC and BoP secured £4.7M of Heritage Lottery and match funding to buy 10 parcels of land across SE Dorset. The project is branded as “The Great Heath Living Landscape”. The project is not just a land ownership project. In equal proportion it is a community access and engagement project. One of the key sites included within it is a large part of the north shore of Lytchett Bay, including the sites previously leased to ARC. On one side the land is bordered by that managed by L&UTC and on the other it gets very close to that leased to the RSPB. Importantly it also includes approximately 50% of the mudflats in the Bay. From a landscape and habitat protection perspective the benefit of the Great Heath Living Landscape does not end there. Not far away the project has also enabled Poole Harbour Commissioners to buy the mudflats and saltmarsh of Holes Bay and funding derived from new housing developments in Poole is enabling BoP to extend the accessible area of Upton Country Park creating a new area of natural greenspace (SANG).

The Great Heath is not the final piece in the jigsaw, but it might be the most important. Virtually all of the hinterland of Lytchett Bay is now in some form of sympathetic ownership or management via lease.

The Great Heath is off to a great start at Lytchett Bay. To date there have been improvements to footpaths, volunteer work parties which have cleared storm blown plastics from the shore and carried out conservation works. In partnership with Stour Ringing Group, a successful bird ringing demonstration attracted 30 people in September. A series of “meet the birds” events are planned for early 2015 which aim to share the Bay’s wonderful array of wintering and migrant waterfowl and waders with the local community. Work is currently underway to design signage and interpretive information and it is intended to install this in 2015.
It's not just the Great Heath that has been making good progress. There has been some change and improvement in each part of the Bay.

At Turlin Moor, the long standing “bird screen” had started to fall in to disrepair. Due to the growth and succession of the reed bed adjacent to it, any view of the bay had long since gone. Consideration was given to dismantling the screen. However in an attempt to increase interest in the Turlin LNR, the reeds have been cleared and the view opened once more. Observations during the autumn suggested that disturbance had not increased and the birds were showing tolerance to the more visible presence of humans. This will be informally monitored during the coming months to inform any future decision.

Also at Turlin, an area of 4.9 hectares of amenity grassland was left uncut during the summer and early autumn to improve bio-diversity in the area. This was managed with a cut and collect harvest in the autumn. Hopefully this regime can be continued in future years to improve the diversity of the meadow.

At Lychett Bay View the ambitions to improve the site continued. Thanks to funding provided by Viridor landfill tax credits, BoP and generous private donations, a new boardwalk was commissioned between the site and Turlin Moor Recreation Ground. This will create a circular walk linking the two sites. This is under construction as I write. Habitat management is also being carried out to improve the diversity of the site. Links with The Great Heath Project were made and volunteer work parties will help with site management in 2015.

At the French’s Farm RSPB reserve habitat changes continue helped by natural forces. Tidal inundation continues to create superbly attractive wet grassland and brackish marsh behind the seawall. Mowing of the site very early in the autumn migration season ensured that it was in great condition. Read the wader and waterfowl sections of the bird report to understand the beneficial impact that this has had for wildlife. Access for birders was arranged on an informal basis when the rarities occurred. Thanks to work between the RSPB and the Birds of Poole Harbour
charity, work is currently underway to test how more formal access might work, enabling birders access to a new viewpoint over “Lytchett Fields”. The RSPB is keen to see if improved access can be created without causing unacceptable disturbance to wildlife. We welcome feedback on how this new access works for visitors (positive or negative). It is hoped that this will be open before spring 2015.

In September a viewpoint was created to “The Pool” on Slough Lane. The scrape here was refreshed too. The long established headland in the arable field was extended this year.

Finally, there was a change in ownership at Holton Lee. It is still very early days in terms of this change but the new owners, Liveability, are a large national charity with plans to invest in the future of this special site.

An on-going planning application for house building of Policeman’s Lane is still under consideration. This application contains an exciting opportunity to open up another SANG to the west of Slough Lane.

There is still much to do and many negotiations to complete but there is no doubting the progress made. These are exciting times with significant potential.

On a personal note I’d like to thank everyone from the organisations mentioned for their passion, commitment and support.

**Bird Ringing 2014**

1871 birds were ringed at Lytchett Bay. Most of these were ringed in a concentrated period between 12th July and 6th Sept where our efforts were again concentrated around the banks of the Sherford. However there was plenty of training activity at Sandy Close Pond where 304 birds were ringed or processed. We also conducted some excellent sessions and the ringing demo at Lytchett Heath where 485 birds were processed.

The year will be remembered for wave after wave of Sedge Warblers. 892 birds were ringed in total, easily a record for the site. Having never ringed more than 100 in a morning we caught 191 on the 1st Aug and 200 on 8th Aug. These have already produced a good series of controls and recoveries.

Our main target remained the “red listed” Aquatic Warbler. July was blessed with...
encouraging weather but it was just too early. Or was it? Read the report to find out.

Optimism that these conditions would continue into August was soon vanquished. The month was again dominated by westerly winds. There were no days of winds from the desired and required direction, between east and south.

Colour-ring reading produced plenty of highlights and interesting information about our visiting waders. Black-tailed Godwits, Avocet and Spoonbill starred. Frustratingly we have so far been unable to trace a colour ringed Common Sandpiper and Redshank.

19,898 birds of 81 species have been ringed since 1983.

The full details, controls, recoveries and interesting re-traps are in the systematic list. Appendix 2 details the individual species totals and is included at the end of the report.

**Acknowledgements**

Stour Ringing Group would like to thank Wessex Water, The RSPB and the landowner, the Lees Estate, for their kind permission to ring at Lytchett Bay. The Dorset Wildlife Trust gave permission to ring on land around Lytchett Heath and we are very grateful for this.

Thanks are due to the RSPB, DWT and The Birds of Poole Harbour Charity for their support in relation to various matters associated with their site and we look forward to working with them in 2015.

I’d like to add additional thanks to all observers who submitted records this year. In particular Ian Ballam and Paul Morton who found so many good birds. Nick & Jacqui Hull who put considerable effort in to collating a checklist of other wildlife.

**Systematic List 2014**

3505 records were collated during the year and all of these have been submitted to the [BTO’s Birdtrack database](#). This has enabled some data for regularly occurring species to be presented using graphs. These show the weekly maxima throughout the year. The interpretation of these requires some caution as not all common species are counted every week; this can lead to gaps in the data. Where necessary this is clarified in the text.

Species names are followed by up to 3 numbers. The first is the maximum known count recorded at the Bay. This now includes historical counts by observers going back to 1975. The middle figure (when necessary) is the max count in the period since 1992. The final figure is the number of years in which the species has been recorded since 1992. This is the year in which the current spell of comprehensive coverage began.

The symbol which follows each species name shows the direction of travel of the species status at Lytchett Bay over the last 5 years. I think these are quite intuitive: strongly increasing, increasing, stable, declining and strongly declining. Hopefully this feature will enable others to compare the data from this site with experiences at their own site and engender some debate and understanding.

**Mute Swan:** (58 – 23) ↘

Common winter visitor, present in small numbers throughout the year. Bred between 2002 and 2007. A pair built a nest of the Far Fields but failed to hatch any young.
After a significant increase from 2003 onwards numbers of this species visiting the Bay started to decline in 2012. The amount of macro algal matt has decreased in recent summers. Both Wigeon and Mute Swan numbers peaked when this weed was most abundant.

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**Greylag Goose:** (32 – 15) ↔
Scarce feral wanderer. A record year both in terms of frequency and numbers. Seen on 23 dates throughout the year. 32 on Far Fields on 17th Dec was a record count.

**Dark-bellied Brent Goose:** (88 – 15) ↗
Scarce visitor. Another decent year. Birds were present from 1st Jan until 23rd Mar. Max 57 on 7th Mar. The first returning birds were on 1st Nov and the species was recorded frequently until the end of the year.

**Barnacle Goose:** (42 – 8)
Rare visitor. 2 presumably feral birds were in the stubble with Canada Geese on 22nd Aug. They were seen again on 4th and 11th Oct.

**Canada Goose:** (209 – 23) ↗
Increasingly frequent visitor. 209 in stubble on 25th Aug was a record count. Regular large flocks roosted in autumn.

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**Shelduck:** (645 – 548 – 23) ↘
Occasional breeder and winter visitor. None bred this year. No 3 figure counts were
disappointing. However the presence of a non-breeding flock loafing on the Far Fields was interesting.

Bay monthly max:

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**Wigeon:** (671 – 23) 
Common winter visitor. Another decline following years of increase. As stated in the last report, the increase in Wigeon seems to have encouraged an increase in wildfowling. In the second winter period this occurred several times per week. Could this disturbance be responsible for the decline or is it the reduction in macro algal mat which seemed to provide an attractive food source? Absent from 28th Feb until 26th Aug.

Bay monthly max:

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**Gadwall:** (73 – 18)
Increasingly frequent visitor. Birds arrived on the Far Fields in Jan and were present until early Aug. As predicted in the last report, breeding occurred for the first time. 3 chicks were seen on 6th Jul. However they were not seen again so it is unknown whether they successfully fledged.

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**Teal:** (917 – 23)
Winter visitor and passage migrant. No records between 9th Apr and 1st Jun. After which a phenomenal influx occurred. Numbers reached 105 by 10th Aug and climbed to an amazing record of 917 on 24th Sep. This is almost double the previous best of 504, present in Sep 2013. The habitat on the Far Fields is clearly to this species liking. Numbers remained very high until the end of the year.

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**Garganey:** (3 - 4)
Rare visitor. After records in 1992, 1993 and 1994, the first 3 years of coverage during the current recording period, it might have been fair to conclude that our only summer visiting duck might be a write in to the annual report. We reached this year, the 20th in succession without another sighting!

However like many species, this year has been very different. A fine male graced the Far Fields on 3rd June (IB et al). A female was there on 16th & 17th June (IB et al). Then our latest ever record at the Bay. A juv with 100’s of Teal on 5th Oct (ML).
Mallard: (106 – 23) ⇔
Breeds at several sites around the recording area. First brood noted on 3rd Apr. Very regular on Sandy Close Pond.

Bay monthly max:

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Northern Pintail: (21 - 15) ⇔
Scare visitor. Seen on 7 dates. After 2 in the Bay on 16th Jan all other records were from the Far Fields. 1 on 21st Apr, 1 on 16th and 2 on 17th Jun, 2 on 12th Sep, 3 on 4th Oct and 4 on 17th Oct.

