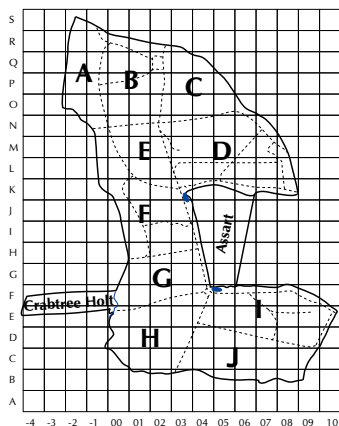
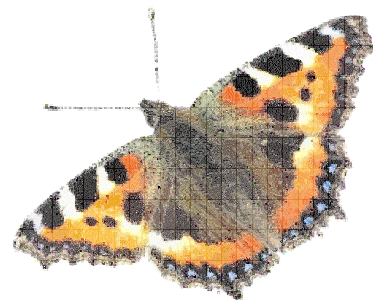


TWITTER



Treswell Wood - Information To Tell Every Recorder

August 2021 Treswell Wood IPM Group
(Integrated Population Monitoring)

Project leaders:

CBC Ellen Marshall

Nest Records Chris du Feu

Ringling John Clark

2021/3

Number 133

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After the disruptions to our long-standing operations since the start of the pandemic, it is a relief that we have been able to complete this year's CBC, the nestbox recording, the third cycle of standard site visits and the BTO CES visits are well under way. The CBC visit maps are now with Chris Bennett who has taken over from Pat Quinn-Catling. Over the course of the pandemic we have lost one year's CBC, one year's BTO CES contribution and three of the 10 of our own standard site cycles. Many thanks to all of you who have taken part in restoring the various operations in spite of all difficulties.

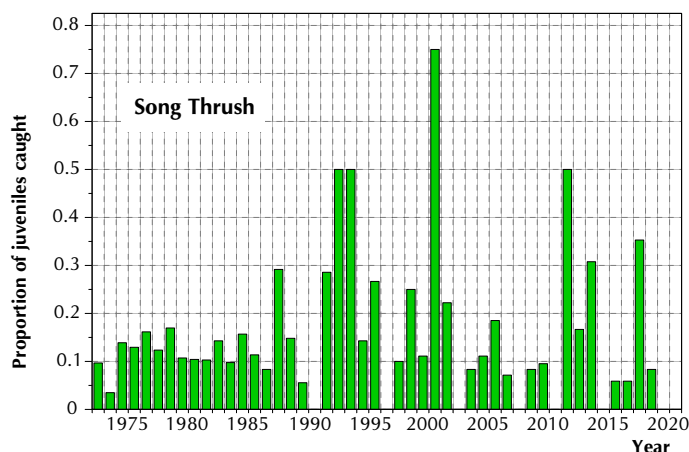
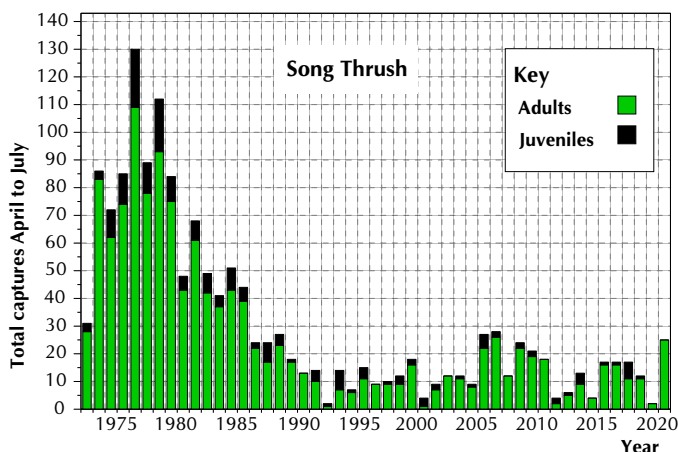
Andy Kirk and Jo Surgey have been members of the group since 2006. In that time they have put on a total of 2,015 rings. They both added a further one to this total when Ms Jo Surgey became Mrs Kirk. Congratulations to both of you. We wish you a happy future which we know will include more happy times in the wood).

After many delays (some pandemic related, some technical, some Grey Squirrel related) the PIT tagging has, at last, started. We have a list of target birds - those which we think are most likely to visit the reading station in order to give us experience at dealing with the system and data. Once all is working smoothly we will begin in earnest on the Marsh Tit studies.

