

Calf of Man Bird Observatory



Annual Report **2019**



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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, Fulmar, Razorbill and Shag and colonies of the three larger *Larus* gull species. 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 2015, 246,733 birds (159 species) have been ringed on the island. Trapping is carried out using a variety of conventional traps including Heligoland and Crow Traps and mist nets.

Visitor Information

The Estate Warden and Ornithological Warden are in charge of the day to day running of the islet and visitors must at all times follow their advice and 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 that we all treasure and enjoy.

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

- There must be no interference with 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.



Seabird ringing

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 Bookings 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:

- Juan Clague, Kionslieu, Plantation Road, Port St Mary, IM9 5AY. Tel: (01624) 834307 Mob: (07624) 490615
- Mike Keggen, Shore Road, Port St Mary, IM9 5DX. Tel: (01624) 833133 Mob: (07624) 493824
- Chris Burton, email: shonaboattrips@manx.net Tel: (07624) 322765 or (07624) 480682

CALF OF MAN BIRD OBSERVATORY REPORT

2019

Ornithological Warden - Aron Sapsford

Estate Warden - Daniel Woollard

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2019 WARDEN'S REPORT

The season began somewhat belatedly when we arrived at South Harbour during the morning of the 18th March. An earlier attempt to make the crossing during the 7th and 8th had been thwarted by Storm Gareth, which persisted for the next 10 days!



As always, the first jobs are to open up the Observatory, empty the cess pit and set some nets – we were ably assisted by Di Swayne, joining us as Volunteer Assistant for the season and Mike Haigh, who returned to help with the ringing and recording side of things.

The 9th April marked the 60th anniversary of the start of the Bird Observatory on the Calf; back in 1959, Einar Brun and his wife, Dido, crossed to the Calf and began to record the birds that breed here and move through on migration. There have been 25 Ornithological Wardens during the past 60 years, adding at least 60 species of bird to the Manx List. In the absence of any more formal celebrations, a cake was cut and a toast to the next 60 years was made.

Spring passage was already well under way and we were able to enjoy a productive start to the season, with some relatively early migrants and a several unusual captures, including only the 2nd Calf record of a Coal Tit showing characteristics of the Irish subspecies *P. a hibernicus*.

Since 2012 a programme of rat eradication and monitoring has been undertaken on the Calf and one of the first jobs for the Estate team was to activate a contingency grid around the Observatory, after the presence of a 'Long-tail' had been detected near the Observatory compost heap during the winter. A considerable amount of time and effort was also employed in checking and renewing many of the non-toxic bait stations and marker canes, many of which had become damaged or lost due to winter weather. Constant monitoring of these bait points is a key element in ensuring that re-infestation of the island is avoided. It is pleasing to report that no signs of any 'Long-tails' were found during the bait point monitoring, although a second individual of the season was recorded on camera trap footage at the Observatory compost in August; but as with the first sighting the animal was quickly removed.



During mid-April we assisted with a joint rescue exercise involving the Calf Warden's, IOM Coastguards and the Port Erin inshore Lifeboat. Such exercises are an essential part of ensuring that the emergency services are familiar with the topography of the islet and a procedure for an emergency extraction from the Calf is understood by all those that might be involved. Maintenance at the Observatory is an on-going task and there were many jobs to complete to give the place a spruce-up prior to the 'guest' season starting. Water ingress through the porch roof continues to be an issue despite a renewed bitumen roof but some remedial works and re-painting with damp-proof paint seems to have made a significant difference. Dampness is a continual problem in such an old building with thick stone walls and repainting is an annual task, once spring is here and things have dried out a little, with the guest lounge and kitchen floors being painted as well as finishing off the last of the warden bedrooms.

The wood stoves also play an important role in drying things out and during the summer the stove in the Warden's lounge was replaced for a much more efficient system. In fact, a little too efficient and it was necessary to keep the door to the common room open for the remainder of the season and allow some of the heat to disperse to other parts of the building!

Volunteers play a vital part in ensuring that we can achieve many of the habitat management and building maintenance tasks on the Calf and once again we benefitted greatly from a considerable amount of help from individuals and organisations. The dry-stone walling project resumed, with Dave Fisher and Pat Griffiths maintaining their long-standing service and completing sections of repair work along the front wall and back field in April and starting a new section at the Twin Fields during June. Paul Corrin continues to provide sterling assistance, turning his hand to the many different projects and tasks that are found to be needed both indoors and outdoors during his regular, almost, monthly trips over. Work to enlarge the water-surface area of the Millpond was on-going throughout the year; with teams from Hansard International and the Civil Defence clearing silt and vegetation during the early spring, removal of spore-heads of the invasive Horsetail during the summer and clearing of vegetation and raising water levels in autumn.



Before (left) and after (right) photos of the work achieved in clearing horsetail and silt, creating a greater area of open water.

Coppicing of the willow scrub at the Withies, which was started in autumn 2018, was continued with the main Withy and area to the north of the millpond thinned and reduced significantly in height.

Having a keen gardener living on the islet for the first time in several years, meant that the vegetable patch in the side garden of the Observatory received a new lease of life. Together with a group of volunteers from Permaculture Association IOM, who made a series of visits to assist with the initial digging and planting, Di spent many hours weeding and removing unwanted slugs and snails, so that we could all enjoy a small harvest during the latter part of the season.

May got off to an excellent start with a large arrival of commoner migrants on 1st, which included several new species for the year, as well as less commonly recorded Marsh Harrier and 'flava' Wagtail. A Canada Goose flushed from the Millpond on 4th was an unexpected record, as were two Little Egret that flew south past the Burroo on 6th. A Short-eared Owl found

in the Glen on 9th remained until 10th, when it put on a good show for passengers from the MV Ocean Adventurer during their guided tours of the Calf. This is the 2nd year running that this cruise ship, which specialises in nature-based tours, has visited the Island and spent time exploring the Calf.



A good series of four Lesser Whitethroat records and a Wood Warbler occurred during the first half of May, whilst bird of the month was a Nightingale (19th Calf record) trapped at the Observatory on the morning of 17th. This was followed during the second half of the month by another Wood Warbler (18th), Subalpine Warbler (20th), a 'tristis' Chiffchaff & Melodius Warbler (21st), 23 Sanderling (7th Calf record) & Pied Flycatcher (22nd), Stock Dove (23rd) and a second Subalpine Warbler (23rd-25th).



It is pleasing to also welcome back volunteers from previous years, with Mike Haigh, Stephen Vickers, Dave Neal, Peter Norrie, Oscar Adedeji, Richard & Gill Watts, Mark Fitzpatrick and Ed O'Connor all returning to assist with bird-related monitoring, as well as welcoming new volunteers Garry & Candice Barker, Miriam Lord, Ian Beggs, David Wilkinson and Frank Street.

With spring migration hardly over, our attentions turned more towards the breeding birds of the Calf, with

the growing Eider populations season already well under way and many of the seabirds having one of their most successful years in the past decade. Since Eiders first bred on the Calf in 1992 the species has become well established, with perhaps as many as 70 pairs breeding annually.

Seabirds in general had a good year for productivity, although the long-term decline in Shag breeding numbers continue with a further 20% decline to just 65 pairs. Razorbill and Guillemot numbers appear to be remaining stable, whilst the establishment of a small Black Guillemot colony below the Lighthouses is encouraging. Puffin numbers remain very low and although a couple of pairs were seen in suitable areas, windy weather during the summer made boat surveys impossible. For the third consecutive season, Puffin decoys were again installed at Kione ny Halby and below the Lighthouses during April and a sound system playing their call was used this year. This is a part of an ongoing Manx Wildlife Trust project aimed at encouraging Atlantic Puffins back to breed on the Calf. All three 'large' gulls had their best breeding season for almost a decade, with productivity being considerably higher than in recent years and as a result it was possible to add 373 gulls to our long-term colour-ringing study.

During the first half of June we were joined by Andrew (Pedro) Roberts, a PhD student from Bangor University who assisted with the surveying and data collection of our growing Manx Shearwater colonies. It is pleasing to report that active shearwater burrows were located at several new locations and it was estimated that the Calf population has now grown to between 600 – 700 pairs. Pedro also joined us again during late August collecting feather samples from 23 adult and 23 juvenile Manxies, which he will be analysing for stable isotope ratios as part of his thesis, which aims to can increase our understanding of spatial distribution and trophic position both at the colony (NE Atlantic) and in the wintering grounds (SW Atlantic).

Following on from last year's failure of any raptors to breed, it is satisfying to report that two pairs of Peregrine bred successfully; each raising at least one young – the first time two pairs have bred on the Calf in a single year. Passerines also seemed to have a largely successful breeding season with

Stonechat and Wheatear young being particularly numerous during the late summer.

Bracken and heather control is also a late summer activity and during this season further efforts were focused on the Central Glen area. The glen field system was flailed using the tractor, whilst scythes and a brush-cutter were used outside the fields to try and create 'buffer zones' that will help prevent the Bracken from encroaching into the fields. Our intentions were to also begin removing the encroaching heather from the Twin Fields and Lighthouse fields, hoping to re-instate the fields back to short grassland which will benefit our breeding Chough population. During the spring work had been started on the Upper Twin Field with the flail removing a good section of the denser stands of heather. However, as autumn approached the tractor broke down and difficulties with getting technicians to the Calf during the autumn meant it was not fixed by the time we closed down. Late summer 2019 will be remembered for the invasion of Painted Lady butterflies which was recorded across much of the British Isles. The Calf was no exception and we enjoyed a two-week spectacle of thousands of these migrant butterflies being seen all around the islet. July was also a very productive month for moths with no fewer than seven of the 11 new species for the Calf being recorded in the month. In all, 2019 was an excellent year for moth recording with 211 species of moths, consisting of 128 macro and 83 micro species.

The Loaghtan flock seem to be thriving well and once again, Jim Middleton organised a successful round-up of most of the 150 strong flock. Shearing was a little delayed due to constant windy conditions during August, but eventually this was completed, and 77 animals were taken off on 16th September with approximately 65 left on for the winter.

A variety of outdoor maintenance tasks were completed throughout the season, with drainage ditching and repairs to the culverts along the track down towards Cow being a major undertaking during August. Thankfully this was completed before some very heavy rainstorms that we experienced during the autumn, which still managed to cause significant erosion to

several parts of the track system. Remedial work will be required on all sections of the hardcore tracks around the Calf during 2020 to ensure that larger ruts do not begin to appear. Autumn gales also partially brought down one of the conifers at the Cow end of the trapping area and ABC Tree Surgery again provided an excellent service in felling the tree and cutting it up for future use as firewood. Unfortunately, the tractor broke down during their visit, which prevented some of the larger logs from being transported back to the Observatory – another job for 2020.

Following the re-roofing of the tractor barn in 2018, efforts were made to divert some of the water that still seeps through the ground and into the barn, with a trench being dug around the perimeter. However, it was soon realised that this will require a much greater level of work which will have to wait until aggregate can be brought onto the Calf. In the meantime, several pallets were laid at the rear of the shed to provide a raised area to store the tractor flail and bucket and hopefully help prevent the machinery from getting too rusty.

Maintenance and repair work at the harbours was continued with regular cleaning of the jetties with hypochlorite and the MNH technicians crew coming out several times to continue with improvements to Cow Harbour and begin repairs of South Harbour. The crane, which was dismantled at the



end of 2018, has undergone the necessary repairs and will hopefully be back in action early in 2020. During the early autumn, one side of the roof of Cow Harbour store was replaced by Brian Kneale & co during some rather challenging weather conditions.

Owing to a number of mechanical breakdowns and volunteer illness the number of management tasks

achieved during the autumn was somewhat lower than anticipated, however the 'old' seawatching hide at Cow Harbour, which was originally built in the 1970's, was taken down and a 'new' three-man hide erected in its place. Thanks are due to Mark Fitzpatrick and Ian Beggs for help with the dismantling the 'old' hide and laying of the 'new' footings and to Mike Prior who conducted the remainder of the re-build.

Living and working on the Calf requires a considerable amount of support from a wide range of people and organisations, without which we would not be able to achieve all that is outlined in this report. In particular, we must thank Shaun Murphy (MNH) and Lara Howe (MWT) who continued to provide help and guidance throughout the season, whilst Steve & Juan Clague ensured that our weekly supplies arrived safely. We are also most grateful to Donna and her team at Shoprite in Port Erin for ensuring that our weekly shopping orders are picked and ready for the boatman to collect each week. Although the Calf might appear to be a remote and isolated place, it is in fact a hub of activity and a very enjoyable place to live and work. The many volunteers, staying guests and day visitors create an atmosphere which is unique, and we are grateful to each and every one for their input to this very special place.

Aron Sapsford

2019 MONTHLY SUMMARIES

	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Species	65	81	98	68	72	64	102	101	71
10yr mean	64	81	84	68	68	69	82	90	60

March

Weather: A light to moderate SW wind dominated from 18th – 22nd before the wind backed more west to north-west where it remained until 28th. A moderate SW again on 29th & 30th before veering E to NE on the 31st. A mostly dry period with only occasional rain and with fog on 20th.

The season began somewhat belatedly when Dan Woollard, Di Swayne and Mike Haigh and I arrived at South Harbour during the morning of the 18th March. An earlier attempt to get to the Calf during the 7th and 8th had been thwarted by bad weather, which persisted for the next 10 days! The boat journey across yielded 40 **Fulmar** and 25 **Lesser Black-backed Gull** along the east coast, as well as a group of 50 **Razorbill** on the sea below Ghaw Yairn. Twelve **Goldcrest** were already present around the Observatory and a **Hen Harrier** was seen over the heath, with a total of 23 species recorded on the day. A further 15 “new for year” species were recorded on the 19th, with the first real summer migrants, two **Sand Martin** flying south over Cow Harbour, being the highlight. A pair of **Eider** were off The Dock, whilst a female **Sparrowhawk**, a **Water Rail**, two **Great Tit** and a **Brambling** were the pick of the birds around the Observatory. Sixteen **Chiffchaff** arrived during the morning of the 20th along with 18 Goldcrest, two **Redwing** and three **Reed Bunting**. The same or perhaps another Brambling was seen in the Plantation and a small passage of 15 Chaffinch were recorded. Elsewhere a **Golden Plover** flew over calling and a male **Merlin** was seen near Cow Harbour. Seven new species were recorded on 21st, with a **Grey Heron** at the Millpond, two **Peregrine** around the Lighthouses, four **Wheatear**, a **Jackdaw**, **Linnet**, **Skylark** and two **Siskin** at the Observatory. Five Great Tit arrived along with 17 Chiffchaff, 22 Goldcrest and a Fieldfare, whilst the over-wintering Water Rail continued to call from the Front Field and the female

Merlin was seen again. A quieter day on 22nd produced only one new species, with a **Snipe** flushed from the Millpond. Four Great Tits remained from the previous day and were joined by another two, whilst Chiffchaff numbers dropped to just 10. Light north-westerly winds on 23rd produced a small finch movement with 41 Chaffinch, five Linnet, 58 Goldfinch, a male **Lesser Redpoll** and three **Siskin**. At least two **Buzzard** were seen over the islet, a **Cormorant** was at the Cletts and an early **Swallow** flew through the Front Field. The increased wind strength on 24th suppressed passage somewhat,



although 25 Chiffchaff were around the Observatory and a 2nd year **Coal Tit** arrived during the afternoon, joining the seven Great Tit remaining from the day before. Eider numbers increased to 11, a female Merlin was seen at the Lighthouses and **Black Guillemot** and two **Curlew** were seen at Cow Harbour.

The continuing strong north-west wind delivered a steady passage of Fulmar flying north past Cow Harbour during the morning of 25th, with a feeding frenzy of Gannets in the Sound and a single **Black-headed Gull** flying south. The seven Great Tit and single Coal Tit remained around the Observatory with Chiffchaff numbers decreasing to just five. Calm conditions on 26th produced a small arrival of 30 Goldcrest although other migrants were largely absent with just eight Chiffchaff, five Wheatear and the first and only two **Dunnock** of the month. Two **Shelduck** at South Harbour on the 27th were new for the year and a month high count of 50 Lesser Black-backed Gull was made, whilst the Water Rail was trapped in the Front Field and a single Sand Martin flew through. A taste of spring was delivered on the 28th in the form of two **Willow Warbler** and a male **Blackcap**, with other migrants including at least two Golden Plover, two

Rook, two Sand Martin, 12 Chiffchaff, 20 Goldcrest, 11 Blackbird, a Song Thrush, nine Wheatear and a Brambling.



Male Yellowhammer

Warbler, 10 Chiffchaff, four Blackcap, eight Stonechat, 26 Wheatear and 77 Meadow Pipit.

High counts for the month were also achieved for several resident species with 21 Eider, 42 Oystercatcher and 218 Razorbill. A further six Willow Warbler arrived on 29th, along with 30 Chiffchaff and 15 Goldcrest whilst visual migration produced two Skylark, 14 Wheatear, nine Pied Wagtail, 35 Goldfinch and a Lesser Redpoll. Bird of the month was a male **Yellowhammer** that was initially heard calling over the back field and which then appeared in one of the garden mist nets – only the 16th ringed here. Small numbers of warblers also arrived with three Willow Warbler, nine Chiffchaff and a male Blackcap and a Redwing was trapped in the garden. The final day of the month produced a few more migrants with one each of Sand Martin, Swallow and Willow

A total of 65 species were recorded during the month.

April

Weather: Moderate to strong easterly winds dominated much of the month, except for short periods of north-westerlies from 2nd – 3rd & 27th – 28th and a strong south to south-westerly on 26th. The month was largely dry, although rain was recorded on each day of the last week.

The month opened with a fine male **Ring Ouzel** on the 1st that frequented the front field walls for much of the day, however there were few other migrants present. This continued through the 2nd and 3rd with a fly-over Golden Plover being the highlight of the latter day. A slight drop in the wind speed on 4th encouraged a **Collared Dove** to make an appearance and with

the wind increasing again, a trip into the South Harbour colony produced our first 10 **Manx Shearwater** of the year. Despite there being few migrants around we were continuing to add new species for the year and the presumed returning **Great Skua** arrived on the 5th, when five Black Guillemot were also seen off Cow



Harbour. Better conditions on 6th produced a Snipe at the Wither, two Jackdaw, Rook, Woodpigeon, a pair of **House Sparrow** and a **White Wagtail** around the Observatory with the first reasonable arrival of 20 *Male Redstart* Wheatear being seen around the islet. The first 'fall' of the year on the 7th saw 45 Willow Warbler including at least three 'northern' types, 35 Chiffchaff, 10 Blackcap, 15 Goldcrest, two Dunnock and a Brambling at the Observatory. Elsewhere, other species seen during the day included a **Turnstone** on Kitterland and three Black Guillemot at the Stack, whilst two Sand Martin and three Swallows flew through. Smaller numbers of warblers were present on the 8th but Wheatear had increased to 55, whilst both **House Martin** and **Tree Sparrow** were new for the year and single White Wagtails were seen at South Harbour and in the Front Field and a pair of House Sparrow again appeared at the Observatory. Wheatear numbers were still relatively high, with 36 on 9th and another small arrival saw 14 Willow Warbler, 15 Chiffchaff, 15 Blackcap and four Dunnock around the Observatory. Eider numbers had been slowly increasing each day and reached 45 by the 10th, whilst other species seen around the island's coast including a Grey Heron at the Dock, three Cormorant in the Sound and four Black Guillemot off Cow Harbour. Blackcaps were the most numerous warbler recorded with 18 seen, however three Redwing and a **Black Redstart** were the highlight. The steady trickle of warblers continued on 11th with 17 Willow Warbler, 14 Chiffchaff and 11 Blackcap, however bird of the day was fine male **Redstart** trapped late morning at the Observatory. The first real movement of 50 Goldfinch was noted along with 37 Linnet and a rare observation of a Skylark 'on the deck' was made, with one being seen in the

Seafield. The strengthening Easterly winds reduced passerine migration considerably over the next few days, with 34 Kittiwake flying north off South Harbour, a pair of Shelduck also at South Harbour and a Snipe in the Puddle being the main observations on the 12th, a White Wagtail and eight Rock Pipit on 13th and six Black Guillemots off Cow Harbour on 14th. Despite the strong winds continuing through to the 15th a new male Redstart appeared and remained until 16th, when the bird from 11th was retrapped as well. Decreasing winds encouraged more migrants to move with 29 Swallow, 28 Willow Warbler, 13 Blackcap, six Lesser Redpoll and 115 Goldfinch being seen around the Observatory, a female Ring Ouzel was at the Upper Lighthouse, whilst two Rook and a House Sparrow made the day-trip across from the main Island. A further decrease in wind strength on 17th produced the best arrival of the year so far with 120 Willow Warbler, 11 Chiffchaff, 19 Blackcap and singles of Redstart, White Wagtail, **Whitethroat**, the earliest ever **Reed Warbler** and Brambling.

Diurnal migrants included seven Sand Martin, 31 Swallow, 13 House Martin, 13 Pied Wagtail and 103 Meadow Pipit whilst thrushes were also in evidence with a new male Ring Ouzel near the Tractor Shed, five Redwing and a flock of 37 Fieldfare that spent much of the day feeding in the 2nd field and being harassed by a female Merlin. Similar conditions on 18th provided a new female Great Tit, 21 Sand Martin, 75 Swallow, 65 Willow Warbler, a **Grasshopper Warbler**, 18 Blackcap and 52 Wheatear, whilst the female Ring Ouzel from 16th was seen again at the Upper Lighthouse and remained until 19th. Willow Warbler were again the main species on 19th with a further 50 arriving along with 25 Swallow, six Chiffchaff, another Grasshopper Warbler, 10 Blackcap, a Whitethroat and a pair of House Sparrow.

Calm conditions on 20th produced two new species for the year, with a total of six **Whimbrel** being seen around the coastline and a **Long-eared Owl** seen hunting behind the Sycamores at dawn. Six Jackdaw and a Rook made the trip across the Sound, as did two more female House Sparrow, whilst Willow Warbler increased to 65. A **Common Sandpiper** was at the Dock on 21st and the Long-eared Owl was again seen, this time roosting in the back garden and remained till 22nd, when a male House Sparrow and a female Brambling arrived at the Observatory. The Great Skua put in another appearance on

23rd, with the run of House Sparrow records continuing with another male seen briefly at the Observatory along with a Rook, 23 Willow Warbler, three Starling, a White Wagtail and 10 Lesser Redpoll. Three Black Guillemot around the Stack on 24th continued the regular sightings of this species in this area, whilst elsewhere a Grey Heron was seen at the Cletts, a Whimbrel was on Caigher and Lesser Redpoll increased to 17 around the Observatory. A fine male **Whinchat** was in the Front Field on 25th along with another White



Male Whinchat

Wagtail and a small movement of Wheatear was noted during the day. An increase and change in wind direction, to the south-west, produced little but some much needed rain on 26th, however a spring maximum of four Curlew was noted and a trip along the East coast produced at least 50 Manx Shearwater ashore overnight into the 27th. Seabirds were a feature of the 28th with four Cormorant, a month peak of 716 Herring Gull, 48 Lesser Black-backed Gull and a Great Skua which flew west off Culbery. On land, a male and ringtail Hen

Harrier were seen, two new Robin arrived at the Observatory with at least 25 Wheatear seen around the islet along with four Reed Bunting, including three at Spaghetti junction and a singing male at the Withy. A wind change, back to south-east, overnight on 29th brought a fall of 110 Willow Warbler, six Chiffchaff and 11 Blackcap, with two Shelduck, Sparrowhawk, male and ringtail Hen Harrier, Snipe and Rook being seen elsewhere around the islet. Four 'grey' geese, probably Greylags flew south-east over the Heath early on 30th, but unfortunately the observer didn't have their binoculars with them and couldn't gain a specific identification. Willow Warbler numbers decreased to 45, although Chiffchaff increased to seven including a 'tristis' type trapped at the Observatory, where Collared Dove, Merlin, three Sedge Warbler, Grasshopper Warbler, five Blackcap, 11 Lesser Redpoll and a Siskin rounded off the month.

A total of 81 species were recorded during the month.

May

Weather: Generally light and variable winds were recorded during the first week of the month, which then settled back into the easterly quarter from 7th – 18th and then westerlies through to the end of the month. The month was mostly dry with just a few days during the first and last week of the month with rain showers.

The month started superbly with a large fall of migrants that included 140 Willow Warbler, seven Chiffchaff, 35 Sedge Warbler, 50 Blackcap, 45 Whitethroat and 55 Wheatear, as well as a host of new species for the year, with a female **Marsh Harrier** that flew south over the Observatory before heading east, a **Cuckoo**, three **Swift**, two **Garden Warbler**, a **Spotted Flycatcher** and fly-over singles of '**flava**' **Wagtail** and **Tree Pipit**. Other notable records included a lingering Merlin, two Sand Martin, 163 Swallow, 12 House Martin, a female Redstart, two Whinchat, two Dunnock and a late-ish Fieldfare. Swallows were the main species on 2nd with 210 moving through, whilst warbler numbers had decreased significantly but included a Grasshopper Warbler along the Twin Fields. Highlight of the day were two more '**flava**' Wagtails seen at South Harbour during the late afternoon. A light north-easterly wind on 3rd encouraged a Collared Dove and a pair of House Sparrow to cross the Sound, whilst a new Whinchat and a White Wagtail will have come from further afield.

A **Canada Goose** flying off the Millpond towards Caigher on 4th was an unexpected sighting, whilst more regular were a Merlin seen again at the Lighthouse Fields and four Black Guillemot off the Stack. The Merlin was again at the Lighthouse fields on 5th, whilst hirundines formed the bulk of passage with 63 Swallow, three House Martin and a Sand Martin. Hirundines continued to push through on 6th with a further 68 Swallow, nine House Martin and a Sand Martin, but most unexpected were two **Little Egret** seen flying south past Burroo during the afternoon and the first visit to the caves below the Lighthouse produced just two **Purple Sandpiper**.

The 7th saw just the 2nd Common Sandpiper of the spring on Culberty and the last sighting of Merlin plus an island count of 112 Lesser Black-backed Gull. A

small arrival of warblers saw 18 Willow Warbler, three Whitethroat, three Blackcap, a Sedge Warbler and a Garden Warbler around the Observatory on 8th, whilst at least 50 Manx Shearwater were seen around the east coast colonies overnight. Warblers increased to 21 Willow Warbler, five Blackcap, four Whitethroat and another Garden Warbler on 9th along with a Spotted Flycatcher, Whinchat and **Short-eared Owl** found in the Glen and



Wood Warbler

which later roosted on rocks in the Lower Twin field. The Short-eared Owl was again seen on 10th as it flew high over the Twin Fields towards Gibdale, whilst a general increase in migrants brought two Swift, 78 Swallow, 20 House Martin, 41 Willow Warbler, 20 Sedge Warbler, eight Blackcap, three more Garden Warbler, 27 Whitethroat, three Whinchat and a White Wagtail whilst a Yellowhammer was heard signing from the Withy area. Hirundine passage continued on 11th with 110 Swallow and five House Martin, whilst although warbler numbers decreased variety was present in the form of a Grasshopper Warbler, three more Garden Warbler and a **Lesser Whitethroat**. Another Lesser Whitethroat was trapped on 12th along with just the 2nd Tree Pipit of the spring and the first spring **Wood Warbler** since 2011. Warbler numbers continued to be poor, although two different Reed Warblers trapped on 13th & 14th provided some interest along with a female Redstart, female House Sparrow and the first two **Puffin** seen off the Stack on the former date. The pattern continued on 15th with two Lesser Whitethroat but little else in way of numbers.

The Short-eared Owl put in another appearance and the first Eider ducklings of the season were seen close to the Wall end.

A **Lapwing** in the Seafield was new for the year on 16th when the Great Skua was again seen patrolling along the east coast and a party of six Jackdaw flew west high over the Observatory. Light easterly winds overnight into the 17th

produced a small arrival with a Cuckoo, nine Willow Warbler, five Chiffchaff, three Sedge Warbler and nine Spotted Flycatcher but bird of the day was a **Nightingale** trapped in the front hedge during the early morning. Elsewhere a Buzzard and the Great Skua were seen, whilst an evening trip to the Cletts to look for Eider nests produced the first fledged Stonechat, a Basking Shark and a pair of Shelduck at Ghaw Yairn, behaving like they had young somewhere nearby. Another Basking Shark was seen off the east coast on 18th when two **Magpie** appeared at the Upper Lighthouse before moving into the Withy where they remained for the rest of the month. Seven Spotted Flycatchers were present whilst the 4th Reed Warbler and 2nd Wood Warbler of the spring were trapped at the Observatory.

A small passage of hirundines on 19th saw 10 House Martin and 47 Swallow move through; the Short-eared Owl was seen in Gibdale during the evening whilst calm sea conditions saw a raft of 377 Razorbill off Big Head earlier in the day. The steady passage of hirundines continued on 20th with 52 Swallow, two Sand Martin and a House Martin, however the main interest of the day was a **Subalpine Warbler** glimpsed in the conifers by the tractor barn and shortly afterwards seen moving along the front hedge before being trapped in a mist net. Also, around the Observatory were a Collared Dove, seven Chiffchaff, two Garden Warbler, five Whitethroat and 10 Spotted Flycatcher, whilst what was probably the same Cuckoo, that had been present for the past few days, was seen in the Seafield. Spotted Flycatchers increased to 18 on 21st and with a 'tristis' type Chiffchaff and Goldcrest trapped at the Observatory, hopes were high that 'something' else may be lurking and the Top Withy produced the goods with a fine **Melodious Warbler**.

An afternoon boat trip to count seabirds produced 101 Fulmar, 258 Shag, four Cormorant, 212 each of Razorbill and Guillemot and the Great Skua. Another boat trip out to Chickens Lighthouse the next day produced probably the most unexpected record of the spring, with a flock of 23 **Sanderling** and six **Dunlin** roosting on the low tide rocks, whilst a 2nd year male **Pied Flycatcher** was trapped and a brood of Robin fledged at the Observatory. A **Stock Dove** flushed from the Top Withy was perhaps more of

a surprise than a 2nd Subalpine Warbler that was trapped there later in the morning – this time a fine male, which remained until 25th, whilst the wader theme continued with a Turnstone at Caigher Point. Calm conditions overnight into the 24th provided a good opportunity to try for **Storm Petrel** and we were rewarded by catching the earliest to be ringed on the Calf, along with at least 70 Manx Shearwater being present around the east coast between Kione ny Halby and South Harbour.

Overcast conditions with light rain on 25th forced a few hirundines low with a peak spring count of 35 House Martin along with 12 Sand Martin and 27 Swallow with a further 11 House Martin and a Swift on 26th when a male Blackcap was in Mill Giau. A female Blackcap trapped on 27th was probably the first wandering ‘failed’ breeder, whilst a pair of Whitethroat were seen setting up territory in a patch of bramble scrub above Mill Giau. Only the 3rd Puffin record of the spring was reported for the Sound and another count of 70 Manx Shearwater was made along the east coast during the early hours. Despite a deterioration in the weather, two male Cuckoo could be heard calling around the Observatory on 28th and two Collared Dove put in an appearance, however most action was offshore, with 34 Kittiwake and 346 Auk spp flying north during an hour seawatch from Mill Giau. Rain and mist for much of the day on 29th prevented a great deal from being recorded, however slightly clearer conditions on 30th saw 269 Kittiwake, 33 Manx Shearwater and 462 Auk spp flying west off the Puddle. Seawatching was again order of the day on 31st with 31 Manx Shearwater, 335 Kittiwake, 159 Auk spp, 109 Guillemot and 48 Razorbill flying west off South Harbour and 65 Kittiwake, 53 Auk spp and two ‘**Commic’ Tern** flying north off the Puddle.

A total of 98 species were recorded during the month

June

Weather: Moderate to light south or south-west winds between 1st – 9th, 14th – 20th and 30th otherwise relatively light easterly winds again dominated. The month was relatively wet with rain recorded on 13 dates, with the majority falling during the first half of the month.

The month started relatively quietly with a few migrants, including two Spotted Flycatchers, still moving through, however most notable were six Puffin seen along the East coast. Strong south-west winds over the 2nd & 3rd meant that most action was at sea, with 121 Guillemot west off South Harbour on 2nd whilst a southerly movement of birds occurred off Culbery on 3rd, with 573 Manx Shearwater, 203 Kittiwake, 98 Guillemot and 69 Razorbill.



Red-breasted Flycatcher

A drop in wind speed on 4th encourage a few more Spotted Flycatchers, with six present and the pair of Pied Wagtail fledged their three young at the Observatory. Calm conditions on 5th saw Spotted Flycatcher numbers increase to a monthly peak of 10, whilst the first Wheatear young were seen at the Lighthouses. Elsewhere a Whimbrel was at South Harbour and the calm conditions provided a good counts of auks, with 158 Razorbill and 85 Guillemot seen around the coastline and four Black Guillemot and a Puffin at the Stack. An increase in passerine migrants on 6th saw 34 Swallow and five House Martin move through whilst two Chiffchaff, Sedge Warbler, Blackcap, six Spotted Flycatcher and a **Red-breasted**

Flycatcher were at the Observatory. A few hirundines moved through on 7th with 15 Swallow and 14 House Martin, whilst a female Siskin arrived, however most notable was a Basking Shark seen in the Sound. Little of note was seen on 8th & 9th, although the resident Great Skua was seen on both days. Calm conditions overnight into the 10th provided good conditions for catching Storm Petrels, with seven trapped and at least 10 present. A Heron was seen roosting on the Mill and the first numbers of juvenile passerines were seen around, with 10 Stonechat in the Glen, along with Blackbird, Robin and Goldfinch, as well as the first dispersing young Starling

of the summer. Starlings increased to eight on 11th with another three juveniles present on 13th, when a Shelduck was seen around the South of the islet and an unexpected Short-eared Owl appeared briefly over the Heath at 17:15hrs.

A day of Manx Shearwater monitoring on 14th produced 65 'call-backs' from the east coast study areas, whilst a Collared Dove was seen at the Smithy on 15th. A Reed Warbler trapped at the Observatory on 16th was rather unexpected, with the only other new migrants being a Willow Warbler and Sand Martin. A Buzzard, Swift, Lesser Redpoll and two Siskin on 18th continued the run of new migrants, with six **Grey Wagtail** on the 19th being the start of their autumn dispersal movement. A Shelduck flew east over the Front Field before reappearing at the Puddle, whilst a round-island boat trip produced 67 Fulmar (AON), nine Cormorant, 209 Guillemot (191 IA's), 229 Razorbill (146 IA's), six Black Guillemot, five Puffin and confirmed that Peregrine were breeding at the Big Head.

Four Swift were seen on both the 20th and 21st, with the latter date also producing a count of 232 Great Black-backed Gulls. Four more Swift were seen on 22nd, when a Grey Heron flew west but most interest came from the sea, with two Shelduck, nine Cormorant, Great Skua, 168 Guillemot, 118 Razorbill, three Black Guillemot and a Puffin. Seven Storm Petrel were trapped in the early hours of the 23rd, but star bird of the month was a **Green Sandpiper** caught on the Millpond camera trap on 24th – the first ever June record for the Calf. Five more Storm Petrel were recorded on 25th, with two adult Blackcap and a juvenile Willow Warbler trapped at the Observatory; the latter confirming that the 3rd breeding record for the Calf had been successful. The 3rd brood of Mallard appeared on the Millpond on 26th and small numbers of post-breeding warblers continued to arrive, with four Willow Warbler and another Blackcap. A brood of Chaffinch fledged in the back garden and two Grey Wagtail were recorded. A Common Sandpiper at the Puddle on the 27th was the start of their return migration, whilst around the Observatory a few warblers, including the first dispersing juvenile Blackcap was trapped along with a 2nd year male Redstart and 26 Starling were present. A series of Swift records began with one near the Lighthouses



Hummingbird Hawk-moth

on 28th, two more on 29th and four flying west over the Lighthouse fields on 30th. The 30th also produced the 4th brood of Mallards, this time on Rarick, and the Big Head Peregrine's fledged at least one young. The year's first **Humming-bird Hawk Moth** was seen at the 1968 Lighthouse.

