

Calf of Man Bird Observatory



Annual Report **2012**



Manx National Heritage
Eiraght Ashoonagh Vannin

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Map of the Calf of Man



The Calf of Man Bird Observatory

The Calf of Man is a rocky islet extending to approximately 616 acres and it is situated half a mile off the south-west coast of the Isle of Man in the middle of the Irish Sea. The Calf is owned and administered by Manx National Heritage (MNH) and it is run as a Bird Observatory and Nature Reserve. The island is an ideal place to study many aspects of bird life, with around 33 species breeding annually and it is located on one of western Britain's major migration routes. Breeding seabirds include Manx Shearwater, Kittiwake, Razorbill and Shag. You can also see a variety of species around the island such as Peregrine, Hen Harrier, Chough, Raven, as well as other rare and unexpected migrants.

Since 1959 organised ornithological work has been carried out on the Calf of Man from spring to autumn each year by wardens. As an accredited Bird Observatory since 1962, the Observatory meets British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) requirements. Currently, MNH contracts Manx Wildlife Trust to employ an Ornithological Warden and an Estate Warden to provide a seasonal presence on the Calf from March to November. Bird ringing is an integral part of the Observatory's work and ringing demonstrations are often held for the public.

Between 1959 and 2012, 236,264 birds (158 species) have been ringed on the island. Trapping is carried out using Heligoland Traps and mist nets.



Visitor Information

The Estate Warden and Ornithological Warden are in charge of the day to day running of the islet (apart from the new lighthouse and surrounding land) and visitors must at all times follow their instructions.

The Calf of Man is open to the public daily. The Manx Museum and National Trust and its Bye-Laws, require that certain conditions **MUST** be observed at all times. These regulations are made in the best interests of preserving those aspects of the Calf of Man which we all treasure and enjoy.

PLEASE HELP US TO MAINTAIN THIS BEAUTIFUL ENVIRONMENT BY OBSERVING THE FOLLOWING:

- There must be no interference with the bird life or other wildlife.
- Climbing tackle and climbing is strictly prohibited.
- Dogs are not permitted.
- No camping and lighting of fires.
- Vessels must not be left unattended at any of the harbours at any time to ensure that the Calf visitor/supply boats have access to the harbours at all times.
- No fishing from 1st April to 31st July.
- Visitors must leave no litter.
- From May to July visitors must keep to paths and tracks and keep out of enclosed fields.
- Manx National Heritage expects the behaviour of visiting parties to be of a high standard. In the event of misbehaviour by any group, individual, or lack of adequate control by the adult in charge of children, the wardens have the authority to terminate the visit and ask the individual/ group to leave the islet at their own expense.
- Manx National Heritage operates a no smoking policy at all of its properties.

Visitor accommodation is available in the Observatory during the summer season – normally, from May to mid-September. The accommodation consists of self-catering hostel style accommodation for up to 8 people with a visitor kitchen, lounge and log burner. Intending over-night visitors must pre-book accommodation by contacting the Calf Booking Officer, Manx National Heritage, Manx Museum, Douglas, Isle of Man IM1 3LY Tel: 01624 648015.

During the summer season, private operators run visits to the Calf from Port St Mary and Port Erin. The vessels operate depending on weather conditions and demand. For more information, please contact:

- Mike Keggen, Shore Road, Port St Mary, IM9 5DX
Tel: (01624) 833133 Mob: (07624) 493824
- Juan Clague, Kionslieu, Plantation Road, Port St Mary, IM9 5AY
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CALF OF MAN
BIRD OBSERVATORY REPORT

2012

Ornithological Warden: Will Hayward
Estate Warden: Richard Jamieson

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Ornithological Warden's Report

The season began on 13th March when Estate Warden Richard Jamieson and I arrived on the Calf, and continued until we left on 16th December. Good numbers of Goldcrest in March were followed by a large influx of Goldfinch in early April. Early May saw some excellent falls of migrants with large numbers of Willow Warbler and Blackcap particularly. As was to become a recurring theme for much of the year, persistent rain and windy conditions soon slowed things down resulting in a quiet period for birds in late May and early June. Rarities were few and far between but did include the Calf's eighth Bullfinch and 18th Nightingale.

Wet weather during much of June and July contributed to a generally poor breeding season for most seabird and passerine species. There were a few positives however, including a good season for Chough, successful breeding of the Peregrine pair and a record number of occupied Manx Shearwater burrows identified during June.

Autumn began well with notable sightings in August including a long-staying juvenile Marsh Harrier and a steady influx of Crossbill. Mixed weather in September provided some excellent seawatching as well as good conditions for southbound Meadow Pipit passage. Easterly winds in early October saw the arrival of several scarcities with large numbers of finches and thrushes arriving later in the month and throughout November. Amongst the autumn highlights were October records of Red-throated Pipit, Great Spotted Woodpecker, Barred Warbler and Yellow-browed Warbler, and three records of Waxwing in November.

The main event of the year, however, was the Manx Shearwater Recovery Project which began in autumn with the aim of eradicating Brown Rat from the Island, and will continue into early 2013. Several organisations are involved including The Food and Environment Research Agency (FERA), Manx National Heritage, Manx Wildlife Trust, Manx BirdLife and the RSPB. Over 1000 bait points were deployed on a 50x50m grid over the entire Island (including coastal slopes) and Kitterland and were monitored regularly by a rotating cast of project staff and over 20 volunteers. Fieldwork ran until 14th December, resulting in an extended season for the Bird Observatory.

The moth trap was well used during the year and produced several notable records. The poor weather contributed to a very quiet year for Basking Shark and Cetacean sightings were also well down on recent years. Grey Seal continued to prosper however, and a good number of pups were recorded during the autumn.

The Observatory continued to provide data for a variety of outlets. Bird records were submitted to the BTO's BirdTrack and the daily log was updated onto the Calf of Man page of the Manx BirdLife website at the end of each week. Over 50 records were sent to the Nest Record Scheme, Basking Shark sightings were sent to the Manx Basking Shark Watch and other non-avian data was submitted to the relevant recorders.

As always, thanks are due to the many people who provided help and advice throughout the year. These include Duncan Bridges from Manx Wildlife Trust, Chris Sharpe from Manx BirdLife, Shaun Murphy and Kate Hawkins from Manx National Heritage, Juan Clague and Anne Kaye on the boat and volunteers John Bishop, Richard Seed and Charlie White who all helped with bird work.

Will Hayward

Estate Warden's Report

The early part of the season saw a change in the heating arrangements in the Observatory with the old gas heater in the Warden's lounge and the open fire in the Guest Lounge replaced with two stoves. In order to arrest stonework deterioration of the Observatory outbuildings, work to provide guttering and downpipes was also completed.

Over the course of the season, the Calf was fortunate to receive the help of three work parties. During May, a Friends of Manx National Heritage group carried out dry stone walling to the Twin Fields under the watchful eye of David Fisher and Pat Griffiths. In July, visits by Barclays and Royal Scandia saw the construction of a boardwalk in the Withy and dry-stone walling carried out to the south Sea Field wall.



Duncan Bridges (third left) with Royal Scandia work party (Photo: Shaun Murphy)

The new Manx National Heritage trustee body paid two separate visits to the Calf during August while over the autumn, the Northern Lighthouse Board's contractor carried out final decommissioning work to the 1968 Lighthouse, which included the removal of three 6000 litre diesel tanks and associated infrastructure.

As already highlighted in the Ornithological Warden's report, a key focus of the season was the start of the Manx Shearwater Recovery Project. Bait point setting out commenced at the end of August and continued through to early October. Following the deployment of "taster"

non-toxic bait, by late October toxic bait was distributed to the bait points, followed by intensive checking and replenishment.

We were extremely fortunate to obtain the support and help of many people to allow the project to go ahead, including a generous contribution of £20,000 from RSPB towards the project costs. Kate Hawkins was the driving force behind the project, meticulously planning the complicated logistics, working closely with our partners to create project plans and generally shepherding the whole process. We were also indebted to Mark Lambert at FERA for the loan of bait point equipment, his professional advice and input but also for his commitment to multiple visits to the Calf with colleagues to assist with the eradication. Duncan Bridges orchestration of the volunteer rota was invaluable, while Richard Jamieson took on much of the burden of very arduous coastal bait point checking, alongside the organisation of volunteers on the ground. Thanks are also due to Juan Clague and Anne Kaye for their contribution to the project by operating “*Scraay*” outside the normal season, often in wintry conditions, while George and Cilla Platt facilitated landings on Kitterland via their RIB.

Shaun Murphy



Kate Hawkins setting out a bait point



1968 Lighthouse – Before and after removal of diesel tanks (Photos: Shaun Murphy)

Annual Review

March

Sunny conditions greeted our arrival on the Calf on 13th March, but with many jobs to do to get the Observatory up and running birding took a back seat; a Turnstone in South Harbour and a Chiffchaff in the back garden were the only notable sightings. Fortunately, as things became less hectic the following afternoon it was clear a small influx of migrants had occurred, including at least 31 Goldcrest, 21 Blackbird, nine Song Thrush, a Mistle Thrush and a Redwing around the Obs. On the 15th Goldcrest numbers had increased to 45, a Woodpigeon, a Collared Dove and 10 Robins were new in. Twentythree Fieldfare joined the Thrush influx and a Woodcock was flushed from heather near the Upper Lighthouse. Conditions remained settled for the next few days, with relatively few new arrivals. The first Wheatear of the year on Caigher Point on the 18th along with a single Snow Bunting and a flyover Grey Heron were the pick of the bunch.

Moderate north-westerlies on the 20th saw a Red-throated Diver, six Common Scoter, 360 auks, 21 Kittiwake and an early adult Black-headed Gull move past Cow Harbour. The blustery conditions persisted for the next week, so passage of most passerines remained light. Three Stonechat in the Upper Withy Field on the 21st brought hope that this species might be recovering after a very poor 2011, but this remained the highest count of the month. The promising start to the season for Goldcrest continued however, with counts of 40 on the 23rd and 32 on the 24th, whilst Chiffchaff numbers peaked at 25 on the 23rd.

Brighter conditions on the 25th saw passage pick up with the first Blackcap (three) and Willow Warbler (two) of the year caught at the Obs, along with 21 Chaffinch, four Greenfinch, 23 Goldfinch three Siskin and one Redpoll passing over. Finch passage remained strong for the rest of the month with the highlight of a fine male Mealy Redpoll caught in the back garden (27th) with a party of seven Lesser Redpoll.

A female House Sparrow on the 27th and a Stock Dove on the 28th were both new for the year. As the hot and sunny conditions finally gave in to increasingly unsettled and windy weather, a Lapland Bunting flying along the cliffs at Or Vooar on the 28th was a pleasant surprise. The scarce bunting theme continued the next day when a Yellowhammer found in a mist net at the Observatory became only the 13th ringing record for the Calf. A roaming Buzzard on the 28th was another notable sighting, causing much annoyance to the resident gulls as it paused near Gibdale before heading back to the mainland.

Sea passage picked up a little with four Common Scoter and small numbers of Kittiwake recorded in the last few days of the month. A female Brambling on the 29th was the only March record, and the month's second Yellowhammer was present in the front garden on the 31st.

73 Species

April

Sunny conditions on the 1st brought a Merlin, seven Chiffchaff, three Willow Warbler and three Lesser Redpoll, along with a flock of 16 Raven which moved west high over the Obs shortly after midday, before u-turning back towards the mainland.

Overcast conditions with light drizzle on the morning of the 2nd grounded seven Fieldfare (including a singing male in the pine tree in the front garden), eight Redwing, 11 Willow Warbler and a Woodpigeon. An immature male Hen Harrier near Gibdale was also a new arrival. The weather became increasingly windy as the day progressed, conditions which continued through the 4th and 5th, where strong north-easterlies saw small movements of birds on the sea. This included five Common Scoter and 115 Gannet past Cow Harbour on the 3rd, and 124 Fulmar on the 4th. A male House Sparrow was also present on the 4th, sheltering from the wind in the back garden.

Brighter conditions with a light to moderate breeze over the next couple of days saw a small arrival of migrants including six Wheatear, 35 Goldfinch and 19 Linnet on the 5th, along with a brief visit from two Rook, causing panic in the local Chough population when they stopped to perch on the Observatory telephone aerial. Linnet numbers had increased to 41 on the 6th.

A promising drizzly start on the morning of the 8th yielded only a small arrival of new birds, with six Redwing, three Song Thrush, three Chiffchaff, a Woodpigeon and a Sparrowhawk around the Obs and a female Merlin near South Harbour. The first two Swallow of the year appeared in the late afternoon, flying east over Rarick. A seawatch at Culbery the next day produced the first Red-throated Diver and Manx Shearwater (three) of the year, and the first Sand Martin (two) moved south past Halby on the 10th.

Overcast conditions early on the 11th yielded a good total of 64 Willow Warbler around the Obs along with 49 Goldfinch. Goldfinch numbers increased to 68 the next day, with 45 Willow Warbler and 16 Chiffchaff. The steady turnover of birds continued on the 13th, bringing 36 Blackcap, 19 Goldcrest, 21 Wheatear and the first Black Redstart of the year: a female at the Smithy.

A spell of miserable dull, drizzly weather produced little of note aside from the first Greenland Wheatear on the 15th, and the first Redstart of the year on the 18th. Eleven Fieldfare were seen on the 19th and the third Yellowhammer of 2012 was found on the 20th.

Calm and sunny weather finally arrived on the 22nd, adding single House Martin and Sedge Warbler to the year list, with a single Merlin, 20 Swallow, 13 Blackcap and 59 Goldfinch. The first Sandwich Tern of the year was off Cow Harbour on the 23rd and a decent arrival of migrants was discovered early on the 24th. This included three Redstart, 35 Wheatear, 17 Blackcap, 25 Chiffchaff and 90 Willow Warbler.

Inevitably the return of poor weather was not far away and a first winter Common Gull was the only bird of note on a very wet 25th. Four Whimbrel were found on Caigher early on the 26th, brought down by more low cloud and drizzle, and a Short-eared Owl appeared above Culbery in the afternoon. The winds switched to northerlies, reaching force 6, preventing much bird movement until the 30th, when single Common Sandpiper and Turnstone were at South Harbour and a good arrival of passerines included one Redstart, 52 Wheatear, 10 Blackcap, 10 Chiffchaff and 120 Willow Warbler.

78 Species

May

A large arrival of migrants occurred in calm conditions on 2nd, the highlight of which was the Calf's 18th Nightingale, trapped at dawn. It was joined by an excellent day total of 11 Redstart, 90 Wheatear, four Whitethroat, 150 Willow Warbler, and 20 Chiffchaff along with the first Cuckoo (three), Grasshopper Warbler (three) and Garden Warbler (one) of the year. The majority of the birds moved through within the first couple of hours after dawn, so the excitement had dimmed by midday until a Long-eared Owl was flushed from the spruce tree in the front garden. Other notable records included a French ringed Sedge Warbler trapped in the front hedge, a Mealy Redpoll caught in the back garden and a Common Sandpiper at South Harbour.

Despite the continuation of the almost windless conditions migrants were much fewer on the 3rd, but still included a single Cuckoo, three Redstart, two Whinchat and 35 Willow Warbler around the Obs, along with the year's first Swift and Tree Pipit passing overhead. The relatively settled and cool weather stayed until the 7th but produced fairly little in the way of new birds, aside from the major surprise of a male Bullfinch found in a mist net on the 4th, which was only the fifth to be ringed on the Calf. Other oddities included a Dunlin at Caigher Point on the 4th, a Greylag Goose that circled the Obs then returned to the mainland on the 6th, and the first Lesser Whitethroat of the year also on the 6th. The 7th was dreary, with persistent drizzle until late afternoon, but still produced a year tick; a bedraggled Spotted Flycatcher in the back garden, seen from the comfort of the kitchen.

Fresh north-easterly winds on the 8th brought 250 Swallow, along with two House Martin and a single Sand Martin, both notably scarce so far this spring. On the 9th, a Tree Sparrow was new for the year, part of a good influx of migrants as the wind dropped. Totals for the day included a Whimbrel, two Common Sandpiper, another 125 Swallow, a White Wagtail, a Whinchat, 40 Wheatear, nine Sedge Warbler, 12 Whitethroat, a Garden Warbler, 25 Blackcap, 10 Chiffchaff and 32 Willow Warbler.

A change in the weather the next day brought a blanket of thick fog, curtailing any bird movements. Overcast conditions with fairly strong winds (mostly south-westerlies, though switching to easterlies on the 12th) persisted until the 15th with another Tree Sparrow and 51 Wheatear on the 12th and a single Sandwich Tern west past Culbery on the 15th the most notable records.

Migrants arrived fairly steadily over the following days in calmer conditions, with good counts of 120 Swallow on the 16th, single Redstarts on the 16th and 17th, along with 34 Wheatear, 13 Whitethroat, 19 Blackcap, 10 Willow Warbler and 10 Spotted Flycatcher also on the 17th. A fall of *Acro* warblers on the 18th brought the first Reed Warbler of the year, accompanying 15 Sedge Warbler (including the second French ringed bird of the year) along with a surprise Yellowhammer. Further Reed Warbler were trapped on the 20th and 21st making this an excellent month for this species.

After fearing the Calf would miss out on a Ring Ouzel this spring (which had seen excellent totals all over Britain), a female early on the 21st was a welcome sight. Settled warm weather through to the 28th brought relatively few new birds. Up to three Jackdaw roamed

the Island until the 24th and a seawatch off Culbery on the 26th saw the first Puffin of the year, along with a single Dunlin.

Variable easterlies with regular periods of drizzle and thick fog saw out the rest of the month and a Golden Plover near Rarick on the 28th was the only notable record.

82 Species

June

A Cuckoo around the Obs on the 1st was the first for a fortnight and seven House Martin passing through were the only other migrants of note. A brisk northerly wind didn't help things pick up the next day, though five Spotted Flycatcher were present along with single Whitethroat and Blackcap. Early on the 3rd a Grey Heron and six Swift flew over Caigher, before low cloud and drizzly weather set in. A Short-eared Owl appeared in Gibdale during a brief clear spell that evening, but otherwise little else was on the move until sunnier weather arrived on the 9th.

A trickle of migrants over the following days included 4 Blackcap on the 10th, three Stonechat on the 11th, and a Mistle Thrush, three Jackdaw and a group of five Grey Heron on the 12th. Wet conditions returned on the 15th, along with fairly strong south-easterlies which effectively halted any more movement. Three Mallard in Cow Harbour was the peak count for the month and on the 16th 358 Manx Shearwater were logged moving south past Culbery during a one hour seawatch.

The first two returning Starling arrived on the 17th, with a juvenile present on the 18th along with a female Kestrel which remained until the month's end. Relatively calm conditions over the next couple of days produced an adult female Cuckoo, trapped on the 19th and singles of Robin, Sedge Warbler and Garden Warbler (only the fourth record of the year) on the 20th. Any hope that things were beginning to pick up were quickly quashed by the two awful days of strong westerlies and torrential rain that followed.

A two-hour seawatch on a slightly less windy 23rd saw 539 Manx Shearwater and four Puffin pass Culbery, and a single Lapwing tour the east coast. Two Crossbill were seen briefly around the observatory on the 25th, with one remaining until the next day, in the company of six Siskins. A Grey Wagtail was also present on the 26th: the first of the year. The weather turned wet, windy and generally miserable for the rest of the month, but brief clear spells produced a juvenile Kestrel, a Short-eared Owl and the first returning Common Sandpiper on the 27th, with the Starling flock having grown to 30 birds on the 29th.

62 species

July

More blustery weather with thick morning mist yielded few new birds at the beginning of the month, though the Short-eared Owl was seen again on the 2nd and 3rd in the Caigher area. Clearer conditions with a light southerly breeze on the 4th delivered a Collared Dove and a Lapwing to the south of the island. The calm spell continued over the next few days, bringing in a trickle of migrants including a Lapwing around Bay Fine (5th) and a Common Sandpiper in South Harbour on the 6th as well as a juvenile Cuckoo which remained until

the 9th. Starling numbers reached 49 on the 6th, after which only a handful of birds were recorded to the month's end.