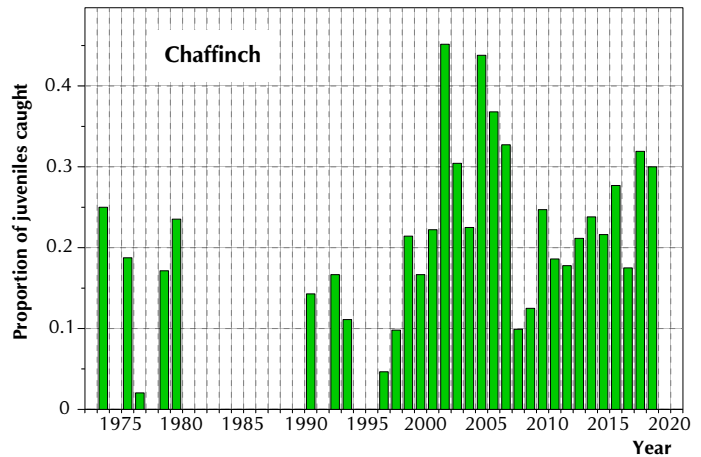
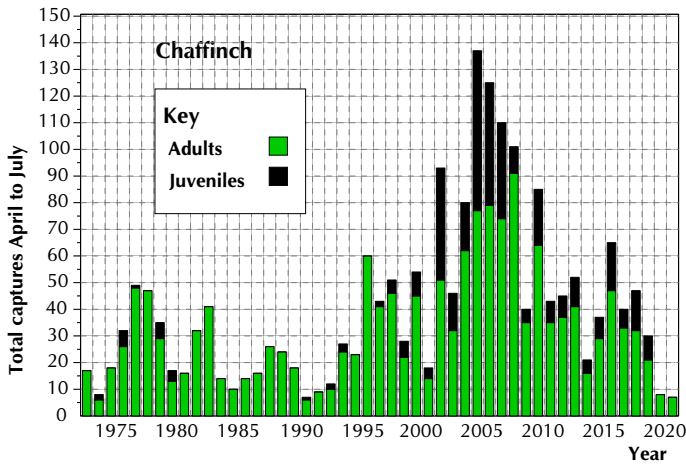
The nesting season has been mediocre. Open nesting birds seemed remarkably few - we just did not see any Blackbirds or Song Thrushes on our nestbox rounds although we found one nest in late July with four eggs - very late indeed for a Blackbird. The eggs hatched but the young were taken by a predator within their first week. The Chaffinches did not nest in the Tonyvik rafters as they have done in recent years. Captures of adults at this time of year when they are moulting and often skulking in the undergrowth are expected to be low, but captures of juveniles of all species have been unusually low - pointing to a poor breeding season for many species - not just those in nestboxes. Just under a quarter of the birds in the standard sites were juveniles - typically we can expect between a third and a half to be juveniles.

The total number of captures in the standard site nets in the previous 10 week interval was well above average. The total in this interval is one of the lowest ever. This suggests that the mediocre breeding season for the greater-than-usual number of birds was followed by very low immediate post-fledging survival. The low number of birds does not seem to be limited to the wood. Reports from some local gardens and from the CES site at Langford Lowfields also paint a picture of very low numbers of birds this summer. We wait and see what the autumn brings.

We had the feeling that Song Thrushes were more frequent than in recent years but that Chaffinches were much less frequent. Were these feelings justified or just the result of, perhaps, a good catch on one day? We do, of course, have data to examine. We looked at all captures, not just those in standard site nets, for the period April to



July for all years since 1973. Overall catch effort has been fairly consistent after the first three or four years so the total catch will give a good overall picture. The graphs show the total catch broken down by age - juvenile or full grown and then the proportion of the catch comprising juveniles. What can we learn? First, disregard 2020 data when ringing effort was massively reduced as a result of lockdown followed by continuing restrictions. **Song Thrush** - After the recent low numbers, this year has given higher numbers. Feelings justified, if only in relation to recent years. However, the species is still far less numerous than in the early years of the Treswell Wood operation. Hopefully this is a sign of its continuing slow recovery after its severe decline which began in the mid 1980s. Productivity, though, is not such a good picture - no juveniles caught yet. This fits well with what we have seen on our nestbox walks - no Song Thrushes flushed from nests nor giving alarm calls. **Chaffinch** - Again, our feelings are fully justified. It has been a dreadful year for the species - even fewer captures than in the covid-restricted catching season of 2020. With no adults caught, it is hardly surprising that we caught no juveniles either. The species seems to have been declining in the wood for some years although in the early years it was not particularly abundant. Its population did recover and grow from an equally low point in 1991. Perhaps the same may happen in the next few years?



With the data we have it is possible to determine if our gut feelings about bird abundance are justified. But what about habitat? This year it has seemed that there has been even more rampant growth of vegetation. The mist-netting rides have needed more trimming and nestbox rounds have been difficult sometimes. There could be several explanations, one being memory failing - a bad time now is worse than any bad time in the past. It could be increasing age making it more difficult to leap through obstacles. It could be that growth has been more rampant. The NWT has not been able to do as much maintenance on the nature trail as usual because of fallout from the pandemic (though that should not affect the nestbox walks which are away from such trails). It could be that Ash Dieback is allowing more light to the lower levels and the briars and brambles are responding enthusiastically. Or it could be the unusual weather is responsible. But is the growth really so much denser this year? We do have a record for the last nine years from the fixed point images which are taken at the end of each standard site netting session. All we need is a method for extracting the relevant information from the series of fixed-point images. Any offers?