A total of 68 species were recorded during the month.

July

Weather: Relatively light west or north-west winds were recorded from 1st to 8th, 12th – 14th, 27th- 28th and 30th, otherwise winds were mainly from the southerly quarter. Generally warm and pleasant during the first half of the month, although rain was recorded on 15 dates in the month, mostly during the second half.

Two Puffin were seen below the Lighthouses on both 1st & 2nd, with latter date also producing a Buzzard, a juvenile Blackcap and two Siskin. At least three juvenile Blackcap were present on 3rd along with a juvenile Chiffchaff and Willow Warbler, with similar numbers on 4th, when two Sand Martin and four Grey Wagtail were also recorded. A productive Storm Petrel session on 5th produced 23 birds as well as a Common Sandpiper heard at 0330hrs, whilst a singing Whitethroat above Kione ny Halby, on 6th, was in addition to the resident pairs at Mill Giau and the Triangle. A small arrival of juveniles occurred on 7th with another two Willow Warbler, a Blackcap, a Grasshopper Warbler and a Song Thrush. Four Blackcaps arrived on 8th along with the first juvenile Goldcrest of the autumn, whilst a further Storm Petrel session recorded 25 birds overnight along with similar numbers of Manx Shearwater.

Five Puffin were seen on 9th, with four around the Stack and another near The Cletts, whilst a count of 191 Guillemot was made at the main colonies. The highest count of Common Sandpiper occurred on 10th, with five at Cow Harbour whilst the first post-breeding 'raft' of 225 Shag were seen off the Puddle on 12th. The wader theme continued on 13th, with a peak of 12 Curlew and the first Lapwing of autumn, whilst a Common Sandpiper was at Mill Giau on 14th, when the first Collared Dove of the autumn was seen around the Observatory. The 15th saw a small southerly movement of 35 Swallow during the morning along with two each of Sand Martin and House Martin, whilst the first Sedge Warbler of the autumn was trapped, as were two more juvenile Goldcrest and an adult female Whinchat.

Autumn passage of Black-headed Gull began on 16th with a single over the Observatory and another seen off Gibdale, whilst bird of the day was a juvenile Cuckoo seen along the central Wall. Two more Black-headed Gull were seen on 17th, this time off Kione ny Halby, whilst a flock of 22 Redshank landed briefly at South Harbour, on 18th, before flying off to the East. Waders were again the main interest on 19th with the autumn's first Turnstone at Cow Harbour and four Dunlin which flew east through the Sound at 1630hrs. With a brisk WNW wind on 20th a 75-minute seawatch from Culbery produced a southerly movement of 53 Fulmar, 42 Manx Shearwater, a Black-headed Gull, 16 Guillemot and 10 Razorbill, whilst the last two Puffin of the summer were seen at the Stack.

An overnight Storm Petrel session into the 21st produced 14 birds, whilst a female Reed Bunting accompanying a juvenile near the Observatory confirmed breeding had been successful. Nine Dunlin flew east through the Sound on 22nd when a Short-eared Owl was seen over Gibdale. The 23rd provided the start of the main Willow Warbler passage, whilst a feeding flock of 500 Shag were present in the Sound. Willow Warbler increased to 15 on 24th with singles of Sedge Warbler, Whitethroat and Blackcap plus two more juvenile Reed Bunting were trapped. The second Green Sandpiper of the year was flushed from the Millpond on 25th and a juvenile House Sparrow arrived at the Observatory.

Three Turnstone and a Redshank were at Cow Harbour on 26th, with a flock of 11 Black-headed Gull seen flying south off Gibdale. An overnight Storm Petrel session into the 27th produced just four petrels, although at least 30 Manx Shearwater were present; an arrival of 50 Willow Warbler was the monthly peak and these were accompanied by three Sedge Warbler, four Blackcap, a Garden Warbler, two Whitethroat and another House Sparrow. A quieter day on 28th saw just 10 Willow Warbler and a Sedge Warbler present, with Willow Warblers increasing to 40 on 29th, when nine Black-headed Gull were recorded off South Harbour and 10 Storm Petrel were recorded during a night-time netting session into 30th.



Painted Lady butterfly

Of most note was a count of 238 Painted Lady Butterflies which was the start of a huge invasion of this species. Five more Black-headed Gulls were seen off South Harbour on 30th, when 20 Willow Warbler, two Sedge Warbler and three Blackcap were around the Observatory. The month closed with a record count of 850+ Painted Lady recorded across the islet.

A total of 72 species were recorded during the month.

August

Weather: The month was largely dominated by moderate south-westerly winds, with a light north wind on 1st and light winds from the easterly quarter on 2nd - 3rd, 8th - 9th and 24th - 26th. Rain was recorded on 14 dates, with fog on three dates during the last week of the month.

A small arrival of 25 Willow Warbler were around the Observatory on the 1st, whilst an overnight Storm Petrel session produced 10 individuals at South Harbour plus another two during the early hours of the 2nd. Another 25 Willow Warbler were present on 2nd, along with two each of Sedge Warbler and Blackcap, three Whitethroat and a Wood Warbler, with 150 Swallow also

moving through. Warbler numbers were much reduced on 3rd, with only six Willow Warbler, however 14 House Sparrow rather unexpectedly arrived at the Observatory spending a short time 'barrelling' around the front hedge before heading off again.

Twenty-seven Oystercatchers at Cow Harbour on 3rd probably represented a post-breeding gathering, as was 150 Shag in the Sound on 5th, when an immature male Sparrowhawk and a juvenile Dunnock were both trapped at the Observatory and 12 **Common Scoter** were reported. Post-breeding Shag numbers increased to 300 on 6th, when a Common Sandpiper was at Cow Harbour and a flock of 10 Redshank flew east through the Sound. The first overhead movement of the autumn for Meadow Pipit was recorded on 7th, with the first of our autumn Tree Pipit and Sand Martin (3) on 8th, when calmer conditions brought some hirundine movement with three Sand Martin, 57 Swallow and 14 House Martin plus a small arrival of warblers, another party of six House Sparrow at the Observatory with another individual at the Triangle.

A strengthening wind reduced migration considerably on 9th, with a 'family' party of four Whitethroat being the only notable observation. The wind backed to the West on 10th and a 90-minute seawatch from Culbery contributed 279 Manx Shearwater, 38 Gannet and 24 Kittiwake moving south. Four Swift moved through and a Lapwing spent the afternoon feeding in the 2nd Field. A further four Swift moved through on 11th but continuing strong winds kept migration very quiet and two Tree Pipit on 12th was the highlight. A slight decrease in wind strength on 13th brought the first three White Wagtail of autumn, a Turnstone was seen at the Cletts and the 'resident' Great Skua put in its final appearance of the season being seen around the Lighthouses and then harassing gulls on Kitterland.

A Redshank was at South Harbour on 15th, when 120 Kittiwake were offshore but continuing strong winds meant little else was seen over the next couple of days. The wind backed more to the west on 17th and this brought more seabird movement, with a 140 minute seawatch from Culbery giving a southerly movement of 837 Manx Shearwater, 44 Gannet, six Dunlin, 57

Kittiwake and a Razorbill, whilst on the 18th a 105 minute seawatch gave 41 Fulmar, 437 Manx Shearwater, 55 Gannet, 18 Kittiwake and two Great Skua, all south. Seawatching continued on 19th with a four hour stint at Culbery producing southerly movement of five Common Scoter, 127 Fulmar, 1600 Manx Shearwater, 181 Gannet, six **Knot**, six Dunlin, 302 Kittiwake, two **Artic Tern**, a Great Skua, a pale-phase **Arctic Skua** and a **Common Gull**, with the first Spotted Flycatcher of autumn being recorded. A slight decrease in wind strength on 20th produced very small numbers of warblers, plus a single Sand Martin and the first Buzzard of the autumn. Three more White Wagtail and nine Tree Pipit were recorded on 21st but the continuing moderate to strong south-westerly airflow suppressed passerine migration until a switch to south-easterlies on 24th brought three Blackcap, seven Whitethroat, two Whinchat, 35 'Alba' Wagtails, 79 Meadow Pipit and a Tree Pipit. Calm conditions on the morning of 25th saw a group of 33 Raven fly north over the Observatory at dawn and a Grey Heron flew up the Glen. Willow Warbler numbers increased to 27, plus two Spotted Flycatcher, a Pied Flycatcher, four Grey Wagtail, 12 White Wagtail and eight Tree Pipit.



Migrant Hawker

Fog during the morning of 26th restricted what could be seen but a small arrival of Robins increased the count to 22, whilst two Whinchat and seven White Wagtails were also present. A Guillemot off South Harbour was the only record of the month, whilst other notable records included the first **Migrant Hawker** of the year – an immature

male seen resting near to HG1. White Wagtail passage peaked at 45 for the month and the first Manx Shearwater young were seen 'star-gazing'. Wagtails continued to move through over the next few days, with a further 40 White's and 11 'Alba's recorded on 28th but just 15 White's on 29th, when a night-time high tide wader roost was discovered at Cow Harbour

containing at least 30 Purple Sandpiper, 20 Turnstone and a Curlew. A return to a moderate to strong south-westerly wind over the last two days of the month continued to suppress passerine migration and saw out a disappointing month.

A total of 65 species were recorded during the month.

September

Weather: West to south west moderate winds dominated the first half of the month, followed by a period of light and variable winds from 15th – 25th before moderate to strong south westerly winds returned from 26th – 29th, with a mostly calm day on 30th. A relatively wet month with rain on 17 dates and fog on 25th.

September began as August had left off, with a moderate to strong westerly airflow that kept passerine migration to a minimum with 16 White Wagtail on 1st, six Grey Wagtail, 33 'Alba' Wagtail, 73 Meadow Pipit and two Tree Pipit being the highlights of the first couple of days. Seawatching on 3rd provided the main interest with a 165-minute watch from Culbery producing southerly movement of 351 Manx Shearwater, 285 Gannet, a Knot and four Dunlin, whilst a small increase in passerines saw eight Chiffchaff, five Blackcap and 132 Meadow Pipit recorded. A strong west wind, on 4th, backing north-westerly in the afternoon produced classic seawatching conditions, with all birds moving south:

Culbery:

- (0620 – 1230hrs)
11 Common Scoter, **Red-throated Diver**, **Great Northern Diver**, 121 Fulmar, 926 Manx Shearwater, 262 Gannet, three Whimbrel, 19 small 'waders', 126 Kittiwake, **Sandwich Tern**, six Great Skua, four Arctic Skua, two Guillemot, seven Razorbill

Cow:

- (1400 – 1900hrs)
Red-throated Diver, 14 **Leach's Petrel**, 351 Fulmar, 176 Manx Shearwater, 491 Gannet, 184 Kittiwake, juvenile **Sabine's Gull**,

four Sandwich Tern, 12 Great Skua, two Arctic Skua, two Razorbill

A slight lull in the wind strength saw a few more passerines on the move on 5th, with three Sand Martin, 62 Swallow, 14 Grey Wagtail, 45 'Alba' Wagtails and 141 Meadow Pipit being the best of the visible migration whilst around the Observatory were eight Willow Warbler, 11 Chiffchaff, four Whitethroat, 12 Goldcrest, and 22 Robin. Seawatching from Culbery was again order of the day on 6th with southerly passage of two Common Scoter, two Leach's Petrel, 30 Fulmar, 552 Manx Shearwater, 277 Gannet, Curlew, **Grey Phalarope**, 735 Kittiwake, juvenile Arctic Tern, three Great Skua (plus one north), **Pomarine Skua**, four Arctic Skua and 39 Auk spp. Lighter, more northerly winds on 7th saw the first main arrival of passerines with two Skylark, two Sand Martin, 49 Swallow, 24 House Martin, 47 Tree Sparrow, 32 Grey Wagtail, 96 'Alba' Wagtails, 247 Meadow Pipit and 10 Tree Pipit passing overhead, whilst 'on-the-ground' a Reed Warbler was found skulking in Mill Giau and 11 Chiffchaff, four Blackcap, seven Whitethroat, 19 Goldcrest and 50 Robin were present.

Calm conditions on 8th produced the first 'fall' of the autumn with 130 Goldcrest, 13 Willow Warbler, 12 Chiffchaff, 25 Blackcap, 72 Robin, 27 Wheatear and three Whinchat, along with visual migration of two Jackdaw, three Rook, 16 Raven, 48 Skylark, eight Sand Martin, 165 Swallow, 33 Grey Wagtail, 65 White Wagtail, 808 Meadow Pipit and five Tree Pipit. Best birds of the day were a **Ringed Plover** which flew over the Withy and an adult **Hobby** which took up residence (till 10th) between the Twin Fields and the Lighthouses. An afternoon seawatch from Cow Harbour on 9th produced a southerly movement of:

(12:10 – 17:30hrs) four Common Scoter, 43 Fulmar, 136 Gannet, Turnstone (East thro' Sound), 249 Kittiwake, five Black-headed Gull, 10 Common Gull (plus three present), Great Skua (plus one North), Pomarine Skua, Arctic Skua and four Razorbill

A moderate NW wind on 10th encouraged a few passerines to move with visual migration recording four Tree Sparrow, 30 Grey Wagtail, 32 Alba

Wagtail, 348 Meadow Pipit and 94 Linnet, whilst a small arrival of 40 Goldcrest was noted around the Observatory and two Common Sandpiper were at Cow Harbour. An increase in wind speed brought a few seabirds south off Culbery on 11th with four Common Scoter, two Red-throated Diver, 87 Manx Shearwater, 607 Kittiwake, two Great Skua and singles of both Arctic and Pomarine Skua. **Black-throated Diver** was new for the year on 12th and accompanied 6 Red-throated Diver, 20 Manx Shearwater, 438 Gannet, 763 Kittiwake, three Great Skua and six Arctic Skua flying south off Culbery, whilst a single Sandwich Tern headed north. Up to five Black-headed Gull and five Common Gull were also feeding offshore from Culbery, with another four Common Gull seen at Cow Harbour where a single Common Sandpiper remained.

A decrease in wind speed provided an opportunity for passerines to move on 13th with 18 Skylark, two Sand Martin, 27 Swallow, 16 Grey Wagtail, 542 Meadow Pipit and two Tree Pipit moving overhead plus an arrival of 40 Goldcrest and 50 Robin. Similar numbers of both species were again present on 14th, however migration was seen in full action when two Robins were caught during the night whilst mist netting for waders at South Harbour. Elsewhere at least five Grey Heron were seen around the islet and 10 Turnstone were roosting at Cow Harbour. A calm but often wet day on 15th was surprisingly unproductive, however a late Swift was seen between Bushell's and the Lighthouses during the evening. The following day saw a large visual migration with a Red-throated Diver seen from the Observatory flying west over Kione ny Halby, a flock of 17 Lesser Black-backed Gull also heading west plus 65 Skylark, 37 Swallow, 19 Grey Wagtail, 44 Alba Wagtails, 1282 Meadow Pipit, five Tree Pipit and 73 Linnet plus an arrival of five each of Willow Warbler & Chiffchaff, 10 Blackcap, Garden Warbler, the last two Whitethroat of the year, 70 Goldcrest and 45 Robin. The volume of birds moving was much less on 17th with just 319 Meadow Pipit recorded, however quality was found in the form of a **Wryneck** seen briefly on the track just up from Cow Harbour and a flock of seven Buzzard seen flying west past Bushell's – the largest number ever recorded on the Calf.



Blue Tit

164 Swallow, 24 House Martin and 574 Meadow Pipit. A switch to more easterly winds from 20th reduced passerine migration, however 313 Meadow Pipit and single Tree Pipit were seen, whilst elsewhere a Great Northern Diver and a pair of Eider flew through the Sound in the morning and an adult **Mediterranean Gull** flew east during the late afternoon.

Calm conditions again on 18th brought another Red-throated Diver, this time flying through the Sound, six Snipe, two Rook, 48 Skylark, seven Sand Martin, 39 Swallow, 22 Chiffchaff, a Reed Warbler, 70 Goldcrest, five Song Thrush, 63 Robin, a female House Sparrow, 10 Grey Wagtail, 41 Alba Wagtails, 597 Meadow Pipit, 88 Linnet, 51 Goldfinch and eight Siskin. The first nine **Blue Tit** arrived on 19th along with three more Great Tit, 25 Chiffchaff, 40 Robin and seven each of Dunnock and Wheatear, with visual migration producing two Snipe, 42 Skylark, seven Sand Martin,

A **Teal** captured on the Withy Camera trap was new for the year and the only record of note on a very quiet 21st and remained until 22nd. A small arrival of 25 Goldcrest occurred on 23rd with 39 Robin and two Whinchat in the Glen being the only highlights of a frustrating period of good weather conditions but with few birds, that continued into 24th. Calm conditions with some fog early morning on 25th brought a welcome arrival of passerines with 42 Chiffchaff, a late Grasshopper Warbler, five Blackcap, 60 Goldcrest, a Whinchat and singles each of Spotted and Pied Flycatcher. Seawatching from Culbervy provided the main highlights for the 26th with a southerly movement including a single Red-throated Diver, six Manx Shearwater, 281 Gannet, 338 Kittiwake, two Sandwich Tern, six Great Skua and three each of Pomarine and Arctic Skua. On land a few migrants arrived with two Spotted Flycatcher, the only Redstart of the autumn and the last Whinchat and Tree Pipit of the year, whilst the night-time roost at Cow Harbour contained 15 Turnstone and 10 Purple Sandpiper. Continuing moderate to strong SW winds again

provided further seawatching over the next couple of days, with a southerly passage off Culbery:

27th - (1150 – 1630)

four Red-throated Diver, Great Northern Diver, nine Manx Shearwater, 196 Gannet, 463 Kittiwake, 11 Black-headed Gull, five Great Skua, three Arctic Skua, 390 'Auks'

28th - (0720 – 1030)

21 Common Scoter, two Red-throated Diver, three Manx Shearwater, 329 Gannet, 1096 Kittiwake, 10 Sandwich Tern, two Great Skua, Pomarine Skua, Arctic Skua, 2714 'Auks'



Gannet

A slight decrease in the wind and switch to a NE direction, on 28th, also provided some visible migration with a flock of 22 Lesser Black-backed Gull flying SW over the islet, 90 Skylark, a Sand Martin, 15 House Martin, nine Grey Wagtail, 43 'Alba' Wagtails and 675 Meadow Pipit. Seawatching again provided the highlights of 29th with the start of an unprecedented series of **Pink-footed Geese** with two flocks totalling 36 birds moving SE off Culbery towards the main Island. Other species seen included a Manx Shearwater, 18 Golden Plover, 131 Kittiwake, a Black-headed Gull, six Common Gull, three each of Great and Arctic Skua, 445 'Auks' and the only Puffin of the autumn. Calm conditions on 30th brought the focus back to visual migration with seven Golden Plover, four Snipe, 14 Rook, 819 Skylark, 17 Swallow, 13 Tree Sparrow, 18 Grey Wagtail, 69 'Alba' Wagtails, 700 Meadow Pipit, 238 Chaffinch, nine **Greenfinch**, 125 Linnet and 56 Siskin moving over whilst

grounded migrants included two Willow Warbler, 16 Blackcap, 70 Goldcrest, nine Song Thrush, 70 Robin, eight House Sparrow, 45 Dunnock and seven Reed Bunting.

A total of 102 species were recorded during the month.

October

Weather: Light northerly winds on 1st & 2nd were followed by light SE winds from 3rd to 5th then more predominant moderate to strong SW winds through to 12th. A mostly calm period from 13th – 15th, then mostly moderate SW winds through to

A strengthening NE wind on 1st brought a very chilly feel along with a further two flocks (four & 71) of Pink-footed Geese flying east past Cow Harbour. Up to 230 Kittiwake were feeding offshore, along with two Common Gull and an adult **Little Gull**, whilst a Knot was present with Oystercatchers roosting on Kitterland and three Eider (MMF) flew south with a further single male seen flying past Burroo. The wildfowl theme continued on 2nd with two **Pale-bellied Brent Geese** south off Cow Harbour, a further flock of 11 Pink-footed Geese and a herd of five **Whooper Swan**. A total of 28 Black-headed Gull moved north in three flocks and up to six Common Gull were feeding offshore. Over land passerine migration included five each of Jackdaw and Rook, 72 Skylark, two Swallow, 11 Grey Wagtail, 22 'Alba' Wagtail, 144 Meadow Pipit and 64 Chaffinch and the first two Redwing of the autumn. Lighter SE winds on 3rd produced just a small arrival of 45 Goldcrest, whilst an increase in wind strength for the 4th brought more seabirds with a southerly movement off Culberty of nine Common Scoter, a Red-throated Diver, five Manx Shearwater, 602 Gannet, 1052 Kittiwake, 22 Black-headed Gull, nine Common Gull, 38 Great Black-backed Gull (with 120 at roost on Caigher), a Lesser Black-backed Gull, an Arctic Tern, six Great Skua, an Arctic Skua and 363 Razorbill. Wind strength was similar on 5th although passage was much reduced with just two **Wigeon** and 15 Common Scoter off Culberty being of note. A swing in wind direction to NW on 6th brought more sea passage with a further five Wigeon south off Culberty along with nine Common Scoter, three Red-throated Diver, 557 Gannet, 1516 Kittiwake, five

Black-headed Gull, a Common Gull, two Sandwich Tern, seven Great Skua, two Arctic Skua and 635 'Auks'.



Yellow-browed Warbler

Over land 30 Swallow and a House Martin moved through, whilst a **Yellow-browed Warbler** was trapped at the Observatory. A pair of Wigeon were flushed from the Dubh during the morning of the 7th, whilst seawatching off Culbery produced a southerly movement including two Common Scoter, a Manx Shearwater, a **Great Crested Grebe**, 110 Gannet, 371 Kittiwake, three Common Gull, two Great Skua, three Guillemot and

209 Razorbill and an immature male Ring Ouzel was at the Observatory. The Ring Ouzel was still present in the back garden on 8th and the Yellow-browed Warbler (from 6th) reappeared but most interest over the next few days came from Culbery with a southerly passage including:

8th - (0730 – 1020hrs)

Six Common Scoter, two Manx Shearwater, 209 Gannet, five Golden Plover, five Dunlin, 201 Kittiwake, 17 Black-headed Gull, 23 Razorbill and 364 'Auks'.

9th - (0730 – 1230hrs)

Three Common Scoter, a Leach's Petrel, 30 Fulmar, 21 Manx Shearwater, 325 Gannet, five Golden Plover, 1489 Kittiwake, three Black-headed Gull, a Common Gull, an Arctic Tern, seven Great Skua, five Arctic Skua, 1869 'Auks' and a Black Guillemot.

10th - (0740 – 0930hrs)

Common Scoter (N), Red-throated Diver, five Manx Shearwater, 145 Kittiwake, 745 'Auks' and singles of Arctic Tern, Great Skua and Arctic Skua.

11th - (0730 – 1100hrs)

Two Common Scoter, five Red-throated Diver, Black-throated Diver, two Manx Shearwater, 142 Gannet, nine Golden Plover, 443 Kittiwake, two Black-headed Gull, four Great Skua, Pomarine Skua, three Arctic Skua, 29 Guillemot, 505 Razorbill.

Little in the way of passerine migration was recorded during this period, although the retrap Yellow-browed Warbler was seen around the Observatory from 8th – 12th, often favouring the Ivy on the courtyard wall and a small arrival of eight Blackcap and 30 Skylark were recorded on 11th. A decrease in wind strength on 12th encouraged vis mig once again with five Whooper Swan, 18 Woodpigeon and 46 Hooded Crow heading north and westerly movements of 612 Skylark, 33 Swallow, 91 Starling, 49 'Alba' Wagtail, 227 Meadow Pipit, 206 Chaffinch, 12 Greenfinch, 152 Linnet, 35 Lesser Redpoll, 50 Goldfinch, 69 Siskin and 12 Reed Bunting.

Thrushes were predominant around the Observatory, with 79 Redwing, 32 Song Thrush and 16 Blackbird whilst birds of the day were a juvenile Red-breasted Flycatcher in Mill Giau and a late Reed Warbler at the Millpond. Smaller numbers of thrushes were present on 13th although **Mistle Thrush** was new for the year and a male Ring Ouzel added interest, as did a new Yellow-browed Warbler at the Observatory and a Pied Flycatcher in Mill Giau. A good arrival of thrushes, saw 125 Redwing, 33 Song Thrush and six Mistle Thrush grounded on 14th, with vis mig adding 314 Skylark, 11 Swallow, five Grey Wagtail, 54 'Alba' Wagtails, 475 Meadow Pipit, 150 Chaffinch and the first two Brambling of the autumn.

A single Red-throated Diver flew west off the Lighthouses and single Yellow-browed Warblers were still present at the Observatory and in Mill Giau. Calm conditions again on 15th encouraged a gathering of Ravens just after dawn, with a flock of 29 passing over the Observatory. Other corvids that made the crossing for the day were six Magpie, 59 Jackdaw, nine Rook, 12 Carrion Crow and 38 Hooded Crow. Visual migration was rather less than the past few days, with just 102 Skylark, five Swallow, 44 Pied Wagtail, 172 Meadow Pipit, 89 Chaffinch, 26 Linnet, 13 Lesser Redpoll, 12 Siskin and 11 Reed



Treecreeper

Bunting, however sea passage added 81 Kittiwake, 11 Black-headed Gull, and six Common Gull. Smaller numbers of thrushes were grounded but included 35 Redwing, 27 Song Thrush, an increase to 14 Mistle Thrush and other passerines including 70 Wren, 63 Robin and 35 Dunnock, but bird of the day was a **Treecreeper** caught in Mill Giau mid-morning.

A return to strong westerly winds on 16th brought 11 Common Scoter, single Red-throated and Great Northern Divers, 63 Fulmar, two Manx Shearwater, 117 Gannet, 31 Kittiwake, nine Black-headed Gull, a Mediterranean Gull, three Common Gull, a Great Skua, 26 Guillemot and 349 Razorbill all flying south off Culbery.

A much quieter day bird-wise on 16th, with strong southerly winds and frequent heavy rain showers made birding difficult, although an immature male Ring Ouzel appeared around the Observatory (and remained until 19th). Little of note was recorded on 18th, although 112 Kittiwake were seen in the Leodan and four Common Gull were at Cow Harbour. Light NE winds on 19th brought a definite autumnal feel, along with three Short-eared Owl, 276 Jackdaw, five Rook, 317 Starling, the first two Fieldfare of the autumn, 123 Chaffinch and six Brambling.

A general increase in thrushes on 20th saw 34 Blackbird, 14 Fieldfare, 225 Redwing, 20 Song Thrush and 15 Mistle Thrush grounded around the Observatory, whilst visual migration included three Whooper Swan flying east over the Sound, 153 Jackdaw, 36 Rook, two Swallow and five House Sparrow. Very light NE winds on 21st grounded many thrushes with 350 Blackbird, 12 Fieldfare, 210 Redwing, 30 Song Thrush and 26 Mistle Thrush, with westward visual migration of 308 Starling, 362 Jackdaw, 29 Rook, 13 Carrion Crow and 92 Skylark being recorded. A return to moderate SW winds

on 22nd reduced thrush numbers considerably to just 65 Blackbird, six Fieldfare, 45 Redwing and 15 Song Thrush, however a **Woodcock** flew up the Glen mid-morning and was later seen again near the Tractor Shed. Other interest came from the sea over the next few days, with southerly passage of Culbery, with:

22nd - (0930 – 1030hrs)

six Common Scoter, 17 Gannet, 77 Kittiwake, three Common Gull, three Great Skua and 153 Auks

23rd - (1020 – 1120hrs)

single Red-throated Diver, 23 Kittiwake, 25 Great Black-backed Gull, five Guillemot, 85 Razorbill and 22 Auks

24th - (0820 – 1020hrs)

three Common Scoter, 63 Fulmar, a Manx Shearwater, 74 Gannet, a Cormorant, a Golden Plover, 381 Kittiwake, 10 Black-headed Gull, a 1st winter Little Gull, two Great Skua and 623 Auks

Very light NW winds on 25th encouraged another conspiracy of Ravens, with a flock of 33 passing over the Observatory just after dawn, however other birds were relatively scarce with a Woodcock, 21 Redwing, 19 Song Thrush and 70 Chaffinch being the most notable. Numbers were very similar on 26th with the addition of a Brambling and a Great Northern Diver moving south off Culbery.

With an increase in wind speed on 27th, seawatching was most productive with southerly passage from:

Cow Harbour:

(0700 – 0800)

Great Northern Diver, 20 Gannet, 12 Kittiwake, four Common Gull, 48 Great Black-backed Gull

Culbery:

(0700 – 1030)

Two Common Scoter, a Red-throated Diver, three Great Northern Diver, 100 Fulmar, 153 Gannet, 1390 Kittiwake, five Black-headed Gull, 30 Common Gull, 1628 Auks

Lighter NE winds on 28th brought more visual migration, with a single Whooper Swan, 90 Jackdaw, 14 Rook, nine Carrion Crow, 26 Hooded Crow, 24 Raven, 35 Skylark, 12 Swallow, two late House Martin, 92 Chaffinch, seven Brambling, 15 Greenfinch, 19 Lesser Redpoll, 36 Goldfinch and 35 Siskin.



Long-tailed Tit

Another two Whooper Swan flew south on 29th, two male Eider were near Gibdale and a flock of 21 Common Gull were seen in the Sound, otherwise similar numbers of passerines were around the Observatory, with an increase in thrushes to 150 Blackbird, 61 Fieldfare, 105 Redwing and 21 Song Thrush plus the arrival of five **Long-tailed Tit**, which were new for the year. There was a slight decrease in the numbers of thrushes present on 30th with

100 Blackbird, 38 Fieldfare, 37 Redwing and 12 Song Thrush grounded, although the year's largest movement of Starlings occurred with 2574 logged flying west, however bird of the day was the Calf's latest record of **Richard's Pipit** seen and heard initially in the Lighthouse Fields before it flew off towards Caigher. The month ended very quietly with 11 Turnstone at Cow Harbour and 225 Starling flying west.

A total of 102 species were recorded during the month.

November

Weather: Strong southerly winds on 1st decreased through the 2nd and 3rd before turning towards the easterly quarter where it remained until the 9th.

A female Teal on the Millpond, a Water Rail in the Withy and one, possibly two, Woodcock present on the islet on 1st were the highlights, whilst passerine migration consisted of 779 Starling heading west and 45 Blackbird

and 17 Fieldfare grounded around the Observatory. At least three Woodcock were present on 2nd and a decreasing wind strength encouraged some diurnal passage, with four each of Jackdaw and Rook, a further 789 Starling heading west plus 22 Skylark, 109 Chaffinch and a Brambling. Calm conditions on 3rd encouraged further visual migration which included 30 Skylark, eight Long-tailed Tit, 136 Chaffinch, two Greenfinch and four **Twite**, as well as a small arrival of thrushes including a Ring Ouzel, 36 Fieldfare, 31 Redwing and three Mistle Thrush. A flock of 12 Eider flew west past South Harbour and five Common Gull were seen passing Mill Giau. An increasingly strong north-east wind over the next couple of days reduced migration somewhat with just four Rook on 4th and 18 Twite above South Harbour on 5th being of note.

Lighter winds on 6th brought more thrushes, with 73 Blackbird, 13 Fieldfare, 45 Redwing and 12 Song Thrush. The flock of Twite increased to 45 and were seen commuting between feeding sites on Burroo and above South Harbour whilst two Whooper Swan flew north and two Shelduck flew west past the East coast and a pair of Eider flew north off Cow Harbour. Rain for much of the day on 7th reduced the number species seen, although a Grey Heron was present, a Common Gull was at Cow and at least five Lesser Black-backed Gull were around the coast. The female Teal was back on the Millpond on 8th and a decreasing NE wind encouraged a few passerines to move with 22 Skylark, 41 Blackbird, 16 Song Thrush, five Mistle Thrush logged along with more notable records of a male Yellowhammer seen at the Top Withy, the latest ever Calf record of a Wheatear on Burroo Neck and at least 20 Twite still around South Harbour. A strong east wind and almost continuous heavy rain on 9th meant very little was seen, although a party of Long-tailed Tits were noticed in the back garden as dusk approached. The Long-tailed Tits were still present the following morning, when eight were trapped in the back garden. The flock of 25 Twite were still present near South Harbour and four Black-headed Gull and a single Common Gull were seen in the Sound, as we left the island for the end of the season.

A total of 71 species were recorded during the month.

2019 SYSTEMATIC LIST

The nomenclature and taxonomic order follow that of the Ninth edition of the British List published by the British Ornithologists' Union (BOU) 2017 in *Ibis* 160: 190-240 and subsequent BOURC reports (available online at <http://www.bou.org.uk/british-list/bourc-reports-and-papers>). When the vernacular British name differs from the vernacular International English one (IOC), the international name is given in brackets. The local Manx name is given in grey when known. Those species marked with an * denote new species added to the Manx Bird List.

A brief statement regarding the status of each species, including a summary of any breeding details is given. Where appropriate mean arrival and departure dates are shown for common migrants along with extreme first and last dates. The following scale is used to describe the regularity of occurrence for each species:

Very rare vagrant	< 5 records
Very rare migrant	5-10 records
Rare passage migrant	10 – 100 records or less than annual occurrence
Scarce passage migrant	1-10 recorded annually
Uncommon migrant / visitor	10-100 recorded annually
Common passage migrant / visitor	Occurs regularly, more than 100 annually

A total of 148 species were recorded during the 2019 season with just one species, a White-tailed Eagle, being an addition to the Calf list, which now stands at 283 species.

Brent [Brant] Goose *Branta bernicula*

Rare passage migrant; 23 previous records involving 71 individuals, with records in January (1), April (1), May (1), September (8), October (10) and November (2)

Two adult light-bellied Brent's flew south off Cow Harbour on 2nd (EOC) and another two, of indeterminate race, flew north off South Harbour on 24th October (GH, RA).

These were the first records since 2016 and only the 24th & 25th records ever.

Canada Goose *Branta canadensis*

Rare visitor; with 14 previous records involving 53 individuals, with records in, March (1), April (1), June (8), September (3) and October (1)

A single seen flying low from the direction of the Millpond towards Caigher on the 4th May (AS) was a rather unexpected record and represents the first sighting for that month and just the 15th overall.

Most records probably originate from feral populations on the Isle of Man.

Greylag Goose *Anser anser*

Guily Feie

Scarce visitor / passage migrant; 57 previous records involving 178 individuals, with records in March (7), April (12), May (5), June (6), July (3), August (7), September (3), October (5), November (7) and December (2)

Four 'Grey Geese', thought to be Greylags were seen flying down the Glen on 30th April.

Most records probably originate from feral populations on the Isle of Man.

Pink-footed Goose *Anser brachyrhynchus*

Very rare migrant; eight previous records involving 100 individuals, with records in May (2006 [11]), September (2014 [60]), October (1976, 1978 [2], 1990, 1993 [12]) and November (1976 [2], 1993 [11])

An unprecedented series of records and number of birds were recorded; sightings began with a flock of 22 flying SE towards the Isle of Man at 12:20hrs on 29th September, followed by a second flock of 14 at 15:20hrs.