Shoveler: (7 – 22) ⇔
Scarce visitor, which can occur at any time. Another exceptional year with records on 20 dates in 8 months. Max of 6 on 14th Jul. All records were either in the Bay or on the Far Fields.

Tufted Duck: (20 – 11) ⇔
Scarce visitor. 3 records. 2 on 4th Jan, 1 on 14th Mar and 1 on 2nd Sep.

Goldeneye: (12 – 22) ⇐
Declining winter visitor. As in 2013 the species was only recorded in the first winter period. Seen on 9 dates between 4th Jan and 9th Feb. Max 3 on first date.

Smew: (3 – 3)
3rd record in the period since 1992. A redhead was found on 3rd Jan and remained faithful to the extremely flooded Far Fields until 22nd Jan (IB et al).
The first record of Smew since 2001 showed well for almost 3 weeks in Jan (Pic - I.Ballam)

**Red-breasted Merganser: (73 – 23)** ↔
Winter visitor. Recorded on at least 45 dates, considerably more frequent than in recent years. Present until 2<sup>nd</sup> Apr and from 3<sup>rd</sup> Nov. Max 18 on 26<sup>th</sup> Nov.

Bay monthly max:

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**Pheasant: ↑**
Increasingly common resident. Established in all parts of the recording area.

**Little Grebe: (12 - 23)** ↔
Winter visitor. Recorded until 15<sup>th</sup> Mar and from 15<sup>th</sup> Sep. Max 8 on 10<sup>th</sup> Dec.

**Great Crested Grebe: (4 - 20)** ➝
Increasingly frequent visitor. Recorded on 26 dates between 26<sup>th</sup> Mar and 20<sup>th</sup> Nov. Max 2 on several dates.

**Cormorant: (203 – 23)** ➝
Regular visitor. No significant counts were logged though typically feeding flocks were seen in the autumn.

**Great Bittern: (1 – 5)**
7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> records. 1 was seen over Far Fields on 13<sup>th</sup> Jan (IB, PM). Another was in reeds on the Turlin Shore on 7<sup>th</sup> Mar (IB).

**Little Egret: (32 – 22)** ↔
Common visitor. At last the site record count was broken. 32 were on the Far Fields on 29<sup>th</sup> Dec. The previous record of 29 had stood since 2010.

Bay monthly max:

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**Great White Egret: (1 – 2)**
2<sup>nd</sup> Record. Despite this species dramatic change in status in Southern Britain it remains a very rare bird in Poole Harbour. In early autumn 2 birds took up residence
in the southern harbour and on the 6th Oct one visited the Far Fields for a little over 30 minutes (IB, SR). A long awaited and eagerly anticipated addition to the latter’s patch list.

It lingered just long enough. Surely a species that will become a frequent visitor in the years ahead? (Pic - I.Ballam)

**Grey Heron:** (10 – 23) ➔
Recorded frequently throughout the year. Max 5 on several dates.

**Spoonbill:** (15 – 5)

*A colour ringed bird marked GYfi + RGB was present on 30th Dec.*
Our second Dutch ringed Spoonbill (P.Morton)

It was ringed at Markiezaat, The Netherlands on 2nd Jun 2014 as a nestling. By the 12th Nov it had only moved 43km and was still in The Netherlands at Grevelingen.

Many thanks to Petra de Goeij and Otto Overdijk for supplying this information.

Red Kite: (2 – 9)
Scarce migrant. Only 2 records this year but our first multiple occurrence.

1 over Bay on 16th Mar (MoP)
2 over Far Fields on 3rd Dec (IB) were Ian’s 150th patch species for the year.

Marsh Harrier: (6 – 22)
Increasingly regular visitor. Noted on an exceptional 75 dates. Recorded in every month except Apr and almost certainly present daily during both winter periods. The roost established in previous winters was again only recorded in use on 1 date.

The maximum day count was 4 on 25th Nov.

This increase is not surprising given that Poole Harbour now has 2 breeding pairs and attracted at least 12 wintering birds during December.

Hen Harrier: (2 – 22)
Irregular Visitor. This species became a flagship for the English conservation cause during 2014. It even had a day of protest and awareness dedicated to it on 12th Aug. It is therefore very appropriate but somewhat ironic that the Bay should have its best year in the period since 1992. Birds were recorded on 20 dates (11 was the previous best in 2013).
At least 3 individuals made up regular sightings between the 3\(^{rd}\) Jan and 8\(^{th}\) Mar. 2 “grey males” and 1 “ringtail”.

At least 2 individuals a “grey male” and a “ringtail” were seen on 6 dates from 1\(^{st}\) Nov.

Jon Worthington took this superb shot of an immature male feeding at the Bay on 2\(^{nd}\) Feb and we are very grateful that he has allowed us to include it in this year’s report.

**Sparrowhawk:** (3 – 23) ✗
Uncommon visitor. Recorded on 55 dates and in every month. Like 2013, almost double the average number of annual sightings (57 in 2013, 24.9 p.a. 1992-2011).

**Common Buzzard:** (15 – 23) ✗
The commonest raptor of the area. Breeds widely in the vicinity.

**Osprey:** (4 – 22) ✗
Annual passage migrant. The poorest year since 2003. No spring records and only seen on 5 dates in autumn. All singles between 21\(^{st}\) Aug and 4\(^{th}\) Sep. This is the first year since 1992 that I have not seen this species at the Bay.

**Kestrel:** (3 – 23) ✗
Declining resident. Only logged on 5 dates until end Jun. A young male took up residence in early Sep and was present until the 7\(^{th}\) Dec.
Hen Harrier, Mediterranean Gulls and Great White Egret (Pics - I.Ballam) Little Gull (Pic - S.Robson)
**Merlin:** (2 – 19) 
Scarce winter visitor. A typical year with singles on 3 dates. 9\textsuperscript{th} Jan, 26\textsuperscript{th} Oct and 28\textsuperscript{th} Nov.

**Hobby:** (3 – 21) 
Irregular summer visitor. After last year’s bumper total of 26 birds on 23 dates it was a very poor year. Six singles between 7\textsuperscript{th} May and 3\textsuperscript{rd} Sep.

**Peregrine:** (3 – 22) 
Uncommon visitor, rare in early summer. Recorded on record 39 dates (previous record 27 dates). This increase may be due to increased coverage of the site rather than an increase in occurrence? Understandably scarce during the breeding season.

**Water Rail:** (67 pairs – 23) 
Common resident and winter visitor. No change in status after 2013’s complete breeding survey.

**Spotted Crake:** (1 – 2) 
3\textsuperscript{rd} record, the previous two being on 22\textsuperscript{nd} Oct 1983 and 19\textsuperscript{th} Apr 1992.

An occasionally confiding and long staying juvenile was one of many highlights this year. Found sitting in the lower branches of a dead willow on the 20\textsuperscript{th} Jul (IB et al). It disappeared after a good early show. Much searching during the remainder of that day and all of the 21\textsuperscript{st} produced nothing. However soon after dawn on 22\textsuperscript{nd} it was back in its favourite position. After which it was seen almost daily until 1\textsuperscript{st} Aug. At times it ranged quite widely across the Very Far Fields. (See Ian’s finders account on page 48)
**Moorhen:** (12 – 23) ➞
An uncommon resident. Scattered sightings from across the recording area, including pairs at Folly Pond, Far Fields and Turlin Stream. Successfully bred at each of these sites. 11 were seen together on Far Fields in Aug.

**Coot:** (62 – 12) ➞
Very scarce visitor. This species has one of the oddest histories at the Bay. 2014 did not disappoint. Despite daily detailed observation and no records, an adult with 2 very young chicks suddenly appeared on the Far Fields on 6th May. There was only 1 further sighting before a well grown juvenile was seen on 7th Jun. After which there only two further sightings in the rest of the year. Bizarre.

**Oystercatcher:** (400 – 23) ➞
A common winter visitor and passage migrant. Turlin Fields and Turlin Shore at high tide remain the favored locations, though more birds now remain in the bay to feed at low tide than in previous years. The maximum count was on 15th Nov.

*Bay monthly max:*

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**Pied Avocet:** (327 – 22) ➞
Increasingly regular winter visitor and passage migrant. Occurrence closely related with cold weather. The only records between 14th Apr and 13th Sep were 2 migrants that visited the Far Fields on 28th and 29th May. The max count of 145 was on 11th Dec.

*RB+LL – was present on 25th Jan and 16th Feb 2014.*
It had been ringed as a pullus at Nosterfield NR, North Yorkshire on 17<sup>th</sup> Jul 2011. It has returned to breed at Richmond, North Yorkshire since it was ringed.

RB+RY – was present on 19<sup>th</sup> Feb 2014.

It had been ringed as a pullus at Seal Sands, Cleveland on 16<sup>th</sup> June 2010. It has also been seen at Boué, Aisne, Picardy, France in Apr 2013.

Many thanks to Jill Warwick and Chris Brown for this information.

**Black-winged Stilt:**
First record. 2014 was an exceptional year for this species in Britain but that did nothing to dampen the excitement or panic when three of these Mediterranean beauties turned up on the Far Fields at lunchtime on 21<sup>st</sup> May (IB et al). They stayed for 5 days delighting all comers. See Ian’s finders account on page 47. 4<sup>th</sup> record for Poole Harbour.

**Ringed Plover:** (17 – 10 – 19) 
Scarce visitor. 2013 was excellent, 2014 was even better. 101 bird days on 29 dates. Spring migration was brief with birds on Far Fields on 3 dates, Max 5 on 31<sup>st</sup> May. Autumn migration began on 12<sup>th</sup> Aug and continued until 22<sup>nd</sup> Sep. Max 9 on 3<sup>rd</sup> Sep. Again the Far Fields accounted for almost all records.
**Little Ringed Plover:** (5 – 12)  
Scarce visitor. 2013 was described in last year’s report as “An excellent year with records on 8 dates”. 2014 produced records on 40 dates and a bird day total of 78 bird days!

Spring was good but not unexpected. After 1 flushed from the Turlin Shore on 26th Mar, 2 were on Far Fields on 30th Mar and 1 was on New Pools on 20th & 21st Apr.

Autumn was where the big surprise occurred. 1 on 30th June was followed by records on 16 dates in Jul, max 5 on 8th. There was no letup in Aug with sightings on 17 dates, max 3 on many dates. 2 were seen on 4th Sep and the last of an incredible year was a single on 13th (latest departure date).

**Grey Plover:** (14 – 17)  
Scarce visitor. A poor year with singles on just two dates. One on Far Fields on 27th Aug and 1 in the Bay on 27th Sep.