Events in Nestboxes - Treswell Wood, 2021

Species	Nests		Eggs laid	Birds			% Success Rate	
	Recorded	Successful		Adults caught on nests	Nestlings fledged	Nestlings recaptured (to Aug. 9 th)	Nests	Eggs
Stock Dove	17	(10)	34	9	17	0	(71)	(61)
Coal Tit	3	0	26	0	0	0	100	100
Marsh Tit	2	2	15	1	8	0	100	97
Blue Tit	68	43	544	28	209	6	46	37
Great Tit	34	18	209	13	59	3	56	42
Blackbird*	1	0	4	-	0	-	0	0
Wren	17	8	91	0	38	1	87	85
Totals	142	81	723	51	331		62	46

The numbers of nests recorded, for all species, exclude nests which were abandoned before any eggs were laid. * Open nests. n.b. Some Stock Dove nests are still active.

For interest, a complete record of annual totals is printed on the last page of this issue. This is the first time that TWITTER has included these summary data which go back to 1979 - the first year of the nextbox project.

Just as with every year in the past, this year has been different. Early warm dry weather led to some tits to start building early. The weather was short-lived and followed by cold and wet. A few tits continued regardless, some suspended laying for a few days and some abandoned the nest altogether. Once weather had improved nesting continued. Wet returned at what was a critical time for many nestlings - when they are just a few days old and need much food but do not yet have the feathers to keep themselves warm. At the same time the parents have the difficult task of finding food, keeping dry and brooding the young more than usual. Just a few days older and the partially feathered nestlings would have a better chance of survival. Just a few days younger and food demands would be lower so parents could spend more time dry in the nest brooding the chicks.

Overall this year has seen more nests recorded in boxes than ever before except in the years when the dormouse boxes were accessible to tits with all the consequent problems (see TWITTER 2006/4 and 2007/3). Strangely there seemed to be an absence of open nesting birds - typically Blackbirds and Song Thrushes - in contrast to the larger number of tits. Do not count your chickens before they are hatched, the saying goes. In our case it should be 'Do not count your tits before they are fledged'. There were high numbers of nests, particularly of Blue Tits, but clutches were just below the typical size. Hatching success was reduced - the erratic weather was one cause and predation another. The wet weather during the nestling period further reduced the numbers fledging giving a final average of only 3.07 Blue Tits fledged per nest compared to the all-years average of 5.13. Great Tits fared even worse - predation being more of a problem than for Blue Tits. Wren - the only other species nesting in large enough numbers to make comparisons worthwhile fared proportionally about the same as did Blue Tits.

Comparison between 2021 nest statistics with previous averages

Species		Clutch Size	Eggs hatched	Nestlings fledged
Blue Tit	Mean in 2021	8.00	5.54	3.07
	Mean 1979 - 2020	8.50	7.16	5.13
Great Tit	Mean in 2021	6.15	4.00	1.74
	Mean 1979 - 2020	6.97	5.26	3.55
Wren	Mean in 2021	5.25	2.19	1.94
	Mean 1979 - 2020	5.32	3.91	3.42

We have four nestbox rounds - two each in the north and south of the wood. When we discuss the day's events between ourselves our perceptions of the progress of the season often seem to be very different. In the light of looking at the data, though, it seems our impressions are often coloured by particular nests which have made a strong impression rather than being a genuine reflection of what has really happened overall. In fact the boxes in the north and south of the wood have remarkably similar overall outcomes whether we look at first egg dates, clutch size, hatching or fledging success. The only thing which appeared striking was the every low fledging rate of Great Tits in what should be the best habitat in the wood - the south-east with its higher density of oak than elsewhere. The chance combination of weather-related desertion, predation and one small clutch put its Great Tit productivity uncharacteristically far below that elsewhere.

Comparison of nestbox rounds

Blue Tit

Nestbox round	Median FED	Mean Clutch	Mean hatched	Mean fledged
North-west	115	8.8	5.9	3.6
North-East	115	7.8	5.1	3.4
South	115	8.1	4.8	2.5
South-East	115	8.1	4.8	2.5

Great Tit

Nestbox round	Median FED	Mean Clutch	Mean hatched	Mean fledged
North-west	115	6.4	4.8	1.9
North-East	114	6.5	3.4	1.7
South	115	5.9	4.1	2.1
South-East	115	5.0	2.8	0.5

We have had two instances of small mammal predation - weasel and dormouse. This is the first time Dormice have predated tit nests since 1998 during the first dormouse release and the first record of weasel predation since 2008.

Stock Doves have performed well and there are still four active. They usually continue nesting until October. If all goes as usual the total number of nestlings ringed this year should just exceed last year's record number of 20. We hear and see Buzzards over (sometimes inside) the wood frequently and suspected they have nested in recent years. This year, at last, we have found a nest. In spite of it being near the wood edge it is extremely hard to see, even from below the tree. One young fledged from the nest. Unfortunately the position and shape of the nest is such that ringing the young is not possible. Murphy's Law!