These were eclipsed on 1st October when four birds flew east towards Port Erin Bay at 14:15hrs, closely followed by an incredible flock of 71 birds at 14:33hrs. Both groups of birds headed over the Meayll Peninsula before being lost to sight as they followed the coast of the Isle of Man. Finally a group of 11 were seen heading down from Port Erin Bay at 07:44hrs on 2nd October and may have been the same group of 11 that arrived in the north of the Isle of Man, in the company of five Whooper Swans, later that afternoon.

The 9th – 13th Calf records and brings the total number of birds recorded to 222.

These records coincided with a large displacement of Pink-footed Geese into Ireland and our records are likely to have been birds re-orientating as they headed for their more traditional wintering sites in NW England.

Grey Geese spp. *Anser spp.*

A single was seen flying west on 26th October. It was thought to most likely be *Anser albifrons* but views were insufficient to identify with confidence.

Whooper Swan *Cygnus cygnus*

Ollay Chiaullee

Very rare spring and scarce autumn passage migrant; 75 previous records involving 261 individuals, with records in March (1), April (2), September (1), October (42) and November (29)

Five seen off Cow Harbour during the morning of 2nd October, were likely to have been the same group which arrived at the working Gravel pits in the north of the Isle of Man, along with 11 Pink-footed Geese, later that same day. Another group of five flew north, towards the main island, along the east coast on 12th October. Further records during October consisted of three flying east over the Sound on 20th, a single which circumnavigated the islet, calling loudly, shortly after dawn on 28th and two south off the Lighthouses on 29th. The final records of the autumn were two adults that flew north past the Burroo and headed up the East coast on 6th November.

Another good series of records taking the island tally to 81 records, of which 16 have occurred in the last three years.

[Common] Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*

Thunnag y Scape

Resident breeder and scarce passage migrant; one or two pairs breed almost annually

A pair were recorded at South Harbour on 27th March and 12th April before taking up residence in the Puddle from 20th April, being seen most days until the 17th May, when an 'agitated' pair were seen at Ghaw Yairn. Their behaviour suggested that they may have young on the sea and it is conceivable that they may have swum them along the coast from the Puddle or South Harbour. Occasional records also came from the Cow Harbour area during the spring with a single on 23rd, a pair on Kitterland on 28th and one at the Cletts on 29th April.

A single bird reappeared on Rarick on 1st June and was seen again on 13th and 19th, before a pair were seen there on 22nd and 24th.

Autumn records are generally unusual, so two flying south past Burroo on 12th October and two flying west on 6th November are noteworthy.

[Eurasian] Wigeon *Mareca penelope*

Rare spring migrant and scarce autumn passage migrant; 95 previous records involving 402 individuals, with records in February (1), March (1), April (2), May (1), June (1), August (3), September (38), October (32), November (15) and December (1)

A good series of records began with two seen flying south of Culbery on 5th October, followed by five south on 6th and finally two flushed from the Dubh on 7th.

Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*

Thunnag Feie

Resident breeder and fairly common spring & winter resident in small numbers; one to three pairs breed annually, with a peak of nine pairs in 1981
Present during the first part of the season with up to four birds recorded almost daily and a maximum count of six on 15th April.

At least four broods were encountered, with the first (11yg) appearing on the Millpond on 30th April and being joined by another brood (10yg) on 1st May; however as is usual they failed to survive more than a few days. A third brood of eight young were on the Millpond from 26th – 29th June, with the female there on her own on 30th, when another (ringed) female was seen in the middle of the gull colony on Rarick with a newly hatched brood of eight.

Records were rather scarce during the summer and autumn months with singles on just five dates in July, two in both September & October and three in November. Camera trap footage from after the season closed, showed a pair on the Dubh on 16th November and 1st, 3rd & 19th December and a male on 5th December.

[Eurasian] Teal *Anas crecca*

Thunnag Laag

Uncommon spring and autumn passage migrant

There were no spring records.

In autumn the first bird was captured by camera trap at the Millpond during the early hours of the 21st September and was also seen that evening and the following day. Two birds were present on the Millpond on 24th September, with a female there on 1st November and in the Puddle on 8th.

[Common] Eider *Somateria mollissima*

Laagh Loughlinagh

Formerly a rare passage migrant prior to 1992 with just 12 records involving 25 birds; now common breeding resident since 1992, although scarce from July, once breeding birds disperse

The first returning birds of spring were a pair at Cow Harbour on 19th March, with records almost daily then through to the end of June. Numbers of birds around the coastline built fairly rapidly, with 21 on 28th March, 45 on 10th, 51 by the 20th and 71 by the 28th April. The spring peak count of 75 occurred on 19th May, when the first (five) chicks were observed at Kione ny Halby. Breeding attempts appear to have again been largely successful with 33 of 38 monitored nests hatching young. At least a further ten breeding attempts are

known of and it is likely that many others went undetected, particularly amongst the larger sections of heather.

As is usual, numbers of birds decreased quickly following completion of breeding attempts and birds were generally scarce during July with up to five birds recorded on eight dates up to 27th, plus a monthly peak of nine on 10th.

Although usually absent from the waters around the Calf during the autumn and winter there were a series of records in 2019: a female on the sea off The Dock on 20th and a pair seen flying through the Sound on 21st September, whilst in October a male and two females flew south off Cow Harbour and a lone male was seen flying south off the Burroo on 1st, three (MMF) were in the Sound on 12th and two males were between Cow Harbour and Gibdale on 29th. Finally, a flock of 12 flew west past South Harbour on 3rd and a pair flew through the Sound and headed north towards Port Erin on 6th November.

Common Scoter *Melanitta nigra*

Uncommon passage migrant; recorded mainly in late summer and autumn
There no spring records.

First of the year was a flock of 12 reported near the Sound on or about the 5th August (Bob Taylor). Seawatching provided further records of birds mostly flying south, off Culberty:

August: 4th (11)

September: 6th (two), 9th & 11th (four), 19th (five), 26th & 27th (two) and 28th (21)

October: 4th & 6th (nine), 5th (15), 7th & 11th (two), 8th (six), 9th (three), 10th (seven), 16th (11), 22nd (six), 24th (three) and 27th (two)

A total of 21 records involving 138 individuals represents an above average autumn passage, however, perhaps reflects the true status of the species off the Calf which is only evident through the considerable time and effort spent seawatching during this autumn.

[Common] Pheasant *Phasianus colchicus*

Formerly a rare visitor, now resident breeding species from 2018. Prior to 2018 there were 24 records involving 26 individuals, with records in March (3), April (7), May (4), June (3), August (2), September (1), October (3) and November (1)

The successful breeding which occurred in 2018 meant that several birds were present over-winter, with two males and four females being seen during January (JM).

Three females seen near to Spaghetti Junction on 19th March were the first records of the season, thereafter one or two birds were recorded almost daily through to 25th May. Most records were of a calling male in the Glen area, although an occasional calling bird closer to the Observatory gave suggestions that there may have been two territorial males or just one very mobile bird.

Records were much less frequent during June and July and were only of the calling male in the Glen, with no further evidence of breeding recorded.

During autumn, one or two birds, including females were recorded sporadically with several larger counts including three on 22nd September and five on 11th October. The presence of several female or immature types may suggest that breeding did indeed take place during 2019.

Red-throated Diver [Red-throated Loon] *Gavia stellate* *Lhargey Mooar*

Scarce passage migrant; at least 181 records involving approximately 495 individuals, mostly occurring in autumn

After a blank year in 2018, it was pleasing to record a noticeable passage during this autumn, which started with two south off Culbery on 4th & 11th September, followed by a single on 16th and another seen, from the Observatory garden, flying west past Kione ny Halby on 18th. There was then a break in records until a single on 26th, four on 27th, two on 28th and three on 30th September. October produced singles on six dates, plus two on 6th and five on 11th.

- *Bird-day totals by month 1959 - 2018:*

Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
7	12	13	0	1	26	277	116	43

- *Bird-day totals by month 2019:*

Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
0	0	0	0	0	0	16	13	0

Black-throated Diver [Black-throated Loon] *Gavia arctica*

Rare passage migrant; 48 previous records involving 62 individuals, with records in March (1), April (1), May (1), September (17), October (23) and November (5)

Singles flew south off Culbery on 12th September and 11th October.

These are typical dates, however this is the first year, since 1999, that more than one individual has been recorded.

Great Northern Diver [Common Loon] *Gavia immer*

Arrag Vooar

Scarce passage migrant; 129 previous records involving 183 individuals, with records in March (2), April (1), May (7), August (1), September (30), October (56), November (31), December (1)



The first of the year was a single flying south off Culbery on the relatively early date of 4th September and was followed by an individual that circled over the Sound before heading south on 20th, with a final bird of the month being seen flying south off Culbery on 27th. These were the first September records since 2013. In October a single flew south off Culbery on 16th & 26th, whilst at least five birds were seen around the coastline on 27th October.

A total of six records involving ten individuals represents the best year since 2011.

Diver spp. *Gavia spp.*

A single seen at distance off Culbery on 29th September was most likely *G. stellata*, as were others seen from Cow Harbour on 6th & 20th and two on 19th October.

[European] Storm Petrel *Hydrobates pelagicus*

Kitty Varrey

Uncommon summer visitor and scarce passage migrant; regularly recorded night time visitor during May to August; breeding has yet to be confirmed but some circumstantial evidence exists

As usual records were all from South Harbour and involved birds attracted to tape lure at night.



Date	Count	Date	Count
24 th May	1	8 th July	25
10 th June	10	19/20 th July	14
23 rd June	7	27 th July	4
25 th June	5	29/30 th July	14
5 th July	23	1 st /2 nd Aug	12

Unfortunately, poor weather conditions throughout much of August prevented any further catching attempts during that month. A tape luring attempt was made on 14th September however conditions were less than suitable, and no birds were seen.

Leach's [Storm] Petrel *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*
Scarce passage migrant; 103 previous records involving 944 individuals, with records in July (1), August (7), September (54), October (36), November (5)
 Classic seawatch conditions on 4th September saw 14 birds moving south off Cow Harbour, followed by a further two flying south off Culberty on 6th. At least one of the birds on 6th was predated by a Peregrine. A further record of one south off Culberty was made on 9th October.

A return to form and the best year since 2008.

[Northern] Fulmar *Fulmarus glacialis* *Eean Croymmagh*
Common breeding resident and autumn passage migrant



- *Mean count of apparently occupied sites (AOS) per decade:*

10 YEAR (m)	1959- 1968	1969- 1978	1979- 1988	1989- 1998	1999- 2008	2009- 2018
AOS	32	78	108	120	76	91

Birds were already frequenting their breeding cliffs when we arrived in March, with at least 40 seen around the Ghaw Yairn area on 18th. Low double-figure counts were made most days during spring, with no significant

passage noted and maximum counts of 63 on 29th April and 101 on 21st May. The latter count was made during a circumnavigation of the Calf by boat and included 50 AOS (although did not include birds in Ghaw Yairn). A further boat trip on 19th June revealed a total count of 67 AOS.

First signs of autumn passage were 127 flying south off Culberty on 19th, with 104 south off Cow Harbour on 31st August. Counts of up to 60 birds were recorded almost daily during the first half of September, with a peak in passage of 472 south on 4th. Birds became scarce from mid-month with up to 20 on eight dates and a peak of 32 on 26th. Low numbers continued through the remainder of the season with nine single figure counts and just three double figure counts plus a maximum of 118 on 27th October and just two on 6th November.

Manx Shearwater *Puffinus puffinus*

Scraayl

*Common breeding and passage migrant; formerly bred in substantial numbers (hundreds of thousands) before decimation of the colony through the accidental introduction of Brown Rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) in the late 1700's. Now a common breeding resident and passage migrant following natural re-colonisation in 2000 and concerted efforts to eradicate rats from 2012*

- *Average count of apparently occupied nest burrows (AOB):*

5 YEAR (ave)	1999-2003	2004-2008	2009-2013	2014-2018
AOB	23	65	132	418

The first birds seen ashore were 10 at the South Harbour colony on 4th, with up to 50 birds along the east coast overnight on the 26/27th April. Three birds were seen offshore from Culberty on 27th when at least six were seen around the Cletts colony during the evening. A further count of 50 birds ashore along the east coast was made on the night of 8th May with at least 70 recorded ashore on 24th, 27th and 31st May. Occasionally birds were observed offshore, mainly during the last week of the month with a peak of 45 on 31st May. June saw a considerable increase in records with notable movements of 573 S off Culberty on 3rd and 300 N past South Harbour on 24th.

Survey work to monitor numbers of apparently occupied burrows / pairs was conducted from 3rd – 17th June at South Harbour and Kionen Halby. Additional, less-intensive, fieldwork was undertaken to try and estimate breeding populations at The Puddle, Ghaw Yairn, The Cletts, Gibdale and Baie Fine with responses being recorded at all sites and young birds being located at all sites except Baie Fine. In addition, several active nests and young were located at the End Wall for the first time supporting our conclusions that expansion of the population is continuing, with a population estimate now of 600 – 700 pairs breeding on the Calf.

Up to 25 birds continued to be recorded ashore on a number of nights during July and August, although a greater level of passage at sea was recorded with 65 behind the Stack on 18th and 82 south off Culberty on 22nd July, whilst in August seawatching from Culberty produced southward passage of 279 on 10th, 837 on 17th, 437 on 18th and 1600 on 19th. Peak passage continued through into early September with 351 on 3rd, 1102 on 4th and 552 on 6th, however after 87 on 11th and 20 on 12th numbers reduced to just single figure counts on five more dates in the month. A good series of October records of birds moving south off Culberty, included five on 4th, a single on 7th, 21 on 9th, five on 10th, two on 11th & 16th and a final single on 24th.

Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*

Rare passage migrant; 13 previous records, with records in March (1), April (1), August (1), September (4) and October (6)

A single flew south off Culberty with a group of auks on 7th October – the first record for 14 years.

October is the peak month for this species with 50% of records occurring in this month.

Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea*

Coayr / Coayr ny Hastan / Coayr Glass

Fairly regular non-breeding visitor; infrequent records during spring and more regular records during autumn following post-natal dispersal from colonies on the Isle of Man

Singles were recorded sporadically during spring, with the frequency of sightings increasing in July, when two birds were seen on several occasions towards the end of the month. One or two birds were recorded frequently throughout the autumn with a maximum count of five on 14th September, including three birds that flew west shortly after dawn.

- *Bird-day totals by month 2019:*

Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
5	6	4	5	16	18	23	17	4

Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*

Very rare vagrant; five previous records involving six individuals, with singles on 11th June 1998, 9th November 2010, 14th June 2011, 23rd May 2013 and two on 20th October 2018

Two birds seen flying west along the East coast and past Burroo on 6th May (Bowers).

These represent just the 6th Calf record and the second for the month of May. All but one record has occurred in the last decade.

[Northern] Gannet *Morus bassanus*

Gant

Common passage migrant; feeding flocks present offshore during April to August.

There were no significant spring movements, although birds were recorded daily from the start of the season through to the end of May, with a maximum of 87 on 27th April. Recorded less frequently during both June and July, with monthly maxima of 41 on 3rd June and 156 on 22nd July, which included 134 flying north off the Burroo.

Present daily offshore during August and September, with three-figure counts being commonplace and including monthly peaks of 215 on 19th August, 887 on 4th and 875 on 12th September. A strong passage continued during the first half of October, with seven three-figure counts including 602 south off Culbery on 4th and 557 south on 6th. Numbers decreased significantly during the latter half of the month, with just four counts of one hundred or more and a maximum of 194 on 27th October. There were just four single figure counts during November with a maximum of six on 8th.

[European] Shag *Phalacrocorax aristotelis**Fannag / Feeagh Varrey*

Common breeding resident; breeding numbers have decreased significantly since their peak of 400 pairs in 1982/3, with just 100 pairs recorded in 2018

- *Mean count of apparently occupied nest (AON) sites per decade:*

10 YEAR (m)	1959- 1968	1969- 1978	1979- 1988	1989- 1998	1999- 2008	2009- 2018
AON	232	317	312	268	179	147

Present daily with breeding birds already holding territories when we arrived in mid-March. Counts of less than 50 were commonplace, with monthly maxima of 65 on 28th March and 64 on 9th April before 258 on 21st May, which included two feeding flocks off South Harbour, comprising 180 birds.



The numbers of breeding Shag on the Calf continues to decline and worryingly 2019 saw a further 20% decrease in breeding numbers compared to 2018, down to just 80 pairs. This continuing decline was particularly evident in Gibdale, where there were only nine active nests, with just five successful outcomes.

Location	Apparently Occupied Nest (AON)
Gibdale / Gibdale Point	10
Baie Fine / Amulty	15
Below Upper Lighthouse	2
Kione ny Halby (main)	27
Kione ny Halby (south)	6
Puffin colony	5

Ghaw Yairn	9
Cletts	6
Total	80

Counts in June were again generally low, with a maximum of 65 on 22nd. By July the usual aggregations of post-breeding flocks began to form off the Calf, with 266 on 12th and involved a further seven dates in the month when three-figure counts were made; with a maximum of 500 on 23rd July. These continued into August and September with a further 11 three-figure counts, including monthly maxima of 300 on 6th August and 275 on 25th September. Birds had clearly dispersed by October when counts rarely exceeded fifty and with a maximum of just 15 in November.

[Great] Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*

Arragh Vooar

Formerly bred 1959 – 1974 with a maximum of 13 pairs in 1959, now fairly common non-breeding resident and occasional passage migrant;

Early in the season, one to three were recorded regularly, with four on 28th April and 21st May. Numbers increased slightly during the summer months, with nine on 19th, 22nd June and 9th July plus 13 on 14th July. Once again up to six birds were often seen on low cliffs above the Cletts during much of the summer, but no evidence of breeding could be found.

Counts of up to four were made almost daily throughout the autumn, with the majority of records coming from the Sound area, although birds were also frequently seen on Caigher and off South Harbour. Monthly peaks were nine on 13th August, eight on 10th September and 11 on 20th October and six on 4th November.

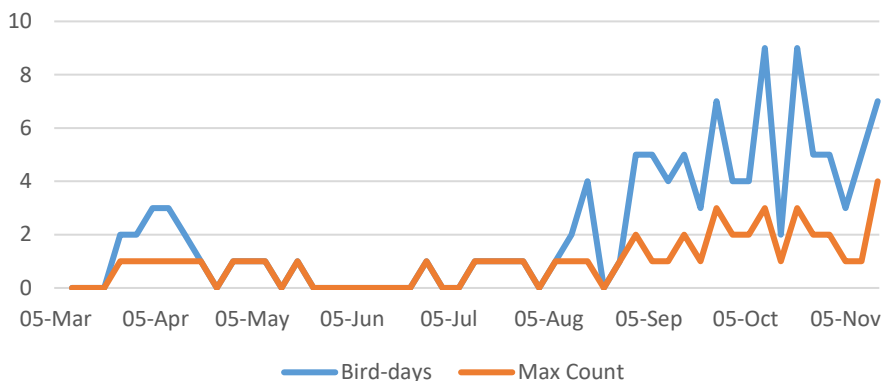
[Eurasian] Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus* *Shawk / Shirragh / Shirragh ny Giark*

Fairly common spring and common autumn passage migrant;

Singles were seen frequently during the early part of the season, with eight bird days in March and seven in April. Further singles occurred on 1st and 14th May.

The only June record was a single on 21st, followed by the onset of autumn passage with five singles recorded in July from 7th. Records were frequent in

autumn with up to two recorded on 14 dates in August and on 23 dates in September plus a maxima of three on 20th September. October & November continued the good run of records with sightings on 22 dates in October and seven dates (to 8th) in November, including a maximum of three on 3rd, 12th & 15th October & 6th November and a season high of four on 8th November



[Western] Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus*

Rare passage migrant; 37 previous records since the first in 1967, with records in April (4), May (22), July (2), August (5), September (3) and October (1)

A single, probably a female, was recorded on 1st May. The bird was initially seen flying high above Baie Fine, whilst being mobbed by one of the local Ravens and slowly drifted over the Observatory and Glen before eventually heading east towards the Isle of Man.

Hen Harrier *Circus cyaneus*

Common resident and passage migrant; bred in 14 years during 1991-2011, with a maximum of four breeding attempts in 1995

Up to two 'ringtails' were recorded frequently from the start of the season and through spring and summer, although no evidence of breeding was seen. Males were seen on 28th & 29th April and 10th May.

In autumn, up to three birds were recorded almost daily during August to October and included a satellite-tagged bird 'Mary' which frequented the islet from 10th – 25th August before moving to the UK. The Calf was clearly to her liking and she returned for a further week at the end of September,

before making her way to Ireland. We wish her a safe journey and hope she returns to the Calf in the future.



White-tailed Eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla*

Urley Erne

Previously unrecorded; historically, pre-1800, may have bred in “the south of the Island”

On 29th November a GPS-tagged 2018 wild-born individual from Connemara, Eire made the crossing from a roost site on the southern tip of the Mull of Galloway to the Calf. The bird named ‘Aonghus’ had spent six months in NE England but moved south-west on 15th November through Dumfries & Galloway and reached the port of Stranraer on about 20th November. It spent the next week close to Loch Ryan before roosting on the Mull of Galloway and making its move to the Isle of Man.

This is the first modern-day record of White-tailed Eagle in the Isle of Man and is the first known record for the Calf.

Bishop Wilson (1722)¹ provided the first reference to Eagles being present on the Island, when he wrote that the Island had ‘one airy of eagles. P. G Ralfe² quoted information from three sources that provided details of eagles

¹ Wilson, Bishop Thomas (1722) History of the Isle of Man’s Camden’s *Britannia* 2nd Ed

² Ralfe, P. G. (1934) Notes on the Bird Life of the Calf of Man. *Proc I. O. M. Nat. Hist. Antiq. Soc.* 3: 514-519.

nesting on sea cliffs in the south of the Island and of the demise of the eagles in 1815 when they were destroyed by a snowstorm. The most recent record (Cullen & Jennings, 1986)³ was one obtained at Greeba on 12th December 1907 and was thought to be an escape.

[Common] Buzzard *Buteo buteo*

Formerly a rare passage migrant, now fairly common spring and regular autumn visitor; 31 previous records involving 38 individuals, up to 2014, with records in January (1), March (5), April (4), May (5), June (1), July (3), August (4), September (2), October (3) and November (3)

- *Annual bird-day total 2015 – 2018:*

YEAR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Bird-days	29	50	47	80	59

Two on 23rd & 28th March, otherwise just three singles were seen in March, followed by six singles in April and two in May plus two on both 14th & 15th May.

Summer records comprised a singles on 18th June and 2nd & 8th July.

Early autumn records were relatively few and far between, with inclement and often windy weather being the likely cause, with just singles on 20th & 26th August. September fared slightly better with three on 7th, a single on 10th, a record seven moving west past Bushell's on 17th and finally two on 19th. Singles recorded on 18 dates in October and three dates in November are likely to refer to just one individual, which appeared to have taken up residence.

Water Rail *Rallus aquaticus*

Drean Ushtey

Scarce passage migrant, may over-winter some years; breeding occurred during 1989 to 1994, with up to three pairs recorded

At least one bird is likely to have over-wintered in the Front Field and was heard calling almost daily, from a patch of *Juncus*, during March from 19th.

³ Cullen, J. P. and Jennings, P. P (1986) Birds of the Isle of Man. *The Bath Press*

Activity continued in the same area during April with birds heard calling between 6th – 10th and 16th – 22nd. These periods coincided with calmer weather making birds easier to hear and on both the 19th & 20th it was thought that two birds were present. A considerable amount of calling and activity during the latter dates gave hope that breeding might again take place and despite at least one bird being recorded up to 3rd May this was not to be.

There was just one autumn record with one seen at the Millpond on 1st November.

[Eurasian] Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus* *Garee Breck / Bridgeen*
Common breeding resident and passage migrant; 15 – 20 pairs breed annually, with a peak of 27 pairs in 1977 and 1983

A peak count of 42 on 28th March, included a wintering group of 23 that were often seen around Cow Harbour and remained well into April.

Thereafter, counts were largely of resident breeding birds, with 14 pairs nesting on the Calf and another two pairs on Kitterland.



Counts during autumn were relatively low, with single figure counts being quite regular, although monthly peaks of 29 on 30th August, 33 on 3rd September and 30 on 23rd October and 16 on 7th November occurred.

[Northern] Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*

Earkan

Formerly bred, now occasional passage migrant; up to 10 pairs bred 1967 to 1982

The only spring record was a single seen initially in the Seafeld and later on Caigher on 16th May.

Autumn fared little better with the only records being of singles on Caigher on 13th July, in the Front Field on 10th August and flying past Caigher on 30th October.

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

Uncommon passage migrant; most commonly recorded in autumn

In spring, singles flying over the islet were recorded on 20th & 31st March and 3rd April, with a 'flock' heard but not seen on 28th March.

Autumn passage was recorded from 4th September and was as usual rather sporadic in occurrence, with ones or two's seen or heard flying over on 20 dates through to the end of season. Additionally, at least two birds were present before dawn on 30th September, with another five birds being recorded later during that day and several larger groups were recorded, mostly during sea-watches: three past Culbery on 23rd & a total of 18 through the Sound on 29th September, five south off Culbery on both the 8th & 9th and 17 on 10th October.

[Common] Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*

Feddag Ainnit

Scarce passage migrant; usually less than five records per annum

A single flying over the Withy on 8th September was the only record of the year.

A relatively poor showing, although there is little if any suitable habitat for the species on the Calf and most sightings are fly-over individuals.

Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*

Uncommon passage migrant; mostly occurring in spring. Occasionally over-winters with one or two birds present during 1981 – 1987 and 1991 to 1994

- *Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:*

<i>60-year average</i>	<i>2009 to 2018</i>	<i>1999 to 2008</i>	<i>1989 to 1998</i>	<i>1979 to 1988</i>	<i>1969 to 1978</i>	<i>1959 to 1968</i>
<i>09-Apr</i>	<i>18-Apr</i>	<i>17-Apr</i>	<i>30-Mar</i>	<i>23-Mar</i>	<i>26-Mar</i>	<i>23-Apr</i>
<i>12-Oct</i>	<i>08-Sep</i>	<i>20-Sep</i>	<i>01-Nov</i>	<i>09-Nov</i>	<i>15-Nov</i>	<i>24-Sep</i>

The earliest arrival date was 21st February 1983, which is likely to have involved an over-wintering individual, as is the latest record on 12th December 1994

In spring recorded from 20th April when at least six birds were seen around the coastline, this coincided with a significant arrival of birds along the southern coastline of the Isle of Man, with further singles seen on 22nd & 24th April. In May, singles were seen on five dates up to 14th plus two on 2nd & 5th and a single was at South Harbour on 5th June.

Autumn passage was almost non-existent with just three flying south off Culbery on 4th and a single south on 6th September.

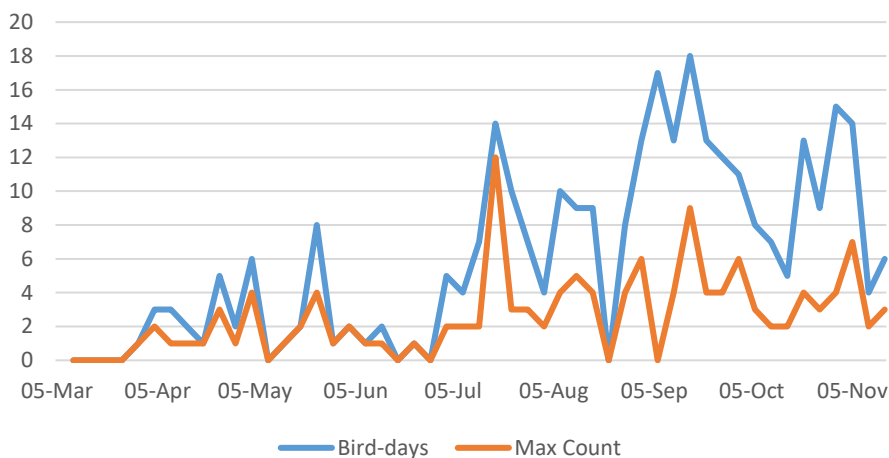
[Eurasian] Curlew *Numenius arquata*

Crottag

Formerly bred and common passage migrant, now increasingly uncommon passage migrant; up to three pairs bred 1962 to 1982

Small numbers were recorded during spring from 24th March, with maximum counts of four on 26th April and 18th May. One or two birds were recorded on nine dates in June, with autumn passage likely to have started during the last week of the month.

Records were much more regular in July with up to three on 22 dates plus 12 on 13th and four on 29th. Up to six birds were regularly recorded during August and September, with a maximum of nine on 7th September. Up to four birds were regular in October, with birds often coming into the flooded Front Field during the early hours of the morning, with a peak of seven recorded on 27th.



[Ruddy] Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*

Goblaghan

Formerly a common passage migrant and common winter visitor, now scarce migrant;

The only spring records were of singles seen amongst roosting Oystercatchers on Kitterland on 7th April and another flying off Caigher Point on 23rd May.

The first returning bird was seen at Cow Harbour on 19th July, with three present there on 26th. These heralded an above average series of records, with August records including another single at Cow Harbour on 13th, two at the Cletts on 23rd and three at Cow Harbour on 30th. A night-time roost at Cow Harbour produced counts of at least 20 birds on 29th August, with 11 in the same location the next night. These latter two records indicate that birds are perhaps far more common around the Calf coastline than day-time observations suggest.

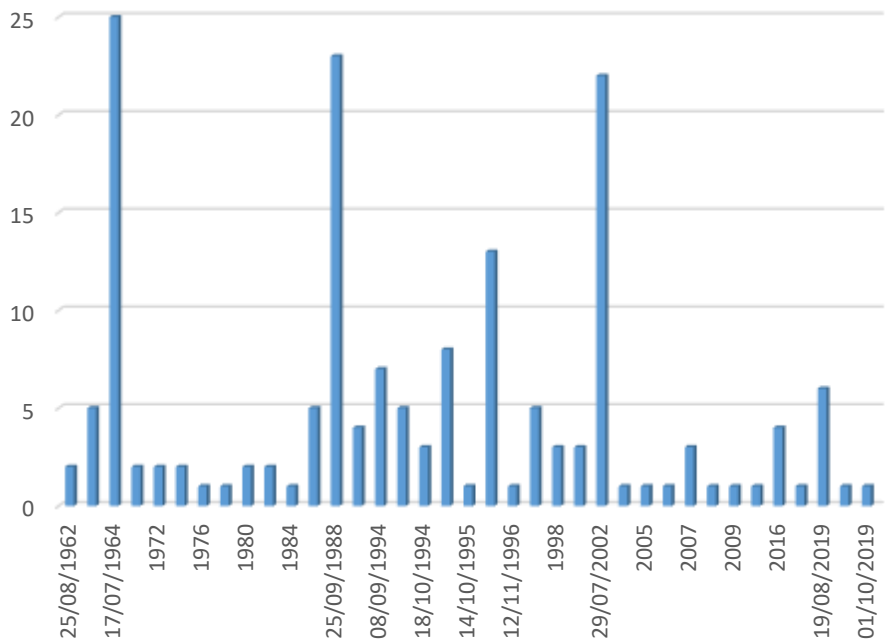
This increase in records continued through September with singles on five dates, plus two on 20th, five on 24th, three on 27th, four on 29th and further night-time roost counts of at least 10 on 14th and 15 on 26th. During October three were present at Cow Harbour on 3rd, 4th & 8th, with two there on 10th plus a flock of 20 at the Cletts on 11th and finally 11 at Cow Harbour on 31st.

[Red] Knot *Calidris canutus*

Rare passage migrant; 44 previous records involving 162 individuals, with records in March (1), April (1), May (1), June (1), July (5), August (13), September (18), October (3) and November (1)

Six flew south off Culbery on 19th August, with a further single south on 3rd September and one roosting with Oystercatchers on Kitterland on 1st October.

The first year since 1994 that more than two records have been recorded in a season.



Sanderling *Calidris alba*

Very rare passage migrant; six previous records involving 19 individuals, with records in April (1998 [4]), June (1990), August (1972, 1985, 1994 [11]), September (2011)

An unprecedented flock of at least 23 birds, many in full breeding plumage, were located on the low-tide rocks of Chicken Rock on 22nd May.



This represents only the 7th Calf record, the largest flock ever recorded and the first record for eight years.

Dunlin *Calidris alpina*

Breck ny Traie

Scarce passage migrant; mostly recorded in autumn

A group of six accompanied the Sanderling flock at Chicken Rock on 22nd May.

Autumn passage was noted with flocks of four on 19th and nine on 23rd July, both seen flying east through the Sound. Seawatching off Culbery during August & September provided several more records, with a flock of six flying south on 17th and two parties of three each also flying south on 19th August and four on 3rd and a single on 5th September. In addition several small flocks, totalling 19 small waders were seen off Culbery on 4th September, were thought to be Dunlin but were too distant for confident identification. The final record of the year was a group of five that flew south off Culbery on 8th October.

Purple Sandpiper *Calidris maritima*

Scarce passage migrant and common winter resident;

The only record during spring was of two in the caves below the Lighthouses on the relatively late date of 6th May.

A night-time high-tide roost discovered at Cow Harbour on 29th August held at least 30 birds, whilst a single was seen in the same area during daylight on 31st. Two were seen near Cow Harbour on 22nd September and the night-time wader roost held 10 birds on 26th. Last of the season were three on the back of the Burroo on 3rd November.

[Eurasian] Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*

Ushag Rennee

Uncommon autumn passage and winter migrant; approximately 217 records involving 431 individuals, with records in February (9), March (30), April (14), May (1), June (1), July (2), September (1), October (70), November (87) and December (2)

There were no spring records.

First of autumn was a single seen flying up the Glen and then later flushed from above the tractor shed on 22nd October. Further singles were seen around the trapping area on 25th October and 1st November, with two at the Triangle on 2nd, when another bird was seen at the Cletts.

Jack Snipe *Lymnocyrtus minimus*

Scarce passage migrant; 98 previous records involving 116 individuals, with records in February (3), March (10), April (9), August (1), September (11), October (41), November (22) and December (1)



A single was present on the Millpond on 17th April and was identified from camera trap footage - showing the value of maintaining wildlife recording by this method.

Just the 10th April record, of which six have occurred in the last decade.

For the third consecutive year, there were no autumn records.

[Common] Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*

Coayr Heddagh

Uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; one pair bred in 1980

Fairly scarce during the first half of the year with just a single in March on 22nd, four singles in April plus two on 9th & 17th and lastly, singles on 13th and 21st May.

Autumn passage began with a single on 7th September with a peak in records during the second half of the month when a total of 20 bird-days were recorded, including a maximum of four on 16th, 22nd & 30th. October produced singles on seven dates plus three on 15th & 30th and six on 21st, plus two on 5th & 6th November.

Grey [Red] Phalarope *Phalaropus fulicarius*

Rare passage migrant; 12 previous records involving 18 individuals, with records in September (4), October (5) and November (3). In addition five single unidentified phalaropes, but thought to have all been P. fulicarius were recorded in September (4) and November (1)

A single flew south off Culbery on 6th September (EOC).

The 13th Calf record and a typical date and situation for this species.

Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*

Looyran

Uncommon spring migrant and common autumn passage migrant; the earliest arrival date was 24th March 2018, with the latest departure date being 16th October 1995

- *Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:*

<i>60-year average</i>	<i>2009 to 2018</i>	<i>1999 to 2008</i>	<i>1989 to 1998</i>	<i>1979 to 1988</i>	<i>1969 to 1978</i>	<i>1959 to 1968</i>
<i>29-Apr</i>	<i>24-Apr</i>	<i>03-May</i>	<i>01-May</i>	<i>27-Apr</i>	<i>26-Apr</i>	<i>02-May</i>
<i>07-Sep</i>	<i>01-Sep</i>	<i>13-Sep</i>	<i>09-Sep</i>	<i>05-Sep</i>	<i>14-Sep</i>	<i>28-Aug</i>

The first record of the year was a single seen at the Dock on 21st April, followed by one on Caigher Point on 7th May.