**Lapwing:** (3000 – 23) ☹  
Formerly bred, now a non-breeding visitor in smaller numbers. Bred regularly during early 1990’s. Last confirmed breeding 1999. 1 pair attempted to breed but it was thought that the sitting female was taken by a Fox. Present throughout the year with the only real gap being between 23rd Feb and 3rd Apr. Birds were probably present on every other date and the Far Fields was the most favoured habitat. The max count of 400 was on 17th Dec.

![](chart.png)

**Red Knot:** (34 – 14)  
Scarce visitor. A very good year with records on 9 dates. 2 on the Very Far Fields on 13th May were the only records of spring. The remained were seen between 25th Aug and 24th Sep. Between 1 and 3 were on the Fields but a highlight of the year was 19 in Bay on 7th Sep.
A feast of waders Little Ringed Plover and Little Stint (Pics – I.Ballam). Knot, Ruff, Curlew Sandpiper and Black-winged Stilt (Pics -S.Robson)
**Temminck’s Stint:**
First record. A long awaited addition to the Bay list and one of the real highlights of an action packed year. Whilst trying to add a spring Wood Sandpiper to a Poole Harbour year list this bird was found skulking on the Very Far Fields on 17th May (PM et al). It lingered just long enough for a few local observers to get to the site. See Paul’s finders account on page 47. The 3rd record for Poole Harbour.

![Temminck’s Stint](image)

*Even a record shot which says more than words can. Ed "Hope I don't have to wait 22 years for another one of these". (P.Morton)*

**Little Stint:** (7 – 8)
Rare visitor. The changing habitat and encouraging weather patterns produced a superb series of records. After 1 on 29th Aug there were 33 bird days in total until 20th Sep. Totals increased to 3 on 2nd, 4 on 3rd and 5 on 4th. All the birds seen were juveniles and all were on the Far Fields. This was the best year on record by some distance but 1998 still holds the record day count when 7 were present on 17th Sep, contributing to 22 bird days that year.

**Curlew Sandpiper:** (4 – 8)
Rare visitor. A good year even if it could not match 2013. A juv was found on the Far Fields on 21st Aug. There were then 10 bird days up until 2nd Sep. These may have involved the same bird. Additional single juveniles were seen on 12th Sep and 17th Sep. These were presumably different. Records split between the Far Fields and Bay.

**Turnstone:** (9 – 5)
5th record, all of which have occurred since 1995, and 4 since 2011.

One was on the Very Far Fields on 27th May (IB).

**Dunlin:** (1800 – 1200 – 23) ⇔
Regular winter visitor and passage migrant. Numbers currently much less than 1990’s. However 764 on 18th Feb was the best count since 1200 in 1996. Spring passage was protracted but numbers were poor. There were no records between 10th Jun and 8th Jul. The birds in the second winter period were largely seen feeding on the Far Fields at both high and low tide.
Ruff: (9 – 19)
Scarce visitor. A record year started with a rare winter sighting. A single on the Far Fields on 11th Jan. We waited until 17th Aug until the next but the wait was worthwhile. Autumn produced sightings on 51 dates up to 29th Oct and 106 bird days. Max 5 on 28th Aug. The Fields were the preferred location.

Pectoral Sandpiper: (1 – 2)
2nd record. The new habitat on the Far Fields was crying out for a visit by this New World shorebird. The question was, would it be a good autumn for Yanks? The answer to that question was “Not great”. However there were just enough “Pecs” to give us hope. We reached Oct without success, it felt like time was against us. Then on the evening of 3rd Oct the Very Far Fields produced the goods in the form of a very smart juv. Some anxious minutes passed as it disappeared soon after it was found but thankfully it returned to put on a great show at dusk for some very relieved local “twitchers” (RW et al). It remained for 4 days until 6th but was never easy to catch up with, roving widely and even “photobombing” Ian’s Black Wit shoot on The Pool on the 5th. The 8th record for Poole Harbour.

On a personal note, 22 years of hurt were over. I’d missed the last on Sept 11th 1992 following a series of “unfortunate events”.
**Juv Pectoral Sandpiper, the wait was worth it. Thanks to Richard Webb. Pics – I.Ballam**

**Jack Snipe**: (5 - 15) ⚫
Scarce but under recorded winter visitor. A night survey on 8th Jan found 5 birds. Diurnal observation produced 2 on 16th and 1 on 22nd. In the second winter period birds were seen on 4 dates from 11th Oct, split between Lytchett Way, Lytchett Heath and The Far Fields
**Snipe:** (160 – 132 – 23) ➔
Winter visitor and passage migrant. Recorded until 13th May, returning on the 1st Jul (Latest departure date and earliest return date).

Numbers of birds present are likely to be significantly under recorded due to the inaccessibility of the site. The birds recorded in the graph are those seen following scans with a telescope. Many more are likely to have remained hidden.

![Graph showing peak count per visit across 2014 for Snipe]

**Woodcock:** (5 – 13) ➔
Scarce but under recorded winter visitor. The number of records of this species is largely a reflection of the effort made to see them. Nick Hopper studied Woodcock during early 2014 on behalf of The Birds of Poole Harbour. Following transects at Lytchett Bay the estimated winter population was predicted to be 8 birds (No more than 5 have ever been seen on one visit).

Present until at least the 4th Mar and from 16th Oct. Recorded on 10 dates.

**Black-tailed Godwit:** (1240 – 23) ➔
Common passage migrant and winter visitor. Like the previous winter this species abandoned Bay in the early part of the year, birds did not return until 24th Feb.

Spring passage was rather poor but what happened from mid-May was extraordinary. Birds began to gather and feed at high tide on the Far Fields. This flock grew to more than 200, peaking at 273 on 28th Jun and was still present well into the autumn. Many of the birds attained a considerable amount of breeding plumage. Reading of colour rings suggested that most, but not all, were none breeding 1st summers that had no purpose in returning to Iceland.
An influx at the year-end consisted of birds feeding in Bay at low tide and this produced the best count of the year. 634 on 28\textsuperscript{th} Dec.

Over the last 20 years colour ringed birds have proved that birds visiting Lytchett Bay breed in Iceland (\textit{L.l.islandica}). Predominantly, birds seen at Lytchett Bay on migration, winter in Western France. However some have also been recorded in Portugal, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, NE England as well as many locations along the south coast.

Colour ringed birds were recorded as follows.

\textit{RW(8) + YO – was present on 29\textsuperscript{th} Mar 2014.}

\textit{It had been ringed at Hrisholl, Berufjordur, Reykholar, NW Iceland on 11\textsuperscript{th} Jul 2010. It has since visited at Shannon Airport, Ireland and Western France.}
GOW +YRY – was present on 8th Apr 2014

It had previously visited Lytchett Bay on 1st, 26th and 27th Apr 2013 and had been ringed on 26th Feb 2012 at Axe Estuary, Seaton, Devon. It had since visited Buren, Ameland, Friesland, The Netherlands on 28th Aug 2012 to 5th Oct 2012.

GY+GW(flag) was present on 14th Apr 2014

It had previously visited Lytchett Bay on 19th Nov 2012, 24th Mar 2013, 8th Aug 2013 and had been ringed as breeding female on 19th June 2012 at Kaldaðarnes, Árnessýsla, S Iceland. It had been at Wareham in Poole Harbour in Oct 2012.

GNR +YRY was present on 25th Apr and 28th Jun 2014.

B//R+RN was present on at least 6 dates between 19th May and 1st Aug.
It had been ringed on 15th Oct 2013 as 1st W at Farlington Marshes, Hampshire and had spent its 1st winter in West Sussex.

W/R+BN was present on at least 4 dates between 19th May and 1st Jun 2014.

It had been ringed on 15th Oct 2013 as a 1st W at Farlington Marshes, Hampshire and spent the whole winter in the Solent area.

LBL+YRY was present on 26th May, 9th Jun and 22nd Jun 2014.

It had been ringed on 10th Nov 2013 at Axe Estuary, Seaton, Devon. It has also been seen at Arne NR.
GO+RO(Z) was present on 30\textsuperscript{th} Jul 2014 and again between 22\textsuperscript{nd} Dec 2014 and the end of the year.

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{image1}
\caption{S.Robson}
\end{figure}

It had been ringed as an Ad F on 20\textsuperscript{th} Jun 2013 at Flói, Árnessýsla, S Iceland. It has not been seen at any other locations. This bird had presumably completed breeding and was an early returning migrant.

YB+L//R was present on 10\textsuperscript{th} Jun 2014.

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{image2}
\caption{I.Ballam}
\end{figure}

It had been ringed on 15\textsuperscript{th} Nov 2013 at Farlington Marshes, Hampshire. It had since visited Cliff Pools, Kent in Feb 2014.

GRY+RNR was present from 15\textsuperscript{th} Dec 2014 until the year end.
It had been ringed at Harty, Swale Estuary, Kent on 13th Jul 2013. It has not been seen at any other locations.

NY+ OfY was present on 3 dates between 14th – 28th Dec 2014.

It had been ringed at Moeze, Charante Maritime, France on 27th Jan 2009. It has subsequently been seen in the Netherlands and Deben Estuary, Suffolk.

RW(8)+ YW was present on 20th – 30th Dec 2014.

It had been ringed on 14th Jul 2010 at Siglufjordur, Iceland. It has subsequently been seen back in Iceland in the summers of 2011 and 2014, in Kent in late summer of 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014, Devon in winter 2012.

GR+RO(Z) was present on 21st Dec 2014.
It had been ringed on 9th Jul 2012 at Friðland, Árnessýsla, S Iceland. It was seen in Iceland in summer 2013 and at Swineham in 2012.

WG+RO was present on 28th Dec 2014.


At 11 yrs old his becomes our oldest bird so far at Lychett. The oldest bird in the Operation Godwit scheme is 22-23yrs old. A nominate Limosa bird was found to be 32 yrs old after metal ringing (P. Potts pers comm)

Left leg always given first, all rings above the tibia (unless preceded by the mark //). Recently some birds have been marked with leg flags rather than rings. Colours are:

- O = Orange
- L = Lime (this can look very washed out in the field, approaching white)
- R = Red
- W = White
- Y = Yellow
- G = Green
- B = Blue
- N = Niger

Many thanks to Pete Potts and the Farlington Ringing Group, Böðvar and the Iceland Wader Group and Vincent Lelong for supplying this information.

**Bar-tailed Godwit:** (110 – 19) ⬤

**Whimbrel:** (157 – 23) ⬤
Passage migrant, most numerous in Spring. The first was on 17th Apr. There were 96 bird days (283 in 2013, 79 in 2012) to the 20th May. Max 15 on 29th Apr.