A Treecreeper in the back garden sycamores was new for the year on the 9th, as was a Snipe, flushed from the Upper Withy Field on the 12th. Light to moderate south westerlies during the middle of the month brought few new birds, save for single Crossbill in the spruce trees around the Obs garden on the 13th and 19th.

A Bonxie was another year tick on the 18th, flying south off Culbery during a two hour seawatch in a strong westerly wind with 423 Manx Shearwater also logged moving south. Another Bonxie the next morning, flying low over the Obs towards Bay Fine was a less typical record. A few waders were on the move during a calm day on the 21st, with two Lapwing and a Whimbrel on Caigher. Another spell of fog saw little else arrive until the 24th, when three Crossbill around the Obs continued the mini-influx, with a further eight putting in a brief appearance two days later. A switch to a light northerly wind on the 26th brought the first arrival of grounded migrants for a few weeks, with a juvenile Cuckoo, eight Stonechat, a Sedge Warbler, three Whitethroat, three Blackcap and 12 Willow Warbler present in the Glen. Seventeen Common Scoter were also recorded moving south-west off the lighthouses.

A Ringed Plover in South Harbour on the 28th was another addition to the year-list, though a Greenfinch in the back garden was possibly even more notable: a real rarity this year. Two adult Turnstone in stunning summer plumage on the rocks at Cow Harbour on the 29th were further evidence of return wader passage but strengthening westerly winds saw little else arrive in the remainder of the month.

67 species

August

A wet and foggy start to the month saw little on the move apart from a few passage waders. A single Whimbrel flew south-east through the Sound on the 1st, with one also present there on the 3rd. A Snipe was flushed from the Withy on the 2nd and a flock of 11 Curlew attracted the attention of the local Peregrine on Caigher Point on the 4th. A Common Sandpiper was at South Harbour on the 4th and 5th.

Calm sunny and warm conditions were a welcome arrival on the 7th, though the first Sparrowhawk of the autumn (a juvenile female) was the only notable bird. The pleasant weather persisted until the 10th and brought a trickle of new migrants including three Tree Pipit and three Sedge Warbler on the 9th and four Kestrel, 24 Willow Warbler and the highlight of a juvenile Marsh Harrier on the 10th. The harrier was seen on the following two days before reappearing on the 18th, 24th, 25th and 30th, mainly favouring the area around the Withy and Twin Fields.

A south-easterly wind picked up overnight on the 10th and remained for the following week, often with heavy showers. Twenty-eight Willow Warbler on the 14th, along with a couple of juvenile Hen Harrier were the pick of the sightings until a Knot in summer plumage flew through the Sound with four Ringed Plover on the 15th. A flock of 23 Swift was also recorded

on the 15th, zipping through before the onset of some miserable stormy weather, after which only a single Tree Pipit on the 16th was notable.

Thick fog at dawn on the 18th lifted mid-morning to reveal a decent arrival of migrants including the first Pied Flycatcher of the year (four) around the Obs and the Withy, two Spotted Flycatcher, 50 Willow Warbler and one each of Tree Pipit and Chiffchaff. Single Pied Flycatcher were seen on the 19th and 20th, and a single Golden Plover (20th) over the Twin fields was the first of the autumn. Another small arrival occurred in calm conditions on the 21st, with eight House Martin over and singles of Collared Dove, Tree Pipit, White Wagtail and Garden Warbler.

A single Goldcrest was new in on the 23rd, along with 56 Swallow, two Tree Pipit, a Song Thrush, a Blackcap, a Chiffchaff and 12 Willow Warbler. Good vis-mig conditions continued on the 24th, with another 60 Swallow, two Tree Pipit and a Sparrowhawk over, plus two Grey Heron, a Whinchat and six Whitethroat.

Another Whinchat was seen near the Obs on a wet and blustery 26th when 73 Swallow and four House Martin passed overhead and a Whimbrel was on Caigher Point. Unsettled conditions remained to the end of the month, and the presence of a Merlin on the 29th with 15 Robin and 10 Goldcrest added to the autumnal feel. A single Redshank was present on the 30th, and the only 2 Sand Martin of the month were seen on the 31st with 56 Swallow.
63 species

September

The month began with pleasant, calm conditions, with three Sandwich Tern through the Sound the pick of the sightings on the 1st. August's Marsh Harrier reappeared on the 2nd which was a good day for overhead passage with 40 Swallow, 20 House Martin and three Sand Martin logged. Singles of Sedge Warbler and Spotted Flycatcher were also present. A Grasshopper Warbler was mist-netted on the 3rd and two Turnstone were around on the 4th.

Five Grey Wagtail on the 5th were the first of the autumn, and a Snipe flew over the front fields at dawn. The following few days were quiet but odd new birds included a Grey Heron and two Blackcap on the 7th, a Tree Pipit on the 8th and a Merlin and four Grey Wagtail on the 9th. A good influx of Robin (and little else) resulted in 28 mainly around the Obs on the 10th.

A strong westerly wind on the 11th turned attention towards the sea where three Red throated Diver, 12 Golden Plover, three Dunlin and an Arctic Skua were the pick of the sightings. A Tree Pipit was seen perched in the spruce in the front garden and 19 *alba* wagtail passed overhead. Sea passage had decreased somewhat the next day but a single Great Northern Diver that flew past South Harbour was an addition to the year list, as were two Teal on the pond early in the morning. The 13th was another good day for wildfowl with a group of seven Wigeon seen moving south from South Harbour. Two Bonxie and three Common Scoter were also seen moving south off the west side. Despite the blustery conditions the day also saw a good arrival of migrants with 130 Meadow Pipit, single Whinchat and Spotted Flycatcher and 30 Goldcrest throughout the Glen.

Over the next few days migrants continued to arrive in small numbers on the land, and the strong westerlies kept things moving on the sea. Six Bonxie passed Cow Harbour on the 14th when five Grey Wagtail and a Spotted Flycatcher were recorded at the Obs. Meadow Pipit numbers rose to 180 on the 15th, and a Merlin was present, roaming around the west side of the Island. A Great Northern Diver that flew high through the Sound was the highlight of the 16th when two Turnstone and a Common Sandpiper were also at Cow Harbour.

The morning of the 18th brought the massive highlight of a probable Black-browed Albatross for one observer, seen moving south past the Chickens Rock. Attention was therefore focused on seawatching from Culbery for the next few days but produced only three Bonxie later that afternoon and two Sandwich Tern the next day. Five Skylark, the first of the autumn were also recorded on the 19th, along with the only two Starling of the month. A drop in the wind on the 21st saw an increase in Meadow Pipit with 290 through, and another 400 the following day. A switch to south-easterlies on the 22nd saw a good arrival of migrants with 6 Skylark, 58 *alba* wagtail, 10 Dunnock, 52 Goldcrest, nine Great Tit, a Magpie and 16 Lesser Redpoll new in. A Great Spotted Woodpecker that spent a short time in the plantation was an unexpected find on the 23rd when the first Ring Ouzel of the autumn was also present.

A very strong north-westerly wind slowed things down on the land on the 26th (though another Ring Ouzel did make it through) but produced an excellent morning seawatch from Culbery with two Red-throated Diver, 350 Gannet, one Pomarine Skua, three Arctic Skua, one Bonxie, 901 Kittiwake and a Black Guillemot moving south.

Blustery weather with frequent heavy showers saw little else of note for the rest of the month, aside from a productive seawatch from Cow Harbour on the 29th when six Pochard, one Tufted Duck, six Red-throated Diver, three Black-headed Gull and an Arctic Tern all moved south.

85 species

October

Calm weather on the 1st saw a steady passage westward passage of Meadow Pipit with 75 logged and with them, what was to be the month's highlight, an excellent Red-throated Pipit over Kione Beg. Despite a thorough search the bird could not be located. The following two days saw a light finch passage including 20 Siskin on the 3rd.

A switch to a light easterly on the 4th brought a decent influx of birds and good conditions for visible migration with 250 Meadow Pipit, 30 Siskin, 15 Skylark and a Swallow passing overhead and 70 Chaffinch, 60 Goldfinch and 20 Robin around the Observatory. The calm conditions continued the next day and delivered both a Barred Warbler and a Yellow-browed Warbler to the Obs garden along with another 100 Meadow Pipit, 40 Chaffinch, 22 Song Thrush, two Golden Plover overhead, a Blackcap and a Merlin. Drizzle in the morning of the 6th help ground more migrants including 90 Chaffinch, 25 Robin, 20 Song Thrush, a Mistle Thrush, 30 Goldcrest, two Coal Tit and two Reed Bunting.

The 7th was calmer and saw more good overhead passage along with a good turnover of grounded migrants. New in were 40 Goldcrest, 35 Robin, 18 Lesser Redpoll, 17 Great Tit, a

Sparrowhawk and a superb Jack Snipe that showed exceptionally well around the pond. Vis mig included 130 Meadow Pipit, 15 Skylark and a Golden Plover.

Migration slowed down a little with a dreary grey morning on the 8th but still yielded the first Fieldfare of the autumn. The 9th was also overcast but two Merlin were seen and a Great Spotted Woodpecker appeared in front of the Obs where it was later trapped and proved to be an adult male. The following few days were fairly mild and sunny but produced little in the way of new birds. The Yellow-browed Warbler from the 5th made a surprise reappearance on the 12th when it was caught at the Obs and was still present the next day.

Drizzly conditions on the 14th saw a small fall of migrants including 45 Redwing, 28 Song Thrush, three Merlin and two Long-tailed Tit, with 20 Skylark passing over. A Ring Ouzel was new in the following day and another was present on the 16th, when attention was also paid to the sea due to the strengthening westerly wind which saw 14 Black-headed Gull, seven Common Gull and a single Common Scoter fly past South Harbour.

A spell of heavy rain saw little else on the move until a calmer day on the 20th which produced the first Woodcock of the autumn, two late Swallow, two Brambling and a Redstart. The cold and crisp autumnal conditions continued for a few days with a good turnover of birds. 12 Long-tailed Tit dropped in on the 21st and on the 22nd 100 Redwing, 30 Blackbird and 20 Fieldfare were present early in the morning and a good day total of seven Brambling was reached. The 24th saw another small fall of migrants with the first Black Redstart of the autumn the pick of the bunch. Singles of Common Redstart and a late Willow Warbler were also new in.

A Whooper Swan flying east above the north coast was a year tick on the 25th. A light north-easterly heralded a good day of vis-mig on the 26th with 10 Jackdaw and singles of Golden Plover, Snipe and Lapland Bunting flying over. A Garden Warbler was trapped at the Obs. The second Black Redstart of the month was present on the 27th, found before the onset of strong westerly winds that remained until the month's end. A Black-throated Diver that flew south past Cow Harbour on the 30th was the last notable sighting of the month.

82 species

November

Strong south westerlies at the beginning of the month produced few sightings aside from the month's only record of Magpie on the 1st, a Purple Sandpiper, on the 2nd and two Merlin near Cow Harbour on the 3rd. Four hundred Starling and a Brambling on the 4th heralded the start of a productive few days involving good numbers of thrush. Counts of 120 Blackbird, 25 Song Thrush, 30 Redwing and a Mistle Thrush were made on the 5th, with 60 Blackbird and similar numbers of Song Thrush and Redwing on the following day. Also of note on the 5th were three Brambling that flew over the Observatory, a flock of nine Long-tailed Tit that made a brief visit to the back garden and a Lapwing in the Sea Field.

A strong westerly wind on the 7th saw 25 Common Scoter fly south, whilst a Redshank was at Cow Harbour. The good seawatching continued on the 8th with singles of both Great Northern Diver and Black-throated Diver moving south past Culbery. A Short-eared Owl was also seen in Big Park at dusk.

A pale Chiffchaff seen briefly before dusk on a miserable wet 9th was trapped the next day where it showed plumage consistent with the *abietinus* race. The crisp, clear conditions on the 10th saw plenty of new birds, the undoubted highlight of which was a group of three Waxwing over the north-east of the Island, only the third Calf record! Two Bramblings were seen at the Observatory as were 16 Greenfinch, the peak autumn count in what had been an extremely poor year for this species. Four Woodcock were also noted, the maximum count of the month.

A Redshank at South Harbour on the 11th remained in the area until the 19th and another good finch movement saw counts of 52 Chaffinch and three Brambling. More westerly winds and rain set in on the 12th, producing few new birds aside from another *abietinus* Chiffchaff and the month's only Grey Wagtail on the 15th. A break in the rain saw a good day on the 16th with a Skylark, 50 Blackbird, 90 Fieldfare, 50 Redwing, one Mistle Thrush and four Brambling passing through. Twenty-eight Turnstone roosted on Caigher Point.

Gale force winds and heavy rain on the 18th and 19th put a stop to any more migration. The wind dropped a little on 21st when 1820 Starling flew west but little else was seen until 24th when two Waxwing made a brief visit to the Observatory telephone aerial. Three Chiffchaff and a party of seven Long-tailed Tit were also in the area. A Short-eared Owl flushed from Rarick was a surprise highlight of another wet day on 26th.

Three more Waxwing at the Observatory on 29th ended an excellent period for this species. A Chiffchaff was recorded on the same day and the month ended with two Snipe on 30th.
67 species

December

A Woodcock was the pick of the sightings on the 1st. Thrushes continued to turnover in small numbers, with 12 Blackbird, 12 Song Thrush and a Mistle Thrush seen on 2nd, when 10 Chaffinch were in the back garden. More notable were a group of 28 Purple Sandpiper seen from a boat as they roosted in cave on the north-west coast, also on 2nd.

String westerly winds often accompanied by heavy rain arrived on the 3rd and heralded the start of a quiet period with few sightings of note. A Snipe was recorded on 3rd, with single Golden Plovers on 4th and 5th and a Merlin also present from 5th to 6th. On 8th another Snipe was found near Jane's House and a Short-eared owl was watched flying around Big Park at dusk

A calm day on 11th brought a good arrival of thrushes with 12 Blackbird, 6 Fieldfare, 19 Song Thrush and 22 Redwing. Most had moved on the following day, but two Snipe were flushed from the Withy. On a wet and windy 14th a Woodcock was near South Harbour and a group of three Teal were disturbed from a pool of floodwater on the Burroo Neck.

43 species



New Board Walk (Photo: Will Hayward)



**Will Hayward (far left) and Richard Jamieson (far right) with Barclays Team
(Photo: Shaun Murphy)**

SYSTEMATIC LIST

The List follows the sequence and scientific names given in the British List: A Checklist of Birds of Britain (7th edition) published in Ibis Volume 148, 526-563 by the British Ornithologists' Union (BOU), updated by the British Ornithologists' Union Records Committee: 40th Report (October 2011) published in Ibis (2012) 154, 212-215.

A total of 135 species were recorded during 2012 (this does not include the Black-browed Albatross as the record was only a *probable*, but details of the sighting are included in the list below for interest).

Whooper Swan *Cygnus cygnus*

Ollay Chiaullee

A single bird that flew east above the north coast on 25th October was the only record.

Greylag Goose *Anser anser*

One circled above the front fields on 6th May before flying back towards the mainland.

Brent Goose *Branta bernicla*

A Peregrine was flushed off a freshly killed Pale-bellied Brent Goose (*Branta bernicla hrota*) approximately 400m up the track from Cow Harbour on 7th April – the first April record for the Calf.

Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*

Thunnag y Scape

A pair was first seen on 27th March at Rarick and remained into April when an additional pair was first seen on the 8th near Leodan. Up to four were then seen regularly until mid-May. As in 2011, a single drake was recorded on several occasions up to mid-June, suggesting the duck may have been incubating but there was no further evidence of breeding. A pair was then seen together near Cow Harbour on 17th and 24th June, the final records of the year.

Common Shelduck

Wigeon *Anas Penelope*

Thunnag veg feie

A group of seven were seen flying south from South Harbour on 13th September.

Eurasian Wigeon

Teal *Anas crecca*

Laagh Laaghag

Two were present on the Mill Pond early in the morning on 12th September and three were flushed from a small pool on the Burroo Neck on 14th December

Eurasian Teal

Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*

Thunnag feie

After several sightings of a pair during March two drakes were seen at Cow Harbour from early April. They remained in this area until 26th April when they were seen on the Mill Pond. A single duck was also seen occasionally in the Puddle area from 10th April. In May a pair was at Cow Harbour on 11th and single drakes and ducks were seen on and off in the same area until 30th when two drakes were present. No evidence of breeding was found despite

the several sightings of unaccompanied drakes. Singles were seen on two dates in early June, and three (two drakes and a duck) were in Cow Harbour on 15th. Three records of singles occurred in early July after which there were no sightings until September when up to four were seen on four dates. There were then eleven sightings of up to four birds (one drake and three ducks) mainly around Cow Harbour and the Puddle, with the final record on 13th December.

Pochard *Aythya ferina*

A group of six flew south past Cow Harbour on 29th September, the 8th Calf record.

Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula*

A drake flew south past Cow Harbour on 29th September, the first record since 2004.

Eider *Somateria mollissima*

Common Eider

Laagh Loughlinagh

Present from the start of the season with a peak spring count of 63 on 11th May. The first ducklings were noted on 17th May and a total of fifteen different nests or broods were recorded. As usual, predation of chicks was very high and only a single duckling was seen to reach full size in Calf waters. Sightings became infrequent from mid-July, with one to three seen occasionally on the north coast. A group of five flew south on 11th September and five were also present at Grant's Harbour on 1st October. A single female remained in the Cow Harbour area until the end of the season.

Common Scoter *Melanitta nigra*

In spring there were six records of small groups flying offshore with a peak count of six moving south on 20th March. A flock of 17 was seen moving south-west off the Lower Lighthouse on 26th July. In autumn there were five records in September, two in October and two in November, with a daily maximum of 25 flying south on 7th November.

Red-throated Diver *Gavia stellate*

Red-throated Loon

Lhargey Mooar

In spring singles flew past Cow Harbour and Culberty respectively on 20th March and 9th April. Three flying south on 11th September was the first autumn record, after which birds were logged on a further eight dates to 25th November, peaking at six going south on 29th September.

Black-throated Diver *Gavia arctica*

Single birds flew south on 30th October and 8th November.

Great Northern Diver *Gavia immer*

Great Northern Loon

Arrag Vooar / Thummeyder

In September one flew south past South Harbour on 12th and another flew south though the Sound on 16th. The only other record was one south past Culberty on 8th November.

Black-browed Albatross *Thalassarche melanophrys*

A probable Albatross thought to be this species flew south past Chicken's Rock at 08:15 on 18th September. The following day a probable Black-browed Albatross was seen flying north past South Stack, Anglesey.

Storm Petrel *Hydrobates pelagicus*

European Storm Petrel

Kitty Varrey

Only recorded during night time mist netting sessions at South Harbour in July and August, with a peak of just nine on 27th July.

Manx Shearwater *Puffinus puffinus*

Scraayl

The first records occurred on 9th April when three flew south past Culbery, after which birds were regularly seen passing offshore. The month long breeding survey in June produced the highest total of occupied burrows (147) since the survey began (see breeding report). Birds were regularly seen offshore until mid-September with a peak of 539 (in two hours) on 23rd June. Three on 29th September were the last of the year.

Fulmar *Fulmarus glacialis*

Northern Fulmar

Eean Croymmagh

A total of 118 Apparently Occupied Sites (AOS) were located on a boat based survey on 5th July. As in 2011 breeding productivity was very poor with fewer than ten chicks recorded. The peak offshore count was 130 off Cow Harbour (in three hours) on 14th September. Numbers tailed off during late September but birds were seen offshore again from November with a high count of 68 on 3rd December.

Gannet *Morus bassanus*

Northern Gannet

Gant

Recorded offshore throughout the year, with the highest numbers seen in late summer/early autumn when three-figure counts were regularly made with a peak of 350 (in three hours) on 26th September.

Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*

Great Cormorant

Arragh Vooar

Seen frequently in small numbers from the start of the season, with a peak spring count of eight on 18th June. From August sightings became almost daily as birds dispersed from local breeding populations. The highest count of the year was 12 on 1st October.