Autumn passage began with a single on 27th June followed by one or two on four dates in July plus a peak count of five on 10th July. There were just two records in August with singles on 6th and 11th. September records were surprisingly regular during the first half of the month, with three singles recorded on 3rd, 12th & 16th and two at Cow Harbour on 10th.

Green Sandpiper *Tringa ochropus*

Rare passage migrant; 46 previous records involving 52 individuals, with records in April (3), May (1), July (7), August (20), September (10) and October (5)

The first ever June sighting was recorded by the Millpond camera trap on 24th June, with a second individual flushed from the pond and, also, captured on camera on 25th July.



Many Calf records occurred prior to 1998, with these two being only the seventh & eighth records in the last 20 years.

[Common] Redshank *Tringa totanus*

Goblan Marrey

Fairly common passage migrant; most numerous in autumn

There were no spring records.

A flock of 22 which landed briefly in South Harbour on 18th July were the first of the year, and probably one of the largest groups recorded on the Calf. Further autumn records involved singles on 26th July and 15th August, a flock of ten which flew east through the Sound on 6th August and three at Cow Harbour during the early hours of 3rd October.

[Black-legged] Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla*

Perragh

Formerly bred, now common summer visitor from nearby colonies and autumn passage migrant.

- *Mean count of apparently occupied nests per decade*

10 YEAR (m)	1959- 1968	1969- 1978	1979- 1988	1989- 1998	1999- 2008	2009- 2018
AON	301	183	132	124	85	7

Small numbers were recorded infrequently from 19th March and through spring and summer. Occasional larger counts were mostly the result of periods of strong winds, including 276 past the Puddle on 30th May, 335 off South Harbour on 31st May and 203 S off Culberty on 3rd June.

Counts during June and July rarely exceeded 30 and most likely involved birds commuting to and from the closest breeding site on the Isle of Man, the Sugarloaf.

Autumn passage began with a couple of decent counts in August, with 120 on 16th and 302 S off Culberty on 19th. However main passage occurred in September with counts in excess of 300 on seven dates including 735 on 6th, 763 on 12th and 1096 on 28th moving south off Culberty. Passage extended through much of October with three –figure counts on 11 dates including 1090 on 4th, 1560 on 6th, 1529 on 9th and 1430 on 27th.

Sabine's Gull *Xema sabini*

Rare passage migrant; 45 previous records involving 57 individuals, with records in April (1), May (2), June (1), September (19), October (12) and November (2)

A juvenile was seen just off the rocks at Cow Harbour, as it headed south amongst Kittiwakes on 4th September (EOC).

A typical date, with September being the best month to see this species off the Calf.

Black-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*

Pirragh

Fairly common passage migrant; majority of records are in late summer and autumn

Early spring records involved singles seen flying south off Cow Harbour on 25th and flying north off South Harbour on 30th March.

Autumn passage was recorded from mid-July with a single flying over the Observatory and another off Gibdale on 16th, two off Kione ny Halby on 17th, a single south off Culbery on 20th, 11 S off Gibdale on 26th, nine off South Harbour on 29th and another five there on 30th.

Rather surprisingly there were no August records, however strong winds in the middle and at the end of September produced a good series of records, with five seen off Caigher on 9th & 12th, singles south off Culbery on 10th & 29th and 11 S on 27th. October continued the good number of records with three groups totalling 28 flying north off Cow Harbour on 2nd, three were off Chicken Rock on 3rd, 22 flew south off Culbery on 4th, three on 5th, 9th & 11th, five on 6th, 17 on 8th, 11 on 15th, nine on 16th, ten on 24th and six on 27th. In November a single was off Cow Harbour on 2nd and a group of four flew east past Big Head on 10th.

Little Gull *Hydrocoloeus minutus*

Rare passage migrant; 48 previous records involving 74 individuals, with records in April (1), May (5), June (1), August (7), September (20), October (20), November (1) and December (1)

An adult was seen close into Cow Harbour as it flew south with Kittiwakes on 1st October (EOC) and another, a 1st winter, flew south off Culbery on 24th (EOC).

October now becomes the best month to see this species off the Calf.

Mediterranean Gull *Ichthyaetus melanocephalus*

Very rare passage vagrant; five previous records involving singles on 28th September 1981, 21st September 1995, 30th August 2000, 24th September 2004 and 6th November 2007

A moulting adult, still with a darkish hood was seen flying east through the Sound on 20th September (AS, MF, IB). This record further confirms that the key time to see this species off the Calf is during the latter third of September.

In October a 2nd winter bird flew south off Culbery on 16th (EOC).

The 6th & 7th Calf records, the first time two records have been recorded in one year and rather surprisingly the first record for October.

Common [Mew] Gull *Larus canus*

Foillan Vane

Uncommon passage migrant; mostly recorded in late autumn

There were no spring records.

A juvenile in the Sound on 19th and an adult and a juvenile sat on rocks off Cow Harbour on 24th August were the forerunners of an excellent series of records this autumn. September records involved a single on 4th, 13 (including 10 south) off Culbery on 9th, three in the Sound on 10th, seven feeding with Kittiwakes off Caigher on 11th, with five present offshore from Culbery on 12th when a further four birds were roosting on Thousla and six off Culbery on 29th. Records continued into October with an adult and juvenile off Cow Harbour on 1st & 3rd, six south off Culbery on 2nd, with a further nine south on 4th, when two were also at Cow Harbour. Singles were seen off Caigher on 6th, at South Harbour on 7th with singles south off Culbery on 7th & 9th and at Cow Harbour on 19th, 30th & 31st. Larger groups included six off Cow Harbour on 15th, three south and a single off Caigher on 16th, four off Cow Harbour on 18th, with two there on 20th, three south off Culbery on 22nd, 36 south and two off Culbery on 27th and a flock of 21 in the Sound on 29th. The last few sightings of the season involved five flying south past Mill Giau on 3rd and singles on 7th and 10th November.

An impressive 150 bird-days were recorded during autumn 2019, which compares very favourably to the 11 in 2017 and just one in 2018.

Great Black-backed Gull *Larus marinus*

Juan Mooar

Common breeding resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeding numbers have decreased significantly since their peak of 220 pairs in 1974 - 76, with just 56 pairs recorded in 2018

- *Mean count of apparently occupied nests per decade:*

10 YEAR (m)	1959- 1968	1969- 1978	1979- 1988	1989- 1998	1999- 2008	2009- 2018
AON	149	173	148	93	86	47



Present daily throughout the season. Counts during spring generally reflected the breeding population which was already present at the start of the season. Occasionally higher counts were recorded when birds roosted on Caigher, following or during windy weather, with 193 on 27th March being the highest count.

Counts of up to 100 were fairly commonplace during the remainder of the season, with 232 on 21st June, 209 on 25th September and 238 on 9th October being peak counts.

Breeding totals for 2019:

Location	Apparently Occupied Nest (AON)
Kitterland	12
Cow Harbour - Gibdale	4
Baie Fine - Amulty	5
Centre Glen	5
Lighthouses & Stack	4
Culbery & Caigher	16
Puddle & Burroo	3
Big Park & Jane's	5
Total	54

(European) Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*

Foillan

Common breeding resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeding numbers have decreased significantly since their peak of 2150 pairs in 1979, with just 530 pairs recorded in 2018

- *Mean count of apparently occupied nests per decade:*

10 YEAR (m)	1959- 1968	1969- 1978	1979- 1988	1989- 1998	1999- 2008	2009- 2018
AON	1378	1911	1380	888	481	353

Present throughout the season, with birds already on territory when we arrived in mid-March. Daily counts through March to August were usually within the region of 500 -700 birds and largely represent the resident breeding population. From late August birds began to disperse and numbers gradually decreased such that by end of September and through October daily counts rarely exceeded 50 birds.

Breeding totals for 2019:

Location	Apparently Occupied Nest (AON)
Kitterland	38
Cletts - Gibdale	113
Baie Fine - Amulty	11
Central Heath	60
Lighthouses	3

Ghaw Laing & Caigher	75
Rarick	84
South Harbour & Burroo	31
East Coast	48
Total	463

2019 was undoubtedly the most successful breeding season for at least eight years, with a high number of young fledging from all colonies. Productivity in recent years has been very low due to inclement weather causing high mortality rates, however this year saw minimum productivity levels of 1.05 young and 1.20 young per nest at Cow Harbour and Rarick, compared to 0.14 and 0.24 in 2018.

‘Scandinavian’ Herring Gull *Larus a. argentatus*

A 2nd winter bird was seen at Cow Harbour on 5th November (EOC).

Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus*

Foillan Saggyrt

Common breeding resident and fairly common passage migrant; breeding numbers have remained stable at around 40 – 50 pairs annually, with a peak of 100 in 1967

- *Mean count of apparently occupied nests per decade:*

10 YEAR (m)	1959- 1968	1969- 1978	1979- 1988	1989- 1998	1999- 2008	2009- 2018
AON	39	41	40	31	36	45

Birds were already on territory from the start of the season, with 25 seen, from the boat, at Kione ny Halby as we arrived. Numbers had risen to 50 by 27th, with birds seen regularly at the main breeding sites from then on. Counts of 40 – 70 were commonplace during May to mid-August, after which breeding birds and young began to disperse. By September just single figure counts were made on 18 dates in the month, except for two migrating flocks seen flying high over the islet, with 17 on 16th and 22 on 28th. One or two birds were seen on nine dates in October, with five on 14th and 11 on 15th.

Breeding totals for 2019:

Location	Apparently Occupied Nest (AON)
Kitterland	8
Central Heath	4
Ghaw Laing & Caigher	10 (20)
Kione ny Halby	13 (20)
Total	35 (52)

Sandwich Tern *Thalasseus sandvicensis*

Uncommon passage migrant; approximately 229 previous records involving 930 individuals, with records in April (19), May (47), June (25), July (23), August (49), September (56) and October (10)

- *Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:*

60-year average	2009 to 2018	1999 to 2008	1989 to 1998	1979 to 1988	1969 to 1978	1959 to 1968
09-May	18-May	05-May	14-May	12-May	26-Apr	04-May
14-Sep	01-Sep	21-Sep	07-Sep	24-Sep	25-Sep	03-Sep

The earliest arrival date was 3rd April 1975 & 1988, with the latest departure date being 22nd October 1996

There were no spring records.

Autumn records involved birds seen flying south off Culbery, with five on 4th, a single on 12th, two on 26th, 10 on 28th September and two on 6th October.

Arctic Tern *Sterna paradisaea*

Scarce passage migrant; approximately 67 previous records involving at least 200 individuals, with records in April (2), May (5), June (5), July (4), August (11), September (24) and October (14)

Two flew south off Culbery on 19th August and singles south on 6th September and 4th, 9th & 10th October.

A typical series of records

“Commic” Tern spp. *Sterna hirundo/paradisaea*

Two unidentified *Sterna* terns flew north off the Puddle on 31st May.

Great Skua *Stercorarius skua*

Maarliagh Marrey

Uncommon passage migrant; approximately 232 records involving 982 individuals, with records in April (13), May (11), June (5), July (13), August (46), September (81), October (53) and November (10)

What is presumed to be the same individual that has summered around the Calf and southern shores of the Isle of Man during the past two years, returned on 5th April and was subsequently seen on a further four dates in the month. Sightings became more regular in May with records on 14 dates, with the bird being regularly seen around the Kione ny Halby gull colony. This pattern continued throughout the summer with sightings, mostly along the East coast, on 12 dates in June and 20 dates in July. The bird was last seen flying over the Glen on 3rd and at the Dhub on 21st August, whilst sightings around the Lighthouses and on Kitterland on 13th were mostly likely also of this long-staying individual.



Autumn passage began with two flying south off Culbery on 18th and a single south on 19th August. In September passage peaked with 19 south on 4th, followed by four on 6th, two on 9th & 11th, three on 12th, six on 26th, five on 27th, two on 28th and three on 29th. October again involved birds flying south off Culbery, with seven on 4th, 6th & 9th, two on 7th & 24th, singles on 10th & 16th, four on 11th and three on 22nd.

Bird-day totals of 46 in September and 35 in October represent the greatest passage recorded off the Calf since 2011.

Pomarine Skua *Stercorarius pomarinus*

Scarce passage migrant; 83 records involving 234 individuals, with records in May (3), July (1), August (5), September (42), October (21) and November (5)
Seven birds were recorded during September, with juveniles south off Culbery on 6th & 11th, an adult south off Cow Harbour on 9th, three south off Culbery on 26th and a single south on 28th. In October a single flew south off Culbery on 11th.

As with other Skua species, these records represent the greatest recorded passage off the Calf since 2011.

Arctic Skua [Parasitic Jaeger] *Stercorarius parasiticus* *Shirragh Varrey*

Uncommon passage migrant; approximately 198 records involving 862 individuals, with records in April (5), May (13), June (6), July (9), August (50), September (69), October (45) and November (1)

There were no spring records.

The first of autumn was a single flying south off Culbery on 19th August. September provided most records with six on 4th & 12th, four on 6th, singles on 9th, 11th & 28th and three on 26th, 27th & 29th. All records were flying south of Culbery except the single on 9th, which was seen from Cow Harbour. October again produced records of birds flying south off Culbery, with singles on 4th, 5th & 7th and three on 6th & 11th.

The total of 38 bird-days is the greatest number recorded off the Calf since 2011.

Unidentified Skua spp *Stercorarius spp*

Two birds recorded on 1st October were too distant for a positive identification.

Common [Murre] Guillemot *Uria algae*

Stronnag / Chennell

Common breeding resident and autumn passage migrant;

- *Mean estimate of breeding pairs per decade:*

10 YEAR (m)	1959- 1968	1969- 1978	1979- 1988	1989- 1998	1999- 2008	2009- 2018
AON	143	95	258	175	157	108

One in the Sound on 26th March was the first record of the season and was followed by sightings on four dates in April, with a maximum count of seven on 12th April. Records became more regular from May as birds began to return to their breeding ledges, with 58 seen at Ghaw Yairn on the 9th, 60 also there on 17th when 90 were at Big Head. A boat trip around the Calf on 21st produced 212 birds in total whilst on 22nd the Big Head colony held 121 with a further 52 at the Ghaw Yairn colony.

A period of windy weather produced several three-figure movements, with 109 W past South Harbour on 31st May and 121 on 2nd, with 98 S past Culbery on 3rd June.

A further breeding count on 19th June produced 191 IA's and a further 18 on the sea. These counts suggest that approximately 130 pairs were breeding this year. Similar numbers were still present in early July with 90 at Ghaw Yairn on 8th and 191 counted on 9th which included the main colonies at Big Head, Ghaw Yairn and below the Lighthouses. Thereafter numbers dropped quickly as young fledged and adult birds began to disperse, with the last four seen on 22nd July.



Early autumn records involved a single on the sea off South Harbour on 27th August, two south of Culbery on 4th, singles on four dates from 10th – 14th plus three on 12th September. Records became more regular in October with up to ten birds being seen, flying south off Culbery, on five dates plus 14 on 9th, 29 on 11th and 26 on 16th.

Razorbill *Alca torda*

Coltrag

Common breeding resident and autumn passage migrant;

- *Mean estimate of breeding pairs per decade:*

10 YEAR (m)	1959- 1968	1969- 1978	1979- 1988	1989- 1998	1999- 2008	2009- 2018
AON	154	129	127	63	115	128

Present from the start of the season, with a group of 50 seen off Ghaw Yairn on 18th March, with numbers rising quickly to 137 on 27th and 218 on 28th. April continued to provide some good counts with 156 on 12th, 230 on 17th, 171 on 20th and 202 on 30th but these were eclipsed by 424 on 19th May, which included a raft of 377 off Big Head.

A round-island count on 21st May produced 212 IA's and 245 birds were counted along the west coast on 22nd, with a further sea-based count finding 146 IA's from a total of 229 seen. These counts suggest that approximately 120 pairs were breeding this year. As with the previous species, numbers of birds declined quickly once young fledged and the last bird of summer was seen in Gibdale on 22nd July.

An early autumn record of a single flying south off Culbery on 17th August, then no further records until two on 3rd September with single-figure records of birds seen during sea-watches on five further dates, plus counts of 13 on 9th, 34 on 12th and 23 on 26th. October produced counts on 12 dates, with most birds being seen flying south off Culbery and included notable counts of 363 on 4th, 210 on 7th, 505 on 11th and 349 on 16th October. The final record of the season was a single on 6th November.

Black Guillemot *Cephus grille* Caillagh

Ghoo

Uncommon breeding resident and scarce passage migrant; breeding suspected since 1978 was first proven in 2002. Thereafter up to four pairs have been suspected nesting at inaccessible locations on Gibdale Point and below the Lighthouses

Recorded frequently, from the start of the season, with four birds often seen around the Stack area, as well as occasional records, of up to six off Cow Harbour. Six birds were seen around the Stack on 19th June, with at least one bird seen entering the cave below the Upper Lighthouse suggesting that breeding was taking place there. Birds were seen at these two main sites until 22nd July.

Records were particularly scarce during autumn, with just a single seen off Culbery on 9th October.

[Atlantic] Puffin *Fratercula arctica*

Pibbin / Poltrag

Formerly bred; uncommon summer visitor and passage migrant; between 10 – 40 pairs bred annually from 1959 – 1985, with a maximum of 65 pairs in 1979. After 1985, numbers of breeding pairs declined rapidly and the last two pairs were recorded in 1997.

- *Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:*

<i>60-year average</i>	<i>2009 to 2018</i>	<i>1999 to 2008</i>	<i>1989 to 1998</i>	<i>1979 to 1988</i>	<i>1969 to 1978</i>	<i>1959 to 1968</i>
<i>20-Apr</i>	<i>14-May</i>	<i>21-Apr</i>	<i>13-Apr</i>	<i>28-Mar</i>	<i>03-Apr</i>	<i>n/a</i>
<i>10-Sep</i>	<i>11-Aug</i>	<i>26-Sep</i>	<i>29-Sep</i>	<i>31-Aug</i>	<i>20-Sep</i>	<i>n/a</i>

The earliest arrival date was 16th March 1982, with the latest departure date being 6th November 1996.

Not recorded until two were seen off the Stack on 13th May, with a further two singles on 23rd and 27th plus three on 31st. Records were slightly more regular in June with birds recorded on 11 dates with peak counts of six, along the East coast, on 1st and eight on 3rd which included five flying south off Culbery. Small numbers continued to be seen through to 20th July, with a monthly maximum of five on 9th.

A single flying south off Culbery on 29th September was the only record of the autumn.

Rock Dove / Feral Pigeon *Columba livia*

Calmane ny Creggey

Uncommon visitor; it is likely that most, if not all records, refer to racing pigeons

The majority of records were of singles, with two in May, three in June and one in August and September. Occasionally larger flocks are recorded with 16 seen flying north on 9th June.

Stock Dove *Columba oenas*

Scarce passage migrant; 76 previous records involving 145 individuals, with records in March (7), April (8), May (13), June (4), July (5), August (9), September (5), October (13) and November (12)

A single initially flushed from the Top Withy on 23rd May, soon moved up to the Observatory where it remained for much of the morning. The month of May now becomes the best time to see this species on the Calf.

Woodpigeon [Common Wood Pigeon] *Columba palumbus* *Calmane Keylley*

Occasional breeder, fairly common passage migrant; one to two pairs bred 1969 – 1975 and one pair in both 2010 and 2018

One or two recorded intermittently throughout spring and during the summer, up to 14th July, however there was no evidence of breeding this year.

The species was surprisingly absent during August and September, and it was not until a flock of 18 flew north on 12th October that the first flock of autumn was recorded. Another flock, of 74, was seen on 21st and a further four singles were recorded, on 22nd, 28th & 30th October and 6th November rounded off a very poor showing.

[Eurasian] Collared Dove *Streptopelia decaocto*

Formerly bred, uncommon spring and scarce autumn passage migrant; pairs attempted to breed in 1984, 2008, 2010 and 2012

A light spring passage saw singles on 4th and 30th April, then singles on nine dates in May plus two on 13th & 28th. Records continued through June with four singles during the month plus two on 20th with further singles on 14th & 19th July.

A very light autumn passage involved a single around the Observatory on 8th September.

[Common] Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus*

Cooag

Uncommon summer passage migrant; breeding was suspected in 1965, 1971, 1973, 1998 and 2010

- Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:

60-year average	2009 to 2018	1999 to 2008	1989 to 1998	1979 to 1988	1969 to 1978	1959 to 1968
29-Apr	03-May	30-Apr	02-May	27-Apr	24-Apr	30-Apr
04-Aug	23-Jul	01-Aug	04-Aug	25-Jul	15-Aug	18-Aug

The earliest arrival date was 1st April 2007, with the latest departure date being 7th September 1978.

First of the year was a male calling around the Observatory on 1st May, followed by one that stayed from 17th-20th, one on 23rd and two on 28th.

What was probably a juvenile bird was seen along the central wall on 16th July being mobbed by Meadow Pipits.

Long-eared Owl *Asio otus*

Scarce passage migrant; 76 previous records involving 79 individuals, with records in March (2), April (9), May (9), June (2), July (2), August (12), September (10), October (20), November (9) and December (1)

One was first seen hunting along the back of the Sycamores at dawn on 20th April and was seen roosting in the back garden on the 21st & 22nd.

Only the 6th record in the past decade and the 10th record for April ever.

Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus*

Formerly bred, now an uncommon to rare passage migrant; one to three pairs bred almost annually from 1959 to 1981, thereafter breeding attempts were made in 1995, 1996 & 2012 and a pair were successful in 2010

A bird initially found, being mobbed by Hooded Crows, in the Glen on 9th May was seen on a further four dates through to 19th. There were two further summer records with a single seen briefly over the Heath on 13th June and another flushed from the side of the track down to Cow on 22nd July.

In autumn, a single was seen flying west out to sea from the Lighthouses on 19th October, when a further two birds were flushed from a roost site near to the Quarry. These two birds were also seen, along the central wall, at dusk on the 20th.

[Common] Swift *Apus apus*

Gollan ny Greg

Irregular summer passage migrant;

- *Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:*

<i>60-year average</i>	<i>2009 to 2018</i>	<i>1999 to 2008</i>	<i>1989 to 1998</i>	<i>1979 to 1988</i>	<i>1969 to 1978</i>	<i>1959 to 1968</i>
<i>02-May</i>	<i>01-May</i>	<i>28-Apr</i>	<i>03-May</i>	<i>03-May</i>	<i>02-May</i>	<i>06-May</i>
<i>26-Aug</i>	<i>08-Aug</i>	<i>29-Aug</i>	<i>17-Aug</i>	<i>04-Sep</i>	<i>07-Sep</i>	<i>25-Aug</i>

The earliest arrival date was 12th April 1996, with the latest departure date being 27th October 1976.

First of the year were three over the Withy on 1st May with one or two seen on a further six dates in the month. June records comprised birds seen on eight dates with a maximum of four seen on 20th, 21st, 22nd and 30th, whilst July produced one or two on six dates up to the 16th. The penultimate record of the year was four seen on both 10th and 11th August, with a late(ish) bird seen around the Lighthouses on 15th September.

[Eurasian] Wryneck *Jynx torquilla*

Rare passage migrant; 39 previous records involving 47 individuals, with records in March (1), April (3), May (1), June (1), July (2), August (7), September (21) and October (5)

A single flushed from the track just up from Cow Harbour on 17th September (EOC), dived into the cover of Bracken and unfortunately never showed again.

The 40th Calf record and a typical date for the species, however only the third in the past 12 years.

[Common] Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*

Stannair Ruy

Common breeding resident and passage migrant; breeding was confirmed or suspected in 33 years, usually involving one pair although a peak of three pairs was recorded in 1963 and 1964

One and occasionally two birds were recorded intermittently from 19th March to 21st May, there was also a single on 30th May but no records in June.

Autumn dispersal was noted from 8th July with singles being seen with increasing frequency towards the end of the month, with three hunting together along the Twin Fields on 24th. Up to three were again recorded during August, often hunting together around the Lighthouses and Twin Fields. One or two were then recorded on 17 dates in September, 25 dates in October and six dates in November.

Merlin *Falco columbarius*

Fairly common spring and autumn passage migrant, also common winter visitor;

At least two birds were present on the islet at the beginning of the season and are likely to have over-wintered. Sightings were almost daily from 20th March through to 24th April, with at least one bird being seen regularly through to 7th May.

First of the autumn was a single seen on 7th September with records, mostly singles, becoming more frequent from the 13th. A peak in records occurred during October with up to four birds present on the island: four being seen together on Caigher on 1st and around the islet on 5th, 11th & 12th, 20th and 24th. In addition, at least three birds were seen around the island from 2nd – 5th and on 9th with a total of 68 bird-days for the month. In November, two were seen on 2nd with further singles on four dates.

Four birds were trapped, of which the three females had biometrics that suggested they belonged to the Icelandic race *F. c subaesalon*.

[Eurasian] Hobby *Falco subbuteo*

Rare passage migrant; 23 previous records involving singles in April (2), May (9), June (4), July (1), August (1), September (3) and October (3)

An adult was present around the Twin Fields and Lighthouses from 8th – 10th September. The bird was also briefly seen flying across the Sound on 9th. The 24th Calf record and only the 4th in September.

Peregrine [Falcon] *Falco peregrinus*

Shirragh y Ree

Common breeding resident; at least one pair has bred almost annually.



Seen regularly from the start of the season, with pairs noted along the west and east coast of the Calf. Both pairs bred successfully, raising at

least one young each. This is the first time in Calf history that more than one pair have bred.

Prey items recorded included Razorbill, Kittiwake and Leach's Petrel.

During autumn up to four birds were recorded, reflecting the resident pair/s and their offspring.

[Eurasian] Magpie *Pica pica*

Pieanat/ Piannad

Formerly bred, now uncommon dispersal visitor, mainly in autumn; bred annually in small numbers from 1959 to 1997, with a maximum of 14 pairs in 1979. One pair continued to nest in Mill Giau from 1999 to 2002 and again in 2007

Two birds, initially seen around the Lighthouses on 18th May, soon moved down to the Withy / Mill Giau area where they remained until the end of the season.

Additional birds were noted on 15th October, when a single and a group of three birds flew west over the Observatory before returning a few hours later. An extra two were around the Observatory on 21st and seven arrived on 28th with at least two staying until 29th.

[Red-billed] Chough *Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*

Caaig

Common breeding resident; up to 10 pairs breed annually, with a maximum of 14 pairs in 2002, 2005 and 2015

Birds were already holding territories at the start of the season and with 8 - 9 pairs' present; counts of up to 20 birds was fairly commonplace during spring with a season's maximum of 45 on 24th March, which included 30 birds seen crossing from the main-Island.

Eight active nest sites were identified and once the young fledged counts of up to 30 were regular, although low double-figures were more common towards the end of the season.

[Western] Jackdaw *Corvus monedula*

Caaig/ Juan Teayst

Uncommon dispersal visitor, particularly in autumn;

A single on 21st March was the first record of the year, followed by two on 6th April and singles on four dates in between 19th to 25th, plus six on 20th. In May, eight flew west on 2nd, two arrived on 7th, singles on 15th & 17th plus six on 16th and three on 22nd.

Two on 8th and eight on 25th September were the start of a below average autumn dispersal. In October five on 2nd were followed by larger flocks of 59 on 15th, 276 on 19th, 153 on 20th, 262 on 20th, 19 on 28th and eight on 29th. The low numbers continued with just four on 2nd November being the last record of the season.

Rook *Corvus ferrugineus*

Trog

Uncommon dispersal visitor, particularly in autumn;

Sporadic spring records involved two on 28th March and 16th April, plus a further five singles in April and five heading west on 2nd May.

Autumn dispersal occurred from 8th September when three birds were recorded, plus a single on 15th, three on 16th, nine on 19th, two on 25th and 14 on 30th. October records often mirrored the appearance of Jackdaws, with five on 2nd, two on 14th, 11 on 15th, five on 19th, 36 on 20th, 29 on 21st, one on 24th, 14 on 28th and nine on 29th. Whilst in

November, four were recorded on 2nd & 4th and a single on 8th finished off a poor showing.

Carrion Crow *Corvus corone*

Occasional breeder and uncommon resident and autumn dispersal visitor; one pair was recorded breeding in 1962 and from 2014 – 2016. Mixed pairs with Hooded Crows have been recorded in several other years

Up to three birds were seen almost daily throughout the season, with occasional higher counts of five on 26th April & 15th May and seven on 24th July. At least one bird bred as part of a mixed pair close to the Observatory raising two 'hybrid' young.

During the autumn, up to seven were seen regularly with occasional higher counts including 12 on 15th, 13 on 21st and nine on 28th October.

Hooded Crow *Corvus cornix*

Fannag Ghlass

Common breeding resident and autumn dispersal visitor; between 5 – 10 pairs have bred annually

Recorded daily during spring and summer with counts of up to 15 birds representing the seven pairs that bred. In autumn, dispersal from the main island swelled numbers particularly on calm mornings with higher counts of 46 on 12th, 25 on 14th, 38 on 15th and 26 on 28th October.

[Northern] Raven *Corvus corax*

Feeagh/ Feeagh Vooar

Common breeding resident; one or two pairs have bred almost annually. Occasional larger flocks of wandering birds are recorded in late summer and early autumn

Two pairs were holding territory at the beginning of the season with the pair below the Lighthouse fledging three young on 3rd May, whilst a second pair along the west coast towards Gibdale were more elusive but seemingly unsuccessful in raising any young. Early in the season, up to four birds were seen regularly, with the only higher count being nine on 31st March.

Once the young had fledged, up to nine birds were regularly seen around the islet with a peak of 12 on 15th May, which is likely to have included incoming birds from the main Island. During the summer months, counts of up to seven were regular and typically included the two regular pairs and several offspring.



The first 'unkindness' was recorded on 25th August, when 33 birds flew north over the Observatory just after dawn and further calm mornings produced 16 on 8th & 36 on 16th September, 27 on 15th, 31 on 25th, 24 on 28th and 23 on 29th October,

Coal Tit *Periparus ater*

Rare spring migrant and uncommon autumn migrant; at least 158 previous records of approximately 772 individuals, with records in March (12), April (20), June (1), July (2), August (1), September (38), October (78) and November (6)

A single present from 24th to 26th March constitutes just the 13th record for that month.



The bird showed characteristics of the Irish race *P.a. hibernicus* and would be just the 5th record away from Ireland. Previous records were on the Calf of Man (1993), Bardsey Island (Apr 2012), Isles of Scilly (Oct 2012) and Pembrokeshire (Oct 2012) (Sam Bayley pers comm)

Unusually there were no autumn records.

[Eurasian] Blue Tit *Cyanistes caeruleus*

Drean Gorrym

Uncommon autumn passage migrant

There were no spring records.

Nine arrived on the 19th September, then up to five birds recorded through to 18th October. A rather disappointing autumn passage with ringing data indicating further small arrivals on 21st & 30th September and 2nd October. Five on the 15th October included three birds flying west, high over the Withy.

Great Tit *Parus major*

Drean Moorar

Uncommon spring and autumn passage migrant; one pair bred in 2002 & 2009 with two pairs in 2008

Spring passage was evident from 19th March when two birds arrived. These were present on 20th when a third individual arrived. Five new birds arrived on the 21st and these were joined by two more on the 22nd. These seven birds remained until 26th, despite the flock often departing to the west during the last couple of days, only to return a few minutes later. A further spring record involved a female that arrived on the 18th April and stayed until the 19th. As in past years, most birds (75%) arriving during spring passage were females. A total of 12 individuals were ringed in spring.

Autumn passage began with two on 16th September, with birds then present through to the end of the season. As with the other tit species 2019 was a particularly poor autumn passage, with a further three arriving on 19th and 30th September and two on 15th October. Ringing records show that three birds remained from the initial arrivals and accounted for most of the records, with just 10 individuals being ringed in autumn.

[Eurasian] Skylark *Alauda arvensis*

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

Formerly bred, now a scarce spring and reasonably common autumn migrant; up to 10 pairs bred annually from 1959 to 1985, with a maximum of 15 pairs in 1964

A very light spring passage consisted of a single on 21st and two on 29th March flying west over the Observatory plus the rare sighting of a bird on the ground, in the Seafield, on 11th April.

Autumn passage began with two on 7th and 48 on 8th September, with sightings becoming more regular from 13th with records on 12 further dates to the month end. Double-figure counts, up to 50, were most regular although higher counts included 65 on 16th, 90 on 28th and an impressive 819 on 30th. Passage continued through October with counts on 23 dates, mostly in single or low double-figures, but also included 72 on 2nd, 612 on 12th, 314 on 14th, 102 on 15th and 92 on 21st.

- *Bird-day totals by month 2019:*

Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
3	1	0	0	0	0	1196	1393	56

Sand Martin *Riparia riparia* Gollan

Geinne

Uncommon spring and autumn passage migrant;

- *Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:*

60-year average	2009 to 2018	1999 to 2008	1989 to 1998	1979 to 1988	1969 to 1978	1959 to 1968
04-Apr	04-Apr	01-Apr	01-Apr	03-Apr	04-Apr	11-Apr
14-Sep	11-Sep	18-Sep	02-Sep	18-Sep	20-Sep	09-Sep

The earliest arrival date was 12th March 1990, with the latest departure date being 11th October 1999 and 2005

Compared to recent years, spring arrivals were early this year with the first two birds being seen flying past Cow Harbour on 19th March; further March records involved singles on 27th & 31st and two on 28th. During April records occurred on 14 dates, usually involving between 1-7 birds with a peak of 21 on 18th. Small numbers continued to be recorded through May with one to three on 11 dates plus 13 on 25th, whilst both June and July produced one or two birds on three dates each.

Autumn migration was rather poor to start, with three recorded on 8th and 16th, plus a single on 20th August. However, September produced single figure counts on 11 dates plus 13 on 17th and 12 on 24th, with the last record on 29th.

[Barn] Swallow *Hirundo rustica*

Gollan Geayee

Common breeding summer visitor and passage migrant; up to four pairs have bred almost annually, with a peak of 9 – 10 pairs from 2005 to 2007

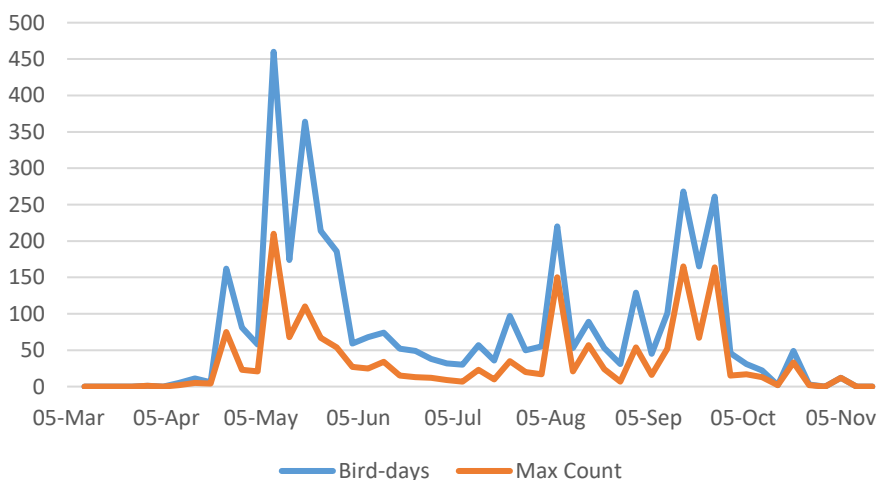
- *Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:*

60-year average	2009 to 2018	1999 to 2008	1989 to 1998	1979 to 1988	1969 to 1978	1959 to 1968
06-Apr	02-Apr	02-Apr	04-Apr	08-Apr	12-Apr	06-Apr
25-Oct	21-Oct	24-Oct	31-Oct	01-Nov	31-Oct	29-Sep

The earliest arrival date was 17th March 1995, with the latest departure date being 28th November 1994

Singles on 23rd & 31st March were the first of the year and represented the earliest arrivals since 2003. Single figure counts occurred on nine dates during the first half of April, with passage increasing from 15th with double figure counts on 12 dates to the month end, with a maximum of 75 on 18th. Passage was strongest during the first few days of May with 163 on 1st, 210 on 2nd and 110 on 11th and double figure counts on a further 23 days in the month.