Autumn passage involved 35 bird days between 13th Jul and 12th Sep. Max 7 on last date. The records came from most parts of the recording area.

**Curlew:** (116 – 23) ⬤
Common winter visitor and passage migrant. Present throughout the year. This species continued to show a significant change in its high tide behavior. Whereas birds were in the past rare on the Pool, this changed in 2012. This year Curllew’s continued to use the Pool, Stubble Field and Far Fields. 20’s and 30’s were regularly counted at these locations and 90 were present on 3rd Mar.
**Common Sandpiper:** (10 – 23) ⇆

Uncommon passage migrant. Another record year.

The first of the year was on 22\(^{nd}\) Apr when 4 were present. Further records followed on 29\(^{th}\) Apr, 12\(^{th}\) and 23\(^{rd}\) May.

2 on 22\(^{nd}\) Jun were unexpected, especially since one of these was colour ringed. Sadly to date no information on this bird has been forthcoming.

There were sightings on 45 days between 11\(^{th}\) Jul and 6\(^{th}\) Oct producing 92 bird days. Max 9 on 29\(^{th}\) Jul. This was a record autumn surpassing 45 bird days in each of 1997 and 1998. This was no doubt due in part to the renewed habitat on the Far Fields.

**Green Sandpiper:** (16 – 23) ↙

Common non breeding visitor. The Far Fields and western most part of the Bay are the favoured sites. A flock of 5 very vocal birds on 9\(^{th}\) Apr were the highlight in the first part of the year. The only gap in occurrence was between 17\(^{th}\) Apr and 13\(^{th}\) Jun. After this, birds were seen on most visits until the year end. Max 14 on 1\(^{st}\) Jul.
**Wood Sandpiper:** (2 – 11)
Scarce migrant. 2013 was a record year with birds on 11 dates. This year produced almost double that with 26 bird days on 21 dates.

In spring one was found on 17th May and was seen displaying and singing on the 19th. The first returning bird was on 23rd Jul after which there were regular records until 18th Aug. 2 were seen on several dates. The last of the year was one on 31st. All records came from the area around the Far Fields.

**Spotted Redshank:** (68 – 42 – 23) ⇩
Declining passage migrant and scarce winter visitor. Another improvement in occurrence with birds recorded on 85 dates (44 in 2013, 15 in 2012, 18 in 2011). Numbers have not yet followed suite but the Fields are certainly attracting this species once more. No records between 7th Apr and 20th Jun. Max 5 on 1st Nov.

**Bay monthly max**

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**Greenshank:** (49 – 27 – 23) ⇩
Common passage migrant and winter visitor. This species is almost a daily ever present. The last bird of spring was on 1st Jun and the first of autumn was 25th Jun. Max in spring was 7 in early Mar. In autumn it was 15 on 1st Nov.

Far Fields was far and away the most used habitat.
**Redshank:** (608 – 436 – 23)  
Common winter visitor with small breeding population on salt marsh. A complete survey found that 2 pairs bred. One on the saltings and a second successfully on the Far Fields. To our knowledge this is the first successful breeding on the Fields since at least 1992. At least 3 juveniles fledged. Seeing these young birds feeding on the fields whilst their parents guarded them was yet another memorable event in a very memorable year.

*Displaying Redshanks over the Fields were one of the highlights of the year (Pic - I.Ballam)*

The Pool was used extensively as a high tide roost, with a max of 180 in Nov.
Unusually small numbers remained on the fields during late Jul and early Aug.

**Bay monthly max:**

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**Black-headed Gull:** (12000 – 7000 – 23)
A very common visitor. Though the large numbers that stop in the Bay en-route to their roost in the Wareham Channel seem to be reducing. The first juveniles were noted on 21st Jun.

**Mediterranean Gull:** (100 – 22)
Spring and early summer visitor, occasional at other times. The explosion in this species population in Britain continues.

The peak occurrence at the Bay is during the period when pairs are establishing territories at the breeding islands in the Wareham Channel. This is quite different to other parts of Poole Harbour where maxima occur after the breeding season.

Assessing bird days between Mar and Jun was again impossible due to abundance of bird movements. However there were clearly many more than in previous years. Present from 11th Feb until 29th Jul, after which the species became very scarce with only 4 further records. Max count was at least 100 on 29th Mar. Juveniles were recorded on 4 dates in Jul.

**Monthly max:**

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**Common Gull:** (3000 – 23)
A common winter visitor and passage migrant, especially in spring. The first returning bird was on 21st Jul. No specific counts this year.

**Lesser Black backed Gull:** (2128 – 23)
Abundant autumn and common spring passage migrant and uncommon winter visitor. Rarely counted.

**Herring Gull:** (2500 – 23)
Common winter visitor and passage migrant. No counts made this year.

**Yellow legged Gull:** (65 – 22)
Frequent visitor, peaking in summer. This year some effort was applied to checking the status of this “new” species which was the focus of our attention in the 90’s. After its dramatic rise it is now most certainly declining.

**Bay monthly max:**

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Yellow-legged Gull burst on to the Poole Harbour map in the very early 90’s. Numbers congregating in the northern part of the harbour rose quickly, peaking at a single count of 312 at Kerry Foods, Holes Bay in 2001. Interest in the species had already begun to dwindle at Lychett Bay by then and little effort was made to regularly census their occurrence. Nonetheless a clear stabalisation of numbers was apparent. In the last 5 years interest has once again started to increase, triggered by a perceived decline. The Kerry Foods “gull café” is now closed and it seems that Swineham and Middlebere are now the favoured sites, though with much reduced numbers compared to 10-15 years ago.

**Great Black backed Gull:** (151 – 23) ⇔
Daily visitor throughout the year in small numbers.

**Little Gull:** (2 – 13)
Scarce visitor. Another winter record, 1<sup>st</sup> W in Bay on 6<sup>th</sup> Jan. Then a 1<sup>st</sup> W on the Fields from 27<sup>th</sup> Apr to 1<sup>st</sup> May. Finally a 1<sup>st</sup> S 26<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> May.

**Kittiwake:**
5<sup>th</sup> record since 1992. A juvenile flew through Bay on 4<sup>th</sup> Jan after severe storms.

**Sandwich Tern:** (6 – 23) ⇔
Uncommon summer visitor. A reasonable showing on 15 dates between 21<sup>st</sup> Apr and 5<sup>th</sup> Oct. Max 6 on last date was a record count for the Bay.

**Common Tern:** (25 – 23) ⇔
Uncommon summer visitor. Recorded on only 11 dates. This reduction may have been due to observer concentration of the Far Fields rather than the Bay for much of the year.

The first was on the astonishingly early date of 29<sup>th</sup> Mar. This was 27 days earlier than the previous earliest arrival date, 24<sup>th</sup> Apr 2006. There were 16 bird days until 2<sup>nd</sup> Sep. Max 3 on 5<sup>th</sup> May.

**Arctic Tern:** (1 – 2)
Second record in the last 23 years. An adult in breeding plumage was found hawking over the PHF before 08:00 on the 15<sup>th</sup> Oct (SR). Having lingered for several minutes
it drifted off north over the bypass. The only other record was one with 2 Common Terns in the Bay on 7th Jul 1995.

**Stock Dove:** (72 – 23) ↔
Uncommon Resident. No specific records this year.

**Wood Pigeon:** (14,131 – 23) ↑
Common resident and autumn migrant. There were a few small flights in Nov but none amounted to more than a few hundred birds. 1 ringed.

**Collared Dove:** (14 – 23) ↔
Uncommon resident. No specific records of note but no change in status.

**Turtle Dove:** (2 – 10)
Rare visitor, declining. 1 on 30th Apr on Far Fields (RF). The first record since 2003. Will this be the last? BTO data reports that the species has declined by 88% in 17 years in Britain.

**Cuckoo:** (2 – 22) ↩
Scarce visitor in spring. A very good year with records on 15 dates between 23rd Apr and 11th Jun. Sightings spread across the northern part of the site as far as Sandy Close Pond. A rare autumn record involved a juv at the allotments on 23rd Aug.

**Tawny Owl:** (2 – 23) ↩
Uncommon resident. Presumed to have bred successfully. Dispersing birds heard at Sandy Close Pond in late summer.

**Nightjar:** (3 – 14) ↩
Irregular breeder. Present at Lytchett Heath during the breeding season. No other records this year.

**Swift:** (113 – 23) ↩
Passage migrant and possible local breeder. First seen on the rather late date of 7th May. 35 on 29th May was the largest day count. Only occasionally seen around Sandy Close Pond suggesting that the species did not breed locally this year. Last record was at Far Fields on 28th Aug.

**Kingfisher:** (3 – 23) ↔
Passage migrant and uncommon winter visitor. Bred in 2000. Sightings in late Apr and May suggested that breeding took place not far up the Sherford, if not within the recording area. One visited Sandy Close Pond in Aug and Sep giving great “kitchen table” views! 10 ringed.

**Green Woodpecker:** ↔
Breeding resident. Bred successfully and recorded in all parts of the Bay. No change in status.

**Great Spotted Woodpecker:** ↩
Breeding Resident. Seen regularly in most parts of the Bay. Drumming heard in most areas during spring. 4 ringed.

**Woodlark:** (15 – 12) ↔
Irregular visitor. 3 records, all from the Far Fields. 1 on 11th Jan, 3 on 5th Jun and 1 on 16th Oct.
**Skylark:** (781 - 23) 
Scarce breeder and passage migrant. At least 2 territories established and held throughout the spring. Autumn passage was good with 131 bird days between 30th Sep and 15th Nov. Max of 50 on 9th Nov. Up to 3 birds on the saltmarsh at the year end.

**Sand Martin:** (5000 – 23) 
Common passage migrant. A typical year. First record was of 2 on 29th Mar. Max in spring of 50 on 4th Apr and in autumn, 150 on 12th Aug. The last record of the year was on 15th Sep. 14 ringed.

Y450779 – A 1stw bird ringed on 20th Sep 2012 at Lytchett Bay was re-trapped 325 days later on 11th Aug 2013 at Hiers-Brouage, Charente-maritime, France. A movement of 548km.

**Swallow:** (1000 – 800 – 23) 
Common passage migrant, breeds at French’s Farm. Recorded from 7th Apr until 13th Oct. Max count was a poor 200 on 10th Sep. 7 ringed.

**House Martin:** (1800 – 23) 
Common passage migrant, breeding colonies on edge of recording area at Watery Lane. First noted on the rather late date of 20th Apr. Unfortunately records of the survey of the Watery Lane colony have been mislaid! Spring passage was unremarkable. Autumn passage peaked at 300 on 15th Sep and the last bird being seen on 12th Oct.