Other Species Records

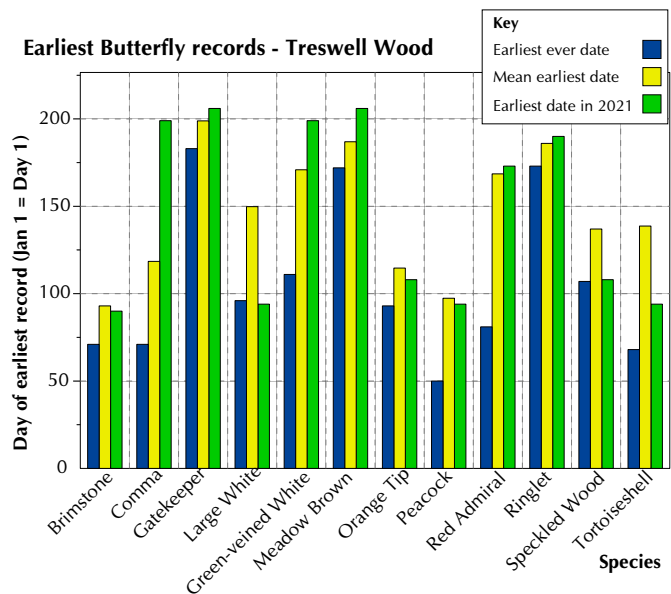
We do note, where possible, records of non-bird species. This recording is generally casual rather than systematic (although we do make an effort with the large patch of Early Purple Orchids).

In the previous issue of TWITTER we noted the very low number of Early Purple Orchids in bloom this year. Markus Eichorn, a botanist formerly from Nottingham University who has done some work in the wood commented.

Orchid population dynamics are a mystery to everyone. They often appear in abundance for a few years then vanish for a few more to the constant bafflement of site managers, usually in the places that have been most neglected (Attenborough's abandoned car park was a favourite local site). As soon as someone starts to notice and care they promptly vanish.

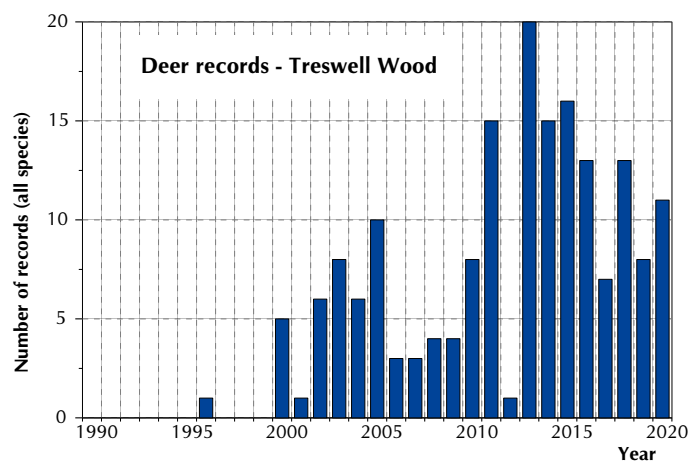
It seems just a bad year for these orchids and we hope to see to good years again, possibly elsewhere in the wood.

We had a gut-feeling that butterflies seemed to be appearing later this year than usual. Is it true or has the lockdown at the start of the year coloured our feelings in some way? Overall we have made nearly 1,000 records of butterflies in flight over the years with more emphasis on recording early sightings. Naturally we have not recorded all species in every year but in the chart below all species where we have recorded them in nine of more years are shown. The first two bars for each species show the very earliest and mean day of first record in all years when they were recorded. The third bar gives the day of the first record in 2021. Yes, the gut feeling is justified - this year has been rather later than typical.



Charles Deeming, at Lincoln, has just submitted a paper to Ibis first mooted some time ago (TWITTER 2020/2) which examines the effects of coppice on bird population trends in the wood in which regional population trends are taken into account. See also Fritha West's comments in the previous issue of TWITTER for more comments on this approach. In Charles' paper the measure of breeding population is the number of CBC territories. Unlike almost all previous papers, ringing data do not feature. It is very pleasing that members of the CBC team are included as co-authors.

During the final editing of the paper Charles wondered about the impact of deer populations and asked if there were records of these in the wood. In fact, the deer populations are likely to have had similar effects in the wood to those elsewhere and the regional trends will therefore include the effects of deer populations. Nevertheless we have looked at our deer species records. The data are rather coarse and do have at least one known bias - but they do show the increase in presence of deer in the wood. These data do not appear in Charles' paper but they do contribute to the discussion. The bias is that when deer first appeared we recorded things such as deer slots fairly diligently. In recent years, it is difficult to visit the wood without seeing deer slots and we tend to record only sightings of the animals themselves.



Nevertheless the graph does show the increasing presence of deer in the wood. Prior to the 1996 sightings we had no records at all of any deer in the wood.