Shag *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*

European Shag

Fannag / Feeagh Varrey

Present from the start of the season with incubation underway in mid-March. A total of 193 Apparently Occupied Nests (AON) was recorded, a small decrease on the 203 counted in 2011. Breeding success was good, with most chicks fledging early in the spring and avoiding the worst of the weather. Post-breeding flocks built up in the Sound and off the east coast from June, peaking at 340 on 13th August.

Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea**Coayr / Coayr ny Hastan / Coayr Glass*

A single on 18th March was the only spring record until three sightings in June: one on 3rd, an excellent group of five flushed from the Mill Pond on 12th and one on 25th. July and August saw only two more sightings, before a juvenile settled on the island in mid-September, remaining until the end of the season. On 7th and 10th October groups of three were also noted in the Caigher area.

Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus***Western Marsh Harrier**

A juvenile on 10th August was the 30th record for the Calf (and the 18th since 2000). Despite almost constant mobbing from the local corvids the bird settled in the central glen area until the 12th, then reappeared on the 18th, 24th, 25th, 30th August and 2nd September.

Hen Harrier *Circus cyaneus***Northern Harrier**

A single female was present on the Calf from the start of the season with one or two additional females passing through on six dates in March and three dates in April. Disappointingly, the female failed to attract a mate, with the only male of the spring (an immature) recorded on 2nd April. The resident female was seen daily throughout the summer with the first dispersing juvenile recorded on 10th August. Five around the roost site on 26th October was the peak autumn count, with three remaining until the end of the month. Two were then seen throughout November with a single present in December. An adult male on 24th October was the only one of the autumn.

Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus***Eurasian Sparrowhawk***Shawk / Shirragh / Shirragh ny Giark*

Singles were seen on most days in March and April with two recorded on 15th April. A female on 6th May was the final spring record. A juvenile female on 7th August was the first of the autumn but passage remained light. Singles were seen on three further days in August, up to two were present on seven days in September and singles were recorded on nine days in October with the final record on the 27th.

Buzzard *Buteo buteo***Common Buzzard**

One flew up the island from the south on 28th March and was later seen at Gibdale; the 21st Calf record.

Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus***Common Kestrel***Stannair Ruy*

Up to two females were seen most days in March, with one remaining into April. A male arrived on 27th April and was seen sporadically in May, as was the female, but no evidence of any breeding attempt was found. Single birds were seen infrequently through the summer until two arrived on 21st July with a third on 27th. Up to four were then seen daily in August with numbers dropping off in September when one or two were noted most days (with three present on 10th). A small influx occurred in late October with four on 25th and 26th. Two remained until 10th November after which just one remained through to the end of the season.

Merlin *Falco columbarius*

All spring records related to females with singles on five dates in March and five dates in April, with the last bird seen on 22nd. The first of the autumn was early, on 29th August with the next on 9th September; a female that took up residence in the south of the island until 20th. Sightings were more frequent from October with up to three seen into early November. After which one was seen occasionally, mainly around South Harbour with the final record occurring on 6th December.

Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus***Peregrine Falcon***Shirragh y Ree*

The breeding pair was in residence from the start of the season and additional immature birds were occasionally noted in April. As in previous years an adult female from a mainland pair was also seen flying between the Cletts area and Spanish Head. Two young fledged from a nest on the north coast on 15th July and remained in the area until early September. The two adults were then seen on most days for the rest of the season.

The nest site was checked for prey remains once the young had fledged, and was found to contain several carcasses each of Manx Shearwater, Razorbill, Puffin and Feral Pigeon and one Oystercatcher carcass. Other prey items recorded through the year included Pale bellied Brent Goose, Curlew, a Tern sp (either Common or Arctic, taken over the water) and Chough.

Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus***Eurasian Oystercatcher***Garee breck / Bridgeen*

Recorded from the start of the season with seven breeding pairs located around the coast and at least four young fledging. Small flocks were recorded in autumn with a peak count of 24 on 16th September.

Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula***Common Ringed Plover***Feddag Ainnit*

One in South Harbour on 28th July was the first of the year, followed by four through the Sound on 15th August and a single on 21st August.

Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria***European Golden Plover***Ushag Reeast / Fedjag Reeast*

Singles in the south of the island on 10th April and 28th May were the only spring records. The second half of the year involved nine records between 20th August and 5th December, with 12 on 11th September and 10 on 26th September the only double-figure counts.

Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus***Northern Lapwing***Earkan*

After one on 23rd June, singles were seen on three dates in July, with two present on 21st. One on 5th and one on 27th November were the only other records.

Knot *Calidris canutus*

An adult flew through the Sound on 15th August with a group of Ringed Plovers.

Purple Sandpiper *Calidris maritima*

Singles on the east side of the island on 8th October and at Cow Harbour on 2nd November were the only records seen from the land this year. On 2nd December a group of 28 were seen from a boat, roosting in a cave beneath the lighthouses.

Dunlin *Calidris alpina*

Singles on 4th May and 26th May were the only spring records. Autumn passage was also quiet with a group of three through the Sound on 11th September the only record.

Jack Snipe *Lymnocyrtus minimus*

On 7th October one was flushed from the margin of the Mill Pond.

Snipe *Gallinago gallinago***Common Snipe**

Coayr Heddaggh

One on 12th July was the first of the year and was followed by five singles up to the end of October. Sightings then became more regular with up to two recorded on nine dates through to the final record on 12th December.

Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola***Eurasian Woodcock**

Ushag Rennee

One on 15th March was the only confirmed spring record (though it is possible that remains of a bird found on 21st April could have related to a different individual). Autumn fared much better with 22 records between 20th October and 14th December, peaking at four on 10th November.

Autumn bird-day totals of Woodcock, 2003 to 2012

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Autumn bird-days	4	7	9	16	6	6	5	2	11	32

The total autumn Woodcock records in 2012 were the highest of the last 10 years by some margin. However, this likely to be a reflection of increased observer coverage rather than an unusually large influx. As part of the Manx Shearwater Recovery Project all parts of the Calf were visited to within 50m at least once a week between late September and early December. At least half the Woodcock records resulted from this fieldwork, with birds being flushed from the heather in parts of the island that would otherwise have been visited very infrequently.

Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*

Four on 26th April, three on 1st May and one on 9th May were the only spring records. Autumn was also slow with singles on four dates from 21st July to 26th August.

Curlew *Numenius arquata***Eurasian Curlew**

Crottag

One to four were seen almost daily in March and April with numbers dropping off in May when singles were recorded on six dates up to 26th. In June singles were seen on seven dates with numbers increasing from August when sightings became almost daily through to the end of the season. The peak autumn count was 13 on 28th October.

Monthly bird-day totals and peak counts of Curlews

Month	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bird-days	25	23	6	7	34	36	42	50	37	7
Max count	4	4	1	1	5	11	7	13	6	1

Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*

One in the Puddle on 30th April was followed by ones or twos on five dates to 14th May. Return passage began with a single on 27th June after which up to two were logged on twelve days in July, singles on five days in August and two days in September with the final record on 16th September. A return to form for this species after a very quiet 2011.

Redshank *Tringa tetanus***Common Redshank***Goblan Marrey*

All records occurred in the autumn, with one on 30th August and further singles on six dates between 2nd and 22nd November.

Turnstone *Arenaria interpres***Ruddy Turnstone***Goblaghan*

In the spring singles were seen on 13th and 20th March, and 30th April. Two adults at Cow Harbour on 29th July were the first returning birds, after which there were ten records between 4th September and 24th November including a group of 11 roosting at Kione ny Halby on 7th October and 28 at Caigher Point on 16th November.

Pomarine Skua *Stercorarius pomarinus*

One north of Culbery on 26th September was the only record.

Arctic Skua *Stercorarius parasiticus***Parasitic Jaeger**

Singles occurred on five dates between 11th September and 19th October, along with three north on 26th September.

Great Skua *Stercorarius skua*

Two records in July with one south on 18th and another low over the Observatory on 19th. Autumn passage peaked in September with birds recorded on five dates between 13th and 26th, with six south on 14th the highest count. One south on 11th October was the final record.

Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla***Black-legged Kittiwake***Perragh*

Small numbers were regularly recorded in spring peaking at 31 on 17th April. Five birds were seen occupying ledges on Caigher on 26th May but sadly none remained to breed. A single bird was seen on a ledge at Kione Roauyr on three dates in June and July but did not produce any young. Small numbers continued to pass offshore during the summer, with passage increasing from September with peak counts of 901 north (in three hours) on 26th September and 553 south (in two hours) on 18th October.

Monthly bird-day totals and peak counts of Kittiwakes

Month	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
Bird-days	41	86	54	78	150	170	1312	1137	395
Max count	21	31	28	32	57	78	901	553	159

Black-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus**Pirragh*

An adult past Cow Harbour on 20th March was the only spring record. Up to two were seen on two dates in late July with a freshly dead juvenile mysteriously appearing in the plantation on 2nd August. Sightings became slightly more regular in autumn with up to 14 passing offshore on six dates between 29th September and 8th November.

Common Gull *Larus canus***Mew Gull***Foillan Vane*

Singles off Cow Harbour on 26th March and 25th April were the only spring records. Autumn was also quiet with up to seven seen on three dates between 16th October and 5th November.

Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus**Foillan Saggyrt*

Present from the start of the season with 35 breeding pairs located, mostly along the east coast. Juveniles began to disperse from mid-August and autumn sightings were scarce with up to two seen on seven dates between 6th September and 16th November.

Herring Gull *Larus argentatus***European Herring Gull***Foillan*

Present from the start of the season with 298 breeding pairs recorded. The exceedingly wet late spring and early summer took its toll on the species with abandoned nests and dead chicks a common sight in the larger colonies. Birds were recorded daily to the end of the season but in much reduced numbers once the juveniles had dispersed. The peak autumn count was 168 on 28th September.

Great Black-backed Gull *Larus marinus**Juan Mooar*

Present throughout the season with 111 on 16th March the highest spring count. A total of 46 breeding pairs were recorded, but again productivity was poor. Caigher Point, which has traditionally been the main breeding ground for this species was particularly badly affected, presumably as it so exposed and only a single chick was found to have fledged in this area. In autumn the peak count was 130 roosting in the south of the island on 12th September.

Sandwich Tern *Sterna sandvicensis*

Singles occurred in spring on 23rd April and 15th May. In autumn there were three sightings of one to three birds between 1st and 23rd September.

Arctic Tern *Sterna paradisaea*

One south on 29th September was the only record.

[Commic Tern]

One south on 29th September may well have been another Arctic Tern but it was taken by a Peregrine before it could be identified.

Guillemot *Uria aalge*

Common Murree

Stronnag / Chennell

Small numbers were seen sporadically in early spring before breeding numbers built up, giving a peak count of 165 offshore on 30th May. A boat-based count on 5th July yielded a total of 111 birds occupying ledges. Breeding success was very low, presumably down to the cold and wet spring. Small numbers were seen offshore to 27th September.

Razorbill *Alca torda*

Coltrag

Over 100 were present around the coast from the start of the season, with a peak spring count of 178 on 29th March including birds passing Cow Harbour. Breeding birds were present all-round the coast but success was again very poor with nests washed out on Gibdale, Bay Fine and on the Burroo Neck. Sightings became scarce from mid-July with post-breeding birds quickly dispersing. Two on 9th October was the final record.

[Large Auk spp.]

The highest spring count of distant Guillemots/Razorbills passing offshore was 397 (in 2 hours) on 29th March. In autumn large numbers were seen from mid-September onwards, with 639 south (in 2 hours) on 18th October being the peak count.

Black Guillemot *Cephus grille*

Caillagh Ghoo

Present from the start of the season with up to seven seen daily until late May. A single on 16th was the only June record but birds became more conspicuous in July with eight below the Upper Lighthouse on 7th. No direct evidence of breeding was recorded, but pairs were regularly noted in Gibdale and off the lighthouses. Sightings became rare from early August and the final record was one north off Culbery on 26th September.

Puffin *Fratercula arctica*

Atlantic Puffin

Pibbin / Poltag

A very quiet year with all birds seen on seawatches and no evidence of breeding. A single south past Culbery on 26th May was the first of the year, followed by two records in June (four south on 23rd, and five south on 29th) and two records in July (one on 14th and three on 18th).

Stock Dove *Columba oenas*

One over the Observatory on 28th March was the only record of the year.

Woodpigeon *Columba palumbus*

Common Wood Pigeon

Calman Keylley

Singles were seen on five days in March, seven days in April and five days in May. In June a pair or single birds were seen on 12 days, with three birds noted once (on 12th) but there was no evidence of any breeding attempt. Three birds were seen on 5th July, with three

singles on three dates later in the month. There were no further sightings during the summer and autumn passage was very quiet with a flock of 24 west on 24th November the only count of note.

Collared Dove *Streptopelia decaocto*

Eurasian Collared Dove

Individual birds were recorded on two days in March, six days in April and nine days in May. A male started singing in the back garden from mid-May, and in early June a pair were seen occasionally in the same area but there was no further evidence of breeding. Singles on 4th July and 21st August were the final records of the year.

Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus*

Common Cuckoo

Cooag

The first birds occurred on 2nd May with two near the Observatory and one around South Harbour. Singles followed on May 3rd and 17th, and June 1st. An adult female was trapped on June 19th and remained until 24th. Single adults were seen twice in early July before the first juvenile arrived on 9th. Other juveniles were noted on 26th and 31st July.

Long-eared Owl *Asio Otus*

Hullad / Kione chayt

The only record of the year was one flushed from the front garden after a good fall of migrants on 2nd May.

Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus*

The first of the year was hunting over the heath north of Culbery on 26th April. The next sighting was a single in Gibdale on 3rd June which was followed by seven records of singles, mainly in the Caigher area through to 9th July. An adult female trapped at the Observatory on 27th June raised hopes that there may have been a pair present on the island but no evidence of a breeding attempt was found. The next record was not until 31st October when fairly fresh remains (plucked feathers and a right leg) were recovered in the north-east of the island. There were three further autumn sightings of single birds on 8th and 26th November and 8th December.

Annual bird-day totals of Short-eared Owls, 2003-2012

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bird-days	4	7	10	2	4	3	28	1	6	12

The table above highlights what a good year it was for Short-eared Owl sightings. Repeated sightings of the successful breeding pair in 2009 explain the high number of bird-days that year.

Swift *Apus apus*

The first arrived on 3rd May after which sightings were irregular, with a total of only 13 birds seen on five dates through to the end of July. A flock of 23 flying south ahead of a storm on 15th August was the final record.

Great Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos major*

Snoggeyder

One was seen briefly flying up the glen and into the plantation on 23rd September and an adult male was present around the Observatory on 9th October, where it was trapped and ringed. These are only the 8th and 9th records for the Calf (and the 4th and 5th since 2003).

Chough *Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax***Red-billed Chough***Caaig*

A total of 10 pairs bred, fledging at least 20 young. Peak spring counts of 40 (on 19th March), 41 (on 16th April) and 39 (on 17th April) involved wandering flocks from the mainland. The maximum count of the year was 63 on 31st July, which included a flock of 46 birds. Numbers continued to fluctuate for the remainder of the season with fewer visiting flocks recorded from October.

Magpie *Pica pica***Black-billed Magpie***Pieanat / Piannad*

There were occasional records of small numbers around the Observatory between 18th March and 20th April, with a maximum of five on 26th March. It was not until 22nd September that the next bird arrived and there were only four more records of one or two birds until the last on 1st November.

Jackdaw *Corvus monedula***Western Jackdaw***Caaig / Juan teayst*

In spring one was present on 15th March with two on 26th. There were four records in May with a maximum count of four on 11th, and three were present on 12th June. A flock of ten flying east on 26th October was the only other record.

Rook *Corvus frugilegus**Trogh*

Two on 5th April at the Observatory and two on 17th April over Culbery were the only records.

Carrion Crow *Corvus corone*

Seen regularly in small numbers between 17th March and 19th May. Individuals were seen on single dates in July and August, after which autumn sightings became only slightly more frequent: from 1st September up to three were seen on 12 dates until the end of the season.

Hooded Crow *Corvus cornix**Fannag Ghlass*

Present throughout the season. Occasional influxes were noted in spring with 21 on 31st March and 20 on 19th and 24th April. Six pairs bred fledging at least five young. In autumn counts of the resident birds were frequently bolstered by visiting flocks with maxima of 38 on 26th September and 49 on 20th November.

Hybrid Carrion x Hooded Crow

Hybrids in various shades were seen occasionally throughout the season. A particularly dark bird was seen paired with a Hooded Crow in early spring but they had disappeared by the time most breeding attempts were underway.

Raven *Corvus corax***Common Raven***Feeagh / Feeagh Vooar*

Two pairs bred each fledging two young in late April. A good flock of 16 that appeared high over the Observatory on 1st April before turning back towards the mainland were the only

spring passage birds. Sightings were daily until the end of the season, with the peak counts of eight on 19th and nine on 21st September involving passage birds.

Goldcrest *Regulus regulus*

Ushag y Fuygh

Present from the start of the season with some decent arrivals in March, including 45 on 15th and 40 on 23rd. In April single-figure records were daily with one small influx of 19 on 13th. A singing male was present in the plantation in early May, and the presence of a female in the same area raised hopes of a breeding attempt, but no further evidence was found. Autumn passage began with a single on 23rd August after which sightings were daily until the end of the season. Double-figure counts were made most days from mid-September to late October with peaks of 52 on 22nd September, 50 on 4th and 45 on 8th October.

Monthly bird-day totals and peak counts of Goldcrests

Month	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bird-days	371	71	7	0	0	40	333	666	96	14
Max count	45	19	2	0	0	10	52	50	10	3

Blue Tit *Cyanistes caeruleus*

Drean Gorrym

One or two were present most days in March and one was recorded on 13th and 14th April. Autumn was very quiet with all records coming between 7th and 21st October and peaking at only eight birds.

Great Tit *Parus major*

Drean Mooar

Up to three were seen in late March with four singles in mid-April and no breeding attempts for the third year in a row. In autumn birds were seen almost daily from 22nd September to the end of the season with peak counts of 17 on 7th and 15 on 16th October.

Coal Tit *Periparus ater*

One on 28th March was the only record in the first half of the year. Autumn was very quiet with a handful of sightings of up to six birds between 29th September and 8th November.

Skylark *Alauda arvensis*

Ushag Tappagh / Ushag y Tappee / Ushag Happagh / Ushag Cabbagh

Only three spring records with single birds recorded on 15th and 17th March, and two on 6th April. Five on 19th September were the first of the autumn, after which birds were seen regularly through to the end of the season. Peak passage occurred in October with 60 birds on 6th and double-figure counts on three other days.

Sand Martin *Riparia riparia*

Gollan Geinne

Two over Halby on 10th April were the first of the year but spring passage was very light. Up to five birds were seen on only eight days up to 13th June. The autumn fared even worse with only two birds on 31st August and three on 2nd September.

Swallow *Hirundo rustica***Barn Swallow***Gollan geayee*

Two on 8th April were the first for the year, after which small numbers were seen daily until the month's end. Passage picked up in May with triple-figure counts on four days: 250 on 8th, 125 on 9th, 100 on 12th and 120 on 16th.

A total of five pairs bred: two at the Observatory, two at Jane's House and one under the Mill Bridge. All fledged young, with one of the pairs at Jane's House successfully raising three broods. In autumn numbers remained steady during August but increased in early September peaking at 70 on 4th and 80 on 5th. Sightings quickly dropped off in the latter half of the month with only two double-figure counts. Birds were recorded on five dates between 1st and 20th October, including a small influx of 30 on the 7th.

Monthly bird-day totals and peak counts of Swallows

Month	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
Bird-days	0	103	1499	300	426	887	433	666	38
Max count	0	30	250	21	32	85	80	50	30

House Martin *Delichon urbicum***Common House Martin***Gollan Thie*

One on 22nd April was the first, followed by another single on 30th. Passage in May was steadier with birds recorded on seventeen days, mostly in single figures but with a peak of 30 on 20th. Sightings tailed off with only four records in June then none until the first eight birds of the autumn flew south on 21st August. Small numbers were seen on only six further dates until the final sighting of three on 14th September.