No of House Martin nests at the Watery Lane colony 2003 – 2013. No of nest collapsed or destroyed in brackets.

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**Tree Pipit:** (10 – 19) 
Scarce passage migrant. A typical year. 2 on 21st Aug, 1 on 24th Aug and 1 on 26th Aug. All in the vicinity of the Far Fields / PHF.

**Meadow Pipit:** (300 - 167 – 23) 
Breeding resident and common passage migrant. At least 1 pair bred. 50n on 25th Mar was notable. Autumn passage was recorded from 6th Sep and peaked on 22nd with 60. 17 ringed.

**Rock Pipit:** (50 – 23) 
Common winter visitor. Recorded until 20th Mar and from 5th Oct. Common on saltings throughout the winter. 14 on The Pool in mid Feb were summer plumaged Scandinavian birds. 4 ringed.

**Water Pipit:** (20 – 17) 
Scarce winter visitor. One graced The Pool from 9th Feb until 4th Mar. In the second winter period 2 were present on The Far Fields from 5th Dec until the year end.

**Yellow Wagtail:** (150 – 23) 
Uncommon passage migrant. 3 on 20th Apr at Folly Pond was the only record in Spring. There 2 intriguing records in July. 1 on 9th and 4 on 14th, both on Far Fields. Quite where these had come from is anyone’s guess? True Autumn migration started
on a more typical date of 21st Aug and broke all records. 503 bird days to 22nd Sep. Max 150 on 7th Sep was the best going back until at least 1992. 4 ringed.

**Blue-headed Wagtail:**
4th record. A female was on Far Fields on 22nd Apr (IB).

**Grey Wagtail:** (12 – 23)  
Winter visitor, passage migrant and occasional breeder. Recorded frequently throughout the autumn.

**Pied Wagtail:** (500 – 22)  
Recorded throughout the year, common in autumn. Bred successfully. Birds roost at various points around the Bay during peak migration in October. 111 ringed.

**White Wagtail:**  
Scarce migrant. Only 1 this year, a single on Far Fields on 9th Sep.

**Wren:**  
Common resident. 39 ringed.

**Dunnock:**  
Common resident. 8 ringed.

**Robin:**  
Common resident. 26 ringed.

**Common Redstart:** (2 – 16)  
Scarce autumn migrant. An excellent year with 4 records in both spring and autumn.

A male was in the Purple Heron Field on 14th Apr. Another was by the cottage on 17th, a female was amongst the large fall of migrants on 22nd and finally another was at Folly Pond on 24th.
The autumn records were all on the Far Fields. Singles on 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 7th Sep. 1 ringed.

**Black Redstart:** (1 – 4)
4th record since 1992. One was at Border Road on 1st Nov (NHu JH) but did not linger for Bay list twitchers to catch up with it. Interestingly this bird was very near the location of the last record on 25th – 26th Oct 2008.

**Whinchat:** (11 – 21)
Scarce passage migrant. After a very poor 2013, records bounced back this year.

2 cracking males were seen in the fall on the 22nd Apr. Further spring singles were present on 29th Apr, 2nd and 12th May.

In autumn there 15 bird days between 18th Aug and 13th Sep. Max 3 on 31st Aug. 1 ringed.

**Stonechat:** (23 – 23)

Present from start of the year until 25th Feb. In second half of the year, from 11th Jul. Max 8 on 17th Oct.

**Northern Wheatear:** (39 – 23)
Uncommon passage migrant. Almost every record of this species occurs in the north west of the recording area.

A record breaking spring with records on 15 dates. After the first on 7th Apr and 7 on 10th, the record day count was smashed on 22nd. Poor weather with frequent showers pulled in 39 birds by late afternoon. The majority of these were concentrated between the Whimbrel Field and the Stubble. After 8 new birds on the 24th one’s and two’s continued until 12th May.

Autumn produced birds on 13 dates between 29th Jul and 14th Oct. Not more than 2 on any one date.

**Blackbird:** (45 – 23)
Common Resident. 70 ringed.

* CW28757 – A juvenile male ringed on 7th Aug 2014 at Lytchett Bay was found freshly dead 24 days later on 31st Aug at Tuckton, Bournemouth, Dorset. A movement of 18km.

* CW28782 – A juvenile male ringed on 9th Aug 2014 at Lytchett Bay was found freshly dead 59 days later at Upton, Dorset.

**Ring Ouzel:** (3 – 7)
Scarce migrant: A cracking male flew north over Border Road on 10th Apr (SR). First record since 2010.

**Fieldfare:** (559 – 23)
Uncommon winter visitor. Very scarce in the first winter period. First returning birds were not seen until 5th Nov when 43 flew north at Border Road. 281n on 18th Nov
was a very good movement. Other small movements were also noted during the month after which the species once again disappeared.

**Song Thrush:** (1256 – 23) 
Breeding resident. Minimum of 5 territories identified in incomplete survey. 41n on 18th Nov at Border Road was the only flight of the year. 73 Song Thrush/Redwing also flew north on this date. 9 ringed.

**Redwing:** (1000 – 514 – 23) 
Winter visitor. Recorded until 15th Mar. Max 38 on 16th Jan. First of the autumn was on 14th Oct. There were several small flights over Border Road. Max 38n on 5th Nov. Small flocks seen at various sites until the year end. 1 ringed.

**Mistle Thrush:** (60 - 16 – 23) 
Uncommon resident. Probably bred. A singing male was again present in Jan. After 2 at Lytchett Heath on 23rd Sep, 1-2 frequented the Fields area until late Dec. 5n over Border Road on 18th Nov was notable.

**Cetti’s Warbler:** (11 males – 22) 
Breeding resident. At least 8 territories (same as 2013) Present at Sandy Close Pond on and off between Jul and Nov. 13 ringed.

**Grasshopper Warbler:** (7 – 16) 
Passage migrant, under recorded. A very good year with 30 trapped, ringed/controlled between 25th Jul and 27th Sep. Max 5 on first date and 4 recorded on 2 other dates.

Details of an adult bird bearing a British ring are awaited.

**Sedge Warbler:** (200 – 23) 
Passage migrant. Spring passage was ordinary with 10 birds between 20th Apr and 28th May, max 3 on 3rd May. Autumn passage was spectacular with 998 bird days. Max 200 on 8th Aug was a record day count at the Bay and more than twice the previous best (96 on 6th Aug 2011). The last record was on 2nd Oct. 895 ringed.

Daily max and bird days are given in the following table.

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R320920 – A 1stw bird ringed on 11th Aug 2013 at Uskmouth, Newport, Wales was re-trapped 12 days later on 23rd Aug 2013 at Lytchett Bay. A movement of 110km.

Y359470 – A 1stw bird ringed on 22nd Aug 2013 at Slapton Ley, Devon was re-trapped the following day on 23rd Aug 2013 at Lytchett Bay. A movement of 124km.

X547128 – A 1stw bird ringed at Orfordness, Suffolk on 4th Sep 2011 was re-trapped 720 days later on 24th Aug 2013 at Lytchett Bay. A movement of 293km.

D461016 – A 1stw bird ringed at Lytchett Bay on 23rd Aug 2013 was re-trapped 4 days later on 26th Aug 2013 at Sandouville, Seine-Maritime, France. A movement of 218km.
D973605 – A 1stw bird ringed at Wheldrake Ings, North Yorkshire on 7th Jul 2014 was re-trapped 28 days later on 4th Aug 2014 at Lychett Bay. A movement of 359km.

Z187490 – A 1stw bird ringed at Lychett Bay on 3rd Sep 2014 was re-trapped 3 days later on 5th Sep at Icklesham, East Sussex. A movement of 192km.

Z187024 – A 1stw bird ringed at Lychett Bay on 8th Aug 2014 was re-trapped 9 days later on 17th Aug 2014 at Plomodiern, Finistere, France. A movement of 329km.

Z187044 – A 1stw bird ringed at Lychett Bay on 8th Aug 2014 was re-trapped 8 days later on 16th Aug 2014 at Herbignac, Loire Atlantique, France. A movement of 371km.

D461662 – A 1stw bird ringed at Lychett Bay on 1st Aug 2014 was re-trapped 6 days later on 7th Aug 2014 at Genets, Manche, France. A movement of 234km.

**Aquatic Warbler: (2 – 4)**

6th record for the Bay. Our efforts to trap and ring this red listed species are now well documented. As are our frustrations with the weather patterns which now predominate their migration window! This year July was filled with days bearing breezes from the south and east. Our first “proper” session was on 25th. Conditions looked favourable but it was just too early. Dorset had never recorded one before 26th and every July record can be counted using less than the fingers of one hand. We dare not even consider it….

The first round produced a stunning adult (SR, KEL et al).

To the best of our knowledge it was the first of the autumn in Western Europe, only the second or third Adult to seen in Dorset ever and at the time of writing it seems the only British record in 2014 (to be confirmed).

The last piece of information says all you need to know about what happened next. August 1st and the wind went west and remained there until the first week of September!
“A three picture bird” – This adult Aquatic Warbler became Dorset’s earliest record on 25<sup>th</sup> July. (Pics – S.Robson/P.Morton)

**Reed Warbler:** (84 males – 23) ➪
Common summer visitor. Present between 14<sup>th</sup> Apr and 12<sup>th</sup> Oct. No survey undertaken but status unchanged. 216 ringed.

N307671 – A juvenile bird ringed at Lytchett Bay on 20<sup>th</sup> Aug 2007 was re-trapped 2514 days later on 19<sup>th</sup> Aug 2014 at Braud-et-Staint Louis, Gironde, France. A movement of 614km.

Y251076 – A juvenile bird ringed at Lytchett Bay on 20<sup>th</sup> Aug 2011 was re-trapped 1100 days later on 24<sup>th</sup> Aug 2014 at Pont de L’Alleud, La Possonniere, Maine-et-Loire, France. A movement of 389km.

**Dartford Warbler:** (2 pairs – 21) ➩
Breeding resident. Resident at Lytchett Heath throughout the year where 1 pair raised at least 1 brood. The most interesting record of the year was 1 associating with 3 Stonechats in the reed bed at Turlin Moor on 11<sup>th</sup> Oct. The bird was present for at least 30 minutes.

**Lesser Whitethroat:** (3 – 18) ➩
Scarce passage migrant. Has bred or attempted to breed twice. A good spring with records on 6 dates between 19<sup>th</sup> Apr and 6<sup>th</sup> May. Max 2 on 24<sup>th</sup>. In autumn there were 13 bird days between 16<sup>th</sup> Aug – 22<sup>nd</sup> Sep (the latest departure date by 13 days). Max 3 at Far Fields on 7<sup>th</sup>.