From time to time we see species which, although are very distinctive, we do not recognise. One such was a moth roosting in a disused Wren nest. It was torpid enough to allow clear photographs to be taken and tentatively identified as the Black Arches Moth *Lymantria monacha*. The record was then submitted to iRecord and identity confirmed. Examination of the known distribution using the NBN Atlas www.nbnatlas.org shows that it is widespread in the south of England but sporadic in the Midlands and rare further north. It has been found in both Eaton Wood (2013) and Gamston Wood (2017) but this is the first record of which we are aware in Treswell Wood.

Other species records: are they worth bothering with? No doubt at all. Keep it up.

Robin RAS

The BTO began the Retrapping Adults for Survival project in 1999. We decided that we would begin a RAS with our Robins. We were already catching them in sufficient numbers and, in addition to that began colour-ringing the birds in order to increase the subsequent encounter rate. In fact, the colour ringing yielded very few additional encounter records so we discontinued that after a few years. Because we had already been catching birds in a systematic way since the end of 1972 it was possible to incorporate historic data into the BTO Ras project so our operation began in the breeding season of 1973 - a quarter of a century before the official start. Each year the BTO gives feedback to all RAS contributors and this is reproduced below.

It will be noted that our survival rates are a little lower than the national average. This is because most RAS schemes include intensive resighting of birds in the breeding season. We rely on broad coverage of the whole wood based on our standard site ringing. Survival rates which are quoted are, in fact, minimum survival rates. These exclude birds which have survived but have not been re-encountered in the annual survey period.

2020 RAS Results - Project 92: Treswell Wood - Robin - From the BTO

Thank you for undertaking a Retrapping Adults for Survival project, helping us to better understand the causes of population change. The results of your study are presented here, alongside the latest national trend for comparison. National survival trends are published as part of the BirdTrends report (www.bto.org/birdtrends) and on the RAS website (www.bto.org/ras-results).

Parameter	National trend %	Treswell Wood Trend %
Male annual adult survival rate	45	34
Female annual adult survival rate	38	27
Average annual recapture probability (Male)		35
Average annual recapture probability (Female)		35

Trend Analysis

Yours is one of two active projects for Robin. The national trend is generated from these current projects. The quality of the national trend is considered to be Moderate.

The trend fluctuates quite markedly but is relatively stable in the long-term (1974-2020), as is the case for the CES survival trend. Nationally, Robin abundance has increased sharply since the 1980s, in part due to a reduction in nest failure rates, but has declined in more recent years. The mean survival trend is 45% for males and 38% for females and the re-encounter rates are similar between the sexes.

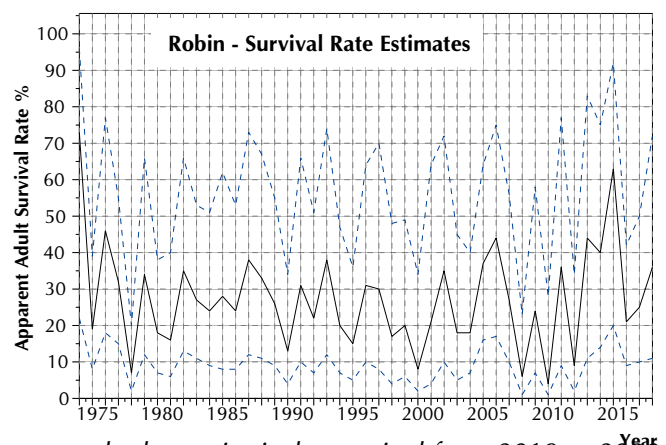
Notes

* You may have noticed the graphs end at 2019; this is because the RAS programmes calculate survival between years, so the last point is the survival from 2019 to 2020.

* The graphs show Apparent Adult Survival defined as the probability that an adult bird alive in the previous year survives and returns to the study area. The analysis accounts for birds which are present but which may not be seen every season. Birds permanently emigrating from the study area will be presumed dead, thus the true survival rate may be higher than the figures presented here.

* The dotted lines show the upper and lower 95% confidence limits around the average estimate (solid line). The closer these lines are to the solid line, the more confidence we have in the accuracy of the survival rates.

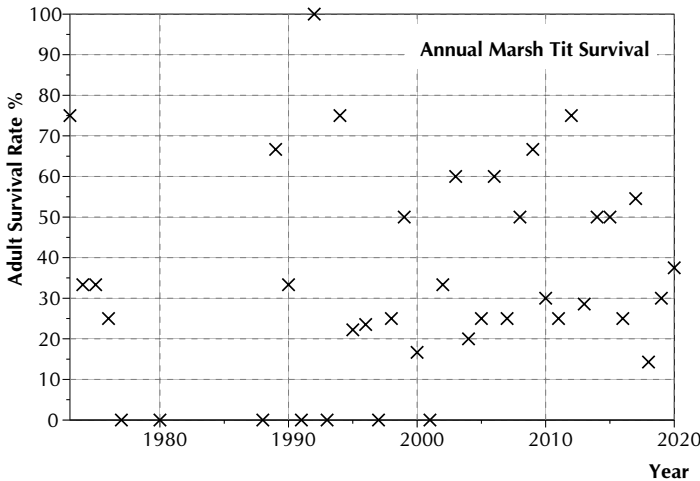
Thank you for your continued support for RAS.