Long-tailed Tit *Aegithalos caudatus**Caillagh Veg yn Arbyl*

Singles on 14th and 15th March were the only records in the first half of the year. In autumn two on 14th October were followed by brief visits from flocks of twelve (on 21st October), nine (on 5th November) and seven (on 24th November).

Yellow-browed Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus*

A first-winter found in a mist-net at the Observatory on 5th October was re-captured on 12th and seen again on 13th.

Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita***Common Chiffchaff***Beealerey*

In March birds were present from the start of the season with a peak of 25 on 23rd. Small numbers were recorded daily in April with another peak of 25 on 24th. On 2nd May 20 were seen after which numbers dropped off. There was no breeding evidence, but at least one adult was present throughout the summer. Autumn passage began in early September with a regular turnover of small numbers (no double-figure counts). Records became scarcer in October and occasional in November. Two pale grey birds showing characteristics of the *abietinus* race were trapped on 10th and 15th November. A small arrival of three nominate birds occurred on 24th November, with the final record on 29th.

Monthly bird-day totals and peak counts of Chiffchaffs

Month	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
Bird-days	120	140	93	11	4	4	54	12	11
Max count	25	25	20	3	1	1	7	3	3

Willow Warbler *Phylloscopus trochilus**Drean vane*

Two on 25th March were the first, with daily sightings from early April to mid-May. High counts included 90 on 24th April, 120 on 30th April and 150 on 2nd May. Birds continued to trickle through in early June, with the first juvenile recorded on 12th July. Sightings were then daily until early-September but with only seven double-figure counts, peaking at 50 on 18th August. The final record (and only one in October) was trapped at the Observatory on 24th October.

Monthly bird-days and peak counts of Willow Warblers

Month	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
Bird-days	3	607	438	15	70	268	13	1	0
Max count	2	120	150	2	12	50	4	1	0

Blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla***Eurasian Blackcap***Bayrn dhoo*

An excellent spring began with three on 25th March followed by small numbers in early April before an arrival of 36 on 13th. There were four more double-figure counts to the end of the month before another good arrival of 47 on 2nd May. A steady turnover continued with counts of 25 on 9th and 12th. Numbers decreased in late May with occasional records in June and July involving adults on return passage. Autumn was quiet with single-figure counts made on twenty-five dates between 23rd August and 29th October.

Monthly bird-days and peak counts of Blackcaps

Month	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
Bird-days	6	154	293	8	14	4	12	20	0
Max count	3	36	47	4	3	1	3	4	0

Garden Warbler *Sylvia borin**Kiaulleyder garee*

Singles were recorded on 2nd, 9th and 10th May and 20th June. There were only two autumn records: one on 21st August and a late single on 26th October.

Barred Warbler *Sylvia nisoria*

A first-winter was trapped in the back garden on 5th October. This was the first since 2004 and only the seventh of 36 records to occur in October.

Lesser Whitethroat *Sylvia curruca*

Singles were trapped at the Observatory on 6th and 16th May.

Whitethroat *Sylvia communis***Common Whitethroat***Fynnag ny Keylley*

The first was at the Observatory on 1st May and was followed by regular sightings peaking at 13 on 17th. One pair successfully bred in the Withy, with a singing male near Jane's House remaining unpaired. Autumn passage was light with single figures recorded daily in August and irregularly in September before the final sighting on 23rd.

Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella naevia***Common Grasshopper Warbler**

Three on 2nd and singles on 3rd and 5th May were the only spring records. A single on 3rd September was the sole autumn record.

Sedge Warbler *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*

One on 22nd April was the first, and was followed by a steady passage in May peaking at 15 on 18th and a single June record on 20th. Autumn passage was very poor, beginning with a single on 10th July and the first juvenile on 27th July. Sightings were then made on only a further five days, peaking at three on 9th August before the final record on 2nd September.

Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*

Three singles, all different birds, were recorded on 18th, 20th and 21st May, two of which were trapped at the Observatory.

Waxwing *Bombycilla garrulus*

There were three records in November: three flew south-west over the east side of the island on 10th, two briefly perched on the telephone mast before flying off to the north-east on 24th and three were in the back garden on 29th. These were only the third to fifth Calf records and were much anticipated following a good influx of the species to the Isle of Man in early November, including a flock of 40+ in Port Erin (approximately three miles away) from 8th November.

Treecreeper *Certhia familiaris***Eurasian Treecreeper***Snaueyder*

A single in the back garden sycamores on 9th July was the only record.

Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes***Winter Wren***Drean*

Recorded throughout the year, with a total of 24 territories mapped. This was a significant increase on the five territories recorded in 2011. The peak count was 20 on 13th October.

Starling *Sturnus vulgaris***Common Starling***Truitlag*

Regular sightings in March, peaking at 18 on 19th quickly tapered off in early April. Three on 18th June included the first juvenile and post-breeding flocks of up to 49 (7th July) were seen regularly until late July. Two were recorded on 19th September before autumn passage began in early October. Numbers built up during the month, peaking at 150 on 27th. Southbound passage was increased in November with triple-figure counts on most days in the first half of the month and peaks of 1215 on 15th and 1820 on 21st. Up to 55 were seen in December with the final record on the 11th.

Ring Ouzel *Turdus torquatus*

A female on 21st May was the only spring record. In autumn singles were recorded on 23rd and 26th September, and 15th and 16th October.

Blackbird *Turdus merula***Common Blackbird***Lhondhoo*

Peak spring numbers occurred at the start of the season with 21 on 14th March. Three breeding pairs were recorded (two near the Observatory and one in the Withy) but productivity was low, most likely due to the cold and wet weather. Resident birds accounted for the small numbers seen daily until the first migrants appeared in early October. Double figure counts were then made on most days peaking at 45 on 30th October. Numbers continued to rise in November with a good fall of 120 on 5th and high counts of 60 on 6th, 45 on 15th and 50 on 16th. Up to 13 were present daily in December.

Monthly bird-days and peak counts of Blackbirds

Month	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bird-days	146	69	81	83	104	75	98	497	711	90
Max count	21	5	5	6	7	6	8	45	120	13

Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris**Ushag sniaghthey*

The highest spring count was 23 on 15th March with sporadic sightings (including a singing male on 2nd April) until 4th May. A single on 8th October was the first of the autumn, followed by almost daily records of small flocks passing through, peaking at 90 birds on 16th November.

Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos**Lhon / Thresh len*

A quiet spring with up to nine birds recorded on nine dates between 14th March and 2nd May. The first immigrant juvenile was recorded on 27th July after which small numbers were occasional until late September. Passage then picked up with double-figure counts on most days in October, peaking at 50 on 16th. Smaller numbers continued to turnover right through to the end of the season with the highest count of 30 on 1st November and a late influx of 19 on 11th December.

Monthly bird-days and peak counts of Song Thrushes

Month	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bird-days	20	4	1	0	2	4	35	502	292	84
Max count	9	3	1	0	1	1	12	50	30	19

Redwing *Turdus iliacus**Lhon Geayee*

Spring numbers were low with up to eight birds present on five days between 14th March and 8th April. Six on 11th October were the first of the autumn. Small flocks then passed though daily with a maximum of 100 on 22nd. Sightings remained regular until the end of the season with the highest count of 50 on 16th November.

Mistle Thrush *Turdus viscivorus**Lhon Keylley*

Singles on 14th March, 13th and 21st April and 12th June were the only records in the first half of the year. A single on 6th October was the first of the autumn, with up to three recorded daily in the latter half of the month. Sightings then became more irregular with one or two present on ten dates through to 2nd December.

Spotted Flycatcher *Muscicapa striata**Skybbyltagh breck*

The first occurred on 7th May after which low numbers were seen regularly until the last spring record on 5th July. The only double-figure counts were ten on 17th and eleven on 18th May. Autumn was even quieter, with the first two on 18th August followed by only five singles with the last on 26th September.

Robin *Erithacus rubecula***European Robin***Cleean jiarg / Spittag*

In spring the highest counts occurred in March with ten on 15th, after which sightings became irregular involving ones or twos until early June. There was no evidence of any breeding activity.

Juveniles were seen on 20th and 30th June, after which there were no records until a single on 31st July. Sightings became regular after the first week of August with numbers increasing steadily throughout the month and peaking at 40 birds on 31st August and 3rd September. Counts of around 20 birds were made daily to mid-October with a small influx of 35 noted on 7th. Smaller numbers were then seen daily until the end of the season.

Monthly bird-days and peak counts of Robins

Month	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bird-days	50	9	8	3	1	175	439	421	174	47
Max count	10	2	2	1	1	40	40	35	12	8

Nightingale *Luscinia megarhynchos*

One was trapped on 2nd May at the Observatory and was re-trapped on two further dates before last being seen on 8th May. It was highly elusive and not heard to sing during its stay. This was the 18th Calf record, the first since 2006 and the 14th to occur in May.

Pied Flycatcher *Ficedula hypoleuca*

Four on 18th August were followed by singles on 19th and 20th. These were the first records since one in October 2010.

Black Redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros*

In spring singles were present on 13th April and 1st May. Autumn was also quiet with singles recorded on 24th and 27th October.

Redstart *Phoenicurus phoenicurus***Common Redstart**

A good spring involved a total of 30 individuals seen on thirteen dates between 18th April and 17th May. The maximum count was made on 2nd May with an excellent eleven birds

present. Autumn was much quieter, with the only records being two late birds, both trapped and ringed on 20th and 24th October.

Whinchat *Saxicola rubetra*

All spring sightings occurred in early May, with two on 1st, two on 3rd and singles on 5th and 9th. Autumn passage was also very light involving only singles on 24th and 27th August and 13th and 14th September.

Stonechat *Saxicola torquata*

Eurasian Stonechat

Boid y chonnee / Kione dhoo y eeigyn

Single males were recorded sporadically from the start of the season and two held territories in the Upper Withy Field and at the Smithy during April. Females however, were only recorded on two dates in March and none in April. Immigrant juveniles began appearing from late May and it seemed it was going to be the second consecutive year without breeding of the species until a pair took up residence near the Observatory in late July and fledged at least five young in August.

Autumn numbers peaked at 12 on 24th August, with up to five seen daily in September, and up to eight in October. Numbers dwindled in November but a pair around the Withy and at least one other resident male remained until the end of the season.

Monthly bird-days and peak counts of Stonechats

Month	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bird-days	16	4	14	50	93	160	45	81	16	2
Max count	3	1	3	5	8	12	5	8	4	2

Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe*

Northern Wheatear

Claggan cloaie

A male at Caigher Point on 18th March was the first of the year, after which sightings were almost daily and reached 21 birds on 13th April. Birds of the Greenland race *O. o. leucorhoa* appeared from 15th April, reaching a peak of 90 on 2nd May.

Ten breeding pairs were located and numbers remained steady right through to early September. Sightings then became more sporadic, with a maximum count of only five birds and no real influxes before the final record of the season on the early date of 28th September.

Monthly bird-days and peak counts of Wheatears

Month	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
Bird-days	19	395	796	255	308	201	37	0	0
Max count	4	52	90	22	20	21	5	0	0

Dunnock *Prunella modularis*

Hedge Accentor

Drean mollagh / Bogh Keeir

Spring sightings were scarce with single birds seen on eight dates to the end of May. A single bird was seen on 27th July, but there was no evidence of any breeding attempts. In autumn ten birds arrived on 22nd September, after which sightings were daily to the end of

the season. The highest numbers were seen in early October with double-figure counts on three days peaking at fifteen on 4th

House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*

Jallyn

A female on 27th March and a male on 4th April were the only records in the first half of the month. A female on 7th October was the only other record.

Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus*

Eurasian Tree Sparrow

Singles on 9th, 12th and 20th May were the only records.

Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*

Ushag Ghlass

The first of the year flew over the Withy on 26th June and was followed by another single on 9th July. There were no further sightings until autumn passage started on 5th September. Up to nine were seen almost daily through to 7th October. A single on 15th November was the final record.

White/Pied Wagtail. *Motacilla alba alba/yarellii*

Ushag Vreck / Ushag Voltee

Pied Wagtails *M. a. yarelli* were seen daily from the start of the season. There was little evidence of any spring passage and three pairs bred: at the Observatory, Mill and Smithy, with the Observatory pair being double-brooded.

White Wagtails *M. a. alba* were scarce in spring, with three on 12th April, two on 30th April and one on 9th May.

Autumn records were mostly recorded as *alba* Wagtails and not specifically assigned to race. Passage began in late August, peaked at 58 birds on 22nd September, and continued to mid-October. One or two Pied Wagtails were then seen around the Observatory until the end of the season.

Tree Pipit *Anthus trivialis*

All the spring sightings occurred in May with single birds recorded on six days between 3rd and 18th. Return passage began with three on 9th August and involved a total of fifteen birds on ten dates through to 11th September.

Meadow Pipit *Anthus pratensis*

Tweet / Cheet / Ushag y Veet

Present from the start of the season with a peak spring count of 140 on 18th March. Forty four territories were mapped and breeding success in the earlier broods was considered to be good, though later broods in June and July suffered due to the wet weather. Numbers remained fairly constant until southbound passage commenced in mid-September with high counts of 330 on 20th and 400 on 22nd. Counts remained high until mid-October, after which numbers dwindled with mainly single figure counts to the end of the season.

Monthly bird-days and peak counts of Meadow Pipits

Month	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bird-days	1140	1365	467	475	1019	1060	2563	1329	87	42
Max count	140	120	35	35	55	82	400	250	10	7

Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus*

One flew west over the track near Kione Beg on 1st October, the first Calf record.

Rock Pipit *Anthus petrosus***Eurasian Rock Pipit**

Fushag Varrey

Present from the start of the season with a total of 30 territories mapped. There was no evidence of any increased passage in spring or autumn. A post-breeding flock built up at Cow Harbour during September and accounted for the highest daily total of the year of 20 on 16th.

Chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs*

Ushag y Choan / Ushag veg vreck

A continual turnover of birds from the start of the season until early-May peaked at 28 on 28th March. Two pairs bred at the Observatory. Small numbers were seen daily before autumn passage started with an influx of 45 on 22nd September. Large numbers then turned over daily with the peak counts all occurring in October: 100 on 7th, 130 on 22nd, 100 on 24th and 120 on 25th. Numbers dropped in November, though there was a good count of 52 on 11th. Counts were then mainly in single figures until the end of the season though small flocks occasionally moved through including 26 on 18th November.

Monthly Bird-days and peak counts of Chaffinches

Month	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bird-days	207	243	172	151	91	107	306	1348	363	56
Max count	28	20	15	13	5	7	80	130	52	10

Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla*

A female caught rather bizarrely in the front field Crow Trap on 29th March was the sole spring record. A good autumn began on 20th October and involved sightings of small numbers on fifteen dates up to the last on 21st November. Seven on 22nd October was the daily maximum.

Greenfinch *Carduelis chloris***European Greenfinch**

Corkan keylley glass

An exceptionally quiet year for this species, presumably due, at least in part, to the spread of the trichomoniasis disease. Spring saw a regular turnover of small numbers (up to seven) between 14th March and 9th May. Singles were then seen on five dates from late-May to July before autumn birds began arriving in early September. Single figure counts were then made almost daily to November when ten were present on 5th and sixteen on 10th. Three on 29th November were the last of the year.

Monthly bird-days and peak counts of Greenfinches

Month	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bird-days	35	58	4	3	1	0	6	76	60	0
Max count	6	7	2	1	1	0	2	9	16	0

Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*

European Goldfinch

Lossey ny Keylley / Kiark ny Leydee

Another good spring saw high numbers arriving daily in March and April, peaking at 68 on 12th and 59 on 22nd April. After mid-May most counts referred to resident breeding birds with three pairs present around the Observatory. Up to 35 were then recorded on most days before autumn passage began in early October, peaking at 75 on 24th. Double-figure counts were made on only five days in November, with up to eight present in December.

Monthly Bird-days and peak counts of Goldfinches

Month	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bird-days	191	815	397	367	544	483	188	636	160	33
Max count	25	68	27	30	35	33	30	75	17	8

Siskin *Carduelis spinus*

Eurasian Siskin

Seen on most days in March and April, with peak counts of 12 on 15th and 11 on 28th March. Sightings were then more sporadic with eight records of up to three birds on May and nine records of up to six birds in June. Twelve counts of up to four birds were made in July but in August there were only two records, each of two birds. Larger numbers began to pass through from late-September with the highest count of 41 occurring on 19th October. Up to nine were then seen occasionally in November and up to four in December.

Linnet *Carduelis cannabina*

Common Linnet

Fillip ny Kempey / Ushag y lieen

Recorded almost daily throughout the season. Spring passage peaked in April with 41 on 6th, 40 on 13th and 42 on 15th. The main breeding area was centred around the Withy, with singing males also noted between Jane's House and Cow Harbour with 12 breeding pairs estimated in total. Post-breeding flocks built up as the summer progressed, with the peak count of 89 occurring on 26th August. Up to 70 were recorded in September (2nd) before numbers dwindled in October (peaking at 16 on 7th). A maximum of nine were seen occasionally in November and December.

Monthly bird-days and peak counts of Linnets

Month	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bird-days	41	545	271	291	689	986	296	172	36	9
Max count	24	42	22	24	53	89	70	16	7	9

Lesser Redpoll *Carduelis cabaret*

Bytermmyrn dhone / Lossan ruy

Spring passage began in late March with almost daily sightings of up to 17 birds in April and up to 20 in May. Single-figure counts were then made on fourteen days in June, thirteen days in July and six days in August. Ones and twos were occasionally seen in early September before passage picked up with 16 on 22nd. October counts peaked at 18 on 7th

with sightings becoming infrequent in November with the final record of two occurring on 24th.

Mealy Redpoll *Carduelis flammea*

Singles were trapped at the Observatory on 27th March and 2nd May.

Crossbill *Loxia curvirostris*

A small early summer influx began with two on 25th and one on 26th June. In July singles were around the Observatory on 13th and 19th with a group of three on 24th and a brief visit from a group of 8 on 26th.

Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*

A second-year male trapped in the back garden on 4th May was only the 8th Calf record and the first to occur in May (five of the others have been in April, with one in March and one in November).

Snow Bunting *Plectrophenax nivalis*

A very confiding bird on Caigher Point on 18th March was the only record of the year.

Lapland Bunting *Calcarius lapponicus*

One over Or Vooar on 28th March was only the second ever spring sighting. Another over Jane's House on 26th October was a more typical record.

Yellowhammer *Emberiza citrinella*

A single was trapped at the Observatory on 29th March, and a different bird was present on 31st. Singles were also at the Observatory on 20th April and 18th May.

Reed Bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus*

Pompee ny Guirtlagh

Common Reed Bunting

A quiet spring with singles recorded on fourteen dates between 15th March and 22nd May. A male held territory in Big Park but failed to attract a mate. In autumn there were eighteen records between 31st August and 5th November, each involving only one or two birds.



Raven Chicks (Photo: Will Hayward)



Wax Wing (Photo: Will Hayward)



Merlin: (Photo: Will Hayward)



Yellow-browed warbler (Photo: Will Hayward)

Ringling Report 2012

A total of 5012 birds of 73 species were ringed on the Calf in 2012. Although lower than last year's total, this was still the second highest total in the last 10 years and is a pleasing figure given the poor breeding season and often unhelpful weather conditions for ringing over much of the year.

Early spring was productive with good numbers of Goldcrest in March and an excellent influx of Goldfinch during April. Poor weather mid-month slowed things down but warbler numbers soon picked up, with an excellent influx of Blackcap and good numbers of Willow Warbler up to mid-May.

The breeding season was blighted by bad weather, with exceedingly wet spells in mid-May and early June especially. Most Shag chicks fledged early enough to avoid the worst of these conditions, so a reasonable number were ringed, but Razorbill numbers were low. Although many gull chicks suffered, a large amount of effort in locating the remaining chicks ensured totals for Lesser and Great Black-backed Gull were respectable, but Herring Gull numbers were well down on 2011. Calf passerines also experienced a poor breeding season and although a good total of Swallow pulli was achieved, few chicks of other species were ringed in the nest.