Counts during June and July generally reflected the five pairs present on the islet, with occasionally numbers reaching low double-figures once young started to disperse, with a month peak of 35 on 15th July. Autumn passage reached an early peak of 150 on 2nd August, although numbers during the remainder of the month rarely exceeded low double figures, exceptions being 57 on 8th and 54 on 25th. Passage during the first half of September was slightly heavier with 15 – 52 recorded on 13 dates up to 17th, plus 165 on 8th and 164 on 19th being the peak counts. From 20th, counts reduced significantly to low-double figures. October records were rather sporadic with birds recorded in single figures on six dates, plus higher counts of 13 on 6th, 33 on 12th, 11 on 14th and 12 on 28th October being the last record of the year.



[Common] House Martin *Delichon urbicum**Gollan Thie**Irregular spring & autumn passage migrant and summer visitor;*

- *Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:*

<i>60-year average</i>	<i>2009 to 2018</i>	<i>1999 to 2008</i>	<i>1989 to 1998</i>	<i>1979 to 1988</i>	<i>1969 to 1978</i>	<i>1959 to 1968</i>
<i>20-Apr</i>	<i>13-Apr</i>	<i>17-Apr</i>	<i>23-Apr</i>	<i>21-Apr</i>	<i>22-Apr</i>	<i>23-Apr</i>
<i>03-Oct</i>	<i>05-Oct</i>	<i>02-Oct</i>	<i>03-Oct</i>	<i>15-Oct</i>	<i>16-Oct</i>	<i>05-Sep</i>

The earliest arrival date was 23rd March 2001, with the latest departure date being 31st October 1976

Recorded in April on nine dates from the 8th April, most records involving between 1-5 birds although there were 13 on 17th. Single figure counts were almost daily during May with double figure counts on five dates and a maximum of 35 on 25th, with spring passage continuing through to mid-June with single figure counts on a further eight dates with a max of 14 on 7th June. July produced just a handful of records with two on 14 & 15th, a single on 23rd and eight on 25th.

Autumn passage was generally poor and very sporadic with two seen on five dates in August, plus 14 on 8th. September produced records on 14 dates with up to six recorded on 11 dates plus 24 on 7th & 19th and 15 on 28th. There were just three records in October, with a single on 6th and two seen on 3rd and 28th.

The latter record is the 4th latest Calf record and just three days short of the latest ever.

Long-tailed Tit *Aegithalus caudatus*

Scarce passage migrant; at least 74 previous records involving approximately 556 individuals, with records in March (10), April (1), September (3), October (41) and November (19)

A party of five arrived on the 29th October, first being seen at the Top Withy before moving up to the Observatory where they spent a short time in the back garden before moving on. A second group, of eight, arrived on 3rd November and were seen around the Observatory for a short while.

A final party of eight arrived during atrocious weather on 9th November and were still present on the morning of 10th, when they were trapped in the back garden. One of the birds was a 'control' and originated from near Doncaster, Yorkshire where it had been ringed in April 2019.

Late October and early November is the classic time for this species to arrive on the Calf.

Willow Warbler *Phylloscopus trochilus*

Drean Vane

Common spring and autumn passage migrant; one pair bred in 1970 and 2007

- *Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:*

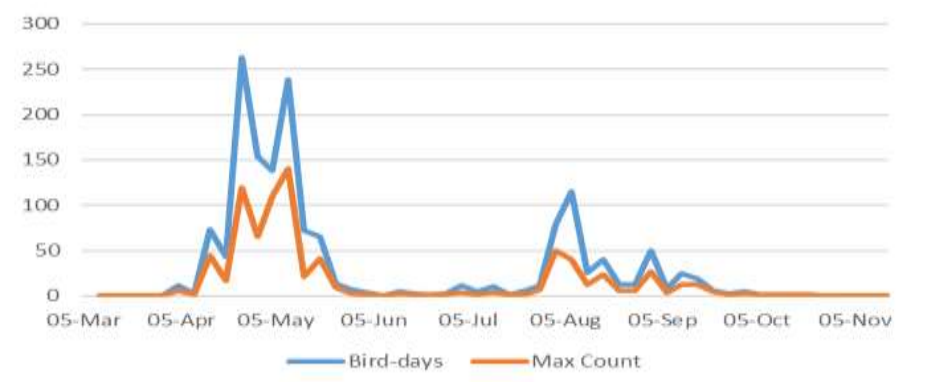
<i>60-year average</i>	<i>2009 to 2018</i>	<i>1999 to 2008</i>	<i>1989 to 1998</i>	<i>1979 to 1988</i>	<i>1969 to 1978</i>	<i>1959 to 1968</i>
<i>01-Apr</i>	<i>29-Mar</i>	<i>27-Mar</i>	<i>29-Mar</i>	<i>04-Apr</i>	<i>04-Apr</i>	<i>06-Apr</i>
<i>02-Oct</i>	<i>04-Oct</i>	<i>24-Sep</i>	<i>14-Oct</i>	<i>01-Oct</i>	<i>01-Oct</i>	<i>26-Sep</i>

The earliest arrival date was 13th March 2016, with the latest departure date being 17th November 1991

Two on the 28th March were the first of the year and were followed by further records in the month of six on 29th, three on 30th and a single on 31st. Passage began slowly in April with two on the 1st but then no records until four arrived on 6th followed by 45 on 7th, then recorded almost daily through until 27th May. Double figure counts occurred on 16 dates in April and eight in May plus peak counts of 120 on 17th & 110 on 29th April and 140 on 1st May.

One or two birds continued to trickle through during June with several males appearing to briefly hold territory both at the Upper Withy and around the Observatory. Several females, with brood patches, were also trapped giving rise to the potential of the species breeding here for the third time. A young juvenile trapped on 25th June could have indeed been bred on the Calf, as potentially may have been further five juveniles trapped during early July.

Autumn passage birds were noted from 15th July, although it wasn't until 15 arrived on 24th that any numbers were present, with passage then reaching a peak during the last week of the month with 50 on 27th and 40 on 29th. August started positively with 25 on both 1st and 2nd, however inclement weather for much of the month reduced passage considerably with only single figure counts on 20 dates during the remainder of the month and a peak of just 27 on 25th. Small numbers continued to move through during September with up to eight recorded on 15 dates up to 24th plus peak counts of 12 on 2nd and 13 on 8th. Final records of the month were two on 30th September. A couple of birds lingered into October with different individuals retrapped on 4th & 6th October, a ringed bird present around the Observatory on 9th and finally an un-ringed bird on 13th.



[Common] Chiffchaff
Phylloscopus collybita

Beealerey

Common spring and autumn migrant; one or two breeding attempts in 15 years since the first in 1982

- Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:

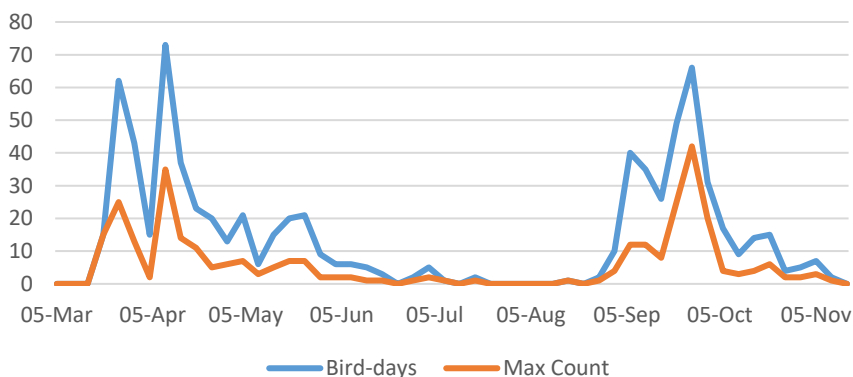
60-year average	2009 to 2018	1999 to 2008	1989 to 1998	1979 to 1988	1969 to 1978	1959 to 1968
20-Mar	15-Mar	20-Mar	15-Mar	22-Mar	23-Mar	25-Mar
10-Nov	12-Nov	17-Nov	17-Nov	08-Nov	16-Nov	05-Oct

The earliest arrival date was 4th March 1978, with the latest departure date being 4th December 1992

Fifteen arrived on 20th March were the first record of the year with birds recorded almost daily throughout spring. Peak passage occurred in between 7th – 17th April with five double-figure counts including a high of 35 on 7th; otherwise between 1-7 birds were recorded on most days in April and May. Spring records continued well into June with one or two birds recorded almost daily up to the 18th, with at least one male calling and holding territory in the Sycamores behind the Observatory through to the end of the first week of July.

Juveniles trapped on 3rd and 16th July may indicate breeding occurred on the Calf, although early dispersal from natal sites on the main island could also be a possibility. A moulting male re-trapped on the 13th August had previously been ringed on 16th May and was only encountered twice in between - on 17th May and 1st June. One must wonder where it had been hiding in-between times

Autumn passage got under way from 26th August and built steadily through September, with up to 12 recorded daily during the first half of the month followed by 22 on 18th and 25 on 19th. During the last third of the month up to four were seen daily, although higher counts of 15 on 24th and 20 on 28th occurred plus a peak of 42 on 25th September. October was relatively quiet with up to four recorded almost daily and a monthly peak of six on 19th, whilst in November there were three on 1st, two on 2nd and singles on a further four dates up to 8th.



‘Siberian’ Chiffchaff *P.c tristis*



Singles exhibiting characteristics of the ‘Siberian’ race were trapped on 30th April and 20th May.

Wood Warbler *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*

Scarce passage migrant; 66 previous records involving 113 individuals, with records in April (2), May (22), June (1), July (3), August (30) and September (8)

- Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:

60-year average	2009 to 2018	1999 to 2008	1989 to 1998	1979 to 1988	1969 to 1978	1959 to 1968
14-May	05-Jun	07-May	11-May	15-May	11-May	n/a
18-Aug	19-Aug	31-Aug	13-Aug	18-Aug	22-Aug	09-Aug

The earliest arrival date was 23rd April 1978, with the latest departure date being 26th September 1985

The first spring records since 2011 involved different individuals trapped at the Observatory on 12th & 18th May.

The only record of the autumn was a juvenile trapped at the Observatory on 4th August.



Records were almost annual up to 2006, but in the last 12 years there have only been six records, from four years – May 2009, May 2011, July 2016 and August 2018 (3).

Yellow-browed Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus**

Rare autumn passage migrant; 55 previous records involving 57 individuals, with records in September (13), October (41) and November (1)

A single was trapped on 6th October and remained until at least 12th. A new bird was trapped in the back garden on 13th, whilst another new bird was caught on 14th, when a second (un-ringed) bird was photographed in Mill Giau.



Except for 2011, Yellow-browed Warblers have been recorded annually on the Calf since 2006, with four records equalling the record years of 1985, 1986, 2016 & 2018.

Sedge Warbler *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*

Common spring passage migrant and uncommon autumn passage migrant; breeding has been confirmed or suspected in 12 years, involving one pair

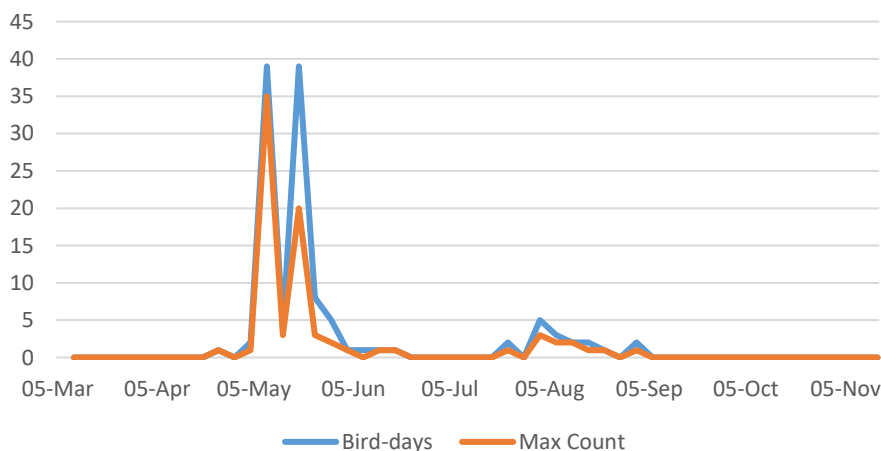
- *Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:*

60-year average	2009 to 2018	1999 to 2008	1989 to 1998	1979 to 1988	1969 to 1978	1959 to 1968
22-Apr	21-Apr	24-Apr	22-Apr	20-Apr	25-Apr	23-Apr
12-Sep	02-Sep	13-Sep	09-Sep	17-Sep	16-Sep	13-Sep

The earliest arrival date was 12th April 1980 and 1981, with the latest departure date being 7th October 1975

A single trapped at the Observatory on 19th was the first of the year and was followed by further singles on 25th & 29th and three on 30th April. Peak passage occurred during May, with 35 on 1st, 20 on 10th and 10 on 11th, otherwise up to five were recorded on 16 dates through to 25th. Spring passage continued into early June with singles on 3rd, 6th and 9th.

Return migration began on 15th July with singles on a further five dates in the month plus three on 27th and two on 30th. Sporadic records continued through August with two on 2nd & 3rd and singles on 5 dates until the last on 26th.



[Eurasian] Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus**

Rare passage migrant; 67 previous records involving 70 individuals, since the first in 1970, with records occurring in April (4), May (21), June (11), August (15), September (12), October (3) and November (1)

- *Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:*

<i>60-year average</i>	<i>2009 to 2018</i>	<i>1999 to 2008</i>	<i>1989 to 1998</i>	<i>1979 to 1988</i>	<i>1969 to 1978</i>	<i>1959 to 1968</i>
<i>15-May</i>	<i>18-May</i>	<i>12-May</i>	<i>20-May</i>	<i>15-May</i>	<i>27-Apr</i>	<i>nil</i>
<i>14-Sep</i>	<i>03-Sep</i>	<i>06-Sep</i>	<i>11-Oct</i>	<i>13-Sep</i>	<i>03-Sep</i>	<i>nil</i>

The earliest arrival date was 27th April 1986, with the latest departure date being 17th November 1998

One trapped in the back garden of the Observatory on 17th April was the earliest Calf record by an amazing 10 days, beating the previous record of 27th April 1986. Another good spring showing saw further individuals trapped at the Observatory on 13th, 14th, 18th May and 16th June.



Two singles were recorded during September, with an elusive bird seen briefly in Mill Giau on 7th and another trapped at the Withy on 18th, whilst the final record, and 4th latest for the Calf, was one seen around the Millpond on 12th October.

Melodious Warbler *Hippolais polyglotta**

Rare passage migrant; 31 previous records involving singles in May (6), June (4), July (1), August (13) and September (7)

A single trapped at the Top Withy on 21st May was the first spring record since 2005.

[Common] Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella naevia*

Formerly common passage migrant, now uncommon passage migrant; one pair bred in 1971 and two birds held territory in 1982

- *Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:*

60-year average	2009 to 2018	1999 to 2008	1989 to 1998	1979 to 1988	1969 to 1978	1959 to 1968
21-Apr	18-Apr	20-Apr	20-Apr	18-Apr	24-Apr	03-May
08-Sep	03-Sep	07-Sep	06-Sep	10-Sep	17-Sep	04-Sep

The earliest arrival date was 2nd April 2004, with the latest departure date being 19th October 1985

Singles trapped at the Observatory on 18th & 19th April were the first of the year and were followed by one seen around the Observatory on 3rd and along the track at the Twin Fields on 11th May.

Autumn records were again few and far between with an early juvenile trapped at the Observatory on 7th July and another juvenile trapped on 25th September. The latter record is the 4th latest recorded for the Observatory.

[Eurasian] Blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla*

Bayrn Dhoo

Formerly uncommon migrant, now common spring and autumn passage migrant;

- *Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:*

60-year average	2009 to 2018	1999 to 2008	1989 to 1998	1979 to 1988	1969 to 1978	1959 to 1968
13-Apr	31-Mar	03-Apr	10-Apr	15-Apr	23-Apr	04-May
08-Nov	11-Nov	16-Nov	12-Nov	11-Nov	13-Nov	11-Oct

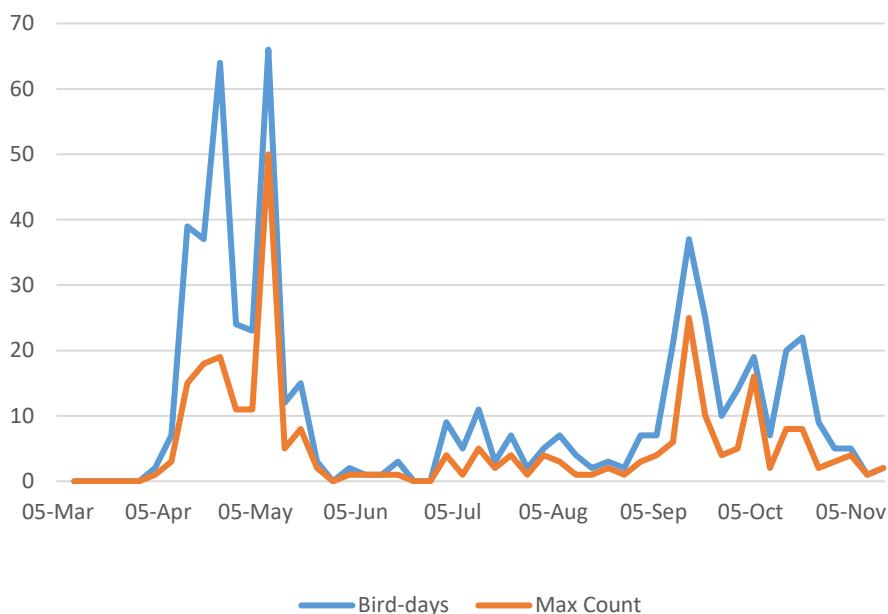
The earliest arrival date was 2nd March 1977, with the latest departure date being 28th November 2001 and 2009

Singles on the 28th & 30th March were followed by four on the 31st March and three on 1st April. There were no further records until two arrived on 6th April, where after spring passage continued with daily records through to

13th May, with a further two on 16th and singles on 18th, 26th & 27th. Peak migration occurred during April with double figure counts on 11 dates, with a maximum of 19 on 17th April and 50 on 1st May. Spring migration is likely to have continued up to mid-June with singles recorded on five dates up to 13th.

Arrival of dispersing post-breeding adults began on 24th June and the first juvenile of the year was trapped on 27th. Ringing records show that nine adults and 19 juveniles arrived during late June, through July and into the first week of August. This data also shows that five juveniles, and one adult female which arrived in July, then stayed here for a month or more whilst they completed their moults.

Autumn migration proper started around the last third of August with almost daily records, of up to six individuals, through to the last week of October, with peak counts of 25 on 8th, 10 on 16th, 16 on 30th September and eight on 11th & 12th October. November records were rather scarce, with just a single on 1st and two on 10th but completed an excellent season for this species, with a further increase in bird-days from 478 in 2018 to 570 in 2019.



Garden Warbler *Sylvia borin*
Uncommon passage migrant

Kiaulleyder Garee

- *Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:*

<i>60-year average</i>	<i>2009 to 2018</i>	<i>1999 to 2008</i>	<i>1989 to 1998</i>	<i>1979 to 1988</i>	<i>1969 to 1978</i>	<i>1959 to 1968</i>
<i>08-May</i>	<i>07-May</i>	<i>03-May</i>	<i>07-May</i>	<i>05-May</i>	<i>12-May</i>	<i>11-May</i>
<i>08-Oct</i>	<i>30-Sep</i>	<i>01-Oct</i>	<i>15-Oct</i>	<i>17-Oct</i>	<i>20-Oct</i>	<i>19-Sep</i>

The earliest arrival date was 13th April 1963, with the latest departure date being 18th November 1998

An excellent spring passage saw 12 individuals recorded from 1st – 20th May, with two on 1st & 20th, three on 10th & 11th and singles on 8th & 9th. One of the birds caught on 10th May was also retrapped on 12th & 13th.

Autumn passage was rather disappointing with singles on 27th July and 16th September being the only records.

Lesser Whitethroat *Sylvia curruca*

Scarce passage migrant; 123 previous records involving 164 individuals, with records in April (10), May (67), June (3), August (5), September (20) and October (18)

- *Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:*

<i>60-year average</i>	<i>2009 to 2018</i>	<i>1999 to 2008</i>	<i>1989 to 1998</i>	<i>1979 to 1988</i>	<i>1969 to 1978</i>	<i>1959 to 1968</i>
<i>09-May</i>	<i>30-Apr</i>	<i>17-May</i>	<i>06-May</i>	<i>06-May</i>	<i>15-May</i>	<i>06-May</i>
<i>01-Oct</i>	<i>10-Oct</i>	<i>03-Oct</i>	<i>24-Sep</i>	<i>20-Sep</i>	<i>18-Oct</i>	<i>21-Sep</i>

The earliest arrival date was 19th April 2009, with the latest departure date being 18th November 1998

In spring four individuals were trapped: a single at the Observatory on 11th & one at the Withy on 12th and two at the Observatory on 15th May.



For the third consecutive year there were no autumn records; in fact, autumn records are quite unusual with just two individuals (October 2016) recorded in the last decade.

(Common) Whitethroat *Sylvia communis*

Fynneg ny Keylley

Common spring and autumn passage migrant; recorded as breeding in 35 years normally involving one to three pairs, although four pairs were recorded in 1980 and five pairs in 1963 and 1964

- *Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:*

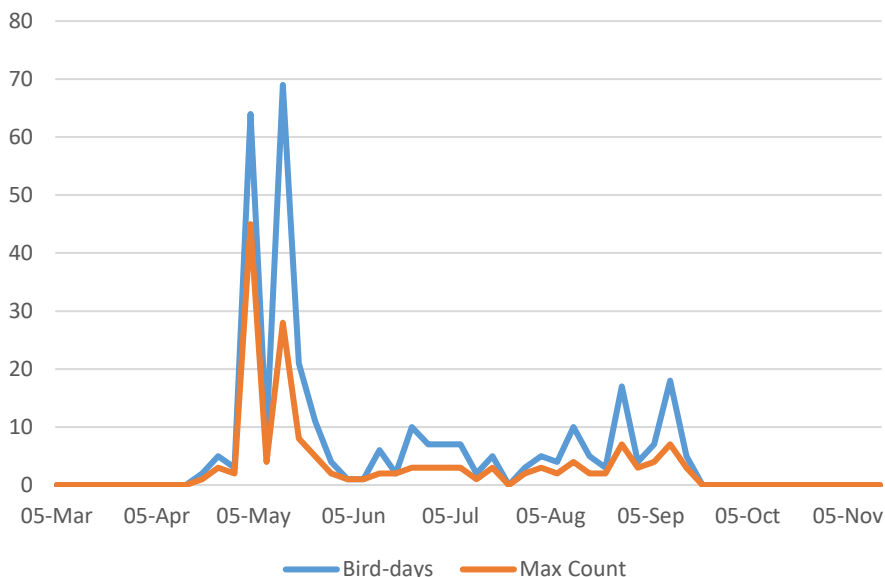
<i>60-year average</i>	<i>2009 to 2018</i>	<i>1999 to 2008</i>	<i>1989 to 1998</i>	<i>1979 to 1988</i>	<i>1969 to 1978</i>	<i>1959 to 1968</i>
<i>24-Apr</i>	<i>22-Apr</i>	<i>23-Apr</i>	<i>25-Apr</i>	<i>25-Apr</i>	<i>29-Apr</i>	<i>22-Apr</i>
<i>26-Sep</i>	<i>23-Sep</i>	<i>21-Sep</i>	<i>21-Sep</i>	<i>28-Sep</i>	<i>05-Oct</i>	<i>26-Sep</i>

The earliest arrival date was 6th April 1961, with the latest departure date being 30th October 1973

A single trapped at the Observatory on the 17th April was the start of spring passage and represented the earliest arrival date since 2003. Thereafter a further four singles were recorded during the month plus three on 22nd and two on 29th. Spring passage peaked with 45 on 1st, 27 on 10th & 28 on 11th May, otherwise 1 – 10 were recorded on 21 dates through to 29th May.

One-three birds were regularly recorded throughout June and July with two pairs identified as breeding, one pair at Mill Giau and the other at “The Triangle”, where a ‘family’ party of four birds were seen on 9th August.

The presence of two breeding pairs made it difficult to determine exactly when return migration began but ringing records indicate that ‘new’ birds began to move through from 2nd August. Small numbers (1 - 4) were recorded on 17 dates in the month, plus peaks of seven on 24th and six on 25th. Similarly, up to four were recorded almost daily during the first half of September, with maxima counts of seven on 7th & 8th. The final records of the year were two on 16th September.



[Eastern or Western] Subalpine Warbler *Sylvia cantillans**

Rare passage migrant; 24 previous records involving singles in April (1), May (16), June (5) and September (2)

Two individuals thought to be of the ‘western’ race *S.c. cantillans* were trapped during May, with the first caught at the Observatory on 20th May and the other at the Top Withy on 23rd & 25th May.

Of the previous records, nine were assigned to the ‘Eastern’ race *S.c. albistriata*, whilst only three were considered to be of the ‘Western’ race *S.c. cantillans*. The remaining 12 birds were not specifically identifiable as to race.



Subalpine Warbler *Sylvia cantillans*

Very common spring and autumn passage migrant;

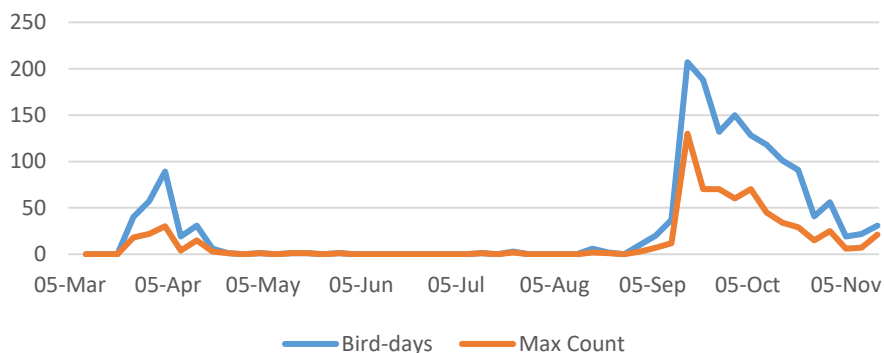
- *Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:*

60-year average	2009 to 2018	1999 to 2008	1989 to 1998	1979 to 1988	1969 to 1978	1959 to 1968
15-Mar	10-Mar	17-Mar	14-Mar	13-Mar	19-Mar	18-Mar
16-Nov	19-Nov	23-Nov	22-Nov	20-Nov	16-Nov	11-Oct

The earliest arrival date was 15th February 2013, with the latest departure date being 16th December 2012

Birds were already present when we arrived on 18th March and a very light spring passage continued daily through to 11th April, with a maximum of 30 recorded on 26th March. Further singles were recorded on 18th & 29th April and 7th, 13th and 21st May.

The first dispersing juvenile arrived on the 8th July with two more on 15th with one remaining until 16th. There were no further records until a male from 8th – 12th August, when on the latter date a female also arrived. There were further singles on 15th & 17th, but autumn passage proper got underway from 23rd with then daily sightings through to the end of season.



Autumn passage was a considerable improvement on recent years and undoubtedly reflects a successful breeding season. Birds arrived steadily throughout September with double figure counts on 20 dates in the month

plus the only major arrival of 130 on 8th September. Most counts were of 15 – 40, although 60 were recorded on 25th and 70 on 16th, 18th & 30th. Numbers were more reduced in October with counts of 7 – 45 during the first half of the month and then mostly single-figure counts from 16th, with a peak of 25 on 25th October. November saw single figure counts on all dates up to 10th plus 21 on 6th.

[Eurasian] Treecreeper *Certhia familiaris*

Rare dispersal visitor; 76 previous records involving 80 individuals, with records in March (2), April (5), June (9), July (35), August (13), September (6) and October (6)

A single trapped in Mill Giau on 15th October was the only record of the season and just the 7th record for the month of October.

[Eurasian] Wren *Troglodyte troglodytes*

Drean

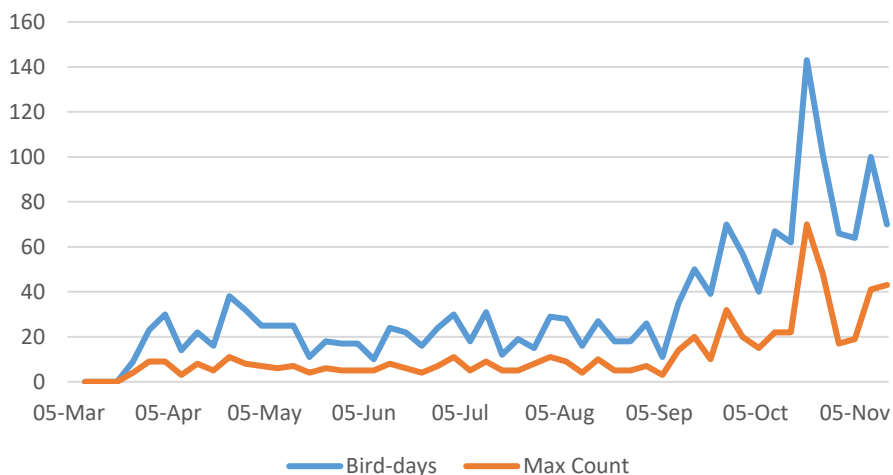
Common breeding resident, some passage is likely to occur although not always obvious; bred in all years, except 1984. Breeding numbers have fluctuated somewhat depending on winter survival rates, with peaks of 60 pairs in 1972 and 1982

Present throughout the season, with some recovery of the breeding population noted, rising from 5-6 pairs in 2018 to 15 pairs in 2019. Daily counts during the spring and summer were generally in single figures, which does not reflect the true abundance of the species, perhaps owing to their largely secretive nature.

During autumn double-figure counts became more commonplace, with 12 in September and 21 in October, with monthly maximum counts of 32 on 20th September and 70 on 15th October. This suggests that some movement through the Calf occurs during the autumn and to a lesser degree in spring, which is supported by both the graph below and monthly ringing totals.

- Monthly ringing totals (new birds) 2019

Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
1	2	2	4	20	9	24	24	2



[Common] Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*

Truitlag

Formerly bred, now uncommon spring passage migrant and common post-breeding dispersal visitor and autumn passage migrant; bred almost annually from 1962 to 1986 with a maximum of 35 – 50 pairs in 1971

A small number of birds were seen in in spring with 1-5 seen almost daily from 19th – 26th March and then a single on 8th April, three on 23rd April and one present from 4th - 5th May.

The first dispersing juvenile arrived on 10th June with further small arrivals on 14 dates in the month, with a maximum of 30 on 24th. Similar numbers continued through the first half of July with counts on eight dates up to 15th, with a maximum of 25 on 3rd. A single was present on 24th July, after which there were no records until autumn passage started.

Passage was slow to start, with a single on 10th September then 1-3 on four dates from 18th with a monthly peak of 11 on 19th September. Main passage began from 2nd October, with the peak coming during the second half of the month, with nine three-figure counts and a maximum of 2,574 on 30th October. Passage continued through to the end of the season with high counts of 779 on 1st November followed by 789 on 2nd, 430 on 3rd and 499 on 7th.

- Monthly bird-day totals for 2019

Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
20	4	2	114	111	0	19	6079	2915

Ring Ouzel *Turdus torquatus*

Scarce passage migrant;

- *Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:*

60-year average	2009 to 2018	1999 to 2008	1989 to 1998	1979 to 1988	1969 to 1978	1959 to 1968
06-Apr	15-Apr	02-Apr	09-Apr	05-Apr	01-Apr	01-Apr
18-Oct	25-Oct	09-Oct	24-Oct	21-Oct	21-Oct	03-Oct

The earliest arrival date was 6th March 1966, with the latest departure date being 20th November 2015



A fine male which arrived on 1st April and spent much of the day in the Front Field was the first of a number of April records which also included a female that remained around the Upper Lighthouse from 16th-19th and a male near the Tractor Shed on 17th.

Autumn records were of an immature male trapped on 7th, which remained until the following day, another male seen in the Red Horse-Chestnut *Gerranium dissectum* in the front garden during stormy weather on 13th, a bird which frequented the back garden from 17th – 19th October and an immature male or adult female that was around the tractor shed on 3rd November.

[Common] Blackbird *Turdus merula*

Lhondhoo

Common breeding resident and passage migrant; bred annually from 1959 to 1993, with a maximum of 25 pairs in 1981. Absent as a breeding species from 1994 to 2000 and again in 2003, however small numbers have bred in all other years with a peak of 7-8 pairs in 2016 and 2018

Present throughout the year, with mostly single-figure counts being recorded from March through to September. There was little evidence of any spring migration although ringing records show that a few birds moved through in late March. It is likely that most spring passage happens earlier in the year, when we are not present on the islet to record this.

At least seven pairs were recorded as breeding with territories noted around the Observatory, Withy, Jane's House and at Spaghetti junction. This is a similar number as to 2018, however productivity of young was poor with just 23 young ringed during June – August compared to 39 in the same time period in 2018. Second broods would appear to have been very unsuccessful with only one young ringed in August 2019 compared to 15 in August 2018. This low level of young birds' present was also reflected in the daily counts, with 15 dates in August when Blackbirds were not recorded at all and a maximum count of just five for the month.

Ringing records indicate that some juvenile dispersal is likely to have occurred during September, but autumn passage proper got underway from around the 12th October with double-figure counts becoming regular. The first of several large arrivals occurred on 21st when at least 350 birds were present, and this was followed by 150 on 29th and 100 on 30th. Birds continued to arrive on most days through to the end of the season, with counts of 31 – 45 on six dates in November, plus 73 on 6th.

Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris**Ushag Sniaghtey**Uncommon winter visitor and passage migrant;*

- *Average spring departure and autumn arrival dates:*

<i>60-year average</i>	<i>2009 to 2018</i>	<i>1999 to 2008</i>	<i>1989 to 1998</i>	<i>1979 to 1988</i>	<i>1969 to 1978</i>	<i>1959 to 1968</i>
<i>02-May</i>	<i>17-Apr</i>	<i>03-May</i>	<i>27-Apr</i>	<i>07-May</i>	<i>17-May</i>	<i>01-May</i>
<i>06-Oct</i>	<i>13-Oct</i>	<i>13-Oct</i>	<i>14-Oct</i>	<i>09-Oct</i>	<i>30-Sep</i>	<i>26-Sep</i>

The latest spring departure date was 12th June 2017, with the earliest autumn arrival date being 19th August 1971

A very poor spring showing with singles on 19th & 21st March and 11th April and 1st May and a flock of 38 on 17th April being the only records.



In autumn the first two didn't arrive until 19th October, with small numbers, generally up to 14, then recorded almost daily through to the end of the season. Peak counts were 61 on 29th, 38 on 30th October and 36 on 3rd November.