Lee Barber

RAS - why not other species?

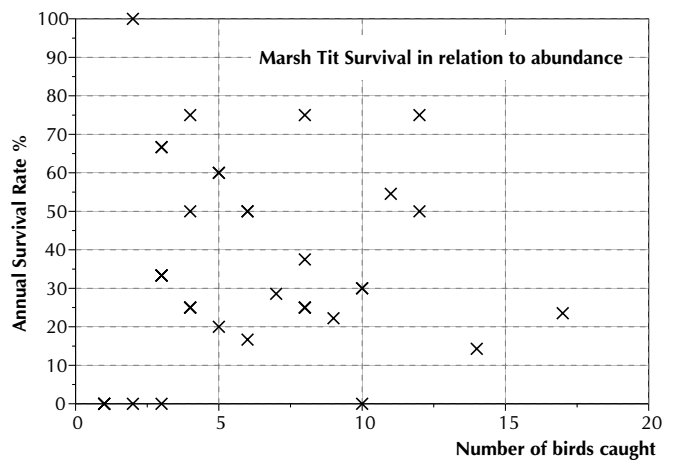
With our data set it might appear possible to make every species a RAS species from the 1973 breeding season onwards. There are problems in doing this. First is that RAS required at least 30 adults to be encountered in most years. Second is that some species are already well monitored through various other programmes. Third is that, in a way, we have already contributed all our data simply because all our data, right back to the start of the ringing in Treswell Wood, are computerised and held in the BTO ringing database. They are available for use if needed for survival (or any other) national analyses by the BTO. With all ringing data nationally including (we hope) recapture data being submitted electronically, in the future there is scope for more analyses of survival from ordinary ringing data.



We had wondered whether our populations of Marsh Tits and Treecreepers might be suitable for adult survival analyses. Certainly their numbers are far lower than the minimum of 30 required. However, they do form fairly closed populations within the wood and it is likely that almost all the adults are ringed. We do know, from our 1995 paper in *Ibis* which Will Peach masterminded, that it is not only possible to calculate survival rates for Treecreepers but also to relate it to winter weather. So I tried a very superficial analysis of our Marsh Tit data without the help of the SURGE software used in 1995. The first graph shows data comparable to that of the Robin graph. It is clear that between-year variation is very great indeed - from zero when none survive (such as between 1978 & 1978 when the population was

exterminated by the exceptionally cold winter) and 100%. Confidence limits with such small samples would make reliable estimation of the survival rate meaningless. (Apologies to Rob Rob at the BTO - we understand what you mean about small populations, even if fairly closed.)

We wondered if survival might be density dependent and to this end produced a second superficial analysis relating survival rates to the number of non-juvenile birds caught one year. Again there is absolutely no suggestion of any connection although it is likely that small sample variability do mask and slight effects of density dependent survival. However, it is clear that we do have a good deal of survival data for Marsh Tits. In TWITTER 2017/5 we compared the age structure of Marsh and Blue Tits demonstrating the greater survival rates of Marsh Tits. It is a pity the BTO RAS survival estimation system is not appropriate for small but fairly closed populations - but the length and consistency of our data set would enable a serious examination of survival using different statistical approaches. Volunteers?



Noteworthy Encounters

Species	Age/sex	Ring	Date	Grid
Stock Dove	4	ED97650	18/7/2021	L02 on nest

Ted Cowley, who accompanied John McMeeking on the first ever ringing visit to Treswell Wood, left all his ringing equipment to this group when he died a few months after John. Amongst the equipment were some old E size rings. Ted had bought these to ring Collared Doves at a mill in Worksop but the birds did not co-operate. This size of rings was then superseded with the shorter 'E special' rings which were a better fit on the shorter Collared Dove tarsus. The old rings could still be used on longer-legged birds such as Jackdaws or Stock Doves. Ted did not ring many of these over the years so we inherited what was left. It has taken us two breeding seasons to work through these old rings. ED97650 will have no idea and probably even less concern that it is the last of the Treswell Wood Stock Doves to be given a 50-year old ring.

It is a mystery why we have so low a return rate on our nestling-ringed Stock Doves. Of the 186 we have ringed through all the years, only one has appeared as a nesting adult, two more have been found dead in the wood soon after fledging and one found dead in nearby Crow Holt. It is easy to see that dead small birds with rings can be missed by the casual passer-by, but Stock Doves are much more obvious. Further they can also be shot for crop protection which we would have expected to yield some recoveries. What happens to them?