The low ringing total in August reflected the general lack of young passerines both on the Calf and elsewhere, with numbers being poor for all warbler species, particularly Willow Warbler. Things picked up in September, however, with an excellent passage of Meadow Pipit which responded well to a tape lure in the Front Field Crow Trap. The influx continued into October when numbers of Goldcrest and Chaffinch were also good, and the late autumn passage of thrushes ensured a decent total was reached.

No new species were added to the ringing list, but plenty of scarcities were trapped, including the 5th Great Spotted Woodpecker, 5th Bullfinch, 9th Nightingale, and 13th Yellowhammer. The two Peregrine chicks ringed in June were only the 8th and 9th ringed, and the adult Short-eared Owl trapped in June was only the second adult to be caught on the Calf.

An excellent spring for Blackcap resulted in a record annual total of 263, and the total of four Brambling was also the best ever. Good totals were also achieved for Meadow Pipit (670; mainly due to tape-luring juveniles in early autumn), Blackbird (314; thanks to a good late autumn passage) and Goldfinch (425; largely due to an excellent influx during late March and early-April). The total of 23 Redstart was also the highest since 1991.

Fifteen Chough chicks were colour-ringed as part of the Manx Chough Project and yielded several sightings of family groups feeding on the Calf and just across the Sound on the mainland. One hundred gull chicks were also fitted with darvic rings (black with four yellow characters) as part of a Manx Ringing Group study. The majority of these were Herring Gull (81) but for the first year on the Calf the project was extended to include Lesser Black-backed Gull (16) and Great Black-backed Gull (3). Several of this year's birds had already

been re-sighted in Britain and further afield by the end of 2012, demonstrating the usefulness of this project.

Thanks to Chris Sharpe for advice and help with various aspects of the ringing program and to him and Kay Collister for their contribution to the ringing total. Thanks also to Kevin Scott and Allen Moore for providing information on colour-ringed birds.

Monthly Ringing Totals

March	354
April	868
May	813
June	298
July	296
August	334
September	742
October	1040
November	249
December	18
Grand Total	5012

Top Ten Species

1 st	Willow Warbler	707
2 nd	Meadow Pipit	670
3 rd	Goldcrest	502
4 th	Goldfinch	425
5 th	Chaffinch	323
6 th	Blackbird	314
7 th	Blackcap	263
8 th	Chiffchaff	205
9 th	Herring Gull	171
10 th	Robin	163

Original ringing year of species re-trapped or re-sighted in 2012

	11	10	09	08	07	06	05	04	03	02	01	00	99	98	97
Eider												1			
Manx Shearwater	2			1	1										
Shag			1									1			1
Herring Gull					2		1		1		2				
Swallow	1														
Pied Wagtail			1												
Meadow Pipit	4														
Wheatear	3	1													
Wren	4														
Robin	4														
Goldcrest	1														
Blackbird		2		2											
Chaffinch	2	3													
Greenfinch	2														
Goldfinch	9	1	1	2											
Linnet	2														

In addition to the above table, a Great Black-backed Gull was found dead on Kitterland having been ringed there as a chick in 1998, a Razorbill ringed as an adult in Gibdale in 2008 was a victim of the breeding Peregrines, and a dead Herring Gull found at Cow Harbour had been ringed there as a nestling in 2007.

2012 Ringing Totals

Species	Ringed 2012			Grand Total	Recoveries	
	Juv/Adult	Pulli	Total		2012	1959-2012
White-fronted Goose	.	.	.	1	.	0
Pink-footed Goose	.	.	.	1	.	0
Brent Goose	.	.	.	1	.	0
Teal	.	.	.	4	.	0
Mallard	.	.	.	21	.	4
Eider	1	.	1	25	.	0
Goldeneye	.	.	.	1	.	0
Fulmar	1	1	2	133	.	3
Manx Shearwater	6	4	10	650	1	20
Storm Petrel	44	.	44	5091	7	540
Gannet	.	.	.	1	.	0
Cormorant	.	.	.	7	.	3
Shag	.	121	121	7319	7	551
Hen Harrier	.	.	.	50	1	3
Sparrowhawk	1	.	1	189	.	15
Kestrel	2	.	2	139	.	10
Merlin	1	.	1	35	.	1
Peregrine	.	2	2	9	.	0
Grey Partridge	.	.	.	14	.	0
Water Rail	.	.	.	37	.	0
Corncrake	.	.	.	7	.	0
Moorhen	.	.	.	38	.	0
Coot	.	.	.	1	.	0
Oystercatcher	.	8	8	282	.	5
Ringed Plover	.	.	.	1	.	0
Lapwing	.	.	.	27	.	2
Purple Sandpiper	.	.	.	32	.	1
Dunlin	.	.	.	1	.	0
Jack Snipe	.	.	.	12	.	0
Snipe	.	.	.	34	.	1
Woodcock	1	.	1	21	.	1
Whimbrel	.	.	.	1	.	0
Curlew	.	.	.	24	.	0
Redshank	.	.	.	21	.	0
Greenshank	.	.	.	1	.	0
Green Sandpiper	.	.	.	1	.	0
Common Sandpiper	.	.	.	4	.	0
Turnstone	.	.	.	36	.	0
Common Gull	.	.	.	1	.	0
Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	19	19	350	2	7
Herring Gull	.	171	171	13536	4	446
Great Black-backed Gull	.	28	28	2559	.	133
Kittiwake	.	.	.	939	.	22
Guillemot	.	.	.	618	.	31

Species	Ringed 2012			Grand Total	Recoveries	
	Juv/Adult	Pulli	Total		2012	1959-2012
Puffin	.	.	.	7	.	0
Stock Dove	.	.	.	2	.	0
Woodpigeon	.	.	.	27	.	2
Collared Dove	.	.	.	46	.	0
Turtle Dove	.	.	.	15	.	2
Mourning Dove	.	.	.	1	.	1
Cuckoo	1	.	1	113	.	1
Scops Owl	.	.	.	1	.	1
Long-eared Owl	.	.	.	22	.	1
Short-eared Owl	1	.	1	62	.	1
Swift	.	.	.	1	.	0
Hoopoe	.	.	.	4	.	0
Wryneck	.	.	.	22	.	0
G. S. Woodpecker	1	.	1	5	.	0
Skylark	.	.	.	60	.	0
Sand Martin	.	.	.	50	.	0
Swallow	97	31	128	3551	.	39
House Martin	1	.	.	68	.	1
Tree Pipit	3	.	3	456	.	2
Meadow Pipit	661	9	670	14017	.	37
Rock Pipit	16	.	.	245	.	0
Yellow Wagtail	.	.	.	1	.	0
Grey Wagtail	4	.	4	378	.	2
Pied Wagtail	29	12	41	1179	.	3
Waxwing	.	.	.	1	.	0
Wren	36	1	37	3947	.	5
Dunnock	4	.	4	2129	.	11
Robin	163	.	163	8774	2	58
Thrush Nightingale	.	.	.	1	.	0
Nightingale	1	.	1	9	.	0
Bluethroat	.	.	.	9	.	0
Black Redstart	1	.	1	98	.	0
Redstart	23	.	23	1328	.	7
Whinchat	4	.	4	726	.	3
Stonechat	31	.	31	2350	.	9
Wheatear	71	.	71	3145	.	14
Ring Ouzel	1	.	1	298	.	4
Blackbird	314	.	314	16160	2	181
Fieldfare	6	.	6	250	.	0
Song Thrush	142	.	142	7570	.	48
Redwing	16	.	16	1573	.	2
Mistle Thrush	2	.	2	234	.	6
Grasshopper Warbler	3	.	3	392	.	0
Sedge Warbler	49	.	49	5161	.	18
Marsh Warbler	.	.	.	5	.	0
Great Reed Warbler	.	.	.	1	.	0
Reed Warbler	2	.	2	32	.	1

Species	Ringed 2012			Grand Total	Recoveries	
	Juv/Adult	Pulli	Total		2012	1959-2012
Icterine Warbler	.	.	.	13	.	0
Melodious Warbler	.	.	.	17	.	0
Blackcap	263	.	263	2600	.	3
Garden Warbler	6	.	6	638	.	4
Barred Warbler	1	.	1	27	.	0
Lesser Whitethroat	2	.	2	93	.	0
Whitethroat	64	.	64	6288	.	14
Subalpine Warbler	.	.	.	16	.	0
Sardinian Warbler	.	.	.	1	.	0
Greenish Warbler	.	.	.	7	.	0
Pallas's Warbler	.	.	.	2	.	0
Yellow-browed Warbler	1	.	1	34	.	0
Dusky Warbler	.	.	.	2	.	1
Western Bonelli's Warbler	.	.	.	3	.	0
Wood Warbler	.	.	.	74	.	2
Chiffchaff	205	.	205	8992	.	31
Willow Warbler	707	.	707	38974	1	69
Goldcrest	502	.	502	38151	.	128
Firecrest	.	.	.	60	.	1
Spotted Flycatcher	27	.	27	4166	.	19
Pied Flycatcher	2	.	2	349	.	2
Red-breasted Flycatcher	.	.	.	16	.	0
Long-tailed Tit	27	.	27	273	1	3
Coal Tit	4	.	4	457	.	5
Blue Tit	11	.	11	1844	1	43
Great Tit	56	.	56	1345	.	30
Treecreeper	.	.	.	61	.	0
Golden Oriole	.	.	.	5	.	0
Red-backed Shrike	.	.	.	10	.	0
Great Grey Shrike	.	.	.	3	.	0
Woodchat Shrike	.	.	.	3	.	0
Magpie	.	.	.	390	.	6
Chough	.	15	15	430	.	41
Jackdaw	.	.	.	20	.	1
Rook	.	.	.	7	.	0
Carrion Crow	.	.	.	1	.	0
Hooded Crow	.	1	1	99	.	2
Raven	.	.	.	5	.	0
Starling	6	.	6	1628	.	17
House Sparrow	1	.	1	181	.	1
Tree Sparrow	2	.	2	110	.	0
Chaffinch	319	4	323	9760	1	80
Brambling	4	.	4	45	.	0
Serin	.	.	.	1	.	0
Greenfinch	31	.	31	3301	4	66
Goldfinch	421	4	425	3058	4	13
Siskin	21	.	21	426	.	4

Species	Ringed 2012			Grand Total	Recoveries	
	Juv/Adult	Pulli	Total		2012	1959-2012
Twite	.	.	.	3	.	0
Lesser Redpoll	75	.	75	832	.	6
Common (Mealy) Redpoll	2	.	2	16	.	0
Crossbill	.	.	.	10	.	0
Common Rosefinch	.	.	.	13	.	0
Long-tailed Rosefinch	.	.	.	1	.	0
Bullfinch	1	.	1	5	.	0
Hawfinch	.	.	.	4	.	0
Yellow-rumped Warbler	.	.	.	1	.	0
Song Sparrow	.	.	.	1	.	0
Yellowhammer	1	.	1	13	.	0
Ortolan Bunting	.	.	.	1	.	0
Rustic Bunting	.	.	.	1	.	0
Little Bunting	.	.	.	2	.	0
Reed Bunting	3	.	3	791	.	2
Red-headed Bunting	.	.	.	3	.	0
Northern Oriole	.	.	.	1	.	0
TOTAL	4572	440	5012	236264	38	2893



Nightingale: Photo Will Hayward

Recoveries and Controls 2012

2012 was another good year for ringing recoveries and controls. Foreign captures included two Sedge Warblers from France and a Chaffinch from Denmark (the details of which are still awaited). A Calf ringed Blackbird was recovered in Norway and a Willow Warbler in Ireland. The colour-ringing of Herring and Lesser Black-backed Gull chicks also yielded re-sightings from Ireland, Portugal and Spain.

Details of several outstanding captures from previous years also arrived, the highlight of which was a Sedge Warbler ringed in Senegal.

All ringing recoveries and controls reported to Calf of Man Bird Observatory in 2012 are detailed below.

Manx Shearwater

FC91799	4	28/07/2000	Calf of Man		
	R	27/07/2011	Bardsey Island, Gwynedd	144kmS	10yrs364days

Storm Petrel

2537539	4	25/07/2002	Calf of Man		
	R	12/07/2011	Inishirahull, Donegal, Eire	219km NW	8yrs352days
2563076	4	21/08/2004	Calf of Man		
	R	01/07/2006	Lunga, Treshnish Isles, Argyll	289km NNW	1 yr 314days
	R	29/06/2011	Lunga, Treshnish Isles, Argyll	289km NNW	6 yrs 312days
2563242	4	10/07/2005	Calf of Man		
	R	16/06/2006	Skomer Isle, Pembrokeshire	259km S	341 days
	R	26/06/2008	Skomer Isle, Pembrokeshire	259km S	2 yrs 352days
	R	13/06/2011	Skomer Isle, Pembrokeshire	259km S	5 yrs 338days
2563298	4	23/07/2005	Calf of Man		
	R	17/06/2012	Priest Island, Highland	435km N	6 yrs 330days
2563294	4	22/07/2005	Calf of Man		
	R	12/07/2011	Inishirahull, Donegal, Eire	219km NW	5 yrs 355days
N04374	4	10/06/2008	Ponta de Almadena, Faro, Portugal		
POL	R	24/06/2009	Calf of Man	1911km N	1 yr 14days
N04626	6	07/06/2009	Ponta de Almadena, Faro, Portugal		
POL	R	27/06/2009	Calf of Man	1911km N	20 days
2591699	4	01/07/2009	Calf of Man		
	R	05/07/2009	Tuallgh Point, Donegal, Eire	221km NW	4 days
2651963	4	12/08/2009	Sheepand Harbour, Ardglass, Down, N. Ireland		
	R	05/07/2012	Calf of Man	55km ESE	2 yrs 328days

2591803	4 R	02/07/2011 26/06/2012	Calf of Man Sanda Island, Kintyre	144km NNW	360 days
2365226	4 R	05/08/2011 05/08/2012	Ballyreagh, Londonderry, N. Ireland Calf of Man	174km SE	1 yr 0days
2665756	4 R	05/07/2012 27/07/2012	Sanda Island, Kintyre Calf of Man	144km SSE	22 days

The total of Portuguese ringed Storm Petrels controlled on the Calf now stands at seven, all originally ringed at the same site.

Cormorant

5264321	1 RR	09/06/2011 08/04/2012	Stack Mooar, Maughold, Isle of Man Calf of Man	42km SW	304 days
5267393	1 RR	04/06/2012 01/10/2012	Stack Mooar, Maughold, Isle of Man Calf of Man	42km SW	117 days

These two re-sightings are hopefully the first of many from the colour-ringing of nestlings at Maughold which began in 2011.

Shag *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*

1365110	1 XF	15/05/2000 04/10/2012	Calf of Man Upper Sartfield, Isle of Man	40km NNE	12yrs 42days
1029607	1 R	21/06/2007 10/04/2012	Puffin Island, Anglesey Calf of Man	96km NNW	4yrs 293 days

This breeding female has now been controlled on the Calf in 2008, 2011 and 2012.

1406221	1 XF	24/05/2009 13/01/2012	Calf of Man Point of Ayre, Bride, Isle of Man	50km NE	2 yrs 234days
1406267	1 XF	26/05/2009 11/03/2012	Calf of Man Blue Point, Isle of Man	45km NNE	2 yrs 290days
1406358	1 XL	18/04/2011 23/04/2012	Calf of Man Port Mooar, Isle of Man	41km NE	1 yr 5days
1406374	1 XF	24/04/2011 28/12/2011	Calf of Man Point of Ayre, Bride, Isle of Man	50km NE	248 days
1406427	1 X	09/05/2011 17/06/2012	Calf of Man Kirk Michael, Isle of Man	30km NNE	1 yr 39days
1406499	1 XF	13/06/2011 29/04/2012	Calf of Man Peel, Isle of Man	20km NNE	321 days

Hen Harrier

FB04010	5F	09/10/2002	Calf of Man		
	XL	14/08/2012	Ballafageen, Kirk Michael, Isle of Man	31km NNE	9 yrs 310days

Only the 3rd recovery of a Calf ringed Hen Harrier, this bird was long dead when found.

Lesser Black-backed Gull

GR64613	1	04/07/2012	Calf of Man		
	RR	07/09/2012	Taboeira Landfill, Aveiro, Portugal	1515km S	65 days
GR64667	1	10/07/2012	Calf of Man		
	RR	27/08/2012	Esmelle Beach, Ferrol, Coruna, Spain	1195km SSW	48 days

These two birds were among the first 16 Lesser Black-backed Gull nestlings to be darvic ringed on the Calf, and the quick re-sightings demonstrate the value of this program. There have been two previous recoveries of Calf ringed Lesser Black-backed Gulls in Portugal (in 1969 and 1972), but GR64667 was the first in Spain.

Herring Gull

GC91166	1	19/06/2011	Calf of Man		
	X	07/01/2012	Cashtel Moor, Isle of Man	20km NNE	202 days
GN53345	1	25/06/2011	Calf of Man		
	RR	15/07/2012	Bray Harbour, Wicklow, Eire	127km SW	1 yr 20days
GR64544	1	24/06/2012	Calf of Man		
	RR	14/10/2012	Bray Harbour Wicklow, Eire	127km SW	112 days
GR64598	1	01/07/2012	Calf of Man		
	VV	20/10/2012	Peel, Isle of Man	20km NNE	111 days

Robin

L214069	3	18/09/2010	Calf of Man		
	X	18/03/2012	Heston, Greater London	412km SE	1 yr 182days
Y858096	3	28/08/2012	Calf of Man		
	XF	17/10/2012	Abbeylands, Douglas, Isle of Man	25km NE	50 days

Blackbird

LB12685	4M	01/11/2008	Calf of Man		
	XF	29/01/2012	Laksevaag, Hordaland, Norway	928km NE	3 yrs 89days
CT07139	5M	16/03/2010	Rossall School, Lancashire		
	R	07/11/2011	Calf of Man	117km W	1 yr 236days

LC34001	3M	28/10/2011	Calf of Man		
	VV	28/01/2012	Salford, Greater Manchester	178km ESE	92 days
7477044	3F	07/08/2010	Eigeroy Fyr, Eigersund, Rogaland, Norway		
NOS	R	09/11/2011	Calf of Man	819km SW	1 yr 94days
LB66223	3F	13/10/2011	Flamborough Head, East Yorkshire		
	R	27/10/2011	Calf of Man	307km W	14 days

LB12685 was the 22nd Calf ringed Blackbird recovered in Norway, whereas 7477044 was the 8th Norwegian Blackbird to be controlled here.

Sedge Warbler

Z58060	4	17/01/2010	Ddoudj Park Biological Station, Senegal		
ESA	R	23/05/2010	Calf of Man	4305km NNE	126 days
5294250	3	13/08/2006	Trunvel, Treogat, Finistere, Finistere, France		
FRP	R	19/04/2011	Calf of Man	686km N	4 yrs 249days
6218452	3	18/08/2009	Tour aux Moutons, Donges, Loire-Atlantique, France		
FRP	R	02/05/2012	Calf of Man	773km NNW	2 yrs 258days
6281129	3	09/08/2009	Le Massereau, Frossay, Loire-Atlantique, France		
FRP	R	18/05/2012	Calf of Man	784km NNW	2 yrs 283days

These controls represent the 2nd Senegal ringed Sedge Warbler to have been trapped on the Calf (the first was in May 1995), and the 9th to 11th from France.

Blackcap

Y433941	3F	07/10/2011	Icklesham, East Sussex		
	R	02/05/2012	Calf of Man	510km NW	208 days

Chiffchaff

0Z2790	3	04/10/2011	Dungeness, Kent		
	R	20/04/2012	Calf of Man	523km NW	199 days

Willow Warbler

BEN205	4	19/04/2011	Calf of Man		
	XF	03/06/2012	Newquay, Clare, Eire	299km WSW	1 yr 45days
EAK946	4	15/04/2012	Wharf Lane, Portishead, North Somerset		
	R	21/04/2012	Calf of Man	317km NNW	6 days

BEN205 is the first recovery of a Calf ringed Willow Warbler in Ireland, and the bird was presumably breeding there when it was hit by a car.