Redwing *Turdus iliacus**Lhon Geayee**Uncommon winter visitor and common passage migrant;*

- *Average spring departure and autumn arrival dates:*

<i>60-year average</i>	<i>2009 to 2018</i>	<i>1999 to 2008</i>	<i>1989 to 1998</i>	<i>1979 to 1988</i>	<i>1969 to 1978</i>	<i>1959 to 1968</i>
<i>22-Apr</i>	<i>14-Apr</i>	<i>13-Apr</i>	<i>22-Apr</i>	<i>25-Apr</i>	<i>11-May</i>	<i>18-Apr</i>
<i>03-Oct</i>	<i>09-Oct</i>	<i>04-Oct</i>	<i>05-Oct</i>	<i>02-Oct</i>	<i>26-Sep</i>	<i>01-Oct</i>

The latest spring departure date was 4th June 1977, with the earliest autumn arrival date being 16th September 1972

March records consisted of just two birds on 20th and a single on 30th. April fared a little better with a single on 7th, three on both 10th & 11th and five on 17th.

First of the autumn were two on 4th October, then recorded on a further 21 dates in the month. Counts of up to 51 were most regular, although higher counts of 79 on 12th, 125 on 14th, 225 on 20th, 210 on 21st and 105 on 29th occurred. Birds continued to move through, in smaller numbers, during early November, with a maximum of 45 on 6th. During this time several of the birds trapped showed plumage characteristics and measurements which indicated they were of the Icelandic subspecies *T.i coburnii*.

Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos*

Lhon/Thresh Len

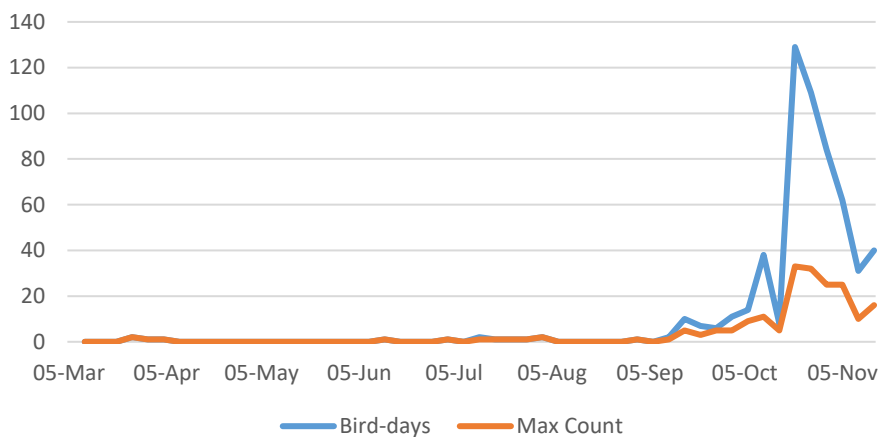
Common passage migrant; one or two pairs have been suspected of breeding on eight occasions

Spring records were extremely scarce with just two on 19th and singles on 22nd & 28th March.

Summer records were of individuals on 6th & 27th June, with juvenile dispersal bringing single juveniles on four dates from 7th – 21st July and two on 27th July. There was just one record in August of a single retrapped on 23rd, which had been ringed a month earlier.

Main autumn passage began on 2nd September with then 1-5 on 17 dates, plus nine on 30th. Passage continued at this level during the first part of October but increased significantly from 12th with 16 dates recording double-figures of between 15-33 birds. Passage began to tail-off into November, however there were daily counts of up to 10 birds plus maxima of 12 on 6th and 16 on 8th.

It is clear from the graph below that passage continues well into November and that us leaving the island early on in the month does not allow the full migration pattern to be recorded.



Mistle Thrush *Turdus viscivorus*

Lhon Keylley

Uncommon passage migrant mostly in autumn; one pair bred from 1969 to 1973, with another suspected breeding attempt in 1979

Autumn dispersal movements began with a single on 13th October, followed by six on 14th and 14 on 15th, 13 on 19th, 15 on 20th, 26 on 21st then 1-3 on a further four dates in October and five dates in November up to 10th, plus a monthly maximum of five on 8th.

Spotted Flycatcher *Muscicapa striata*

Skybbyltagh Breck

Common spring passage migrant and uncommon autumn passage migrant; one pair bred in 1971 and 1992

- *Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:*

60-year average	2009 to 2018	1999 to 2008	1989 to 1998	1979 to 1988	1969 to 1978	1959 to 1968
06-May	06-May	01-May	05-May	05-May	08-May	10-May
26-Sep	19-Sep	23-Sep	24-Sep	29-Sep	29-Sep	01-Oct

The earliest arrival date was 22nd April 2007, with the latest departure date being 20th October 1968



First of the year were singles on 1st, 2nd and 3rd May, then recorded in single figures daily in between 9th – 28th, with a peak of 18 on 21st. Small numbers continued to pass through up to 6th June, with a maximum of 10 on 5th.

A single on 19th, two on 25th and a further single on 26th August were the start of a slow autumn passage with one-three then seen on 14 dates in September up to 27th, plus a maximum of four on 8th September.

[European] Robin *Erithacus rubecula*

Cleean Jiarg/ Spittag

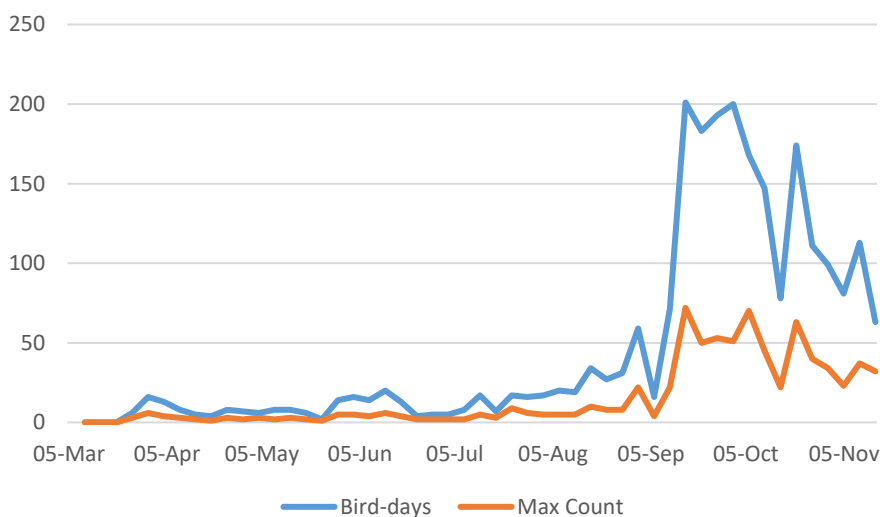
Occasional breeding resident and common passage migrant; first proven to breed in 1967, up to six pairs nested almost annually up to 1993. The species next bred in 1998 with just one or two pairs then breeding in 10 of the next 20 years

Recorded daily from 18th March, spring passage was very light with a maximum of six on 23rd March. Ringing records show that at least three birds over-wintered and these are likely to have been some of the birds that went on to breed during 2019. Up to three birds were recorded almost daily throughout April and May, with many records presumably referring to a resident pair which subsequently nested at the Observatory. This was the first breeding record since 2016, with the pair successfully raising two broods of four young each. A second pair bred at the Withy, although only one brood was thought to have been raised.

From the beginning of July, a number of dispersing juveniles (12) began to arrive, with many of these birds remaining to complete their post-juvenile moult and were then present through to the end of the season.

Autumn passage proper did not get underway until early August, with 10 present on 8th and further double-figure counts of 12 on 24th, 11 on 25th and 22 on 26th. Passage continued to increase through September with double-figure counts, from 17 – 53, on 28 dates in the month, including peaks of 72 on 8th and 70 on 30th. During this time the bracken around the Calf was full of Robins and migration was seen in full action on the 14th, when two birds were caught at night, in mist nets set for waders at South Harbour. Passage continued at a steady pace through October, with double figure counts, between 11-40, on all but two dates and with maximum counts of 45 on 4th and 63 on 15th.

Similar numbers were recorded during the first few days of November, with a maximum of 37 on 3rd, however, counts reduced to single figures from 9th.



[Common] Nightingale *Luscinia megarhynchos**

Rare spring passage migrant; 18 previous records since the first in 1966, with records occurring in Apr (1), May (14), June (2) and July (1)

A single trapped in the Front Hedge of the Observatory on 17th May (DN, PN) was just the 19th Calf record and the first occurrence since 2012.

Except for singles on 30th April 2001, 30th May 1969, 15th June 1966 and 20th June 1967, all other spring records (13) have fallen in between 1st – 17th May.



[European] Pied Flycatcher *Ficedula hypoleuca*

Increasingly rare spring migrant and scarce autumn passage migrant; at least 227 previous records involving approximately 454 individuals, with records in April (11), May (47), June (6), August (77), September (65), October (19) and November (2)

- *Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:*

<i>60-year average</i>	<i>2009 to 2018</i>	<i>1999 to 2008</i>	<i>1989 to 1998</i>	<i>1979 to 1988</i>	<i>1969 to 1978</i>	<i>1959 to 1968</i>
<i>05-May</i>	<i>27-Apr</i>	<i>02-May</i>	<i>13-May</i>	<i>04-May</i>	<i>08-May</i>	<i>28-Apr</i>
<i>25-Sep</i>	<i>08-Sep</i>	<i>23-Sep</i>	<i>04-Oct</i>	<i>04-Oct</i>	<i>25-Sep</i>	<i>18-Sep</i>

The earliest arrival date was 17th April 2018, with the latest departure date being 15th November 1995

A first-year male trapped at the Observatory on 22nd May continued the current run of spring occurrences to three consecutive years.

Three autumn records were of singles trapped at the Observatory on 25th August & 25th September and another trapped in Mill Giau on 13th October.

Red-breasted Flycatcher *Ficedula parva*

Rare passage migrant; 27 previous records since the first in 1960, with records occurring in April (1), May (7), June (6), September (5), October (9) and November (1)



A single trapped at the Observatory on 6th June (AS), continues the run of spring records to four consecutive years.

A juvenile was present in Mill Giau for much of the afternoon of 12th October (EOC). The bird could be seen actively ‘fly-catching’ and was watched at close range by all observers on the islet. It was later trapped in the Withy.

Black Redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros*

Scarce passage migrant; at least 242 previous records involving approximately 463 individuals, with records in January (1), February (3), March (28), April (51), May (48), June (12), July (3), August (3), September (1), October (46) and November (46)

- *Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:*

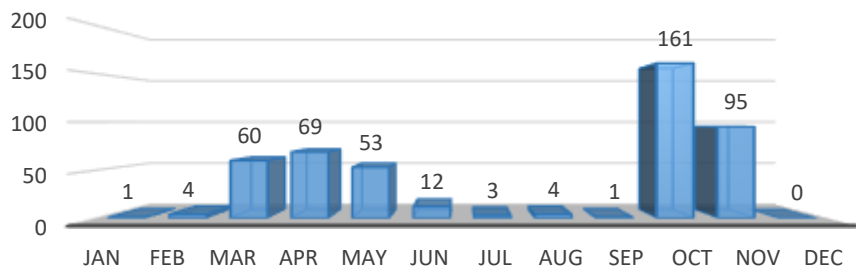
<i>60-year average</i>	<i>2009 to 2018</i>	<i>1999 to 2008</i>	<i>1989 to 1998</i>	<i>1979 to 1988</i>	<i>1969 to 1978</i>	<i>1959 to 1968</i>
<i>05-Apr</i>	<i>03-Apr</i>	<i>31-Mar</i>	<i>07-Apr</i>	<i>10-Apr</i>	<i>28-Mar</i>	<i>15-Apr</i>
<i>03-Nov</i>	<i>03-Nov</i>	<i>03-Nov</i>	<i>12-Nov</i>	<i>10-Nov</i>	<i>05-Nov</i>	<i>21-Sep</i>

The earliest arrival date was 7th March 1966, with the latest departure date being 30th November 1982

A single ‘female-type’ around the Observatory on the 10th April was the only record of the year.

This is the second consecutive autumn that there have been no records, of a species that has previously been much more regular in its occurrence (see graph below).

Black Redstart records 1959 - 2018



[Common] Redstart *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*

Formerly common passage migrant, now uncommon passage migrant;

- *Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:*

60-year average	2009 to 2018	1999 to 2008	1989 to 1998	1979 to 1988	1969 to 1978	1959 to 1968
19-Apr	21-Apr	23-Apr	20-Apr	16-Apr	21-Apr	14-Apr
29-Sep	29-Sep	23-Sep	29-Sep	03-Oct	08-Oct	18-Sep

The earliest arrival date was 24th March 1961, with the latest departure date being 31st October 1987

A relatively early male arrived on 11th April remaining to 16th, with a second male present from 15th-16th and a third on 17th. The only other spring records were of female-types on 1st and 13th May. A disappointing spring given the prolonged periods of easterly winds.

A male trapped on 27th June may have been a late spring migrant or may have been a failed breeder that was beginning to wander. This record follows on from a female trapped on 26th June 2018 and a 'spotty' juvenile trapped on 26th June 2017. Perhaps they are breeding somewhere nearby?

The only autumn record was a female-type trapped at the Observatory on 26th September. Once again, a very poor showing of a species that used to be considerably more common during both spring and autumn migrations.

Whinchat *Saxicola rubetra*

Formerly common passage migrant, now scarce passage migrant; bred in 1943 and 1957 with potential breeding records in 1979 and 1990

- *Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:*

<i>60-year average</i>	<i>2009 to 2018</i>	<i>1999 to 2008</i>	<i>1989 to 1998</i>	<i>1979 to 1988</i>	<i>1969 to 1978</i>	<i>1959 to 1968</i>
<i>28-Apr</i>	<i>04-May</i>	<i>25-Apr</i>	<i>28-Apr</i>	<i>25-Apr</i>	<i>28-Apr</i>	<i>28-Apr</i>
<i>26-Sep</i>	<i>09-Sep</i>	<i>01-Oct</i>	<i>23-Sep</i>	<i>12-Oct</i>	<i>02-Oct</i>	<i>13-Sep</i>

The earliest arrival date was 17th April 2008, with the latest departure date being 7th November 2009

A male trapped in the Front Field on 25th April was the earliest arrival date for 10 years and preceded 15 bird-days in between 1st – 16th May, with a maximum of three on 10th.

A female trapped at the Withy on 15th July was a rather unexpected capture and may involve a wandering breeding bird from the Manx hills.

Autumn passage began with two on 24th & 26th August, three on 8th September and singles on 23rd, 25th & 26th and two on 24th.

[European] Stonechat *Saxicola rubicola* *Boid y Chonne / Kione Dhoo y Eeigyn*
Common breeding resident and passage migrant; up to 12 pairs breed almost annually, although numbers fluctuate depending on winter survival, with a peak count of 21 pairs in 1974

A light spring passage was evident during late March and early April with a maxima of eight on 31st March and a control from the River Bann Estuary, Londonderry caught on 23rd March. Thereafter only breeding birds were noted with a slight increase to five pairs on the islet this year. The first fledged young were seen above the Cletts on 17th May and this was followed by a brood above the Smithy on 21st. Other pairs holding territory were seen at the Withy, Gibdale glen and along the East Coast and by mid-June there were good numbers of juveniles present on the islet, with 14 on 10th June, indicating that the breeding season had been a successful one. Double-figure counts occurred on several occasions in July with a maximum of 17 on 1st July

and by the end of the month a total of 42 locally bred young had been ringed.

August and September saw continuing high numbers of juveniles present and may have included birds dispersing from other natal areas, with a further 20 young ringed and a peak count of 25 on 24th September. Counts during October were mostly of low single-figures, however occasional higher counts were recorded with 10 on 4th, 18 on 15th and 12 on 21st.

[Northern] Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe*

Claggan Cloaie

Common breeding summer visitor and passage migrant; single figure breeding numbers were recorded almost annually from 1959 to 1984, where after numbers increased to 30 pairs by 1990. Breeding numbers have probably remained largely stable over the last 30 years and possibly increased slightly with a peak of 40 pairs in 2018

- *Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:*

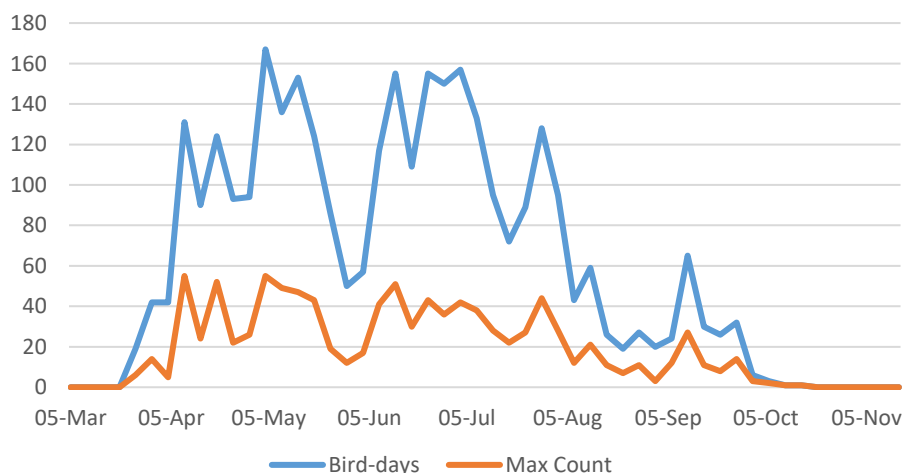
<i>60-year average</i>	<i>2009 to 2018</i>	<i>1999 to 2008</i>	<i>1989 to 1998</i>	<i>1979 to 1988</i>	<i>1969 to 1978</i>	<i>1959 to 1968</i>
<i>20-Mar</i>	<i>18-Mar</i>	<i>19-Mar</i>	<i>20-Mar</i>	<i>20-Mar</i>	<i>21-Mar</i>	<i>20-Mar</i>
<i>17-Oct</i>	<i>11-Oct</i>	<i>17-Oct</i>	<i>16-Oct</i>	<i>19-Oct</i>	<i>23-Oct</i>	<i>10-Oct</i>

The earliest arrival date was 8th March 2016, with the latest departure date being 4th November 1972 and 1980

Recorded daily from the 21st March when four birds arrived and passage remained relatively light until 31st, when 25 arrived. Main passage occurred from 6th April with counts in excess of 20 or more on 13 dates to the months end, with peaks of 55 on 8th and 52 on 18th. Passage was perhaps at its heaviest during the first half of May, with counts of 30+ on nine dates with a maximum of 55 on 1st. During this period numerous birds of the Greenland race *O.o leucorrhoa* were present. From mid-May daily counts reflected the presence of breeding adults, which was estimated at in excess of 40 pairs, with the first young seen near the Lighthouses on 5th June. As with most other passerines, 2019 was a very successful breeding season and large numbers of young were present during June and July, with a peak of 51 on 10th June and 44 on 24th July.



Juvenile dispersal occurred quite quickly, although poor weather throughout much of August reduced counts somewhat with a maximum of just 28 on 2nd August. Single-figure counts continued through September with a definite peak in passage, with 60 bird-days, from 5th – 8th, with a maximum of 27 on the latter date. One or two lingered into October, with records on the 1st – 3rd and then singles on 8th and 15th October, with the last bird seen (and photographed) on the Burroo on 8th November – the latest Calf record by four days.



House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*

Jallyn

Formerly bred, now uncommon passage migrant; the species was undoubtedly more common pre-1959 and bred around the farmhouse. Since farming ceased the only breeding records were in 1971 and 1972



A good series of spring records, with light north easterly winds encouraging birds to make the 'day-trip' across the Sound. A pair arrived on 6th April, followed by another pair on 8th and a female on 10th. A single was heard calling on 16th and a pair arrived on 19th, plus two females on 20th, an unsexed bird on 21st and males on 22nd & 23rd. In May a pair were present on 3rd and a female on 13th.

Autumn dispersal began with juveniles arriving on 25th & 27th July, two flocks totalling 14 birds on 3rd, seven on 8th and two on 13th August. A further single arrived on 18th September and two females were seen prospecting holes in the Silo on 30th, with a further six birds arriving latter that day. The final record of the year was a group of five around the Observatory on 20th October.

[Eurasian] Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus*

Scarce spring and uncommon autumn migrant;

A single trapped in the Observatory garden on 8th April was the only spring record.

An exceptional flock of 47 birds arrived on 7th September being seen to land briefly in Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* above the Top Withy before heading off west. Further smaller flocks were seen in the month, with four on 10th, a single on 16th and 13 on 30th.



Dunnock *Prunella modularis*

Drean Mollagh /Bogh Keeir

Formerly bred, now occasional breeder, rare spring passage migrant and common autumn passage migrant; bred annually from 1959 to 1998, with a maximum of 27 pairs in 1974. Mostly absent as a breeding species from 1999 with just one or two pairs recorded in 2002, 2016 and 2017

Three that arrived on 26th March were the first records of the year and the start of a light and sporadic spring passage, with at least six new birds arriving between 7th-11th April, with one bird remaining until 25th and further new birds trapped on 20th, 22nd & 30th April, 2nd and 7th May, with birds being seen on 9th & 10th May.

A single bird was recorded at the Withy on 8th July and a juvenile was trapped at the Observatory on 5th August, however there was no evidence of breeding with both these records considered to have involved dispersing birds from elsewhere.

Autumn passage was evident from 2nd September with one or two birds recorded on six dates up to mid-month. Four on the 18th was the start of a heavier migration period with up to 10 birds seen daily and peaks of 12 on 25th and 45 on 30th. Passage continued at a high level throughout October

with double-figure counts, of between 10 – 28 on 19 dates plus peak counts of 42 on 2nd and 35 on 15th. Numbers decreased towards the end of the month and into November, when single figure counts were more commonplace.

A record number of new birds were ringed during 2019 indicating that passage this autumn was above average.

[Western] Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava*

Formerly scarce passage migrant, now rare passage migrant; 158 previous records involving 276 individuals, with records in April (11), May (65), June (11), July (4), August (35), September (30) and October (2)

- *Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:*

<i>60-year average</i>	<i>2009 to 2018</i>	<i>1999 to 2008</i>	<i>1989 to 1998</i>	<i>1979 to 1988</i>	<i>1969 to 1978</i>	<i>1959 to 1968</i>
<i>10-May</i>	<i>08-May</i>	<i>14-May</i>	<i>10-May</i>	<i>03-May</i>	<i>12-May</i>	<i>17-Jun</i>
<i>06-Sep</i>	<i>22-Aug</i>	<i>10-Sep</i>	<i>08-Sep</i>	<i>12-Sep</i>	<i>03-Sep</i>	<i>30-Aug</i>

The earliest arrival date was 20th April 1993, with the latest departure date being 7th October 1994

A single that flew over the Observatory on 1st (AS, DN) and two seen briefly at South Harbour during the evening of 2nd May (AS, DN, PN) were the first records since 2016 and occurred at a time when a number of other sightings were made on the main-Island. Unfortunately, insufficient views were obtained to assign these records to any specific subspecies.

The first records since 2016 and only the 5th & 6th records in the past decade of this formerly common late summer migrant.

- *Number of individuals recorded by decade:*

<i>60-year average</i>	<i>1959-1968</i>	<i>1969-1978</i>	<i>1979-1988</i>	<i>1989-1998</i>	<i>1999-2008</i>	<i>2009-2018</i>
<i>Count</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>4</i>

Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*

Ushag Ghlass

Scarce spring passage migrant and common autumn passage migrant;

There were no spring records, which is quite unusual.

Autumn dispersal of juveniles began early with six on 19th June followed by singles on 21st & 22nd and two on 26th. A light passage continued through July with a total of 25 bird-days from 10 dates from 4th - 25th, with a maximum of four on 4th, 14th & 21st July. Passage during August was largely restricted by long periods of inclement weather, with the only records being two on 1st and 27th and four on 25th.

September is normally the peak migration month for this species and 2019 was no exception, with birds recorded almost daily, with double-figure counts occurring on 13 dates and a maxima of 35 on 7th, 33 on 8th and 30 on 10th. Passage became more sporadic during October with 1-2 birds recorded on 10 dates up to 20th, plus occasional higher counts of 11 on 2nd, four on 11th, six on 12th and five on 14th.

Pied [White] Wagtail *Motacilla alba yarrelli*

Ushag Vreck/ Ushag Voltee

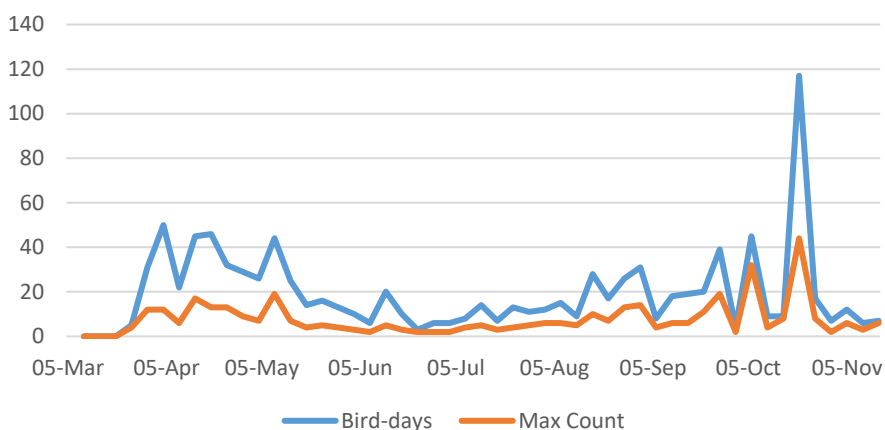
Common breeding resident and passage migrant; one pair recorded as breeding in 1956 and 1976, then up to four pairs bred annually from 1980 with peaks of five to eight pairs in 2005 and 2016

Pied Wagtail *M.a yarrelli*

Spring passage was evident from mid-March through to early May, with peak counts of 12 on 21st & 26th March and 17 on 8th, 15 on 9th & 13 on 10th, 11th, 13th & 17th April and 19 on 1st May. After mid-May only breeding birds were recorded, with a single pair nesting near to the Observatory and fledging three young on 4th June. Occasionally a second pair were seen around the Lighthouses, however no breeding attempt was recorded.

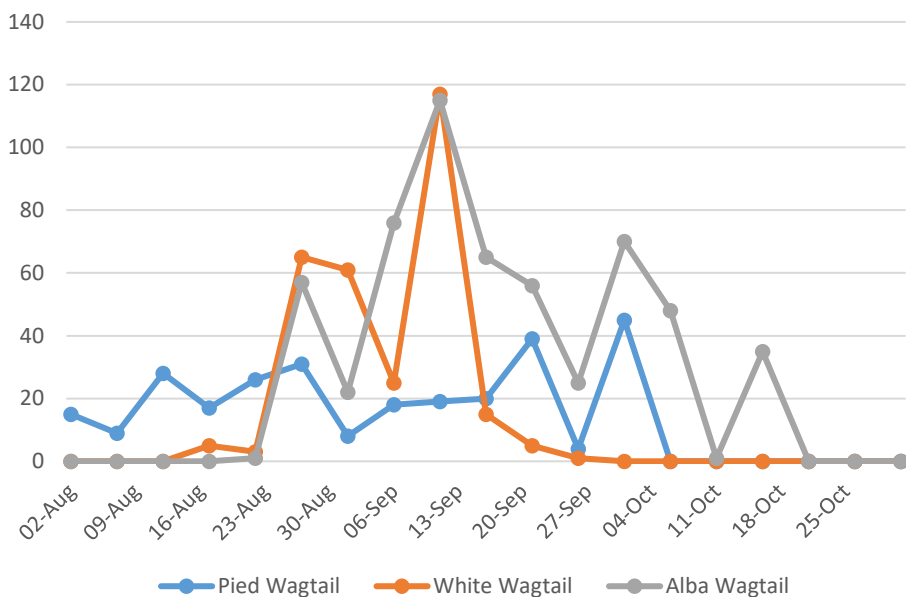
Counts of up to six birds during June and July are likely to reflect the local breeding birds and their offspring.

A light early autumn passage began in August, with peaks of 10 on 8th, 13 on 21st and 14 on 24th, although this may be a result of post-natal dispersal from the Isle of Man. Main passage was evident from 18th September when 19 were recorded with a monthly high of 32 on 30th. Passage was rather erratic during October with several calm days producing high counts of 35 on 12th & 14th and 44 on 15th, otherwise largely inclement weather kept counts to single figures.



Alba Wagtails

Counts of non-specifically identified wagtails were made during the period of 22nd August – 15th October. This coincided with the passage of both Pied and White Wagtails, with the graph below illustrating the mirrored peak counts for White Wagtail during early to mid-September and Pied Wagtail in early October. Obviously, there is some overlap during the latter half of September. Daily counts were generally in low double figures, with peaks of 58 on 7th and 37 on 30th September.



White Wagtail *M.a alba*

- *Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:*

60-year average	2009 tfieldo 2018	1999 to 2008	1989 to 1998	1979 to 1988	1969 to 1978	1959 to 1968
21-Apr	06-Apr	25-Apr	28-Apr	21-Apr	25-Apr	24-Apr
29-Sep	28-Sep	03-Oct	27-Sep	20-Sep	04-Oct	07-Oct

The earliest arrival date was 25th March 2017, with the latest departure date being 18th October 2018

A good series of spring records began with a single on 6th, two on 8th and further singles on 13th, 17th, 23rd & 25th April and 3rd, 10th and 12th May.

Autumn passage began with three on 13th August, with one-three recorded on four more dates until 12 arrived on 25th increasing to 45 on 27th and 40 on 28th. September brought the main period of migration with almost daily counts to 14th, including maxima of 34 on 7th and 65 on 8th. Three on 17th were followed by singles on 18th, 19th and 23rd September.

Richard's Pipit *Anthus richardi**

Very rare migrant; nine previous records involving singles on 1st October 1972, 24th October 1980, 10th October 1986, 24th October 1987, 28th October 1987, 8th October 1989, 24th October 1990, 23rd April 2000 and 1st October 2016.

*In addition, large pipits seen on 6th October 2007 and 13th May 2016 were likely to have been *A. richardi**

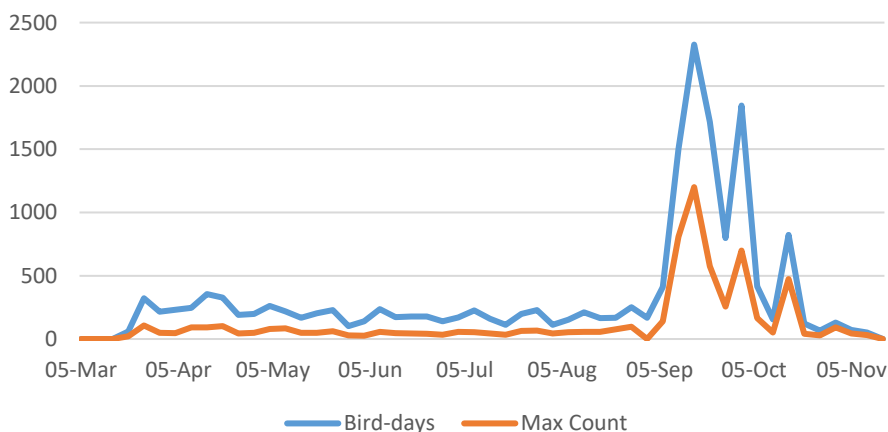
A single was seen well in the Lighthouse Fields on 30th October (EOC). The bird was also heard to call before it flew towards Caigher but could not be relocated. The 10th Calf record and latest to date.

Meadow Pipit *Anthus pratensis*

Tweet/Cheet/Ushag y Veet

Common breeding resident and passage migrant; between 50 – 100 pairs breed annually, with a peak of 110 pairs in 1982

Present throughout much of the season. There was little evidence of any spring passage, other than 107 on 25th March and 103 on 17th April; otherwise daily counts of less than 100 were likely to represent mostly resident (breeding) birds. At least 55 pairs were identified through CBC census.



Autumn passage was evident from early September when daily counts increased significantly, with three-figure counts, of up to 500 on 14 dates in the month plus higher counts of 808 on 8th, 542 on 13th, 557 on 18th, 574 on 19th, 675 on 28th, 700 on 30th and a peak of 1,200 on 16th September. Passage

decreased rapidly in October with most daily counts being of less than 50, with just five three-figure counts and a monthly peak of 475 on 14th October. By November birds had largely departed from the islet with a maximum of just 43 on 2nd.

Tree Pipit *Anthus trivialis*

Scarce spring passage migrant and common autumn passage migrant; at least 238 previous records of approximately 3068 individuals, with records in April (52), May (51), June (6), July (8), August (68), September (41) and October (12)

- *Average spring arrival and autumn departure dates:*

60-year average	2009 to 2018	1999 to 2008	1989 to 1998	1979 to 1988	1969 to 1978	1959 to 1968
23-Apr	26-Apr	06-May	23-Apr	13-Apr	25-Apr	19-Apr
19-Sep	17-Sep	12-Sep	17-Sep	27-Sep	21-Sep	16-Sep

The earliest arrival date was 4th April 1985 and 1988, with the latest departure date being 23rd October 1987

The only spring records were of a single that flew over the Observatory on 1st and one trapped there on 12th May.

Compared to 2018, autumn passage was extremely disappointing with inclement weather throughout much of August being largely responsible for the low counts. A single was recorded on 8th, followed by two on 12th, nine on 21st, a single on 24th and eight on 25th August. However, records continued well into September with two on 2nd & 13th, 10 on 7th, five on 8th & 16th and singles on 20th & 26th.

A total of 49 bird-days compared to 154 in 2018.

- *Number of individuals recorded by decade:*

60-year average	1959-1968	1969-1978	1979-1988	1989-1998	1999-2008	2009-2018
Count	273	462	1316	470	136	349

[Eurasian] Rock Pipit *Anthus petrosus*

Fushag Varrey

Common breeding resident; between 35 – 50 pairs recorded annually

Present throughout the season, although noticeably scarce during the early part of the year, with the presence of two Merlin *Falco columbarius* over-winter being thought to have had a significant impact on the population, with just single figure counts from March through to June.

A slight increase in numbers recorded during July and August is likely to reflect the presence of recently fledged birds and a greater period of time surveying the coastal areas of the islet. The breeding population was estimated at approximately 30 pairs.

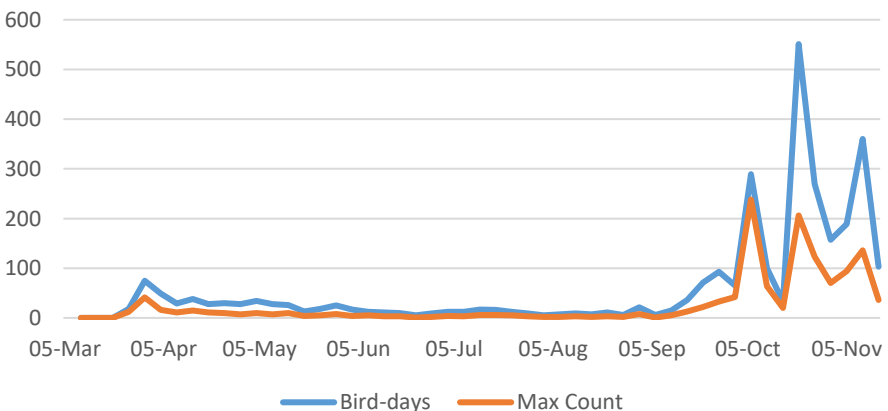
Higher counts in autumn again reflect the presence of young birds and the level of coverage given to areas that hold Rock Pipits, with peak counts of 20 on 16th September and 29 on 30th October.

[Common] Chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs*

Ushag y Choan, Ushag veg Vreck

Common breeding resident and passage migrant; first recorded breeding in 1939 and 1969, then up to three pairs have bred almost annually with four pairs in 2005, 2010 and 2017

Spring passage was evident through March and the first half of April, with peak counts of 41 on 23rd March and 15 on 6th April. A total of 65 new birds were ringed during the two months, of which only three were males. After 10 on 5th May, daily counts reduced to 1-4 birds through May to August.