Great Spotted Woodpecker 4M LK39031 23/5/2021 Q03

One of two caught at the same time in the same net. Were they a pair, as one might expect? Unlikely as they were both males. This one had a two year history, the other a mere five months.

Green Woodpecker 4F DS75984 18/7/2021 H04

This is only the seventh full-grown Green Woodpecker that we have ringed. All but one have been caught in the summer, all except the one winter bird were caught in the central part of the wood. We have very occasional records of them in the 1970s and 1980s but more thereafter with CBC territories found from 2000 onwards. They are now almost always heard calling in the wood and as they feed on ants should spend a good deal of time flying low at mist net height. Why do we catch so few?

As with the Stock Dove, this bird marks the end of an era. The ring of an infrequently used size, was on a string John McMeeking used at home, in the wood and for some of his C permit holders. The first ring on it was used on a Jay in the wood in 1974. This was the last remaining ring of that sequence.

Jay 6 DS75982 23/5/2021 Q01

Hot on the heels of two captures of Jays in mid May, came two more, both on the same day and both new birds. This one was an adult, the other was a first breeding season bird - although neither bird seemed to be in breeding condition. Our record of Jay captures was illustrated in the previous issue of TWITTER. These captures make 2021 fourth in the Jay capture league - in spite of the missed lockdown visits and still with five months of the year remaining. One of the earlier birds, DS75980, was retrapped on 27 June.

Marsh Tit 4 ANE3253 23/5/2021 Q03

The demands made on small birds by breeding and by moulting are generally too great for them to happen simultaneously. Moulting can start once breeding is over. Often early breeding tits are the first small passerines to begin and it is most likely to be seen in small birds which have failed in their breeding attempt and can now begin moult without the pressures of tending nestlings. The moult process is less demanding by day than by night, as explained in Jenni & Winkler's recent book *The Biology of Moulting in Birds*. Days are longest at this time of year. The early bird may get the worm but also moults more efficiently giving a better quality plumage to see through the next year. This bird was the first adult we have recorded this year in moult.

Blue Tit 6F ANA7077 19/5/2021 E09 Nesting

A nestbox regular, this bird nested in our boxes in 2018, 2019 and this year. She could well have nested in 2020 too but the pandemic restrictions prevented us from finding early birds on the nest. She is very sedentary, the distances between her nesting places have been under 100 metres. With a record like this we might be interested in her lifetime productivity. In 2018 she reared 10 young but none have been retrapped - either moved out of the wood or dead (or both). 2019 and 2021 both resulted in nest failures - eggs or nestlings taken by predators. Just as well not all Blue Tits fare this badly.

Blue Tit 4F AXD9727 22/5/2021 C02 Nesting

Of the 233 nestling-ringed Blue Tits in the 2019 cohort we have found four nesting in boxes this year. Contrast her natal dispersal move of over 600 metres with the much smaller breeding dispersion move of ANA7077.

Great Tit 1 TY35469 11/7/2021 N01

The first of this year's small cohort of nestling-ringed Great Tits to be recaptured. We have not seen the large numbers of newly fledged Great Tits at the feeding station as we normally do. It suggests high post-fledging mortality following the low fledging rates. It was followed just an hour later by the first retrap of one of this year's nestling-ringed Blue Tits

Wren 5 AXD465 27/6/2021 D03

This is one of 33 Wrens ringed as nestlings in 2020 - it is always good to retrap these short-lived birds which we have ringed in the nest. This one was only about 75 metres from its natal nestbox. The next week, one of its siblings was retrapped having moved rather further - all of 400 metres.

Wren 3J CRD803 18/7/2021 E02

The first of this year's nestling-ringed Wrens to be recaptured. It had fledged less than two weeks earlier and was still within 50 metres of its natal nestbox.

Nuthatch 4F TT49208 23/5/2021 Q03

At 5y 190d since being ringed, this is our oldest Nuthatch recorded, but still only half way to the national record of a little over 11 years. It was ringed as a juvenile female in 2015 and had not been recaptured since June 2019.

Treecreeper **4M** **EYD584** **23/5/2021** **R-1**

An interval of 5y 79d since being ringed is impressive for such a small bird. However, we have a good track record of old Treecreepers and this is only the eighth longest. It still has two and a half years to reach the internal record and a further year to break the national record. Pleasingly this was one of five of the species on the day, another was also of very respectable vintage having been ringed 4y 3d previously.

Chiffchaff **4M** **JTE462** **11/7/2021** **N02**

JTE462 was ringed as adult July 2019. We did not catch it in 2020 (perhaps through reduced ringing activity). This year it has been caught twice in same standard site where it was first caught.

Blackcap **4M** **Z782886** **27/6/2021** **C03**

Blackcaps are usually amongst the most reliably sedentary. This bird's four previous captures in 2017, 2018 and 2019, all as an adult, were in grid square E02 in one of two adjacent nets. This years capture was all of 150 metres away. That seems a small distance in relation to its presumed migratory travels and it is remarkable that they so often manage to return to almost exactly the same place as in preceding years.