Goldcrest

EAT335	6M	15/01/2012	Marsh Lane Reserve, nr Hampton in Arden, West Midlands		
	R	18/03/2012	Calf of Man	276km NW	63 days

Long-tailed Tit

DKN206	2	01/10/2011	Calf of Man		
	R	05/02/2012	Croit-e-Caley, Colby, Isle of Man	7km ENE	127 days

Coal Tit

L983756	3	28/09/2011	St John's, Isle of Man		
	R	20/10/2011	Calf of Man	20km SW	22 days

Blue Tit

L579766	3J	10/07/2011	Kerrowmoar, Isle of Man		
	R	16/10/2011	Calf of Man	37km SW	98 days

L936720	3	26/09/2011	Calf of Man		
	R	06/02/2012	Ballafoffa, Ronague, Isle of Man	11km NE	133 days

Great Tit

TK42453	1	28/05/2011	near Ballaugh, Isle of Man		
	R	05/11/2011	Calf of Man	35km SSW	161 days

Chaffinch

L300882	3F	30/12/2010	Street House, Cloughton, Lancashire		
	R	11/10/2011	Calf of Man	137km W	285 days

Y279256	3F	04/09/2011	Street House, Cloughton, Lancashire		
	R	23/10/2011	Calf of Man	137km W	49 days

Y362698	4F	05/11/2011	Calf of Man		
	XF	09/05/2012	Dunoon, Argyll and Bute	211km N	186 days

Greenfinch

TL31540	3JM	27/08/2009	Calf of Man		
	R	26/08/2011	Calf of Man		1 yr 364days
	XF	01/09/2012	Port Erin, Isle of Man	5km NE	3 yrs 5days

TL31750	3J	11/07/2011	Calf of Man		
	XF	06/05/2012	Port St. Mary, Isle of Man	5km ENE	300 days

TL31791	3F	11/10/2011	Calf of Man		
	XF	14/12/2011	Peel, Isle of Man	20km NNE	64 days

TA68625	3F X	13/10/2011 05/09/2012	Calf of Man Ardmillan Castle, South Ayrshire	128km N	328 days
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TA68658	4F XF	27/10/2011 10/08/2012	Calf of Man Broomiehillock, Aberdeenshire	392km NNE	288 days
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Goldfinch

X211840	1J R	16/06/2010 28/01/2012	Calf of Man Haigh Hall, Wigan, Greater Manchester	154km ESE	1 yr 226days
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L730217	4M R	22/11/2010 27/03/2012	Wolverton, nr. Stratford, Warwickshire Calf of Man	288km NW	1 yr 126days
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L137152	3 R	18/12/2010 06/04/2012	Pen-y-groeslon, Bryn croes, Gwynedd Calf of Man	136km N	1 yr 110days
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L215158	5F R	17/04/2011 10/11/2011	Calf of Man Over Kellet, Carnforth, Lancashire	136km E	207 days
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X256200	6M R	19/04/2011 24/03/2012	Hilbre Island, Wirral, Merseyside Calf of Man	129km NW	340 days
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L215790	3J R	27/07/2011 20/02/2012	Calf of Man Hollow Farm, Worplesdon, Surrey	421km SE	208 days
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Y362303	3 R	14/10/2011 14/01/2012	Calf of Man Longshaw, Greater Manchester	150km ESE	92 days
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Y188903	3F R	29/12/2011 28/03/2012	Skelton, Saltburn, Redcar & Cleveland Calf of Man	254km WSW	90 days
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Y539252	5M R	28/04/2012 02/05/2012	Calf of Man Port e Vullen, Isle of Man	41km NE	4 days
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Y539553	5F XF	09/05/2012 29/08/2012	Calf of Man Port Lewaigue, Isle of Man	41km NE	112 days
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Lesser Redpoll

L587179	3 R	26/11/2010 27/10/2011	Eversley Common, Hampshire Calf of Man	404km NW	335 days
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X982169	5 R	09/04/2010 11/04/2012	Ridge Farm, Pilling, Lancashire Calf of Man	123km W	2 yrs 2days
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L215212	5F R	19/04/2011 09/03/2012	Calf of Man Brandon, Suffolk	402km ESE	325 days
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Y362180	3 R	12/10/2011 19/11/2011	Calf of Man Shirebrook Valley, Hackenthorpe	239km ESE	38 days
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Y438698	3	30/10/2011	Icklesham, East Sussex		
	R	18/06/2012	Calf of Man	510km NW	232 days
Y699006	5	24/03/2012	Brandon, Norfolk		
	R	21/05/2012	Calf of Man	403km WNW	58 days

Key to codes used in this report

Age codes:

- 0 – Unknown or not specified
- 1 – Nesting or chick not yet able to fly
- 2 – Full grown, year of hatching unknown
- 3J – Young in juvenile plumage and able to fly freely
- 3 – Definitely hatched during current calendar year
- 4 – Hatched before current calendar year, exact year unknown
- 5 – Definitely hatched during last calendar year
- 6 – Hatched before last calendar year, exact year unknown

Sex:

- M – Male
- F – Female

Capture type:

- R – Recaptured and released by a ringer
- X – Found dead
- XL – Found long dead; over a week
- XF – Found freshly dead; less than a week
- VV – Rings read in the field, not by a ringer
- RR – Rings read in the field by a ringer

The co-ordinates for the Calf of Man are: 54°3'N 4°49'W.

Manx Shearwater Burrow Occupancy Survey 2012

The Manx Shearwater population of the Calf was monitored during June using the same method as in previous years. Every three days each marked burrow (i.e. one that has been previously occupied) was surveyed by playing both male and female Manx Shearwater calls at the mouth of the burrow (using a Dictaphone) and listening for a response from within. Once a response is obtained, that burrow is marked as occupied and is not surveyed again. After a few visits to an established colony, the regularly used burrows should be identified and the remaining time can be used to search for new burrows.

Secondary clues to burrow occupation were also recorded, such as droppings or feathers around the entrance to the burrow, but these were not used as positive proof of occupancy if a response to the call was not obtained.

The five existing colonies of Gibdale, The Cletts, Kione Roauyr, Kione ny Halby and South Harbour were the initial focus of the survey, but effort was directed towards finding new colonies as the month progressed. Existing and newly identified burrows are marked with a numbered stake or slate, entered onto a GPS and plotted on an aerial photograph to take into the field.

A record 147 occupied burrows were found, all of which were within, or very close to the five existing colonies.

Occupied Manx Shearwater Burrows on the Calf of Man, 2000 to 2012

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Gibdale	1	1	4	10	2	5	7	10	8	8	9	12	12
South Harbour	2	16	18	27	21	26	12	14	20	11	21	36	47
The Cletts				13	17	10	9	9	13	11	14	18	25
Kione ny Halby + KNH south						25	5	11	20	11	24	30	36
Kione Roauyr						38		17	23	11	22	23	27
Kione ny Halby Shag Colony									1	0	1	1	0
Total	3	17	22	50	40	104	33	61	85	52	91	120	147
<i>colony not surveyed (2006)</i>													

At both the Kione ny Halby and South Harbour colonies shearwater burrows with visible eggs just inside the front entrance were located, but no response to playback was obtained over the course of the survey. On all subsequent visits to the burrow at Kione ny Halby the egg remained in the same location near the entrance having been abandoned. At the South Harbour burrow the egg was no longer visible on subsequent visits and could not be felt inside the burrow, though it could have been moved back into to the nest chamber out of reach. The actual number of Occupied Burrows is therefore at least two greater than the 147 identified using the playback method and is presumably much higher given the abundance of suitable nest sites.

At The Cletts colony one new burrow was discovered approximately 150m north of the existing cluster of burrows. Despite much searching no other burrows were found nearby so

it will be interesting to see whether this site remains an outlier in future years or if more are discovered in the stretch of coastline between the two sites. With new burrows located in the north part of the South Harbour colony and in the southern section of the Kione ny Halby colony the area between the two also seems a good focus for future investigation.

The continuing increase in the number of burrows may be down to several factors but the current low level of the Brown Rat population is likely to be a key factor. Following the current intensive baiting program as part of the Manx Shearwater Recovery Project it can be hoped that not only does the upward trend in burrow occupancy continue, but that new colonies are discovered in the near future as there is no lack of suitable breeding habitat on the Calf, both on the coast and inland. Future work to assess productivity could also provide important information on the relative importance of each colony and factors influencing breeding success.

Notes on Breeding Seabirds

The breeding success of Shags and Razorbills was again monitored at the three largest and most accessible colonies, as shown below:

	Kione ny Halby	Gibdale	Bay Fine
Shag			
AON	41	22	22
Chicks fledged	67	27	32
Productivity	1.63	1.23	1.45
Razorbill			
AON	0	12	9
Chicks fledged	0	0	0
Productivity	0	0	0

Kione ny Halby was again the most productive colony in terms of Shags. Birds began nesting here much earlier than elsewhere, with the majority of birds incubating eggs when the season began, and the first chicks appearing in the second half of March and into early April.

The productivity rate at Bay Fine was one of the successes of the season. Last year productivity was only 0.2, though most likely to be due to Brown Rat depredation with one individual photographed in the area using a camera trap. Rat baiting was therefore focussed in the Bay Fine area last summer/autumn so it is pleasing to see positive results so quickly.

The success rate at Gibdale was almost identical to 2011, though the number of AONs was down in all colonies. Casual observations suggest productivity was similar all along the north coast from Bay N'Oig and Amulty east to Gibdale Point.

Razorbills suffered a disastrous breeding season at all three colonies above, and all other sites on the Calf. Fewer pairs attempted to nest this year, with many having abandoned the colonies by early June. The exceedingly wet weather during June and July is likely to have been a major factor, with many eggs or young chicks thought to have been washed out in the heavy downpours. It is possible that predation from Brown Rats could also have been a factor and Peregrines were regularly observed hunting in the Gibdale and Bay Fine areas throughout the breeding season, and were found to have taken Razorbills from both colonies. No Razorbills were confirmed to have successfully left the nest and fledged from any sites on the Calf this year.

NON-AVIAN REPORTS

Mammals

Brown Rat *Rattus norvegicus*

After no actual sightings in 2011 (though footage of two were caught on camera) three were seen this year before the start of the eradication program as part of the Manx Shearwater Recovery Project. Bait was taken in various parts of the island during the autumn, so it is hoped that this is the final year that this species features in the annual report!

Pygmy Shrew *Sorex minutes*

Seen sporadically during the spring and summer, mainly close to or inside the Observatory. The autumn fieldwork monitoring rat bait stations showed the species to be widespread throughout the island with the highest concentrations in areas of dense heather. Shrew droppings and live shrews were regularly encountered inside bait tubes.

Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*

Very common across the island though instances of myxomatosis were regularly observed, particularly during the spring. Black rabbits were regularly recorded, mainly at one warren halfway up the glen with others also around Gibdale, at the top of Bay Fine and near Grant's Harbour.

Bat sp. *Pipistrellus* sp.

There were several sightings of small bats at dusk around the Observatory throughout the year, with their small size strongly suggesting they were one of the Pipistrelle species. The first was recorded on 27th May with further singles on 18th and 21st August and 17th September. Two were watched flying around the tractor shed at dawn on 24th and 25th October.

Grey Seal *Halichoerus grypus*

Seen daily with peak concentrations during the spring in the Cletts area, with high counts of 100 on 16th May and 27th July. After the first pup was recorded on 16th September a good total of 44 were counted around the coast. Following the pupping season large numbers began hauling out in the South Harbour area with a maximum of 128 on 5th December.

Common Seal *Phoca vitulina*

One or two were seen sporadically in spring between 20th March and 19th June. One on 2nd October was the only other record.

Harbour Porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*

One off Culbery on 9th April was followed by five further sightings to the end of June peaking at seven on 18th April. Records increased from mid-July with up to 10 seen through to 12th August. Autumn sightings were then infrequent with singles on 17th September, 5th October and the final two on 22nd October.

Risso's Dolphin *Grampus griseus*

One off Cow Harbour on 8th May was the only record of a poor year for this species.

Dolphin sp.

A single seen briefly approximately 2km from Culbery on 12th August was not assigned to species.

Fish

Basking Shark *Cetorhinus maximus*

One feeding in Gibdale Bay on 16th May was followed by two further records of singles in the same location on 21st and 24th May. There were no further sightings until the 5th July, confirming an extremely poor spring for this species and reflective of the same situation off the Isle of Man as a whole. With improving conditions in late summer, singles were seen on 6th August off the Stack, and 10th August, off the Burroo.

Reptiles

Common Lizard *Lacerta vivipara*

After the first on 18th March sightings were regular through to the final record on 27th September. Numbers were well down on previous years with a peak of only five on 6th August, though the scarcity of sunny days in much of the year made the species difficult to detect. Sightings were spread throughout the island, but, as ever, the Withy boardwalk proved a reliable location to see basking lizards.

Odonata

Blue-tailed Damselfly *Ischnura elegans*

One in the Withy on 27th May was the first, with the next not recorded until 11th July. Up to 13 were then seen regularly through to mid-August. Two on 2nd September were the last of the year.

Common Darter *Sympetrum striolatum*

The first in the Withy on 12th July was followed by regular sightings of up to five during August. The peak count was 12 on 2nd September with the final single recorded on 20th October.

Migrant Hawker *Aeshna mixta*

One in the Withy on 21st October was the only record.

BUTTERFLY REPORT

The abundance and variety of butterflies on the Calf of Man are monitored by using the transect method. A fixed route around the island is walked on a weekly basis between April and September (although this is weather dependant), and butterflies within a five metre band either side of the transect route are recorded. This is the sixteenth year of recording butterflies along the established transects route.

There are eight transect sections which are as follows;

- 1: The Observatory to the crossroads.
- 2: The crossroads to the top of Mill Giau.
- 3: The top of Mill Giau up the Glen to the gate, following the west side of the wall.
- 4: The gate back down the Glen to the Mill, following the track.
- 5: The Mill to South Harbour stores
- 6: South Harbour stores to Ghaw Yiarn.
- 7: Ghaw Yiarn to the junction above Cow Harbour.
- 8: Cow Harbour junction to the wall at the start of the netting area.

Casual observations were also made on a daily basis and recorded in the log. The list below summarises sightings of all butterfly species from both methods of recording.

Large White *Pieris brassicae*

A single on 26th July was followed by two on 6th August, one on 8th and five on 10th.

Green-veined White *Pieris napi*

After the first on 11th April sightings were almost daily through to 19th June. Records were then only sporadic through to the beginning of August, mainly due to the unfavourable wet and windy weather conditions for all day-flying insects. In August sightings were daily and the last three of the year were seen on 3rd September. The daily maximum was 40 on both 10th and 18th August.

Small Copper *Lycaena phlaeas*

Two on 6th May were the first, but sightings did not become regular until the latter half of May when up to 20 were logged almost daily through to mid-June. July was a poor month with no records but from 6th August sightings became regular again through to the final single on 19th September. The peak count was 30 on 10th August with another count of 25 on 26th.

Red Admiral *Vanessa atalanta*

The first of the year wasn't until 9th June and was followed by two further singles in June and sporadic records of up to three in July. In a good autumn for this species sightings were then more or less daily from 10th August through to the last record on 6th November. September was the best month with a maximum of 10 on 5th.

Painted Lady *Cynthia cardui*

A single on 6th May was the first followed by singles on 20th June, three dates in July and two dates in August. A small influx occurred in early September with up to three seen between 2nd and 7th. The last records were singles on 17th and 22nd September.

Small Tortoiseshell *Aglais urticae*

The first was seen at the Observatory on 18th March and was followed by regular sightings of up to nine until 19th May. Two singles were seen in July, and up to two were present on four dates in August. Autumn was much better with almost daily sightings between 6th September and 13th October, peaking at 20 on 22nd September.

Peacock *Inachis io*

Two on 18th August were the first of the year, followed by singles on seven dates up to the final record on 2nd October.

Dark Green Fritillary *Argynnis aglaja*

The first of the year was found on 12th June, after which sightings were daily until the last record on 12th August. July was the peak month but numbers were well down on previous years with no triple figure counts made. The daily maximum (and the only count above 50) was 70 on 12th July.

The Wall *Lassiomata megera*

Four around the walls between the twin fields were seen on 8th May. Two on 12th May were followed by six records of singles through to 19th July. In August one was seen on 10th, two on 11th, and the final four were recorded on 21st.

Grayling *Hipparchia semele*

A single near the Lower Lighthouse on 11th July was the first and was followed by seven further singles up to the last on 2nd September. The track along the Lighthouse Fields was the location of most of the sightings.

Meadow Brown *Maniola jurtina*

One below Jane's House on 23rd June was the first of the year. In July up to 30 were seen regularly. Numbers increased in August with peaks of 90 on 5th and 120 on 10th. A single on 8th September was the final record.

Common Blue *Polyommatus icarus*

The first two on 22nd May were followed by daily sightings of up to five until 4th June. From 10th August singles were seen on five dates through to 2nd September.

Moth Report

Regular moth trapping continued this year with a total of 85 trap nights run between 20th March and 2nd November. The Robinson MV trap was used throughout the year with a Skinner Actinic trap also employed during the summer. As usual the traps were mainly set close to the Observatory, but other sites such as the Mill, the Quarry and the New Lighthouse were tried with limited success.

A total of 102 macro moths and 12 micro moth species were recorded. No new species were added to the Calf list and migrant moths were few and far between. However, a good range of Calf rarities were caught, such as Fox Moth, Peach Blossom, Sandy Carpet, Peppered Moth, Small Elephant Hawkmoth and Small Dotted Buff.

18. **Map-winged Swift** *Hepialus fusconebulosa*

Forty were trapped between 22nd May and 5th August; a significant increase on the three caught last year.

169. **Six-Spot Burnet** *Zygaena filipendulae*

One to seven were seen regularly from 11th July to 12th August.

246. *Tinea semifulvella*

One caught on 24th June was the only record.

647. **Brown House-moth** *Hofmannophila pseudospretella*

One was found inside the Observatory on 12th July.

648. **White-shouldered House-moth** *Endrosis sarcitrella*

Small numbers were seen occasionally inside the Observatory from 30th May.

966. *Cochylis atricapitana*

Singles were trapped on 12th June and 7th July.

970. **Barred Fruit-tree Tortrix** *Pandemis cerasana*

Recorded between 7th July and 6th August with a maximum of 21 on 16th July.

972. **Dark Fruit-tree Tortrix** *Pandemis heparana*

Five were caught between 4th July and 14th August.

1048. **Garden Rose Tortrix** *Acleris variegana*

A single was trapped on 5th September.

1062. *Acleris emargana*

One on 5th was followed by two on 19th September.

1197. *Eucosma campoliliana*

One caught on 12th July was followed by two the next day.

1293. *Chrysoteuchia culmella*

Sixteen were caught between 7th and 19th July.

1334. *Scoparia ambigualis*

A single was trapped on 20th June after which small numbers were regularly caught through to the final six on 6th August.

1376. **Small Magpie** *Eurrhpara hortulata*

Singles were recorded on seven dates between 20th June and 18th July.

1398. **Rush Veneer** *Nomophila noctuella*

One on 21st August was the only record.

1638. **Fox Moth** *Macrothylacia rubi*

A female was caught on 12th June. The second Calf record after another female in May 1998.

1652. **Peach Blossom** *Thyatira batis*

One found on the washing line on 7th July was only the second Calf record after one in June 1994.

1689. **Mullein Wave** *Scopila marginepunctata*

Singles were recorded on 13th July and 8th August, with two on 6th August.

1713. **Riband Wave** *Idaea aversata*

Singles were trapped on 7th and 13th July.

1722. **Flame Carpet** *Xanthorhoe designate*

Seven were caught between 29th May and 5th August.

1727. **Silver-ground Carpet** *Xanthorhoe montanata*

Singles were caught on 4th, 12th and 13th June.

1742. **Yellow Shell** *Camptogramma bilineata*

Seen regularly from 12th June to 29th July, with a peak of 30 on 12th July. Most were observed during the day, but small numbers were also trapped at night.