One pair bred at the Observatory raising two young.

Autumn passage began quite early with numbers increasing from 13 on 8th September to a monthly peak of 238 on 30th. Passage continued quite steadily during October, with double figure counts on 20 dates plus high counts of 206 on 12th, 150 on 14th and 123 on 19th. Passage continued through early November with high counts of 109 on 2nd and 136 on 3rd, otherwise double figure counts of 23-64 were recorded almost daily.

Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla*

Scarce spring passage migrant and uncommon autumn passage migrant; Singles on 18th-19th and 28th March and 7th, 17th & 22nd April represent a good spring showing.

Autumn passage was rather poor, beginning with two birds on 14th October, singles on four dates, plus six on 19th, seven on 28th & four on 29th October and a single on 2nd November.

[European] Greenfinch *Chloris chloris*

Corkan Keylley Glass

Formerly common passage migrant, now uncommon passage migrant; sporadic breeding records involving one pair have been recorded in 10 out of 48 years since the first occurrence in 1970

There were no spring or summer records.

The first of the year were nine on 30th September followed by 12 on 12th October, singles on 19th & 25th, 23 on 20th, four on 21st, 15 on 28th and two on 29th October. In November records were 11 on 2nd followed by two on 3rd and a single on 5th.

Twite *Linaria flavirostris*

Uncommon passage migrant and occasional winter visitor; at least 191 previous records with approximately 2461 individuals, with records in February (4), March (25), April (22), May (4), June (3), July (5), August (5), September (11), October (58), November (49) and December (5)



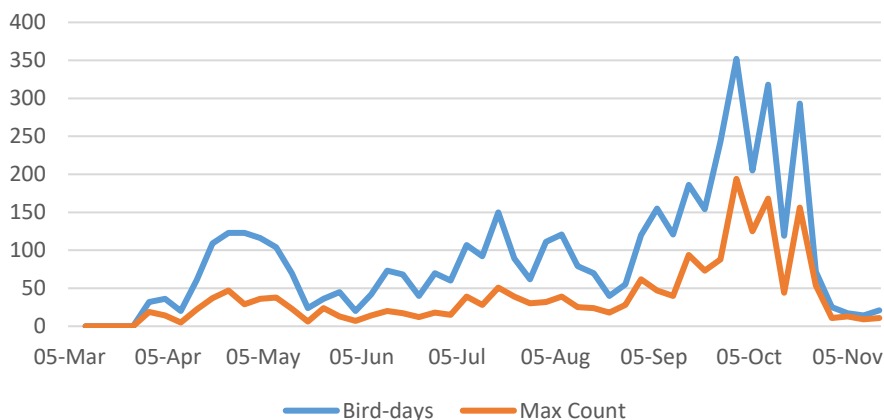
Four were with Linnets near to the Twin Fields on 3rd and a flock of 18 flew along the East coast on 5th November. This latter flock was discovered feeding on the 'Drinking Dragon' during the morning of 6th, often commuting along the East coast to other

feeding sites. Watched several times during the day, up to 45 birds were thought to have been present. Up to 20 birds were again in the same area on 8th and 25 on 10th.

[Common] Linnet *Linaria cannabina*

Fillip ny Kempey / Ushag y Lien

Common breeding resident and passage migrant; up to 20 pairs have been recorded annually since 1959, except for the period 1998 to 2003 when the species was apparently absent as a breeding species. Peak counts of breeding numbers occurred between 1976 and 1983 with between 30 to 50 pairs recorded



A single on 21st March was the first record of the season, then recorded almost daily throughout the season. A light spring passage was evident, with double-figure counts, up to 47, being commonplace through April and the first week of May. After this, single figure counts were more regular during

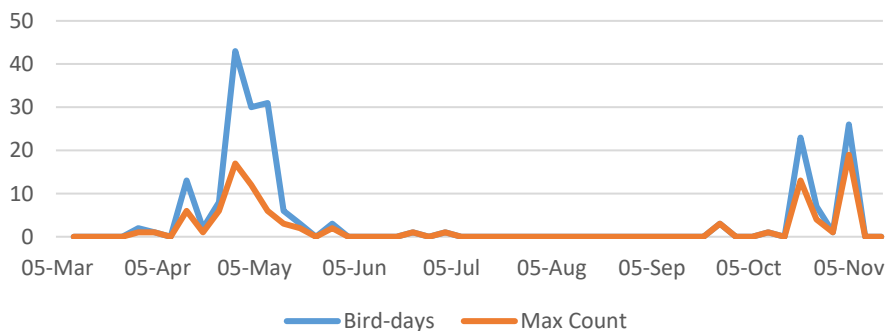
the rest of May, rising back to low double-figures in June and July as young and adults began to form small flocks, with monthly maxima of 39 on 30th June and 51 on 12th July. At least 10 pairs bred, mostly around the Mill Giau area.

Autumn passage was evident from late August with counts of 62 on 24th and 70 on 29th and continued through September with similar double-figure counts on 22 dates plus peaks of 194 on 25th and 125 on 30th. Main passage continued through the first half of October, with 168 on 3rd, 156 on 12th and 106 on 14th but then passage became much more sporadic with mostly single figure counts during the second half of the month and into November.

Lesser [Common] Redpoll *Acanthis cabaret* *Bytermyn Dhone/Lossan Ruy*
Common spring, occasional summer and common autumn passage migrant;
 Three singles were recorded during late March, but spring passage got underway from 6th April with counts of up to eight on 15 dates plus 10 on 23rd, 17 on 24th, 12 on 29th and 11 on 30th. Passage began to peter out into early May with up to six seen on nine dates up to 14th and then a single on 21st and two on 22nd.

The only summer records were of singles on 18th & 24th June.

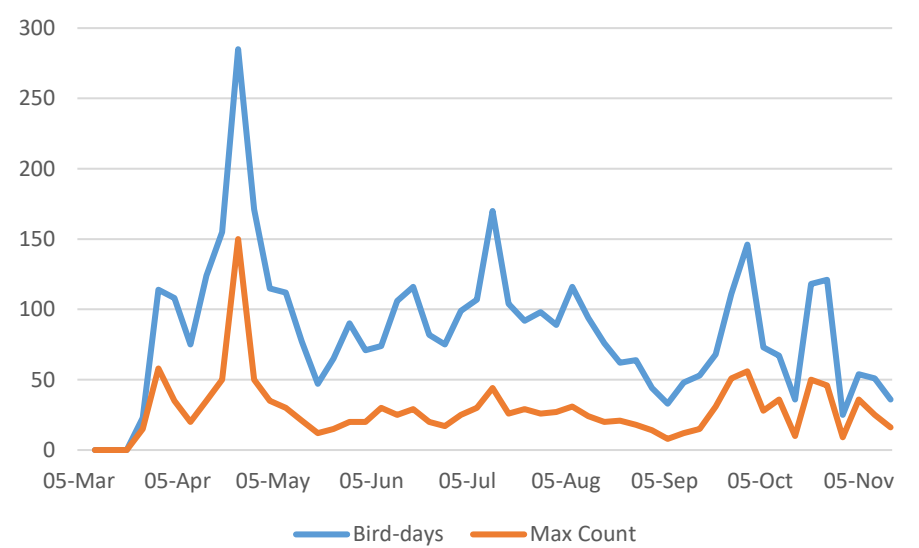
Autumn passage was rather disappointing compared to that in spring, with the only September record being three on 17th. In October 1-4 were recorded on four dates plus 10 on 12th, 13 on 15th, 19 on 28th and seven on 29th.



[European] Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis* *Lossey ny Keylley / Kiark my Leydee*
Common breeding resident and passage migrant; first recorded as breeding in 1980, it wasn't until seven pairs bred in 2008 that the species became established, with numbers rising to at least 20 pairs in 2016 – 18

Present almost daily throughout the season. Spring passage was evident from late March, with 58 on 23rd. Counts of 25 – 50 were commonplace in April with a peak of 150 on 16th. After 30 on 1st May, counts of up to 20 were regular and represented the breeding birds present around the Observatory and Withy. Once again approximately 20 pairs bred with 50 locally bred young being ringed.

After mid-August, the local breeding birds dispersed, and single figure counts became relatively commonplace. Autumn passage was quite poor with low double-figure counts on 20 dates in September, with a maximum of 56 on 25th and on just 12 dates in October with a maximum of 50 on 12th October. Small numbers were recorded during November with a maximum of 25 on 2nd.

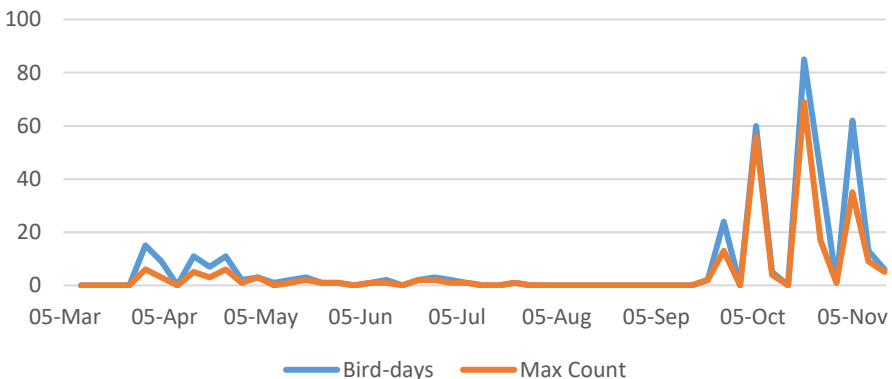


[Eurasian] Siskin *Spinus spinus*

Uncommon spring and common autumn passage migrant;

A light spring passage was noted from 21st March, with up to six occurring on eight dates in March and 15 dates in April. One or two birds were then recorded sporadically on six dates in May and eight dates in June. Singles were also seen on 2nd and 14th July.

Autumn passage began with two on 16th September and continued rather sporadically through to the end of the season. September records consisted of single figure counts on four dates plus 13 on 19th and 56 on 30th, whilst in October single-figure counts were made on seven dates plus 69 on 12th, 12 on 15th, 17 on 18th & 21st, 35 on 28th and 22 on 29th and in November 1-9 were recorded on six dates.



Yellowhammer *Emberiza citronella*

Ushag Vuigh

Scarce passage migrant; 122 previous records involving 166 individuals, with records in March (12), April (44), May (17), June (4), July (3), August (2), September (6), October (22) and November (12)

A single heard flying over the back field and subsequently trapped in the Observatory garden on 30th March was just the 13th March record. A second spring individual was heard singing near the Millpond on 10th

May and represented the 18th record for that month.

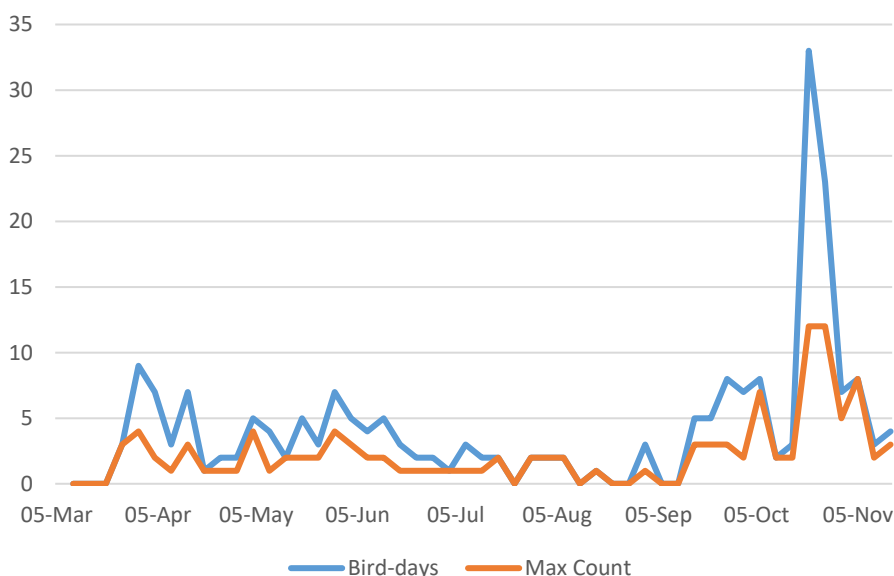
In autumn, a male was seen near to the Top Withy on 8th November, the first November record since 1993 and just the 13th record for the month.

[Common] Reed Bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus* *Pompey ny Guirtlagh*

Uncommon winter visitor and passage migrant; bred annually from 1959 to 1994 with a peak of 19 pairs in 1980. Absent as a breeding species from 1995 to 2001, then one to three pairs recorded from 2002 in all but five years

A very light spring passage was evident during late March but then up to four birds were recorded on the islet through the breeding season. Two – three pairs are thought to have bred, with known pairs at the Withy and at Spaghetti junction. In addition, a female and recently fledged young were caught at the Observatory on 21st July, with another young trapped there on 2nd August.

One – three birds were seen regularly through September, with the first evidence of autumn passage being seven on 30th. During October birds were recorded more regularly with 1-5 on nine dates plus 12 on 12th & 19th, nine on 14th, 11 on 15th, seven on 21st and eight on 21st, whilst in November 1-3 were seen on four dates.



Breeding Totals 2019

Species	2019	Count Unit	Previous Status
Shelduck	1	Pair/s	1 -2 pairs breed in most years
Mallard	3	Pair/s	1 - 4 pairs annually, with a maximum of 9 pairs in 1981
Eider	70	Pair/s	First bred in 1992 with previous maximum of 70 pairs in 2018
Pheasant	1 - 2	Pair/s	Bred for the first time in 2018. No confirmed breeding attempt in 2019, although several 'female' type birds recorded during autumn may have been young birds.
Fulmar	67	AOS	Average of 91 AOS during 2009 - 2018
Manx Shearwater	600 - 700	AOB	Average of 418 AOB during 2009 - 2018
Shag	80	AON	Average of 147 AON during 2009 - 2018
Oystercatcher	16	Pair/s	Average of 12 pairs during 2009 - 2018
Great Black-backed Gull	54	AON	Average of 45 AON during 2009 - 2018
Herring Gull	463	AON	Average of 353 AON during 2009 - 2018
Lesser Black-backed Gull	35	AON	Average of 45 AON during 2009 - 2018
Common Guillemot	191	IA's	Average of 161 IA's during 2009 - 2018 / 108 pairs
	130	Pair/s	
Razorbill	179	IA's	Average of 191 IA's during 2009 - 2018 / 128 pairs
	120	Pair/s	
Black Guillemot	2 - 3	Pair/s	1 - 3 pairs occasionally breed - first recorded in 1972

Species	2019	Count Unit	Previous Status
Swallow	3 - 4	Pair/s	Ave of 4 pairs during 2009 - 2018; max 10 pairs in 2005 & 2007
Peregrine	2	Pair/s	First time that 2 pairs have bred
Chough	8	Pair/s	Average of 10 pairs during 2009 - 2018
Hooded / Carrion Crow	7	Pair/s	Average of 7 pairs during 2009 - 2018
Raven	2	Pair/s	1 - 2 pairs breed annually
Whitethroat	2	Pair/s	1 – 3 pairs in 7 out of the past 10 years
Wren	15	Pair/s	Average of 25 pairs during 2009 - 2018; max 73 pairs in 1974
Blackbird	7	Pair/s	Average of 4 pairs during 2009 - 2018; max 22 pairs in 1979
Stonechat	5	Pair/s	Average of 3 pairs during 2009 - 2018; max 20 pairs in 1977
Wheatear	40+	Pair/s	Average of 17 pairs during 2009 - 2018; max 40 pairs in 2018
Robin	2	Pair/s	1 pair bred 2011, 2015 & 2016; max 6-7 pairs in 1990
Pied Wagtail	1	Pair/s	Up to 4 pairs annually; max 6 - 8 pairs in 2016
Meadow Pipit	55	Pair/s	Average of 45 pairs during 2009 - 2018; max 110 pairs in 1982
Rock Pipit	30	Pair/s	Average of 32 pairs during 2009 - 2018; max 48 pairs in 1967
Chaffinch	1	Pair/s	Up to 3 pairs annually; max 4 -5 pairs in 2017
Linnet	10	Pair/s	Average of 11 pairs during 2009 - 2018; max 50 pairs in 1982
Goldfinch	20	Pair/s	Average of 8 pairs during 2009 - 2018; max 20 pairs in 2016, 2017 & 2018
Reed Bunting	2 - 3	Pair/s	1 - 2 pairs in six out of last 10 years: max 19 pairs in 1980

2019 Ringing Report



The grand total of 8088 birds of 79 species were ringed during 2019 achieving the 2nd highest total ever in the Observatories 61-year history. This was largely achievable due to the support provided by the 14 visiting BTO-licensed ringers and several other volunteers that assisted at key periods during the season. I am most grateful to Mike Haigh for his continuing assistance at various times through the season

and for stepping in to cover during periods of my holiday absence from the islet.

Trapping was conducted daily (weather permitting) around the Observatory and when manpower permitted, additional nets were operated in the Glen Withy's. Unfortunately, it was not possible to operate the Withy nets as often this season, as in 2017 or 2018, which is shown in the reduction of birds caught there during the main spring and summer periods. This is particularly disappointing as certain key species are caught more readily at this site, as well as the daily catch and presence of an observer (or two) contributing to the overall species diversity recorded on any given date, month and season. Overall numbers caught were significantly boosted during autumn, with several large movement days coinciding with the presence of additional ringers.

One of the functions of a Bird Observatory is to provide the ability to reach out to members of the public and engage them in the scientific work that we do, as well as providing opportunities for visiting ringers to progress with their training process. It is therefore pleasing that we were able to continue

providing demonstrations to members of the public throughout the season and that we assisted with the continued training of our visiting ringers and the advancement of Miriam Lord to her “C” permit, Stephen Vickers to his “A” permit and Mark Fitzpatrick to his Trainer’s Endorsement – congratulations to each of them.



Water Rail

2019 was another successful ringing season, which started a little belatedly but provided some exciting birds during its first few weeks with Water Rail and Merlin being the undoubted highlights.

A Yellowhammer trapped towards the end of March, which is a species that has been caught surprisingly few times on the Calf, whilst a spring Coal Tit is also unusual

here –particularly when this bird exhibited characteristics of the ‘Irish sub-species’ *hibernicus*.

April was slow to get started but the 2nd week of the month eventually brought good numbers of Willow Warbler, Blackcap and Wheatear. Six Redwing, an early Whinchat, two Grasshopper Warbler, our earliest ever Reed Warbler and a Black Redstart added interest.

Goldfinch numbers were somewhat down on last spring’s record catch, however a nice passage of Lesser Redpoll during late April and into May went some way to make up for this and produced a number of interesting recoveries and controls.

A nice and varied fall of migrants on 1st May kicked off an exciting month with the first of a good run of 12 Garden Warblers to be caught in spring. Mid-month saw no less than four Lesser Whitethroats, three more Reed Warbler and two Wood Warbler trapped.

A Nightingale caught on 17th was the forerunner of an exceptional last third of the month, which also produced a Melodious Warbler, Pied Flycatcher and two Subalpine Warblers. Bird of the month, however, went to Meadow Pipit L936070 which was retrapped on 19th.

Originally ringed on 9th August 2011 this bird sets a new BTO longevity record for the species at 7yrs, 9mths and 10 days, beating the previous UK record by two months and five days.



Male Eider Duck

Our efforts in finding and monitoring Eider nests contributed to the ringing of 15 more females and for the first time in Calf history the capture of two fine males, dazzled in the Puddle.



Female Red-breasted Flycatcher

Early June often has the potential to produce something unusual, however a female Red-breasted Flycatcher on 6th and another Reed Warbler trapped mid-month, continued the a more predictable recent trend for both these species.

From mid-month our attentions turned towards the breeding seabirds and in particular the three gull species found on the Calf.

Overall 2019 was a particularly successful breeding season for most species and this contributed to higher numbers of gull chicks being ringed than in any year since 2011. Colour-ringing of gulls has been undertaken here for the past decade and in 2019 we were able to add a further 305 individually-marked Herring Gulls, 53 Great Black-backed Gulls and 15 Lesser Black-backed Gulls to the population. This long-term study is beginning to show the pattern of movements for these species (see recoveries report) and identify areas that are



Gull chick ringing

particularly important for different aged birds. I am particular grateful to Mark Fitzpatrick for his continued assistance in co-ordinating these projects. It is clear from these movements that conserving just one area, like the Calf, is important for their breeding success but will not ensure the species survival as a whole. Many of the birds found on the Calf during their breeding season are reliant on other areas of the UK and further abroad for their survival at other times of the year. We have already lost three types of seabird, as breeding species', from the Calf and studies like this are helping to understand the requirements of our birds and will ultimately assist in influencing conservation policies that will help protect the future survival of the species that remain.

July turned out to be one of the most successful ever, with the 'glut' of gulls continuing through the first week, a couple of good Storm Petrel catches mid-month and then an early on-set of autumn migration and/or dispersal of juveniles produced the 2nd highest total for the month ever.

In contrast, the onset of autumn gales during August meant that the monthly total was the only one in the year to not exceed the 10 year average. However several notable wader species were caught, with the first Purple Sandpipers ringed here for 30 years, the first (four) Turnstone ringed since 1995 and first Curlew for seven years. A Pied Flycatcher and a Wood Warbler added interest to the passerines caught.

The first week of September continued where August had left off, however, from the 8th the winds eased and we experienced a rush of migrants which contributed to no less than three 'century' days, three 'double-century' days and a triple-century day! Thankfully we were greatly aided by the presence of a number of ringers at this time, otherwise, such totals would not be possible. Meadow Pipits (966) headed the cast of species and represented 40% of the new birds ringed, but other high totals included Robin (231), Chiffchaff (123), Goldcrest (514) and Chaffinch (108). Only the 2nd Grey Heron to be ringed on the Calf headed the more unusual species caught, along with another two each of Purple Sandpiper and Turnstone, the first Skylark since 2013 and one each of Reed, Grasshopper & Garden Warbler.

October turned out to be the second-best month of the year for ringing totals, however the first two thirds of the month were often wet & windy and not particularly conducive to either migration or ringing. Despite this we were able to contribute a further four Turnstone to the year total plus the only two Redshank caught for the year. Goldcrest passage continued at a reasonable pace and three Yellow-browed Warblers were trapped amongst them. The presence of good numbers of raptors on the islet continued to pay off, with three more Sparrowhawk, two more Merlin and the year's only Kestrel being caught. The last third of the year produced one of the best thrush passages for a number of years, with several large arrivals of Blackbird accompanied by lesser numbers of Redwing, Fieldfare and Mistle Thrush, which were all trapped in above average numbers. The longed-for American vagrant failed to turn up and we instead had to settle for the season's second Red-breasted Flycatcher and a Pied Flycatcher as being the rarest birds trapped during the autumn.

Thrushes continued to move through in good numbers during early November, with a fourth Merlin and a Brambling being the highlights of the last few days of the season.

Season's Centuries

Date	No. / Species	Main species
7 TH April	103 / 13spp	(34 Willow Warbler, 19 Chiffchaff)
17 th April	105 / 15spp	(67 Willow Warbler)
29 th April	129 / 10spp	(85 Willow Warbler)
1 st May	221 / 13spp	(101 Willow Warbler, 39 Blackcap)
3 rd July	119 / 6spp	(98 Herring Gull)
8 th September	268 / 17spp	(105 Goldcrest, 51 Meadow Pipit, 47 Robin)
13 th September	187 / 13spp	(109 Meadow Pipit, 32 Goldcrest, 30 Robin)
16 th September	336 / 18spp	(215 Meadow Pipit, 47 Goldcrest)
18 th September	242 / 17spp	(127 Meadow Pipit, 52 Goldcrest)
19 th September	175 / 16spp	(91 Meadow Pipit, 19 Chiffchaff)
25 th September	161 / 16spp	(48 Meadow Pipit, 47 Goldcrest, 27 Chiffchaff)

30 th September	277 / 18spp	(68 Chaffinch, 59 Goldcrest, 45 Meadow Pipit, 31 Robin)
21 st October	153 / 16spp	(92 Blackbird, 15 Chaffinch, 14 Redwing)
29 th October	115 / 10spp	(75 Blackbird, 16 Redwing)

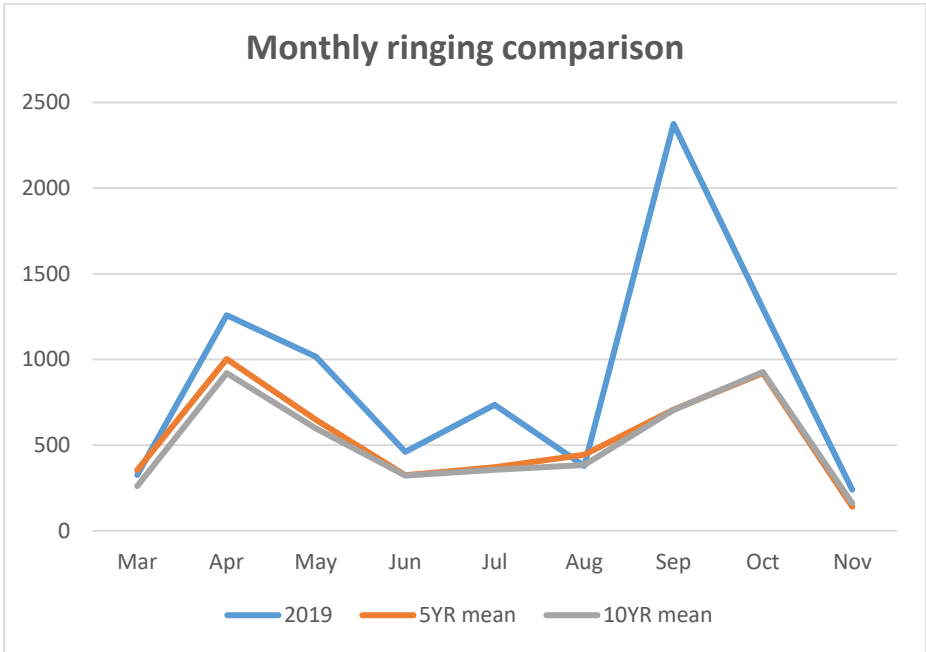
Species and/or numbers of note ringed during 2019. Species in **bold** denote a record annual total:

Species	No.	Ranking
Manx Shearwater	108	4 th highest annual total
Grey Heron	1	1st since 2014 and only 2nd ever
Eider	17	2 nd highest annual total
Sparrowhawk	10	Joint 2nd highest annual total
Merlin	4	Equal record annual total with 1969, 38th - 41st ever
Water Rail	1	1 st since 2015 and 39 th ever
Purple Sandpiper	4	1 st since 1989 and 4 th highest annual total
Curlew	1	26 th ever and first since 2013
Turnstone	10	Record annual total beating six in 1979 & 1987
Herring Gull	349	Highest annual total since 2011
Skylark	2	1 st since 2013
Meadow Pipit	1235	Record annual total beating 734 in 1996
Grey Wagtail	70	4 th highest annual total
Pied Wagtail	88	2 nd highest annual total
Dunnock	108	Record annual total beating 90 in 1971
Nightingale	1	1 st since 2012 and 10 th ever
Whinchat	12	Highest annual total since 1995
Wheatear	209	Record annual total beating 167 in 1996
Reed Warbler	6	2 nd highest annual total
Subalpine Warbler	2	Joint highest annual total with 1984, 86, 88 & 2014
Blackcap	344	Record annual total beating 294 in 2018

Yellow-browed Warbler	3	Joint 2 nd highest annual total
Red-breasted Flycatcher	2	Joint 2 nd highest annual total
Blackbird	400	Highest annual total since 2011
Fieldfare	11	Joint 6 th highest annual total & best year since 1996
Redwing	125	2 nd highest annual total
Mistle Thrush	9	Joint 7 th highest annual total
Melodious Warbler	1	20 th ever
Starling	44	Highest annual total since 2003
Hooded Crow	7	Joint 2 nd highest annual total and best year since 1980
House Sparrow	14	4 th Highest annual total
Goldfinch	607	3 rd highest annual total
Siskin	33	3 rd highest annual total
Yellowhammer	1	16 th ever

The table below shows this year's monthly totals with the five and ten year averages for comparison.

	2019	5 yr average (2014-18)	10 yr average (2009 – 18)
Mar	327	355	261
Apr	1258	1003	920
May	1015	648	598
Jun	460	325	323
Jul	736	372	357
Aug	378	444	384
Sep	2375	708	706
Oct	1298	920	927
Nov	240	141	161
Total	8087	4916	4637



Top Ten Species:

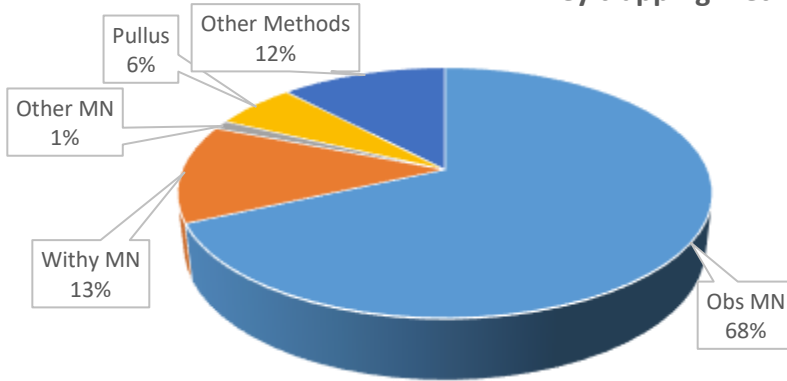
1	Meadow Pipit	1235
2	Willow Warbler	1035
3	Goldcrest	902
4	Goldfinch	607
5	Blackbird	400

6	Chaffinch	376
7	Chiffchaff	356
8	Herring Gull	349
9	Blackcap	344
10	Robin	338

Trapping Methods:

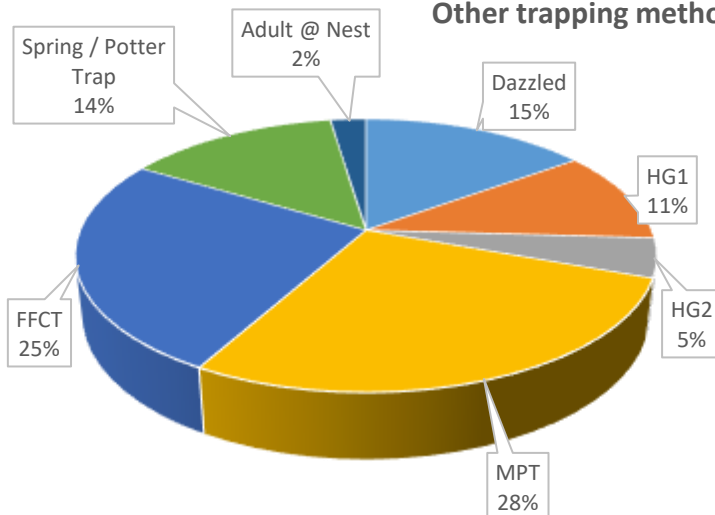
The majority of birds were trapped using conventional methods, with mist nets accounting for 82% of all birds ringed during 2019.

Key trapping methods



Other trapping methods are often employed to target particular species and/or those that are difficult to trap in standard mist nets. The four 'wire' traps situated near to the Observatory continue to provide the ability to trap in weather conditions that are not suitable for mist nets and to be able to target certain species, in particular Wheatear, Grey & Pied/White Wagtails and Meadow Pipits. The value of the recent programme of rebuilding and renovating these traps is shown in their contribution of 69% to totals produced by these other trapping methods.

Other trapping methods



The table below shows birds ringed on the Calf in previous years and re-caught or re-sighted in 2019. The final column shows birds that were ringed prior to 2009.

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	Previous
Manx Shearwater	9	8	18	5	2	2			1		2001, 2005 (4), 2007 (2), 2008
Storm Petrel		1									
Shag	2										2007, 2008
Eider	12	3		2	1			1		1	
Oystercatcher	1										
Herring Gull		3		13	7	5	7	3			2002
Lesser B-b Gull				1							
Great B-b Gull	1										2001
Razorbill	2								1		
Meadow Pipit	13	1		1	1			1			
Swallow	2										
Wren	7										
Dunnock		1									
Robin	5	2									
Stonechat	1										
Wheatear	15	2	2	1							
Blackbird	6	2	3	1		1					
Chough		2									
Whitethroat	1										
Chaffinch		2									
Willow Warbler		1									
Goldfinch	21	3	2		3	1					
Linnet	3										
Reed Bunting		1									

Ringling Totals:

	Full Grown	Pulli	Total
Fulmar	1	1	2
Manx Shearwater	108	0	108
Storm Petrel	89	0	89
Shag	4	46	50
Grey Heron	1	0	1
Eider	17	0	17
Sparrowhawk	10	0	10
Kestrel	1	0	1
Merlin	4	0	4
Water Rail	1	0	1
Oystercatcher	3	4	7
Purple Sandpiper	4	0	4
Curlew	1	0	1
Redshank	2	0	2
Turnstone	10	0	10
Lesser Black-backed Gull	5	10	15
Herring Gull	19	330	349
Great Black-backed Gull	1	52	53
Razorbill	3	4	7
Collared Dove	1	0	1
Cuckoo	1	0	1
Skylark	2	0	2
Swallow	43	19	62
Tree Pipit	8	0	8
Meadow Pipit	1235	0	1235
Rock Pipit	5	0	5
Grey Wagtail	70	0	70
Pied/White Wagtail	88	0	88

	Full Grown	Pulli	Total
Wren	88	0	88
Dunnock	108	0	108
Robin	338	0	338
Nightingale	1	0	1
Black Redstart	1	0	1
Redstart	7	0	7
Whinchat	12	0	12
Stonechat	66	0	66
Wheatear	209	0	209
Ring Ouzel	1	0	1
Blackbird	400	0	400
Fieldfare	11	0	11
Song Thrush	163	0	163
Redwing	125	0	125
Mistle Thrush	9	0	9
Grasshopper Warbler	4	0	4
Sedge Warbler	104	0	104
Reed Warbler	6	0	6
Melodious Warbler	1	0	1
Subalpine Warbler	2	0	2
Lesser Whitethroat	4	0	4
Whitethroat	164	0	164
Garden Warbler	14	0	14
Blackcap	344	0	344
Yellow-browed Warbler	3	0	3
Wood Warbler	3	0	3
Chiffchaff	356	0	356
Willow Warbler	1035	0	1035
Goldcrest	902	0	902

	Full Grown	Pulli	Total
Spotted Flycatcher	91	0	91
Red-breasted Flycatcher	2	0	2
Pied Flycatcher	4	0	4
Long-tailed Tit	16	0	16
Coal Tit	1	0	1
Blue Tit	16	0	16
Great Tit	22	0	22
Treecreeper	1	0	1
Chough	2	4	6
Hooded Crow	1	6	7
Starling	44	0	44
House Sparrow	14	0	14
Tree Sparrow	1	0	1
Chaffinch	376	0	376
Brambling	2	0	2
Greenfinch	8	0	8
Goldfinch	605	2	607
Siskin	33	0	33
Linnet	68	0	68
Lesser Redpoll	66	0	66
Yellowhammer	1	0	1
Reed Bunting	18	0	18
Total:	7610	478	8088

Recoveries & Controls

Since the 2017 season, a number of volunteers and staff have devoted time to collating all the recovery & control data for the Calf. This involved gathering original data from the Calf (COMBO) annual reports and then cross checking this with the BTO operating systems IPMR & DeMon. It was discovered that a number of reports had previously not been published, either just being omitted in error and more recently a failure in the reporting process, during the transition from IPMR and development of DeMon, added significantly to this.