Blackbird **3JM** **LK39141** **23/5/2021** **Q01**

In the previous issue of TWITTER we noted the lack of juveniles up to that point. As if to prove us wrong, the first juvenile of the year appeared on the first visit of the next cycle of standard site visits.

Robin **6F** **ANA7904** **13/6/2021** **O06**

Robins are typically very faithful to their breeding territory although they may spend some time as juveniles exploring the area more widely in search of a suitable future breeding site. This bird illustrates that. It was ringed still in its full, speckled juvenile plumage in grid square R-1. By November it was retrapped in O06 some 600 metres distant. All five subsequent captures have been in adjacent nets in that standard site.

House Sparrow **4M** **TY35018** **23/5/2021** **Q03**

The first House Sparrow since March 2019 and it was followed later in the morning by four more - one juvenile and the others adults. These captures were all at the feeding station near the north edge of the wood. Perhaps some house holders opposite the wood were away and their garden bird feeders consequently becoming empty.

Greenfinch **5F** **TY35021** **23/5/2021** **Q03**

Like the House Sparrows, this is a species we had not seen since 2019. It was in breeding condition so obviously a fairly local bird. It was caught at the feeding station and we wonder whether this was another refugee from across the road.

10-Week Summary: 2021 Interval 3, Captures in Standard Sites

	New Birds			Recaptures			Total
	Adult			Adult			
Green Woodpecker	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Jay	1	1	.	.	1	.	3
Marsh Tit	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
Blue Tit	.	.	1	.	.	3	4
Great Tit	.	1	1	2	2	1	7
Chiffchaff	2	.	2	4	.	.	8
Blackcap	6	.	3	4	.	.	13
Wren	5	4	3	4	5	.	21
Nuthatch	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Treecreeper	1	1	.	4	.	.	6
Blackbird	4	7	1	5	.	.	17
Song Thrush	3	5	.	5	1	.	14
Robin	1	2	8	2	2	.	15
Dunnock	2	.	5	3	1	.	11
Chaffinch	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Bullfinch	2	2	.	.	1	.	5
Totals	28	24	26	34	13	4	129

Treswell Wood Standard Site Totals in 10-week periods - Summary table

Summary Data since standard site netting began in 1978:

Interval	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Maximum	128	198	288	253	177	864
Minimum	57	33	89	66	59	364
Mean	92	115	159	131	127	617

10-year Averages since standard site netting began in 1978:

1978 - 1987	90	113	182	140	130	655
1988 - 1997	86	107	170	149	127	637
1998 - 2007	95	100	134	120	125	574
2008 - 2017	93	133	150	109	120	605

Nests Recorded - previous years' summaries

Species	Nests		Eggs laid	Birds Adults caught on nests	Birds Nestlings fledged	Nestlings recaptured (to Aug. 9 th)	% Success Rate	
	Recorded	Successful					Nests	Eggs
2021	142	81	723	51	331		62	46
2020	126	67	725	42	326	12	53	45
2019	125	77	939	67	473	25	62	50
2018	120	81	910	78	545	85	68	60
2017	105	75	747	38	416	45	71	56
2016	91	54	626	38	324	47	59	51
2015	102	59	633	41	283	33	58	45
2014	119	65	791	31	330	33	55	42
2013	80	51	484	26	314	76	64	65
2012	112	50	670	28	219	35	45	33
2011	111	62	796	32	310	29	56	39
2010	112	80	778	25	539	146	71	69
2009	118	54	648	26	300	38	46	46
2008	108	29	589	22	139	17	27	24
2007	129	64	922	52	313	35	50	34
2006	175	37	885	31	225	33	21	25
2005	153	49	852	47	245	22	32	29
2004	141	94	917	41	538	41	67	59
2003	133	41	769	29	213	17	31	28
2002	101	67	733	42	415	.	66	57
2001	83	48	587	37	332	.	58	57
2000	97	53	682	37	274	.	55	40
1999	107	75	756	40	425	.	70	56
1998	127	27	767	53	130	.	21	17
1997	133	80	939	75	425	.	60	45
1996	118	62	773	57	335	.	53	43
1995	129	106	983	58	742	.	82	75
1994	60	37	461	32	230	.	62	50
1993	50	21	306	28	156	.	42	51
1992	47	33	367	26	248	.	70	68
1991	46	29	358	29	172	.	63	48
1990	64	37	483	40	229	.	58	47
1989	95	59	720	63	416	.	62	58
1988	87	30	598	49	202	.	34	34
1987	76	59	662	48	478	.	78	72
1986	84	61	592	45	432	.	73	73
1985	74	51	612	56	334	.	69	55
1984	81	53	512	39	313	.	65	61
1983	81	35	557	41	219	.	43	39
1982	52	39	405	34	280	.	75	69
1981	119	71	711	46	421	.	60	59
1980	139	97	818	32	540	.	70	66
1979	104	75	554	17	367	.	72	66