1752. **Purple Bar** *Cosmorhoe ocellara*

Sixteen were trapped between 9th June and 18th August.

1755. **Chevron** *Eulithis testate*

A total of nine were trapped on six dates between 5th July and 14th September.

1776. **Green Carpet** *Colostygia pectinataria*

Singles were caught on 9th and 21st August.

1777. **July Highflyer** *Hydriomena furcata*

Two were trapped on 13th July followed by a single on 5th August.

1808. **Sandy Carpet** *Perizoma flavofasciata*

One was caught on 13th July. The third Calf record, with the other two having occurred on 17th July 1972 and 19th July 2001.

1825. **Lime-speck Pug** *Eupethecia centaureata*

One was found on the ringing room window on 1st June.

1830. **Wormwood Pug** *Eupithecia absinthiata*

Thirteen were recorded between 24th June and 30th July.

1834. **Common Pug** *Eupithecia vulgate*

Seven singles were caught between 23rd May and 12th June.

1846. **Narrow-winged Pug** *Eupithecia nanata*

Twelve were trapped between 9th June and 25th July.

1862. **Double-striped Pug** *Gymnoscelis rufifasciata*

One was trapped on the early date of 31st March.

1884. **Magpie** *Abraxas grossulariata*

One was caught on 26th July.

1902. **Brown Silver-line** *Petrophora chlorosata*

A common moth with a total of 137 recorded between 28th April and 7th July. The peak catch was 44 on 29th May and the species was also often disturbed during daylight hours.

1906. **Brimstone** *Opisthograptis luteolata*

Singles were recorded on 24th June and 12th July.

1917. **Early Thorn** *Selenia dentaria*

One was caught on 5th August.

1931. **Peppered Moth** *Biston betularia*

One trapped on 5th July was only the third Calf record after singles in July 1997 and May 2007.

1952. **Common Heath** *Ematurga atomaria*

Commonly seen in the heather during the day from 20th May to 27th June.

1964. **Annulet** *Charissa obscurata*

Singles were caught on 12th and 13th July, with two on 16th July.

1981. **Poplar Hawkmoth** *Laothoe populi*

A good series of records with fifteen caught between 4th June and 20th July.

1984. Hummingbird Hawkmoth *Macroglossum stellatarum*

Only recorded on two dates this year: 22nd and 23rd August when one was seen feeding on Red Valerian *Centranthus ruber* in the yard and front lane.

1992. Small Elephant Hawkmoth *Deilephila porcellus*

One was caught on 27th May. This was the second Calf record following the first on 19th May last year.

1995. Puss Moth *Cerura vinula*

One was found on a bamboo mist-net pole in the back garden on 5th May, and another was also on a mist-net pole on 25th May in the Withy.

2003. Pebble Prominent *Notodonta ziczac*

Singles were caught on 19th May, 4th and 10th June and 16th July

2044. Dingy Footman *Eilema griseola*

One was trapped on 8th August, the second Calf record following the first on 11th July last year.

2057. Garden Tiger *Arctia caja*

A good year with a total of 132 recorded between 24th June and 8th August. Twenty on 25th July was the peak count.

2060. White Ermine *Spilosoma lubricipeda*

Fourteen were caught between 12th June and 13th July.

2061. Buff Ermine *Spilosoma luteum*

An excellent 232 were recorded between 29th May and 30th July with a peak of 45 on 7th July.

2064. Ruby Tiger *Phragmatobia fuliginosa*

Singles were trapped on 10th June, 7th July and 12th July.

2069. Cinnabar *Tyria jacobaeae*

A recently emerged individual in the plantation on 21st May was the first of the year. The species was then seen daily throughout the island and regularly trapped at night up to the final record on 8th August. July was the peak month with high totals of 47 on 13th and 37 on 7th. Cinnabar caterpillars were abundant throughout the late summer and early autumn.

2078. Least Black Arches *Nola confusalis*

Twelve were caught between 9th June and 12th July.

2081. White-line Dart *Euxoa tritici*

A common moth in early autumn with 65 trapped between 18th August and 14th September. The maximum catch was 32 on 5th September.

2089. Heart and Dart *Agrotis exclamationis*

Twenty were caught between 9th June and 13th July.

2090. Crescent Dart *Agrotis trux*

A total of 300 were trapped between 4th July and 7th September, with a peak count of 84 on 16th July.

2091. Dark Sword-grass *Agrotis ipsilon*

Singles were caught on 5th and 13th July but the next record was not until September with one trapped on 28th.

2102. Flame Shoulder *Ochropleura plecta*

Two were trapped on 27th May with a single caught on 13th July.

2104. Northern Rustic *Standfussiana lucernea*

The sole record was a single trapped on 7th July.

2107. Large Yellow Underwing *Noctua pronuba*

A total of 201 were caught between 20th June and 19th September with a peak of 32 on 12th July.

2109. Lesser Yellow Underwing *Noctua comes*

Thirty-eight were caught between 20th July and 19th September.

2111. Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing *Noctua janthe*

Forty-five were trapped between 26th July and 7th September.

2117. Autumnal Rustic *Eugnorisma glareosa*

Commonly recorded in early autumn with a total of thirty-five caught between 29th August and 19th September.

2118. True Lover's Knot *Lycophotia porphyrea*

An abundant moth throughout the summer with a total of 2922 trapped between 9th June and 5th September. Numbers caught reached three figures on several nights in July and August peaking at an enormous 831 on 5th August, with other high counts of 287 on both 30th July and 6th August and 689 on 8th August.

2119. Pearly Underwing *Peridroma saucia*

Singles were caught on 4th and 7th June.

2120. Ingrailed Clay *Diarsia mendica*

Thirty-four were caught between 4th August and 18th September.

2123. Small Square-spot *Diarsia rubi*

Six were trapped between 23rd and 29th May, with an individual of a second generation caught on 18th August.

2126. Setaceous Hebrew Character *Xestia c-nigrum*

In spring two were trapped on 12th June, followed by a single on 20th May. Autumn singles were caught on 7th and 19th September.

2128. Double Square-spot *Xestia triangulum*

One trapped on 4th July was the only record.

2130. Dotted Clay *Xestia baja*

A single trapped on 26th July was the only record.

2134. Square-spot Rustic *Xestia xanthographa*

Forty-two were caught between 13th August and 5th October, peaking at ten on 5th September.

2135. Heath Rustic *Xestia agathina agathina*

All records came in September, with four on 5th, nine on 14th and seven on 19th.

2139. Red Chestnut *Cerastis rubricosa*

Twelve were trapped between 20th March and 4th May.

2147. Shears *Hada plebeja*

Five were trapped on 29th May after which a further five were caught up to 13th June.

2160. Bright-line Brown-eye *Lacanobia oleracea*

A total of forty-eight were caught between 29th May and 8th August, but the species was never abundant, peaking at just eight on 25th July.

2163. Broom Moth *Melanchra pis*

A common species with 149 recorded between 3rd May and 16th July, with a maximum of thirty-one on 29th May.

2167. Pod Lover *Hadena perplexa*

Five caught in May (the first two were trapped on 3rd) were followed by singles on 25th June, 14th July and 5th August.

2171. Marbled Coronet *Hadena confuse*

Singles were caught on 10th June and 12th, 13th and 14th July.

2173. Lychnis *Hadena bicruris*

One trapped on 9th June was the only record.

2174. Grey *Hadena caesia*

The first on 29th May was followed by two on 12th June, one on 17th June and singles on 5th, 12th and 25th July.

2176. Antler Moth *Cerapteryx greminis*

A total of 139 were caught between 13th July and 5th September, peaking at 43 on 5th August.

2187. Common Quaker *Orthosia cerasi*

Two were trapped on 11th April.

2190. Hebrew Character *Orthosia gothica*

One on 19th May was the only record.

2193. Clay *Mythimna farrago*

The sole record was a single caught on 12th August.

2198. Smoky Wainscot *Mythimna impure*

Singles were recorded on 26th July and 8th and 13th August.

2199. Common Wainscot *Mythimna pallens*

Six were trapped between 12th July and 29th August.

2214. Chamomile Shark *Cucullia chamomillae*

One was caught on 20th May.

2231a. Northern Deep-brown Dart *Aporophyla lueneburgensis*

One was trapped on 5th August.

2232. Black Rustic *Aporophyla nigra*

Thirty-nine were caught between 5th September and 14th October, with a peak of ten on 19th September.

2243. Early Grey *Xylocampa areola*

Singles were trapped on 31st March and 2nd April.

2255. Feathered Ranunculus *Polymixis lichenea lichenea*

Fourteen were caught between 27th September and 14th October.

2262. Brick *Agrochola circellaris*

One trapped on 14th October was the only record, as well as being the final new species of the year.

2263. Red-line Quaker *Agrochola lota*

One caught on 5th October was the only record.

2270. Lunar Underwing *Omphaloscelis lunosa*

An abundant species between 14th September and 22nd October, with 109 caught and a daily maximum of 32 on 5th October.

2289. **Knot Grass** *Acronicta rumicis*

Twenty-one were caught between 22nd May and 16th July.

2293. **Marbled Beauty** *Cryphia domestica*

Singles were caught on 13th and 14th August.

2305. **Small Angle Shades** *Euplexia lucipara*

Eight were trapped between 3rd June and 5th August.

2306. **Angle Shades** *Phlogophora meticulosa*

A total of thirty-five were recorded between 22nd May and 2nd November, with most occurring in autumn and a peak of five on 5th October.

2321. **Dark Arches** *Apamea monoglypha*

The first was caught on 12th June after which a further 291 were recorded through to 14th September. The peak catch of 54 occurred on 8th August.

2326. **Clouded-bordered Brindle** *Apamea crenata*

One was caught on 9th June.

2342. **Rosy Minor** *Mesoligia literosa*

Singles were caught on 5th and 14th August.

2343. **Common Rustic** *Mesapamea secalis*

Twenty-five were recorded between 25th July and 5th September, with 13 of them recorded on 8th August.

2345. **Small Dotted Buff** *Photodes minima*

One was caught on 13th July. This was the third Calf record with the others occurring on 13th July 2001 and 14th July 2005.

2350. **Small Wainscot** *Chortodes pygmina*

Singles were caught on 15th and 30th July, 5th August and 14th September, with two on 5th September.

2353. **Flounced Rustic** *Luperina testacea*

Three singles were trapped: on 5th and 13th August, and 7th September.

2360. **Ear Moth sp.** *Amphipoea sp.*

Three on 5th August and singles on 8th and 13th August were not assigned to species. Large Ear A. *lucens*, Saltern Ear A. *fucosa paludis* and Ear Moth A. *oculea* have all previously been recorded on the Calf.

2364. **Frosted Orange** *Gortyna flavago*

One was caught on 9th September.

2381. **Uncertain** *Hoplodrina alsines*

Thirty were caught between 13th July and 18th August.

2382. **Rustic** *Hoplodrina blanda*

Twenty-five were caught between 13th July and 13th August.

294. **Anomalous** *Stilbia anomala*

Singles were trapped on 4th, 5th and 14th September.

2434. **Burnished Brass** *Diachrysia chrysitis*

One on 20th was followed by two on 25th July, with further singles on 8th and 18th August.

2441. **Silver Y** *Autographa gamma*

The first trapped on 3rd June was followed by another seen on 12th, then a total of thirteen on six dates in July and a single record in August. There were three singles in early September before an arrival of ten on 26th. Singles in October on 19th and 22nd were the last records. A quiet year for this species with no significant influx.

2450. **Spectacle** *Abrostola tripartite*

Forty-one were caught between 20th May and 21st August, peaking at seven on 4th July.

2469. **Herald** *Scoliopteryx libatrix*

A single trapped on 3rd May was followed by one found in the front porch on 15th May. The next record was not until 22nd November when one was found in the visitor's lounge.

2474. **Straw Dot** *Rivula sericealis*

Singles were trapped on 24th June, 13th July and 30th July. The first records since 2007.

2477. **Snout** *Hypena proboscidalis*

Singles on 25th and 26th July were followed by two on 6th and one on 10th August.



Sandy Carpet (Photo: Will Hayward)
Grey Seal Behaviour, Pup Census and Photo Identification Study:
Calf of Man Final Report 2012

Report by: Eleanor Stone, Manx Wildlife Trust. With thanks to field volunteers: Anna Bunney, Lamara Craine, Sarah Neill and Rebecca Wilcox.

Key Findings

- 41 pups at 12 different sites.
- Predominant behaviour at sites was resting, with suckling observed in 15% of intervals
- Individual variation was quantified in the mothers' investment in their pups, revealing personality differences across the colony
- 26 females and 4 males were fully identified
- 16 females and 4 males have been seen in previous years

1.0 Introduction

Grey seal monitoring during the pupping season has again taken place in 2012, covering the majority of the pupping season. The study was conducted between the 25th September and 29th October 2012, with assistance before and after from the Calf wardens. The project was again carried out under license from the Isle of Man Government (Department of Environment, Food & Agriculture, license number WLA/G003/12).

2.0 Methods

Methodology followed was the same as in 2010 and 2011 (see previous reports for methodology). The pup count was carried out on an ad hoc basis while the wardens were carrying out other duties. When the volunteer observers arrived, effort was increased with almost daily walks to the main pupping sites. Pup presence was recorded and pups were assigned to one of 5 developmental stages, to ensure that pups weren't double counted. Behavioural observations were carried out, with the majority of effort concentrated at 3 sites, Grant's Harbour, the Puddle and Cow Harbour. Photo identification of females, males and fully moulted pups was carried out wherever possible.

An additional behavioural study was initiated in 2012, to look at the variation in the behaviour of individual mothers in relation to their pup and responses to other adults at the pupping site. This gives an indication of differing personalities among the population, which in turn may affect a population's ability to respond to rapid environmental change (Twiss et al, 2012). For this study, information was recorded in 5 minute intervals. At the start of each interval, the distance of the mother to the pup (<1m, 1-5m, 5-10m, >10m) and whether the mother was suckling the pup was recorded. Within each interval, the reaction to an approach by another female or male and the reaction to an approach to another female or male were also recorded (either positive, none or aggressive). An approach was defined as one seal coming within 5 metres of another.

3.0 Results

3.1 Pup Census There were 41 pups found on the Calf in 2012, at 12 different sites. Only 3 dead pups were seen, making the pre-weaning mortality rate 7%. This is similar to previous

years on the Calf, as well as being relatively low compared to general grey seal pup mortality. This is the highest number of pups recorded in one season (previous range: 27*-38. *=2009 which was only a short pilot study). It is also the highest number of sites recorded in one year (previous range: 9-11).

The distribution of pups can be seen in Figure 3.1.1 below. This map also has the distribution of pups in previous years. Distribution is broadly similar, with a clear high density of pups at Cow & Grant's harbours once again. However, in 2012 Ghaw Lang had a higher than expected number of pups with 7 recorded in this narrow, restricted site.

3.2 Pup Development

Due to the timing of volunteers and the confusing nature of the distribution at the sites, it was not possible to follow any pups from birth through to full development.

3.3 Behaviour

Behavioural observations were carried out for a total of 107 hours, over 32 days. The breakdown of time spent at each site is shown in the table below:

Site	Hours Observation
Grant's Harbour	30.5
The Puddle	27.5
Cow Harbour	18.75
Smugglers Cave	6.25
Fold Point	6
Ghaw Lang	5
The Leodan	5
Gibdale	3
Mill Giau	3
The Cletts	2

Figure 3.1.1: Distribution of pups, 2009-2-12 (2012 locations and pup numbers in red)

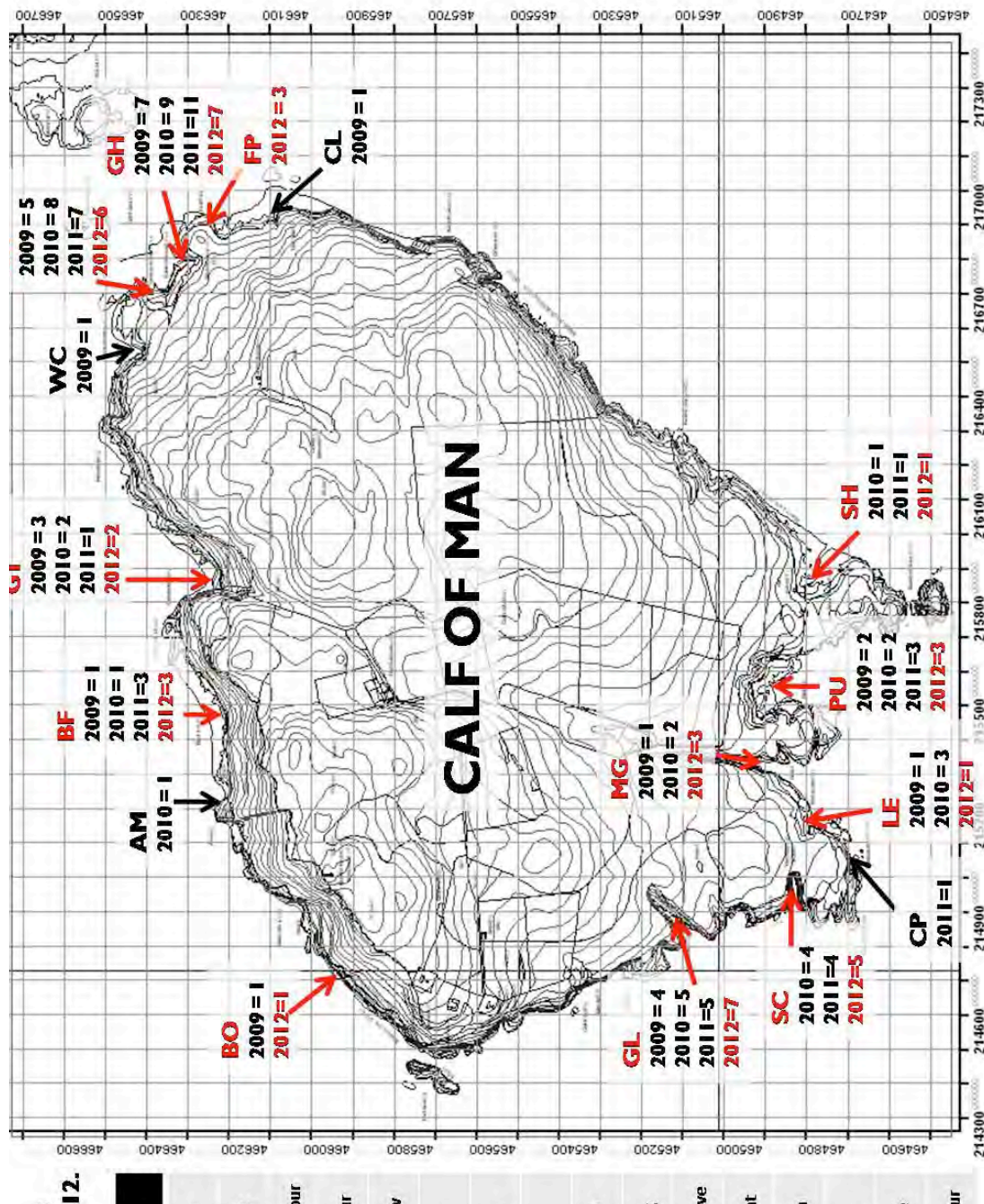


Figure 3.3.1 below shows the breakdown of the occurrence of all behaviours, males and females combined. This represents the number of intervals that were positive for that behaviour, rather than the length of time spent engaged in that behaviour. It can be seen that once again, the most commonly observed behaviour was resting, both on land and in the water. Travelling in the water was observed more than in 2011; however its occurrence was very similar to that in 2010. Suckling was observed in 15% of intervals, which is slightly lower than the 19% and 21% recorded in 2011 and 2010 respectively. Whether this is an artefact of carrying out watches over a broader range of sites, whether it is an anomaly of the year or whether it is a cause for concern, is not known. However, this should be monitored over subsequent years.

Figure 3.3.1: Occurrence of each behaviour, males and females combined. H = hauled, W = in the water, L-S = moving from land to sea, S-L = moving from sea to land.