**Whitethroat:** (10 – 21) ➩
Uncommon passage migrant. Bred in 2013. 10 bird days between 21<sup>st</sup> Apr – 30<sup>th</sup> May. Max 6 around the Pool on 22<sup>nd</sup> Apr. 28 bird days in autumn between 5<sup>th</sup> Aug -
18th Sep. Max 10, split between Border Road and Far Fields, on 24th Aug. A record day count. 5 ringed.

**Garden Warbler**: (5 – 21) ➔
Scarce passage migrant. 3 in Far Fields during spring. 2 on 17th May & 1 on 19th. Autumn was poor with 3 records. Singles at Border Road on 9th and 26th Aug. Then 1 in Far Fields on 2nd Sept.

**Blackcap**: (17 – 23) ➔
Passage migrant, summer visitor and scarce winter visitor. 2 regularly seen during the first winter period at Sandy Close Pond and another at Shore Lane on 20th Jan. The first presumed migrant was on 3rd Apr. 17 on 10th Apr was an excellent day count. Autumn migration was a little better than of late. Max 13 on 2 dates. 1 wintering bird at Sandy Close Pond in Dec. 16 ringed.

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**Willow Warbler**: (25 – 23) ➔
Breeding summer visitor and passage migrant. This species has been lost as a local breeder, none have held territory since 2009. The first record was on 25th Mar at Sandy Close Pond. Autumn migration started on 6th Aug and lasted until 19th Sep. Max 25 on 7th Sep was a record day count. 8 ringed.

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**Chiffchaff**: (50 – 23) ➔
Breeding summer visitor and passage migrant. No breeding survey but no perceived change in status. 11 territories in 2012. 3 singles at 3 sites in Jan. The first record of spring was on 10th Mar. Max 17 on two dates in Apr. Autumn migration was excellent. In terms of bird days it was the best ever. Max 35 on 7th and 27th Sep. It was also prolonged with record numbers lingering through Nov and Dec. 40 ringed.

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EBA513 – A juvenile bird ringed at Lytchett Bay on 17th Aug 2013 was re-trapped 40 days later on 22nd Sep 2013 at Durlston CP, Dorset. A movement of 19km.

**Siberian Chiffchaff**: 1 showing characteristics of the race P.c.tristis was at Border Road on 2nd Dec (SR,IB). Unfortunately it remained silent and therefore the identification could not be confirmed.
Bearded Tit, Blackcap, Wheatear and spring resting hirundines (Pics by I. Ballam)
**Yellow-browed Warbler:** (1 – 3)  
2nd record. 2014 was a phenomenal year for this species in Dorset and the UK as a whole. With several records around Poole Harbour in Oct it felt like it was a just a matter of time before one of our hard working patch watchers discovered one. Sure enough on the 27th Oct a very vocal bird was discovered in the old hedge in the Whimbrel Field (IB). It soon moved to the Water Works but could not be located subsequently. The only previous record was the long staying bird at Border Road found on 5th Dec 2003.

**Goldcrest:** (23 – 23) ✈  
Passage migrant, which occasionally breeds. Singing males were singing at 3 locations in Apr- May. A record year in all respects. 23 on 30th Oct is a record day count. The previous best was 2002. 14 ringed.

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**Firecrest:** (3 – 11) ✈  
Scarce visitor. A record year, considerably improved on the previous best of 1996. That year records resulted from a huge influx into southern England during the autumn. This year I suspect that it is a result of the growing breeding population in Dorset and Hampshire?

1 was at French’s Farm on 5th Jan. 1 on 11th May near New Pools. Then recorded on 14 dates from 5th Oct, but probably present each day until the end of the year. Seen at 5 sites including Sandy Close Pond for the first time. Max 3 on 9th Nov. 5 ringed.

**Spotted Flycatcher:** (8 – 6 – 23) ✈  
Passage migrant, previously bred. The best year since 2002, helped by good weather and easterlies in September. 1 in spring on Far Fields on 19th May. 22 bird days between 24th Aug and 24th Sep seen at several sites. Max 5 on 16th. Then one at Lychett Way on 11th Oct. The latest at the Bay by 8 days.
**Pied Flycatcher:** (1 – 9)
Rare visitor. 1 in the Whimbrel Field during a very good autumn fall of migrants on the 7th Sep was the first since 2007 (IB).

**Bearded Tit:** (33 – 23) ⇧
Scarce breeder and scarce passage migrant. At least 1 pair bred with a family party seen in Jul. Seen regularly in the autumn. Max 5 on 23rd Sep. 9 ringed.

**Long tailed Tit:** ⇧
Common resident. Regularly recorded from most sites at the Bay. 16 ringed.

**Coal Tit:** ⇧
Uncommon resident, increasing. Recorded from most sites this year across the calendar. 2 ringed.

**Blue Tit:** ⇧
Common resident. 81 ringed.

**Great Tit:** ⇧
Common resident. 39 ringed.

**Nuthatch:** ⇧
Uncommon. Regularly seen throughout the year. All records from the Cottage – Water Works area and Sandy Close Pond. 3 ringed.

**Treecreeper:** ⇧
Uncommon, but probably under-recorded. Seen on only 2 dates in first part of the year. More frequently from Oct onwards. Cottage-Water Works area favoured, though also noted at Lytchett Way.

**Jay:** (12 – 23) ⇧
Resident. Regularly seen throughout the year but most often in autumn. 10w on 25th Sep at the Far Fields was notable.

**Magpie:** ⇧
Common Resident. 3 ringed.

*EL78283 – A juvenile bird was ringed on 28th Jun at Sandy Close Pond, Lytchett Bay was caught in a Larsen Trap 109 days later on 15th Oct 2014 at Upton as part of a crop protection scheme. A movement of 2km.*

**Jackdaw:** (205 – 23) ⇧
Resident. Recorded throughout the year. Max 100 in stubble on 3rd Aug.

**Rook:** (185 – 23) ⇧

**Carrion Crow:** (100 – 23) ⇧
Common Resident, increasing. Max 50 in stubble on 3rd Aug.

**Raven:** (7 – 20) ⇧
Increasingly regular visitor. Now recorded in every month and so frequently that all records are no longer collected. Max day count was 4 on several dates.
Starling: (35000 – 5600 – 23) 😋
Common resident. No significant roosts or flights noted this year. 21 ringed.

House Sparrow: (100 – 23) 😋
Resident. Usually recorded around the urban fringe. Bred at Turlin Moor, Border Road and French’s Farm. 7 ringed.

Chaffinch: (450 – 23) 😋
Breeding resident and winter visitor. The stubble was removed in early autumn and consequently there was nothing to attract a winter flock. Max of the year was only 20 at Sandy Close Pond in Nov. 6 ringed.

Greenfinch: (60 – 23) 😋
Common breeding resident, which is declining due to on-going Trichomonosis disease in the population. This arrived in late summer 2006 and has had a severe impact on English Greenfinch populations. Nonetheless there was a flock of 40 around the Far Fields in early Nov. 11 ringed.

Goldfinch: (120 – 23) 😋
Common breeding resident and passage migrant. Max 30 at Sandy Close Pond in Jan. 44 ringed.

D462005 – An adult ringed at East Holton Farm, Dorset on 23rd Oct 2013 was re-trapped 45 days later on 13th Dec at Lymett Bay. A movement of 2km.

Siskin: (280 – 20) 😋
Passage migrant and occasional winter visitor. Very scarce this year with all records coming from the Sandy Close Pond, Border Road area. 2 on 13th Jan and 2 on 8th Apr were followed by a family party between 8th and 26th May. Very scarce in autumn with only 2 singles in Nov. 3 ringed.

Linnet: (250 – 23) 😋
Uncommon breeding resident. Confirmed breeding at 1 site with 2 broods and possible at another. Max 40 on 8th Mar in stubble.

Lesser Redpoll: (40 – 19) 😋
Scarce passage migrant. Another very poor year. 2 on 14th Jan was the only record.

Bullfinch: (11 – 22) 😋
Uncommon but increasing. In keeping with recent years, widely recorded across the area throughout the year. However the species did seem scarcer than recent years. Max 10 on 20th Nov. 2 ringed.

Reed Bunting: (110 – 22) 😋
Breeding resident. No breeding survey but no reason to suspect any change from 2011 when 23 singing males were present. There was also no census of the roosts monitored in 2012. Max flock size at any one site was 32 on Far Fields in Nov. Occasional at Sandy Close Pond. 47 ringed.

List of contributors: I Ballam (IB), D Bandfield, M Constantine, Mo Constantine, T Elborn, R Farrington (RF), R Gifford, C M Grieg, P. Harvey, N Hopper, R. Howell, J Hull (JH), N. Hull (NHu), M Lawson (ML), K E Lane (KEL), I M Lewis, P Morton (PM), S Robson (SR), M. Smith, S.W. Smith, S Walls, R Webb (RW), L Woodford and J. Worthington. With additional information from Bird Track, Holton Lee log, Rare Bird Alert and the Dorset Bird Club.
Appendix 1 – Finders accounts

TEMMINCKS STINT 18th May 2014 by Paul Morton

I had my god son’s birthday party to go to, however prior to this I received a text from Ian Ballam informing me that he had found a Wood Sand at Lytchett Bay. Not wanting to be a party pooper, I went to the party and stuffed myself full of jelly, ice cream and cake but as I was doing a Poole Harbour year list, I just couldn’t let a Wood Sand slip through my fingers.

Luckily the party wasn’t far from the Bay so with a strategic ‘pardon’ I dashed to go and try for the wader. On arrival at around 16:00 I couldn’t find the sandpiper and searched for a good 20 mins. I was about to leave when I heard it call and then it suddenly appeared. I decided to give the area one last sweep to make sure I hadn’t missed anything during the frantic Wood Sand search when all of a sudden a small, non-descript wader appeared in my scope. I was already on borrowed time, so a tricky wader ID was all I needed. The bird sat tight the whole time I was watching, and although I was pretty sure it was a Temminck’s Stint I really had to go. I took some record shots and phoned Kevin Lane to go and check it out.

Luckily he re-found it to confirm the ID and the bird was seen briefly by Ian Ballam, Ian Lewis and Steve W Smith as it flew around calling before heading north never to be seen again.

BLACK-WINGED STILT 21st May 2014 by Ian Ballam

Unusally my first port of call today was Swineham, a change of scenery with the area having some interesting birds over the last few days. After a couple of hours nothing untoward was entered into my notebook so I decided to head back to patch.

Arrived at Lytchett Bay at 11.20am, weather was reasonable with high broken cloud giving good periods of sunshine and a light South-Eastery wind. I started off round the bay where a pair of Redshank came up out of the salt marsh just past Black Pipe and continued to harry around my head until I was well into Whimbrel Field. I thought this behaviour might be a prelude to a breeding attempt in the area! Any way moving across Whimbrel Field toward New Pools I was happy to get my 1st Lytchett views of a Cuckoo as one flew straight across the field, although I had heard Cuckoos before at LB these were my 1st views.

I continued across New Pools and then through Purple Heron Field and reached the gate that goes into VFF, I didn’t view VFF from here but instead started to walk down the bank that lies between FF and VFF heading to my regular VFF watch point of the "large Oak". As the birds can be somewhat jumpy on VFF I paused at the 1st gap in the hedge and did a scan. I saw plenty of Black-tailed Godwit with at least 100 birds feeding on the near scrapes and then suddenly a BLACK-WINGED STILT came out from behind a small patch of vegetation. With my mind racing and heart pumping, what to
do next, I quickly fired off a couple of record shots on my camera. I then rang Shaun, no answer, I rang again and this time left a voice-mail. I then rang Paul and gave him the news, whilst on the phone to him I was amazed to see another 2 Black-winged Stilt on the scrape. In my excited state I had just missed the other birds further back on the scrape. I then texted the rest of the Lytchett watchers and tried Shaun again successfully.

I continued to watch the birds over the next couple of hours, a presumed pair and a second female bird. In this time the pair copulated twice and in between times all 3 were happily feeding, picking items off the surface of the water. By the end of the day all the regular LB watchers had successfully connected with these beautiful birds.

Another great experience at Lytchett Bay, one of many in 2014!

An 8am start with my normal route of into Whimbrel Field, across New Pools, into Purple Heron Field and then onto the bank between FF/VFF. Nothing unusual on the walk, so approached the Oak Tree Viewpoint that looks over VFF, again not much there with 5 Black-tailed Godwit, 1 Common Sandpiper and few Teal and Lapwing. Carried along the bank towards the metal sluice that crosses the ditch, about 60metres from the sluice I noticed some birds in the small leafless Willow next to the sluice. I got my bins on them and noted 2 Sedge Warbler, a Reed Warbler and a Pied wagtail, at this point I noticed a larger bird near the bottom of the willow. It was partially obscured by the branches and reed stems on the bank, but I was sure it was going to be juvenile Water Rail. They are always hard to get good photos of so I decided to try and stealthily approach. I made my way along the low side of the bank keeping underneath the covering vegetation, I got to about 20 metres away and slowly edged up to get a view.
It was still there, I got my bins on it and immediately picked up it’s short beak. Straight away I thought Spotted Crake, although I have had no previous experience of any Crake species, I knew it was definitely a Crake and assumed it would be the commoner species. I got my camera focused and fired off a couple of record shots assuming it would soon skulk off into cover, as soon as I had a couple of shots I texted Shaun and Paul "Spotted Crake!!In tree by metal Sluice". A couple of minutes passed and it stay put, then Paul rang, we went through some ID points and pretty much confirmed it as a Spotted Crake and Paul said he would come straight down.

Whilst waiting I noted the following features, smaller than a Water Rail, overall dark brown colouration, wings chocolate brown with black and white speckles. Breast greyer colour again with fine white specks. Area around the dark eye was brown with a brown crown, there was a broad light supercilium that was made up of fine white spots. The beak was short with an orangey lower mandible and a grey upper mandible. It had long green legs.

Whilst observing, it occasionally moved around the bush, occasionally pecking at insects and a couple of times it stuck it’s bottom in the air and fluttering it’s wings. Fired off another load of shots. After about 15mins Paul arrived and got views from the sea wall, confirming the bird as a Spotted Crake. And then it flew, it had been on view for 22mins. It would appear it was a Juvenile Spotted Crake.

Never thought I’d had such great prolonged views of such a skulking bird. A lifer and another great bird for Lytchett Bay.
## Appendix 2 – Bird ringing at Lytchett Bay 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
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<th>Pulli</th>
<th>Recoveries</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>Reed Bunting</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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Now that parts of the Lytchett Bay area comes within the DWT’s Great Heath Living Landscape it seemed logical to record as much of the wildlife that we observed within the Lytchett Bay recording area in addition to its birds. Though our collective knowledge varies we have recorded a good variety of different wildlife from ants, spiders, wasps, odonata, butterflies and moths and a few other insects that came our way.

I think one of the highlights to the year was finding the scat of what we thought was Otter and later the confirmation came when Ian Ballam watched one crossing the far field towards the Sherford River. Water Vole on the pond at Shaun’s has to be a good record as was the sighting of a Weasel by the water works. We have recorded eight species of British reptile and amphibians which has to be good, though bat species seems to be few in number but I’m going to make an attempt to put this right in 2015. A Common Seal in the main channel in August was an unusual record.

Thirteen species of odonata have been recorded most were recorded visiting my garden pond though a Golden Ringed Dragonfly in Slough Lane and Brown Hawker at the Sandy Close Pond were notable. Twenty-one species of butterfly have so far been recorded Clouded Yellow, Purple Hairstreak and Painted Lady have been the highlights of the year. Fifty five species of various other insects have also been identified so far, but these are of course common and easy to identify species.

The finding of a Wasp Spider in my garden was a particularly nice find but by far the largest group recorded has been moths with three hundred and thirty seven species so far being recorded both of micro and macro Lepidoptera this will I’m sure increase over the next few years.

Wasp Spider (Pic- N.Hull)  
Clouded Yellow (Pic – N.Hull)
**Mammals**

Sika Deer  
Roe Deer  
Fox  
Otter  
Weasel  
Hedgehog  
Water Vole  
Wood Mouse  
Grey Squirrel  
Common Pipistrelle  
Common Seal

**Retiles & Amphibians**

Common Frog  
Common Lizard  
Sand Lizard  
Slow Worm  
Palemate Newt  
Smooth Newt  
Grass Snake  
Adder
**Dragonflies & Damselflies**

- Large Red Damselfly: *Pyrrhosoma nymphula*
- Azure Damselfly: *Coenagrion puella*
- Common Blue Damselfly: *Enallagma cyathigerum*
- Blue-tailed Damselfly: *Ishnura elegans*
- Hairy Dragonfly: *Brachytron pratense*
- Common Hawker: *Aeshna juncea*
- Migrant Hawker: *Aeshna mixta*
- Southern Hawker: *Aeshna cyanea*
- Golden-ringed Dragonfly: *Cordulegaster boltonii*
- Common Darter: *Sympetrum striolatum*
- Black Darter: *Sympetrum danae*
- Brown Hawker: *Aeshna grandis*
- Broad-bodied Chaser: *Libellula depressa*

**Butterflies**

- Small Skipper: *Thymelicus sylvestris*
- Large Skipper: *Ochlodes venata*
- Clouded Yellow: *Colias croceus*
- Brimstone: *Gonepteryx rhamni*
- Large White: *Pieris brassicae*
- Small White: *Pieris rapae*
- Green-vienned White: *Pieris napi*
- Marbled White: *Melanargia galathea*
- Orange Tip: *Anthocharis cardamines*
- Purple Hairstreak: *Quercusia quercus*
- Small Copper: *Lycaena phlaeas*
- Common Blue: *Polyommatus icarus*
- Holly Blue: *Celastrina argiolus*
- Red Admiral: *Vanessa atalanta*
- Painted Lady: *Cynthia cardui*
- Small Tortoiseshell: *Aglais urticae*
- Peacock: *Inachis io*
- Comma: *Polygonia c-album*
- Speckled Wood: *Pararge aegeria*
- Gatekeeper: *Pyronia tithonus*
- Meadow Brown: *Maniola jurtina*
### Other Insects

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<th>Insect Type</th>
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### Diptera

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<td>Tiger Cran Fly</td>
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<td>Hover-fly</td>
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**Beetles & Bugs**

- Great Diving Beetle: Dytiscus marginalis
- Wiryligig Beetle: Gyrinus natator
- Black-clouded Longhorn Beetle: Leiopus nebulosus
- Hawthorn Shieldbug: Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale
- Forest Shieldbug: Pentatoma rufipes
- Shieldbug: Coreus marginatus
- Pond Skater: Gerris lacustris
- Water Boatman: Corixa punctata
- Sexton Beetle: Nicrophorus vespilloides
- Common Cockchafer: Melolontha melolontha
- Soldier Beetle: Rhagonycha fulva
- Cardinal Beetle: Pyrochroa coccinea
- Thick-thighed Beetle: Oedemera nobilis
- 7-Spot Ladybird: Coccinella 7-punctata
- 22-spot Ladybird: Psyllobora 22-punctata
- Harlequin Ladybird: Harmonia axyridis
- Weevil: Curculio nucum
- Plant Bug: Grypocoris stysi

**Moths**

- Orange Swift: Hepialus sylvina
- Common Swift: Hepialus lupulinus
- Six-spot Burnet: Zygaena filipendulae
- Festoon: Apoda limacodes
- Large Brindled Clothes: Triaxomera parasitella
- Pale-backed Clothes: Monopis crocipitella
- Apple Leaf Miner: Lyonetia clerkella
- Common Slender: Caloptilia syringella
- Ribwort Slender: Aspilapteryx tringipennella
- Gold-ribbon Argent: Yponomeuta evonymella
- Bird-cherry Ermine: Yponomeuta cagnagella
- Spindle Ermine: Prays fraxinella
- Ash Bud Moth: Plutella xylostella
- Diamond-back Moth: Acrolepiopsis assectella
- Leek Moth: Coleophora vibicella
- Large Gold Case-bearer: Batia lunaris
- Lesser Tawny Tubic: Batia lambdella
- Greater Tawny Tubic: Endrosis sarcitrella
- White-shouledered House-moth: Tachystola acrocanthana
- Ruddy Streak: Carcina quercana
- Long-horned Flat-body: Agonopterix alstromeriana
- Brown-spot Flat-body: Agonopterix scopariella
- Broom Flat-body: Ethmia bipunctella
- Bordered Ermel: Helcystogramma rufescens
- Orange Crest: Pandemis corylana
- Four-spotted Obscure: Pandemis cerasana
- Marbled Cosmet: Pandemis cinnamomeana
Large Fruit-tree Tortrix
Timothy Tortrix
Privet Twist
Light Brown Apple Moth
Orange Pine Twist
Large Ivy Twist
Yellow-spot Twist
Green Oak Tortrix
Dark-triangle Button
Strawberry Tortrix
Ashy Button
Garden Rose Tortrix
Elm Button
Lichen Button
Barred Marble
Short-barred Marble
White-shouldeed Marble
Triangle-marked Roller
Crescent Bell
Grey Poplar Bell
Spruce Bud Moth
Bramble Shoot Moth
Orange-spotted Shoot
Marbled Piercer
Vagrant Piercer
Twenty-plume Moth
Reed Veneer
Bulrush Veneer
Garden Grass-veneer
Inlaid Grass-veneer
Straw Grass-veneer
Common Grass-veneer
Elbow-stripe Grass-veneer
Pearl Grass-veneer
Silver-stripe Grass-veneer
Northern Grey
Marsh Grey
Little Grey
Narrow-winged Grey
Pied Grey
Small Grey
Brown China-mark
Ringed China-mark
Small China-mark
Garden Pebble
Small Purple & Gold
Straw-barred Pearl
Small Magpie
Elder Pearl
Fenland Pearl
Fulvous Pearl
Dusky Pearl
Olive Pearl
Rusty Dot