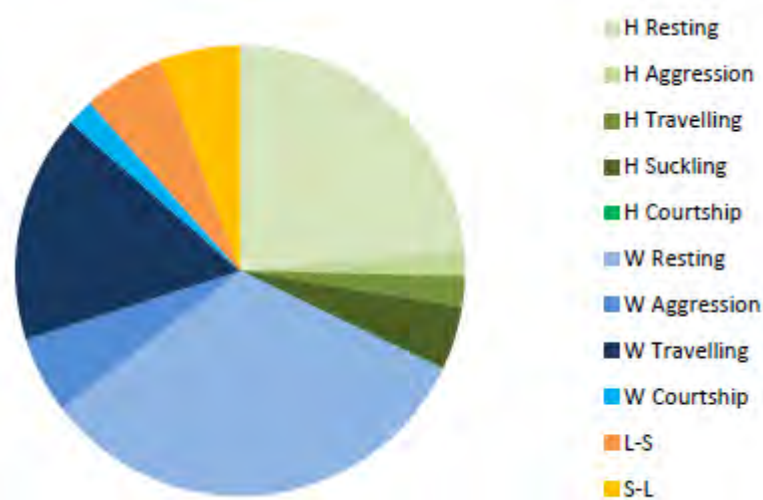
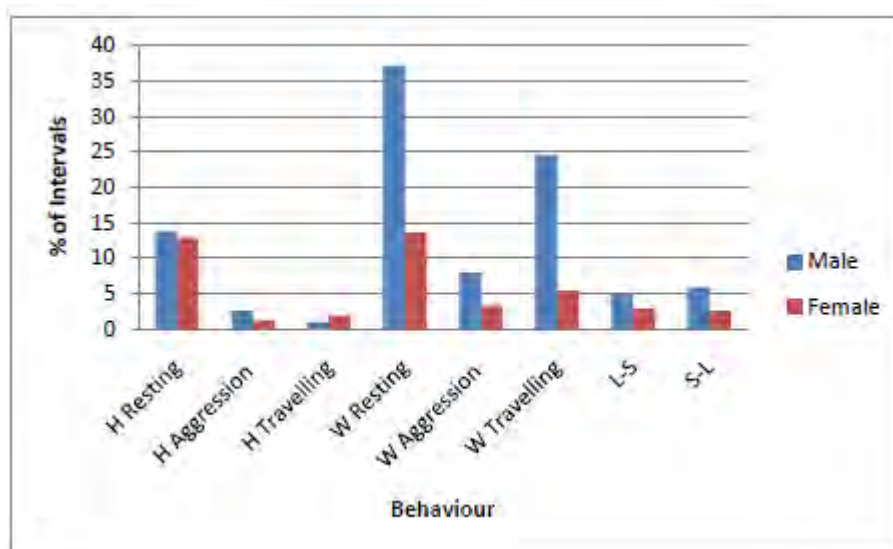


Figure 3.3.2 below shows the breakdown between males and females for the more commonly observed behaviours. The average number of males present in each interval was 1.1 and the average number of females was 4.8 (slightly higher number of females than in previous years, perhaps unsurprising given the slightly higher number of pups). Using these as correction factors makes the results for males/females more comparable.

The main difference between the genders was that males spent considerably more time resting in the water than females. Males were also observed travelling through the water more than females. The main difference between the 2012 pattern and that of previous years was that there was an increased amount of in water aggression and male travelling. This may be an artefact of the greater range of sites studied and their different habitats (both physical and social).

Figure 3.3.2: Breakdown by males and females of the more commonly seen behaviours.
H = hauled, W = in the water, L-S = moving from land to sea, S-L = moving from sea to land.



Pup behaviour was not quantified, but, as in previous years, pups showed a variety of behaviours, especially as they got older. There was also individual variation in the amount pups moved around and went in the water, partly dictated by their physical positions on the beach/rocks.

3.4 Mother Focal Study

Behavioural observations of individual mothers were recorded for a total of 180 hours (up to 3 mothers could be recorded simultaneously hence the higher observation time). The breakdown of time and location of observations is shown in the table below:

Location	Mother ID	Hours Observation
Grant's Harbour	2	17
	7	21
	79	20
Fold Point	12	6
	56	6
	63	6
Cow Harbour	14	15
	17	6
Puddle	20	15
	82	16
Mill Giau	80	3
Leodan	81	2
Various	Unknowns	47

Six females were observed for at least 15 hours and therefore these will be focussed on for the main analysis of the results. These key females were 2 and 7 (each have had 4 known

pups), 14 and 20 (3 known pups) and 79 and 82 (first known pup in 2012). However all mothers are include for the purposes of the 'average' calculations.

Suckling

At the start of each 5-minute interval, whether the mother was suckling the pup or not was recorded. The average percentage of 5-minute intervals in which suckling was observed was 6.5%. This is lower than the overall percentage recorded in the broader behavioural study, but is only thought to be due to methodological differences. For the six key mothers, the percentage of intervals suckling (in increasing order) was as below:

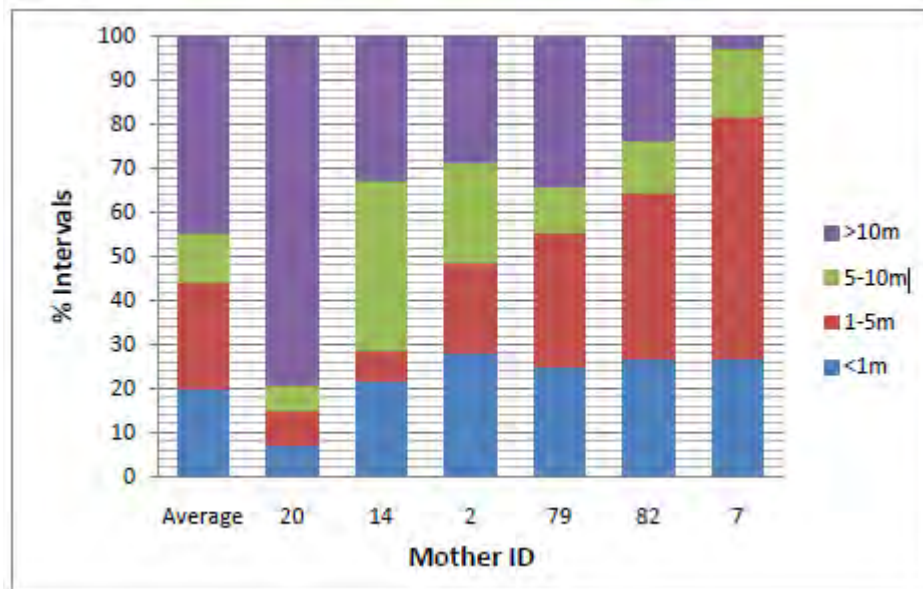
Mother ID	% intervals suckling
20	3.9
14	4.4
2	6.8
79	8.2
82	10.0
7	12.9

In general, these figures are higher than the average, which is probably an artefact of the longer observation time with these females. However there is individual variation in the amount of time spent suckling the pup. For example, mothers 7 and 82 had a much higher percentage of intervals suckling, whereas mother 14 had a lower percentage. Individual 20 is thought to have had a much lower percentage as her pup was already about 6 days old when first observed, whereas the others were observed from within the first day or two of birth. Nevertheless, all the pups survived and were successfully weaned.

Distance from Pup

At the start of each 5-minute interval, the distance a mother was from her pup was recorded, in 4 distance bands. The percentage of intervals at each distance band for the six key mothers is shown in Figure 3.4.1 below, along with the average for all the mothers. This has been ordered as in the suckling table above.

Figure 3.4.1: Percentage of occurrence at different distance bands for the key mothers, alongside the average for all mothers



Although for a mother to be suckling, she would clearly have to be within 1 metre of her pup, this graph shows that in fact all the mothers spent more time than just when suckling at this close proximity. With the exception of mother 20 (whose pup was always older during observations), all mothers spent about 20% of intervals within 1 metre. Mother 20 in fact spent the majority of time at over 10 metres away from her pup, although this may not be surprising given that the pup was older.

The most striking difference between the mothers is the amount of time spent up to 5 metres away (i.e. <1m and 1-5m) compared with over 5 metres away (i.e. 5-10m and >10m). Moving left to right along the graph, the amount of time spent within 5 metres increases, which mirrors the increasing percentage of time spent suckling by these mothers as seen above.

These two factors indicate differing levels of maternal closeness among the different mothers, perhaps reflecting differing levels of protection and care of pups. It is likely that at distances of up to about 5 metres, a mother would be close enough to easily protect and defend her pup, whereas over this distance the pup would be more vulnerable. This does not appear to be related to location as mothers 20 and 82 were at the same location, as were mothers 2, 79 and 7, yet all show different patterns of proximity. It also does not appear related to the previous number of pups recorded for each mother, although this must be treated with caution as it is not known how many pups each mother has actually had, only those recorded previously in this study.

Responses to other adults

When a focal mother was approached by or actively approached another adult, her reaction to this approach was recorded, as either positive, none or aggressive. Overall, there was a low percentage of interaction between adults, despite most of the pupping beaches having several adults and pups present. There was a higher degree of interaction between females, which is not surprising as there were more females present at the pupping beaches. The

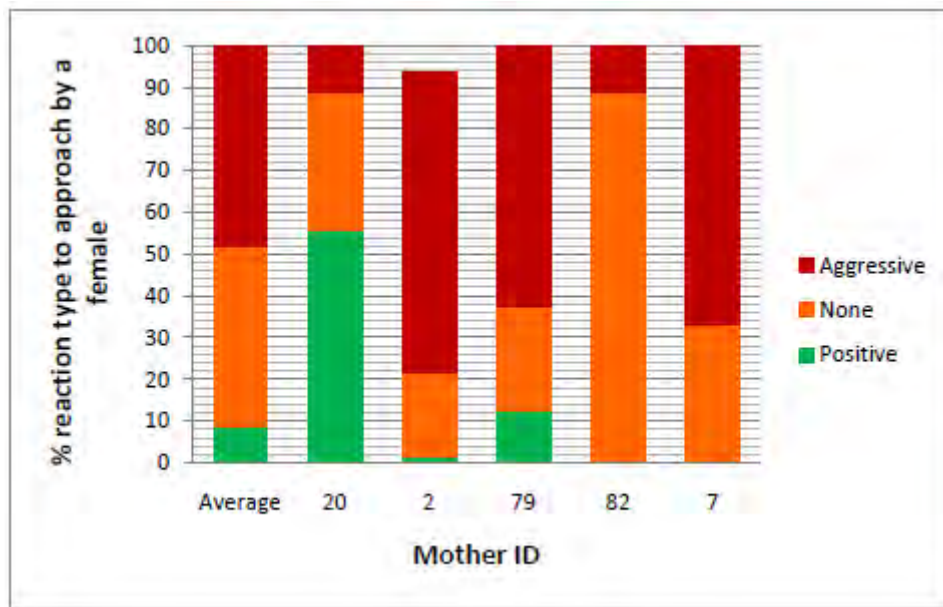
percentage of intervals in which an approach and reaction was recorded, for all mothers, is shown in the table below:

Approach	% of total intervals
By a female	4.2
To a female	3.7
By a male	2.6
To a male	0.3

The lack of data on approaches to males means this is not considered further.

Approaches by another female:

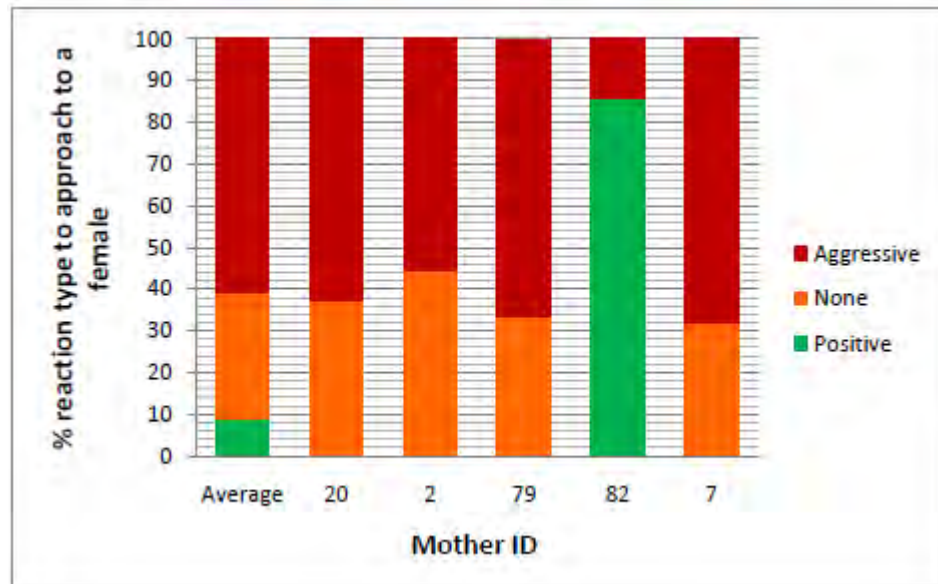
Figure 3.4.2: The different reaction types exhibited by the key mothers to approaches by other females, compared with the average for all mothers. Note, mother 14 was not involved in any approaches by females and hence is omitted.



Overall, most reactions were either neutral or aggressive, however there is considerable variation between the different mothers. This does not appear to correlate with the previous findings relating to the amount of time suckling/ closeness to pup. It also does not appear to be related to location as mothers 20 and 82 were at the same beach, as were mothers 2, 79 and 7, or to be related to the number of pups a female has had. It may be a real difference, or may be due to a small sample size – repeat studies in future years would hopefully start to resolve this.

Approaches to another female:

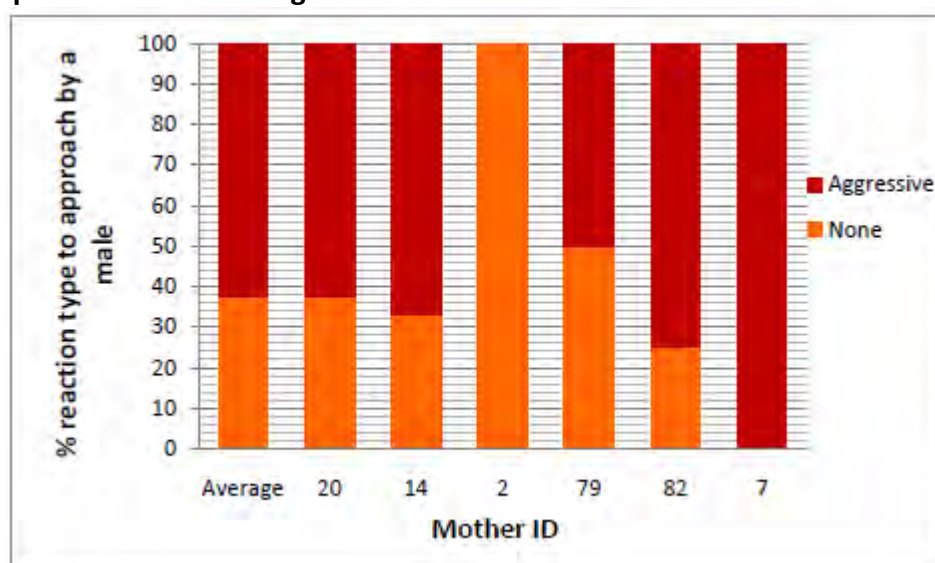
Figure 3.4.3: The different reaction types exhibited by the key mothers to approaches to another female, compared with the average for all mothers. Note, mother 14 was not involved in any approaches to females and hence is omitted.



Again, the reactions are predominantly neutral or aggressive. With the exception of mother 82, the proportion of neutral/aggressive reactions is broadly consistent across the different mothers. The reason for mother 82 having a large percentage of positive reactions may be due to a small sample size.

Approaches by a male:

Figure 3.4.4: The different reaction types exhibited by the key mothers to approaches by a male, compared with the average for all mothers.



Reactions to approaches by a male were exclusively neutral or aggressive, with a larger proportion of aggressive reactions. This is with the exception of mother 2, whose reactions were exclusively neutral. These results are also based on a small sample size however. It might also be anticipated that towards the end of the breeding season, there would be a degree of positive reactions, as courtship and mating take place. Whilst some courtship and mating behaviour was generally observed, it was not recorded specifically with the focal mothers during this season.

Overall, these results have highlighted both similarities and differences between different mother's approaches to raising a pup. The correlation between suckling/physical proximity to her pup indicates that different mothers invest different amounts of time and protection of their pup, however the ambiguous differences in reactions to other seals shows that this relationship is complicated as they do not show a similarly correlated level of vigilance. This may be due to a small sample size so further research is needed. It is hoped that in future years the same mothers can be followed again, to see whether their behaviour patterns remain over time or vary.

3.5 Photo Identification

In 2012, 26 females and 4 males were identified fully, i.e from good quality photos of both the left and right side of the head. Additionally, a further 16 females and 4 males were identified, either from poorer quality photos or from photos of only one side. The total number of individuals in the catalogue is now:

Females (full ID) = 56

Left/Right females = 33

Males = 15

Of the females identified, 21 had pups in 2012. 16 females identified had been seen in previous years – 2 of which have now had a pup in 4 different seasons. There is also 1 male who has been identified 4 years running and 4 males which have been seen in previous years.

Returning females generally had pups in a close location to previous years – there is an apparent 'north south divide' between the sites in the north (Cow & Grant's harbours, Fold Point), and the sites on the south west coast. However, one female moved from Grants Harbour to the Puddle, in the south. One female made a similar move last year.

4.0 Potential Disturbance

The study was carried out according to the terms of the license, in order to minimise disturbance. Although it was noticed that females in particular showed a reaction to the presence of the observer, typically they reverted to their original behaviour once the observer had settled into position. There was also considerable individual variation in the level of response shown towards the observer – another indication of different personalities within the colony. Over the length of the study, seals typically became habituated to the presence of the observer.

In 2012 there was another project being carried out on the Calf during the autumn (the Manx Shearwater recovery project). This involved a greater number of people being present

on the Calf, and hence a greater number of people being in the vicinity of pupping sites. All volunteers were briefed as to the locations of the seal pups and no one needed to get too close to the sites. It is not believed that this had any extra disturbing effect on the seals or affected the success of the breeding season.

Once again, there was a pup in South Harbour. It was born quite late in the season and was not thought to be unduly disturbed by the few boats that came into the harbour. Overall, whilst reactions were shown, it was not thought that this had any significant negative impact on the health of the seals.

5.0 Conclusions

The grey seal pup study was again carried out very successfully during the 2012 season and the results showed similarities to previous year's results. The total number of pups, at 41, was the highest yet recorded. Most of the same locations were used for pupping.

Behavioural observations were also fairly consistent with previous years. The addition of the new focal mother behaviour study has revealed interesting new patterns and revealed the individual personalities that seals have. These different personalities not only highlight the complex and intelligent society that seals live in, but may also confer differing levels of ability to adapt to a rapidly changing environment (Twiss et al, 2012). Continuing this study in future years will not only refine the differences/similarities between individuals, but should also show whether individuals show plasticity in their behaviour over time.

Photo identification is proving very useful for studying site fidelity to the Calf. Each year more females are being added to the catalogue, indicating that we still haven't encountered all the different seals that use the Calf for pupping. However, the increasing number of seals recognised as returning to the Calf indicates it continues to be a suitable pupping location for this population. It has not yet been possible to track any of the seals beyond the Calf, but potentially comparisons with other photo ID catalogues may also show up more wide scale movements. Long term photo ID studies will enable a more accurate estimate of the number of grey seals utilising the Calf, as well as a greater understanding of life history traits such as longevity and fecundity. As the Calf has the highest density of pups around the Isle of Man, long term study should also continue to ensure this protected species is monitored during this crucial life stage.

6.0 References

Twiss SD, Cairns C, Culloch RM, Richards SA, Pomeroy PP (2012) Variation in Female Grey Seal (*Halichoerus grypus*) Reproductive Performance Correlates to Proactive-Reactive Behavioural Types. PLoS ONE 7(11): e49598. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0049598

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