Archips podana
Aphelia paleana
Clepsis consimilana
Epiphyas postvittana
Lozotaeniodes formosanus
Lozotaenia forsterana
Pseudargyrotoza conwagana
Tortrix viridana
Acleris laterana
Acleris comariana
Acleris sparsana
Acleris variegana
Acleris kochiella
Acleris literana
Celypha striana
Apotomis semifasciana
Apotomis turbidana
Ancylis achatana
Epinotia bilunana
Epinotia nisella
Zeiraphera ratzeburgiana
Epiblema udmanniana
Rhyacionia pinicolorana
Cydia splendana
Cydia amplana
Alucita hexadactyla
Chilo phragmitella
Calamotropha paludella
Chrysoteuchia culmella
Crambus pascuella
Agriphila straminella
Agriphila tristella
Agriphila geniculea
Catoptria pinella
Catoptria margaritella
Scoparia ancipitella
Eudonia pallida
Dipleurina lacustrata
Eudonia angustea
Eudonia delunella
Eudonia mercurella
Elaphila nymphaeata
Parapoynx stratiotata
Cataclysta lemmata
Evergestis forficalis
Pyrausta aurata
Pyrausta despicata
Eurrhypara hortulata
Phlyctaenia coronata
Phlyctaenia perlucidalis
Udea fulvalis
Udea prunalis
Udea olivalis
Udea ferrugalis
Rush Veneer  
Mother of Pearl  
Double-striped Tabby  
Meal Moth  
Rosy Tabby  
Double-striped Knot-horn  
Broad-barred Knot-horn  
Thicket Knot-horn  
Grey Knot-horn  
Heather Knot-horn  
Dotted Oak Knot-horn  
Dark Pine Knot-horn  
Powdered Knot-horn  
Twin-barred Knot-horn  
Crescent Plume  
White Plume Moth  
Common Plume  
Drinker  
Scalloped Hook-tip  
Pebble Hook-tip  
Peach Blossom  
Buff Arches  
Figure of Eighty  
Yellow Horned  
Frosted Green  
Grass Emerald  
Blotched Emerald  
Common Emerald  
Small Emerald  
Birch Mocha  
Maiden's Blush  
Clay Triple-lines  
Blood-Vein  
Mullein Wave  
Small Blood-vein  
Rosy Wave  
Lesser Cream Wave  
Cream Wave  
Least Carpet  
Small Fan-footed Wave  
Silky Wave  
Dwarf Cream Wave  
Small Dusty Wave  
Single-dotted Wave  
Small Scallop  
Riband Wave  
Vestal  
Oblique Carpet  
Flame Carpet  
Garden Carpet  
July Belle  
Common Carpet  
Yellow Shell  
Devon Carpet  
Nomophila noctuella  
Pleuroptya ruralis  
Orthopygia glaucinalis  
Pyralis farinalis  
Endotricha flammealis  
Cryptoblades bistriga  
Acrobasis consociella  
Trachycera suavella  
Trachycera advenella  
Pempelia palumbella  
Phycita roborella  
Dioryctria abietella  
Pempeliella dilutella  
Homoeosoma sinuella  
Marasmarcha lunaedactyla  
Pterophorus pentadactyla  
Emmelina monodactyla  
Euthrix potatoria  
Falcaria lacertinaria  
Drepana falcataria  
Thyatira batis  
Habrosyne pyritoides  
Tethea ocularis  
Achlya flavicornis  
Polyplaca ridens  
Pseudoterpnus pruinata  
Comibaena bajularia  
Hemithea aestivaria  
Hemistola chrysoprasaria  
Cyclophora alhipunctata  
Cyclophora punctaria  
Cyclophora linearia  
Timandra comae  
Scopula marginpunctata  
Scopula imitaria  
Scopula emutaria  
Scopula immutata  
Scopula floslactata  
Idaea rusticata  
Idaea biselata  
Idaea dilutaria  
Idaea fuscovenosa  
Idaea seriata  
Idaea dimidiata  
Idaea emarginata  
Idaea averata  
Rhodometra sacraria  
Orthonama vittata  
Xanthorhoe designata  
Xanthorhoe fluctuata  
Scotopteryx luridata  
Epircrhe alternata  
Camptogramma bilineata  
Lampropteryx otregiata
Spinach
Small Phoenix
Red-green Carpet
Common Marbled Carpet
Pine Carpet
Grey Pine Carpet
Spruce Carpet
July Highflyer
Scallop Shell
Small Rivulet
Grass Rivulet
Slender Pug
Lime-speck Pug
Freyer's Pug
Currant Pug
Common Pug
Narrow-winged Pug
Brindled Pug
Cypress Pug
V-pug
Green Pug
Double-striped Pug
Treble-bar
Small White Wave
Early Tooth-striped
Small Seraphim
Yellow-barred Brindle
Clouded Border
Sharp-angled Peacock
Tawny-barred Angle
Brown Silver-line
Scorched Wing
Horse Chestnut
Brimstone Moth
Bordered Beauty
Canary-shouldered Thorn
Early Thorn
Purple Thorn
Scalloped Oak
Swallow-tailed Moth
Brindled Beauty
Oak Beauty
Peppered Moth
Dotted Border
Willow Beauty
Mottled Beauty
Brussels Lace
Engrailed
Common White Wave
Common Wave
Clouded Silver
Light Emerald
Privet Hawk-moth
Pine Hawk-moth
Eulithis mellinata
Ecliptopera silaceata
Chloroclysta sitera
Chloroclysta truncata
Thera firmata
Thera obeliscata
Thera britannica
Hydriomena furcata
Rheumaptera undulata
Perizoma alchemillata
Perizoma albulata
Eupithecia tenuiata
Eupithecia centaureata
Eupithecia intricata
Eupithecia assimilata
Eupithecia vulgata
Eupithecia nanata
Eupithecia abbreviata
Eupithecia phoeniceata
Chloroclystis v-ata
Pasiphila rectangulata
Gymnoscelis rufifasciata
Aplocera plagiata
Asthena albulata
Trichopteryx carpinata
Pterapherapteryx sexalata
Acasis viretata
Lomaspilis marginata
Macaria alternata
Macaria liturata
Petrophora chlorosata
Plagodis dolabraria
Pachycnemia hippocastanaria
Opisthograptis luteolata
Epione repandaria
Ennomos alniaria
Selenia dentaria
Selenia tetrulunaria
Crocallis elinguaria
Ourapteryx sambucaria
Lycia hirtaria
Biston strataria
Biston betularia
Agriopis marginaria
Peribatodes rhomboidaria
Alcis repandata
Cleorodes lichenaria
Ectropis bistortata
Cabera pusaria
Cabera exanthemata
Lomographa temerata
Campaea margaritata
Sphinx ligustri
Hyloicus pinastri
Lime Hawk-moth — Mimas tiliae
Eyed Hawk-moth — Smerinthus ocellata
Poplar Hawk-moth — Laethoe populi
Elephant Hawk-moth — Deilephila elpenor
Small Elephant Hawk-moth — Deilephila porcellus
Buff-tip — Phalera bucephala
Sallow Kitten — Furcula furcula
Poplar Kitten — Furcula bifida
Lobster Moth — Stauropus fagi
Iron Prominent — Notodonta dromedarius
Pebble Prominent — Notodonta ziczac
Lesser Swallow Prominent — Pheosia gnoma
Swallow Prominent — Pheosia tremula
Pale Prominent — Pterostoma palpina
Marbled Brown — Drymonia dodonaea
Lunar Marbled Brown — Drymonia ruficornis
Vapourer — Orgyia antiqua
Pale Tussock — Calliteara pudibunda
Brown-tail — Euproctis chrysorrhoea
Black Arches — Lymantria monacha
Round-winged Muslin — Thumathana senex
Rosy Footman — Miltochrista miniata
Four-dotted Footman — Cybosia mesomella
Orange Footman — Eilema sororcula
Dingy Footman — Eilema griseola
Scarce Footman — Eilema complana
Buff Footman — Eilema depressa
Common Footman — Eilema lurideola
Four-spotted Footman — Lithosia quadra
Garden Tiger — Arctia caja
White Ermine — Spilosoma lubricipeda
Buff Ermine — Spilosoma luteum
Muslin Moth — Diaphora mendica
Ruby Tiger — Phragmatobia fuliginosa
Scarlet Tiger Moth — Callimorpha dominula
Cinnabar — Tyria jacobaeae
Turnip Moth — Agrotis segetum
Heart & Club — Agrotis clavis
Heart & Dart — Agrotis exclamationis
Shuttle-shaped Dart — Agrotis puta
Flame — Axylia putris
Flame Shoulder — Ochropleura plecta
Lesser Yellow Underwing — Noctua comes
Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing — Noctua fimbriata
Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing — Noctua janthe
True Lover's Knot — Lycophotia porphyrea
Pearly Underwing — Peridroma saucia
Ingrailed Clay — Diarsia mendica
Small Square-spot — Diarsia rubi
Setaceous Hebrew Character — Xestia c-nigrum
Double Square-spot — Xestia triangulum
Square-spot Rustic — Xestia xanthographa
Red Chestnut — Cerastis rubricosa
Beautiful Yellow Underwing — Anarta myrtilli
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cabbage Moth</td>
<td>Mamestra brassicae</td>
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<td>Dot Moth</td>
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<td>Bright-Line Brown-Eye</td>
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