Details of these 'missing' reports are included later in this section of the report to ensure the complete data set is published within the COMBO reports.

The process of collating the data has allowed the production of reporting totals for each species by country, and these are shown in a table below each species reported for 2019. Up to the end of 2018 ringing on the Calf had generated 3507 recoveries of birds ringed on the Calf and 1387 controls of birds ringed elsewhere and subsequently found on the Calf.

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

Capture type:

- V - Alive and released, not by a ringer
- R - Recaptured and released by a ringer
- X - Found dead
- xL - Found long dead; over a week
- xA - Found freshly dead; less than a week
- S - Rings read in the field (metal or colour marks)

An increasing number of reports are received from the observation of birds wearing colour-rings. Where this is relevant, details of the colour-ring code are given, below the metal ring number, with the base colour of the ring shown incorporating the coloured alpha numeric code. Where more than

one colour-ring is used
the colour of each ring
and position on the
tibia(s) are shown using
the following codes:

G – Dark Green

K – Light Pink

M – Metal (BTO) ring

NW2 – Black over White
(single ring)

V – Violet/Purple

W - White



Pre-2019 Recoveries

Details of birds, which have been ringed on the Calf and caught subsequently (recovered) elsewhere but not previously reported in COMBO reports.

Eider

HT95052	4F	N	26/05/10	Calf of Man
		xL	02/03/15	Mew Island, Co. Down, N.Ireland
				1741 days 86km (NNW)

Manx Shearwater

EL87927	4	N	30/07/14	Calf of Man
	4	R	09/07/16	Point Lynas, Anglesey, Wales
				710 days 79km (SSE)
EY88382	3	N	05/09/16	Calf of Man
		()	07/09/16	Laxey, Isle of Man
				2 days 34km (NE)

Storm Petrel

2487325	4	N	06/06/99	Calf of Man
	4	R	05/08/16	Grassholm, Pembrokeshire, Wales
				6270 days 264km (SSW)

2563076	4	N	21/08/04	Calf of Man
	4	R	26/06/16	Lunga, Treshnish Isles, Argyle & Bute, Scotland 4327 days 288km (NNW)
2563178	4	N	05/07/05	Calf of Man
	4	R	04/07/16	Eilaan nan Ron, Highland Region, Scotland 4017 days, 499km (N)
2563275	4	R	14/07/05	Calf of Man
	4	R	26/08/16	Porth Iago, Llangwnnadi, Gwynedd, Wales 4061 days 136km (S)
2563297	4	N	22/07/05	Calf of Man
	4	R	14/06/07	Ponta de Almadena, Faro, PORTUGAL 692 days 1914km (S)
2563388	4	N	19/08/05	Calf of Man
	4	R	25/07/14	Skomer Island, Wales 3262 days 262km (S)
2591756	4	N	13/08/13	Calf of Man
	4	R	01/07/14	Lunga, Treshnish Isles, Argyle & Bute, Scotland 322 days 290km (NNW)
2633252	4	N	13/08/16	Calf of Man
	4	R	24/08/16	Bardsey Island, Gwynedd, Wales 11 days 143km (S)
2633266	4	N	14/08/16	Calf of Man
	4	R	23/08/16	Bardsey Island, Gwynedd, Wales 9 days 143km (S)

2633320	4	N	24/07/15	Calf of Man
	4	R	06/07/16	Eilean An Taighe, Western Isles, Scotland 348 days 437km (NNW)
2633400	4	N	23/07/16	Calf of Man
	4	R	01/08/16	Ballyreagh, Londonderry, N.Ireland 9 days 176km (NW)
Shag				
1328814	1	N	23/05/96	Calf of Man
		xA	30/12/15	Point of Ayre, Isle of Man 7160 days 49km (NE)
1406146	1	N	10/06/07	Calf of Man
		x	10/02/14	Brighthouse Bay, Dumfries & Galloway, Scotland 2437 days 92km (NNE)
1468826	1	N	16/05/15	Calf of Man
		xA	23/01/16	Point of Ayre, Isle of Man 252 days 49km (NE)
Great Black-backed Gull				
HT95179	1	N	24/06/14	Calf of Man
T9YJ	3	S	31/01/15	Coverack, Cornwall 221 days 449km (S)
HT95227	1	N	22/06/15	Calf of Man
S03:M	5	S	14/09/15	Duncannon Beach, Co. Wexford, Eire 84 days 248km (SW)
HT95247	1	N	24/06/15	Calf of Man
S76:M	3	S	29/08/15	Bullock Harbour, Dalkey, Co. Dublin, Eire 66 days 120km (SW)

HT95258	1	N	01/07/15	Calf of Man
S07:M	5	S	31/01/16	Boatstrand Pier, Co. Waterford, Eire 214 days 273km (SW)

Lesser Black-backed Gull

GR64679	1	N	13/07/12	Calf of Man
T5ZH	10	S	26/03/16	Ericeira, Lisboa, PORTUGAL 1352 days 1712km (SSW)
GR98917	1	N	24/06/15	Calf of Man
T60:M	3	S	26/12/15	Olhao Port, Faro, PORTUGAL 185 days 1907km (S)
GR98924	1	N	24/06/15	Calf of Man
T93:M	3	S	31/10/15	Ilha Culatra, Olhao, Faro, PORTUGAL 129 days 1913km (S)

Herring Gull

GR08538	1	N	27/06/11	Calf of Man
T5UA		S	23/09/11	Howth Harbour, Co. Dublin, Eire 88 days 111km 228deg (SW)
		S	24/09/11	Howth Harbour, Co. Dublin, Eire 89 days
		S	29/09/11	Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin, Eire 94 days 122km 226deg (SW)
GR08623	1	N	06/07/11	Calf of Man
T1UB		S	06/10/11	Peel Bay, Isle of Man 92 days 21km 23deg (NNE)
GR08671	1	N	12/07/11	Calf of Man
		X	31/08/16	Port Erin, Isle of Man 1877 days 5km (ENE)
GR64719	1	N	23/06/13	Calf of Man
T4ZP	7	S	22/05/15	Peel, Isle of Man 698 days 21km (NNE)

GR64722	1	N	23/06/13	Calf of Man
T0ZR	7	S	04/09/15	Kentraugh, Isle of Man 803 days 6km (ENE)
GR64887	1	N	23/06/14	Calf of Man
T1YA	7	S	06/03/16	Nevern Estuary, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Wales 622 days 228km (S)
GR64972	1	N	28/06/14	Calf of Man
T1YL	5	S	16/11/15	Duncannon Beach, Co. Wexford, Eire 506 days 248km (SW)
GR94850	1	N	25/06/17	Calf of Man
L03:M	3	S	15/11/17	Killough, Co. Down, N.Ireland 143 days 59km (WNW)
GR94866	1	N	20/06/15	Calf of Man
R09:M	5	S	17/01/16	Ardglass Harbour, Co. Down, N.Ireland 211 days 57km 296 deg (WNW)
GR94868	1	N	20/06/15	Calf of Man
R38:M	3	S	19/11/15	Moore, Nr Warrington 152 days 164 (ESE)
	5	S	08/03/16	Fleetwood, Lancashire 262 days 118km (E)
GR94886	1	N	20/06/15	Calf of Man
R36:M	3	S	23/10/15	Peel, Isle of Man 125 days 21km (NNE)
GR94888	1	N	20/06/15	Calf of Man
R29:M	3	S	07/10/15	North Bull Island, Co. Dublin, Eire 109 days, 117km (SW)

GR98814	1	N	20/06/15	Calf of Man
R67:M	3	S	21/10/15	Peel, Isle of Man 123 days 21km (NNE)
GR98834	1	N	22/06/15	Calf of Man
R58:M	3	S	13/12/15	Ardglass Harbour, Co. Down, N.Ireland 174 days 57km 296deg (WNW)
GR98838	1	N	22/06/15	Calf of Man
R90:M	3	S	28/09/15	Bishop Burn, Loch Ryan, Dumfries & Galloway, Scotland 98 days 98km (N)
GR98854	1	N	22/06/15	Calf of Man
R48:M	5	S	07/02/16	Clogher Head, Port Oriel, Co. Louth, Eire 230 days 96km (WSW)
GR98877	1	N	23/06/15	Calf of Man
R97:M	3	S	10/08/15	Peel, Isle of Man 48 days 21km (NNE)
GR98878	1	N	23/06/15	Calf of Man
R03:M	3	S	19/08/15	Peel, Isle of Man 57 days 21km (NNE)
	3	S	07/11/15	Peel, Isle of Man 137 days
	5	S	17/02/16	Peel, Isle of Man 239 days
	7	S	22/06/17	Peel, Isle of Man 730 days
	7	S	31/08/17	Peel, Isle of Man 800 days
	9	S	21/08/18	Peel, Isle of Man 1155 days
	10	S	13/07/19	Calf of Man 1481 days
	10	S	14/07/19	Calf of Man 1482 days

	10	S	16/11/19	Ballawattleworth, Peel, Isle of Man 1607 days 19km NNE
GR98885	1	N	23/06/15	Calf of Man
R61:M	3	S	11/09/15	Bray Harbour, Co. Wicklow, Eire 80 days 127km 222deg (SW)
	3	S	10/10/15	Bray Harbour, Co. Wicklow, Eire 109 days
	5	S	17/01/16	Bray Harbour, Co. Wicklow, Eire 208 days
	5	S	21/01/16	Bray Harbour, Co. Wicklow, Eire 212 days
	5	S	04/02/16	Bray Harbour, Co. Wicklow, Eire 226 days
	5	S	11/03/16	Bray Harbour, Co. Wicklow, Eire 262 days
GR98899	1	N	23/06/15	Calf of Man
R13:M	7	S	25/04/17	Peel, Isle of Man 672 days 21km (NNE)
Sparrowhawk				
EL87681	5	N	17/04/10	Calf of Man
		xA	04/07/16	Port St Mary, Isle of Man 2270 days 5km (ENE)
Robin				
D401599	3	N	24/08/14	Calf of Man
		X	03/06/16	Billown, Isle of Man 649 days 12km (ENE)
D401764	3	N	04/09/14	Calf of Man
		xA	18/10/14	Fountainstown, near Crosshaven, Co. Cork, Eire 44 days 346km (SW)
Z075385	6	N	03/04/15	Calf of Man
	4	R	05/04/15	Hilbre Island, Wirral 2 days 130km (SE)

Willow Warbler

DKN724	4	N	16/04/12	Calf of Man
	4	R	30/03/13	Pinar de la Algaida, Puerto Real, Cádiz, SPAIN 348 days 1951km (S)

Chiffchaff

9A2618	4	N	24/04/79	Calf of Man
	4	R	22/06/79	Gibraltar Point, Lincolnshire 59 days 354km (ESE)

Goldcrest

HYP498	4M	N	13/04/16	Calf of Man
	4M	R	17/04/16	Copeland Bird Observatory, Co. Down, N. Ireland 4 days 85km (NNW)

Starling

LH81576	4	N	23/06/16	Calf of Man
		V	19/09/16	Port Erin, Isle of Man 88 days 5km (ENE)

Chaffinch

L936800	3F	N ()	30/09/11 22/05/16	Calf of Man Ballasalla, Isle of Man 1696 days 13km (ENE)
Z004965	3F	N xA	10/10/14 16/05/16	Calf of Man Ballabeg, Colby, Isle of Man 584 days 10km (ENE)
Z004966	3M 4M	N R	10/10/14 05/04/16	Calf of Man Killiegowan, Dumfries & Galloway, Scotland 543 days 101km (ENE)
Z075242	3F	N xA	29/10/14 13/02/16	Calf of Man Millom, Cumbria 472 days 103km (E)

Goldfinch

D401100	4M	N	30/04/14	Calf of Man
	6M	R	22/04/16	Cross Lane Head, Bridgnorth, Shropshire 723 days 230 km (SE)
Z004632 3F	N		21/09/14	Calf of Man
		V	08/11/14	Aduna, Guipúzcoa, SPAIN 48 days 1223 km (S)

An unfortunate end for Z004632 being trapped for the cage bird trade.

Z075909 4	N		15/05/14	Calf of Man
	4M	R	15/11/15	Port e Vullen, Isle of Man 549 days 40 km (NE)
Z611019 6	N		30/03/16	Calf of Man
	6	R	10/04/16	Copeland Bird Observatory, Co. Down, N.Ireland 11 days 85 km (NNW)

Lesser Redpoll

Z075662 3	N		26/09/15	Calf of Man
	4	R	10/02/16	Lackford Lakes SWT Reserve, Suffolk 137 days 412 km (ESE)
Z076365 2	N		10/10/15	Calf of Man
	4	R	24/05/16	Leswalt, Dumfries & Galloway, Scotland 227 days 98 km (N)

Pre-2019 Controls

Details of birds, which have been ringed elsewhere and caught subsequently (controlled) on the Calf but not previously reported in COMBO reports.

Manx Shearwater

EL90062 1	N		06/09/05	Copeland Bird Observatory, Co. Down, N. Ireland
	4	R	28/07/16	Calf of Man 3978 days 87 km 147 deg (SSE)
EX964803	N		14/09/11	Copeland Bird Observatory, Co. Down, N. Ireland
	4	R	02/05/16	Calf of Man 1692 days 87 km 147 deg (SSE)
	4	R	04/05/16	Calf of Man 1694 days
	4	R	03/07/16	Calf of Man 1754 days
FB351834	N		23/04/11	Bardsey Island, Gwynedd, Wales
	4	R	02/05/16	Calf of Man 1836days 147km 0deg (N)
FB356191	N		15/08/11	Bardsey Island, Gwynedd, Wales
	4	R	07/05/16	Calf of Man 1727days 145km 0deg (N)
FB360774	N		14/07/12	Bardsey Island, Gwynedd, Wales
	4	R	02/05/16	Calf of Man 1388days 147km 0deg (N)

Storm Petrel

24241884	N		08/08/93	Sanda Island, Kintyre, Argyle & Bute, Scotland
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	4	R	08/07/95	Calf of Man 699 days 143 km 160 deg (SSE)
	4	R	13/08/95	Calf of Man 735 days
22242314	N		09/07/79	Sanda Island, Kintyre, Argyle & Bute, Scotland
	4	R	05/08/79	Calf of Man 27 days 143 km 160 deg (SSE)
24206654	N		10/08/93	Sanda Island, Kintyre, Argyle & Bute, Scotland
	4	R	16/08/93	Calf of Man 6 days 143 km 160 deg (SSE)
25494834	N		09/07/16	Filey, North Yorkshire
	4	R	01/08/16	Calf of Man 23days 297km 267deg(W)
26798116	N		03/07/15	Fladda, Treshnish Isles, Argyle & Bute, Scotland
	4	R	16/07/15	Calf of Man 13 days 291 km 160 deg (SSE)
27011594	N		06/08/15	Ballyreagh, Londonderry, N. Ireland
	4	R	05/08/16	Calf of Man 365days 176km 137deg(SE)
27104334	N		19/07/16	Rinnagree Point, Ballyreagh, Londonderry, N. Ireland
	4	R	23/07/16	Calf of Man 4 days 176 km 137 deg (SE)
27144996	N		04/07/16	Hot Point, Lizard, Cornwall
	4	R	06/08/16	Calf of Man 33 days 453 km 4 deg (N)

Willow Warbler

HKC457	4	N	23/05/14	Bardsey Island, Gwynedd, Wales
	4	R	25/05/14	Calf of Man 2 days 145 km 360deg (N)

Blackcap

13806467	3M	N	27/09/14	Chevron, Liège, BELGIUM
	3M	R	10/11/14	Calf of Man 44 days 826km 300 deg (WNW)

Our first control from Belgium and just the 2nd foreign control of the species on the Calf.

Blue Tit

A711885	3J	N	28/07/83	Cronk Aash, Port Erin, Isle of Man
	3	R	27/09/83	Calf of Man 61 days 4km 241 deg (WSW)

Lesser Redpoll

Y5150783	N		08/10/12	Copeland Bird Observatory, Co. Down, N. Ireland
	4	R	13/05/16	Calf of Man 1293 days 85 km 147 deg (SSE)
Y5187503	N		27/09/15	Copeland Bird Observatory, Co. Down, N. Ireland
	4	R	13/05/16	Calf of Man 229 days 85 km 147 deg (SSE)
Z8604655	N		17/04/16	Laidleys Walk, Fleetwood, Lancashire
	4	R	23/04/16	Calf of Man 6 days 119 km 278deg (W)

2019 Recoveries

Recoveries are of birds, which have been ringed on the Calf and which have been subsequently found elsewhere. A total of 176 reports were received during the year. Each table show the number of recoveries received between 1959 – 2018 and the countries that birds were found in.

Storm Petrel

Eire	England	IOM	Northern Ireland	Scotland	Wales
52	22	11	80	453	51

FRANCE	NORWAY	PORTUGAL	SOUTH AFRICA	FAEROES	ICELAND
3	3	4	1	2	1

2330779	4	N	16/07/95	Calf of Man
	4	R	12/08/18	Inishtrahull, Co. Donegal, Eire 8428 days 219km 315deg (NW)

At over 23 years old 2330779 is easily the oldest known Calf-ringed Storm Petrel, although is still 10 years short of the BTO longevity record.

2591998	4	N	13/07/17	Calf of Man
	4	R	01/08/19	St Justinian, St David's, Pembrokeshire, Wales 749days 244km 188deg(S)
2633354	4	N	18/07/16	Calf of Man
	6	R	30/06/18	Treshnish Isles, Argyll & Bute, Scotland 712 days 290km 340deg (NNW)
	6	R	25/06/19	Treshnish Isles, Argyll & Bute, Scotland 1072 days
2718092	4	N	22/07/18	Calf of Man
	4	R	14/06/19	Bardsey Island, Gwynedd, Wales 327days 143km 180deg(S)

2718170	4	N	05/07/19	Calf of Man
	4	R	15/07/19	Skokholm Island, Pembrokeshire, Wales 10days 263 km 187deg (S)
2718195	4	N	20/07/19	Calf of Man
	4	R	27/07/19	Skokholm Island, Pembrokeshire, Wales 7 days 263 km 187deg (S)

Grey Heron

1094494	3	N	13/09/19	Calf of Man
		xA	10/10/19	Port Erin, Isle of Man 27 days 5 km 42deg (NE)

The first recovery, coming from just the 2nd ever Grey Heron ringed on the Calf; this bird was found washed up dead on the beach and is likely to have been a victim of the autumn storms.

Shag

Eire	England	IOM	Northern Ireland	Scotland	Wales	Irish Sea	THE NETHERLANDS
9	43	281	19	174	23	1	1

1474124	1	N	10/06/18	Calf of Man
		xL	19/04/19	Stevenston, North Ayrshire, Scotland 313 days 173 km 3deg (N)
1474309	1	N	10/07/19	Calf of Man
		xA	15/11/19	Fenella Beach, Peel, Isle of Man 128 days 21 km 23deg (NNE)
1474310	1	N	10/07/19	Calf of Man
		xA	12/09/19	Port Logan, Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland 64 days 73 km 353deg (N)

Great Black-backed Gull

Eire	England	IOM	Northern Ireland	Scotland	Wales	Irish Sea	FRANCE
51	46	32	28	6	27	2	1

HT36401	1	N	29/06/02	Calf of Man			
		X	29/05/19	Ballagill, Isle of Man			
				6178days 16km 45deg (NE)			
HT95157	1	N	22/07/13	Calf of Man			
T4ZV	10	S	07/10/17	Gann Estuary, Dale, Wales			
				1538 days 201 km (S)			
	10	S	13/09/19	Skerries, Co. Dublin, Eire			
				2244 days 100 km (SW)			
HT95158	1	N	22/07/13	Calf of Man			
T5ZV	10	S	14/09/19	Birkdale, Merseyside			
				2245 days 121 km (ESE)			
	10	S	28/12/19	Ainsdale Beach, Merseyside			
				2350 days 125km (ESE)			
HT95278	1	N	25/06/17	Calf of Man			
S41:M	7	S	13/09/19	Skerries, Co. Dublin, Eire			
				810 days 100 km (SW)			
	7	S	02/10/19	Skerries, Co. Dublin, Eire			
				829 days			
HT95279	1	N	26/06/17	Calf of Man			
S42:M	5	S	03/02/18	Bardsey Island, Gwynedd, Wales			
				222 days 147 km 0deg (N)			
	5	S	15/02/18	Bardsey Island, Gwynedd, Wales			
				234 days			
	7	S	26/04/19	Bardsey Island, Gwynedd, Wales			
				669 days			

HT95280	1	N	26/06/17	Calf of Man
S43:M	3	S	14/10/17	NeVERN Estuary, Newport, Wales 110 days 228 km (S)
	7	S	29/03/19	NeVERN Estuary, Newport, Wales 641 days
	7	S	20/07/19	NeVERN Estuary, Newport, Wales 754 days

Reported on 22 dates between October 2017 and July 2019

HT95281	1	N	06/07/17	Calf of Man
S21:M	3	S	19/11/17	Clogher Head, Port Oriel, Co. Louth, Eire 136 days 96 km (WSW)
	5	S	24/11/18	Clogher Head, Port Oriel, Co. Louth, Eire 506 days
	7	S	29/01/19	Clogher Head, Port Oriel, Co. Louth, Eire 572 days
		S	30/08/19	Millquarter Bay, Strangford Lough, Co. Down, N. Ireland 785days 56km 303deg (WNW)
HT95284	1	N	08/07/17	Calf of Man
S26:M		S	29/05/19	Ardglass Harbour, Co. Down, N. Ireland 690days 57km 296deg (WNW)
		S	09/06/19	Ardglass Harbour, Co. Down, N. Ireland 701 days
		S	13/06/19	Ardglass Harbour, Co. Down, N. Ireland 705 days

HT95285	1	N	08/07/17	Calf of Man
S25:M	5	S	22/08/18	Skerries, Co. Dublin, Eire 410 days 100 km (SW)
	7	S	21/02/19	Carne Harbour, Co. Wexford, Eire 593 days 139 km (SW)
HT95290	10	N	04/04/18	Calf of Man
S33:M	10	S	01/08/19	Gormanston Beach, Co. Meath, Eire 484 days 100 km (W)
	10	S	18/09/19	Skerries, Co. Dublin, Eire 532 days 100 km (SW)
HT95311	10	N	22/05/18	Calf of Man
S39:M		S	31/12/18	Ardglass Harbour, Co. Down, N. Ireland 223 days 57km 296 deg (WNW)
		S	02/02/19	Ardglass Harbour, Co. Down, N. Ireland 256 days

HT95311 was a breeding bird trapped at nest on the Calf

HT95327	1	N	23/06/18	Calf of Man
S18:M	3	S	12/10/18	Clogher Head, Port Oriel, Co. Louth, Eire 111 days 96 km (WSW)
	5	S	29/01/19	Clogher Head, Port Oriel, Co. Louth, Eire 220 days
	5	S	18/03/19	Clogher Head, Port Oriel, Co. Louth, Eire 268 days
HT95335	1	N	23/06/18	Calf of Man
S51:M	4	S	02/02/19	Southerly Point, The Lizard, Cornwall 224 days 459 m 1 84deg(S)

HT95338	1	N	24/06/18	Calf of Man
S57:M	3	S	03/10/18	Clogher Head, Port Oriel, Co. Louth, Eire 101 days 96 km (WSW)
	5	S	14/01/19	Clogher Head, Port Oriel, Co. Louth, Eire 204 days
HT95339	1	N	24/06/18	Calf of Man
S58:M	3	S	01/12/18	Howth Harbour, Co. Dublin, Eire 160 days 111 km 228deg (SW)
	5	S	23/02/19	Howth Harbour, Co. Dublin, Eire 244 days
	5	S	31/03/19	Clogher Head, Port Oriel, Co. Louth, Eire 280 days 96 km (WSW)
HT95340	1	N	24/06/18	Calf of Man
S59:M	4	S	07/02/19	Coverack, Cornwall 228days 451km 183 deg (S)
HT95345	1	N	03/07/18	Calf of Man
S65:M	5	S	02/02/19	Ardglass Harbour, Co. Down, N. Ireland 214days 57km 296deg(WNW)
		S	17/04/19	Millquarter Bay, Strangford Lough, Co. Down, N. Ireland 288days 56km 303deg (WNW)
HT95377	1	N	21/06/19	Calf of Man
S85:M	3	S	14/10/19	Dunmore East, Co. Waterford, Eire 115 days 256 km (SW)
HT95384	1	N	22/06/19	Calf of Man
S93:M	3	S	01/09/19	Ardglass Harbour, Co. Down, N.Ireland 71 days 57 km 296deg (WNW)

HT95396	1	N	26/06/19	Calf of Man
M57:M	3	S	01/09/19	Ardglass Harbour, Co. Down, N.Ireland 67 days 57 km 296deg (WNW)
	3	S	14/09/19	St. John's Point Lighthouse, Co. Down, N. Ireland 80 days 87 km (WNW)
HT95398	1	N	26/06/19	Calf of Man
M80:M	3	S	07/12/19	Peel, Isle of Man 164 days 18 km 22deg (NNE)
HT95451	1	N	18/07/19	Calf of Man
M52:M	3	S	29/09/19	Ardglass Harbour, Co. Down, N.Ireland 73 days 57 km 296deg (WNW)
HT95458	1	N	18/07/19	Calf of Man
M66:M	3	S	10/09/19	Colt Island, Co. Dublin, Eire 54days 99km 239deg (WSW)

Lesser Black-backed Gull

Eire	England	IOM	Northern Ireland	Scotland	Wales	PORTUGAL	SPAIN
2	2	3	1	1	1	31	9

GR64878	1	N	17/07/13	Calf of Man
		S	20/06/19	Staple Island, Farne Islands, Northumberland 2164 days 268 km 50deg (NE)
GR98917	1	N	24/06/15	Calf of Man
T60:M	3	S	23/10/15	Tavira Salt Lakes, Faro, PORTUGAL 121days 1894km 187deg (S)
	7	S	10/05/17	Neven Estuary, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Wales 686days 228km 181deg(S)
	10	S	24/01/19	Cortelha, PORTUGAL 1310 days 1893 km (SSW)

10	S	07/03/19	Cortelha, PORTUGAL 1352 days
10	S	12/06/19	Calf of Man 1449 days

A good illustration of a typical juvenile winter dispersal to the southern Mediterranean, with a transitional sighting in Wales presumably as it returned towards its natal area in preparation to breed. The sighting in June 2019 indicates that it has returned to the Calf as a breeding bird.

GR99057	1	N	04/07/18	Calf of Man
T85:M	3	S	11/09/18	Mira Beach, Coimbra, PORTUGAL 69 days 1518 km (S)
	3	S	24/10/18	Costa de Caparica, PORTUGAL 112 days 1701 km (S)
	3	S	11/11/18	Jardim Amalia Rodrigues, Lisbon, PORTUGAL 130 days 1683 km (S)
	5	S	18/09/19	Costa de Caparica, PORTUGAL 441 days
GV61814	1	N	28/06/18	Calf of Man
T66:M	5	S	09/09/19	Matosinhos, PORTUGAL 438 days 1683 km (S)
	5	S	08/10/19	Matosinhos, PORTUGAL 467 days
GY06315	1	N	03/07/19	Calf of Man
T4YY		S	09/10/19	Barra, Gafanha de Nazare, PORTUGAL 98 days 1480 km (S)
GY06437	10	N	27/08/19	Calf of Man
T3WK		S	02/11/19	Colmenar Veijo, SPAIN 67 days 1441 km (S)

Herring Gull

Eire	England	IOM	Northern Ireland	Scotland	Wales	Irish Sea
90	143	154	79	15	25	3

DENMARK	FRANCE	THE NETHERLANDS
2	1	3

GN53368	1	N	24/06/11	Calf of Man
		xL	22/09/19	Poyllvaish, near Castletown, Isle of Man 3012 days 9 km 78deg (ENE)
GR08535	1	N	27/06/11	Calf of Man
		xA	28/07/19	Sulby, Isle of Man 2953 days 37 km 37deg (NE)
GR08688 T9UC	1	N	14/07/11	Calf of Man
		S	05/09/13	Strandhall 784 days 7 km (ENE)
		S	01/04/16	Calf of Man 1723 days
		S	30/06/16	Calf of Man 1813 days
		S	05/07/17	Calf of Man 2183 days
		S	28/07/17	Calf of Man 2206 days
		S	14/04/18	Calf of Man 2466 days
		S	02/07/18	Calf of Man 2545 days
		S	23/03/19	Calf of Man 2809 days
		S	17/08/19	Calf of Man 2956 days

Recorded on the Calf 25 times between 1st April 2016 and 17th August 2019
this bird is a breeding adult in the Cow Harbour colony.

GR64583 T3UH	1	N	30/06/12	Calf of Man
		S	11/09/19	Tyrella Beach, Co. Down, N. Ireland
				2629 days 64km 291deg(WNW)
		S	10/10/19	Tyrella Beach
				2658 days
		S	27/11/19	Tyrella Beach
				2706 days
GR64625 T7UL	1	N	07/07/12	Calf of Man
	10	S	02/11/18	Skerries, Co. Dublin, Eire
				2309 days 100 km (SW)
	10	S	25/06/19	Calf of Man 2544 days
	10	S	18/08/19	Millquarter Bay, Strangford Lough, Co. Down, N.Ireland
				2598 days 56 km 303deg (WNW)
GR64693 T0ZN	1	N	23/06/13	Calf of Man
		S	22/03/19	Croit-e-Caley, Isle of Man
				2098 days 6 km 72deg (ENE)
GR64867 T7ZR	1	N	10/07/13	Calf of Man
		S	01/07/19	King Edward Road, Onchan, Isle of Man
				2182 days 24 km (NE)
GR64898 T3YB	1	N	23/06/14	Calf of Man
	81	S	09/07/17	Calf of Man
				1112 days
	10	S	08/02/19	Hoylelake Shore, Merseyside
				1691 days 130 km (ESE)
GR64918 T0ZV	1	N	23/06/14	Calf of Man
	10	S	19/11/18	Ardglass Harbour, Co. Down, N.Ireland
				1610 days 57 km 294deg (WNW)
	10	S	23/03/19	Calf of Man
				1734 days
	10	S	26/04/19	Calf of Man
				1768 days

	10	S	13/07/19	Calf of Man 1846 days
GR94848	1	N	25/06/17	Calf of Man
L01:M	5	S	04/03/18	Bull Wall, Dublin Bay, Co. Dublin, Eire 252 days 113 km (SW)
	7	S	05/07/19	Ardglass Harbour, Co. Down, N. Ireland 740 days 57 km 294deg (WNW)
	7	S	18/07/19	Calf of Man 753 days
	7	S	07/09/19	Skerries, Co. Dublin, Eire 804 days 100 km (SW)
GR94866	1	N	20/06/15	Calf of Man
R09:M		S	08/06/19	Ardglass Harbour, Co. Down, N.Ireland 1449 days 57 km 294deg (WNW)
GR94878	1	N	20/06/15	Calf of Man
R08:M		S	04/06/19	Ardglass Harbour, Co. Down, N. Ireland 1445 days 57km294deg (WNW)
GR94896	1	N	20/06/15	Calf of Man
R14:M	9	S	05/03/18	Gormanston Beach, Co. Meath, Eire 989 days 100 km (W)
	8	S	08/09/18	Skerries, Co. Dublin, Eire 1176 days 100 km (SW)
	10	S	08/04/19	Calf of Man 1388 days
	10	S	26/04/19	Calf of Man 1406 days
GR98814	1	N	20/06/15	Calf of Man
R67:M	3	S	21/10/15	Peel, Isle of Man 123 days 19 km 25deg (NNE)

	5	S	17/02/16	Castletown, Isle of Man 242 days 10 km 80deg (E)
	9	S	19/06/18	Peel, Isle of Man 1095 days
	10	S	27/03/19	Calf of Man 1376 days
	10	S	02/04/19	Calf of Man 1382 days
GR98835	1	N	22/06/15	Calf of Man
R21:M	10	S	05/10/19	Laytown Beach, Co. Meath, Eire 1380 days 102 km (W)
GR98837	1	N	22/06/15	Calf of Man
R62:M	5	S	07/05/16	Ardglass Harbour, Co. Down, N. Ireland 320 days 57 km 294deg (WNW)
	5	S	24/08/16	Ardglass Harbour, Co. Down, N. Ireland 429 days
	7	S	02/06/17	Ardglass Harbour, Co. Down, N. Ireland 711 days
	9	S	27/10/18	Ardglass Harbour, Co. Down, N. Ireland 1233 days
	10	S	27/07/19	Ardglass Harbour, Co. Down, N. Ireland 1496 days
GR98856	1	N	23/06/15	Calf of Man
R49:M	5	S	05/04/16	Peel, Isle of Man 287 days 19 km 25deg (NNE)
	10	S	28/03/19	Calf of Man 1374 days
	10	S	12/04/19	Calf of Man 1389 days
	10	S	26/04/19	Calf of Man 1403 days

GR98865	1	N	23/06/15	Calf of Man
R64:M	8	S	17/03/19	Croit-e-Caley, Isle of Man 1363 days 6 km 72deg (ENE)
GR98878	1	N	23/06/15	Calf of Man
R03:M	3	S	07/11/15	Ballawattleworth Farm, Peel, Isle of Man 137 days 19 km 25deg (NNE)
	5	S	17/02/16	Ballawattleworth Farm, Peel, Isle of Man 239 days
	7	S	22/06/17	Ballawattleworth Farm, Peel, Isle of Man 730 days
	7	S	31/08/17	Ballawattleworth Farm, Peel, Isle of Man 800 days
	9	S	21/08/18	Ballawattleworth Farm, Peel, Isle of Man 1155 days
	10	S	13/07/19	Calf of Man 1481 days
	10	S	14/07/19	Calf of Man 1482 days
	10	S	16/11/19	Ballawattleworth Farm, Peel, Isle of Man 1607 days
GR98885	1	N	23/06/15	Calf of Man
R61:M	5	S	29/04/16	Bray Harbour, Co. Wicklow, Eire 311 days 129 km 222deg (SW)
	5	S	23/07/16	Bray Harbour, Co. Wicklow, Eire 396 days
	5	S	10/09/16	Bray Harbour, Co. Wicklow, Eire 445 days
	5	S	11/09/16	Bray Harbour, Co. Wicklow, Eire 446 days
	7	S	31/12/17	Newlyn Harbour, Cornwall 922 days 436 km (S)

9	S	22/01/18	Swanpool Beach, Falmouth, Cornwall 944 days 436 km 183deg (S)
9	S	27/06/18	Calf of Man 1100 days
10	S	23/03/19	Calf of Man 1369 days
10	S	08/04/19	Calf of Man 1385 days

A good illustration of juvenile dispersal to the south-west of the UK, before returning to the Calf to breed.

GR98908 R39:M	1	N	23/06/15	Calf of Man
		S	01/01/18	Grangecastle Business Park, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin, Eire 923 days 137 km (SW)
	9	S	28/06/18	Calf of Man 1101 days
	9	S	04/07/18	Calf of Man 1107 days
	10	S	02/04/19	Calf of Man 1379 days
GR98912 R69:M	1	N	23/06/15	Calf of Man
		S	23/06/19	Ardglass Harbour, Co. Down, N. Ireland 1461days 57km 294deg (NWW)
GR99026 L33:M	1	N	26/06/17	Calf of Man
	7	S	14/09/19	St. John's Point Lighthouse, Co. Down, N. Ireland 810 days 87 km (WNW)
GR99074 T8VP	9	N	14/04/19	Calf of Man
	9	S	31/07/19	Gormanston Beach, Co. Meath, Eire 108 days 100 km (W)
GV61704 L07:M	1	N	25/06/17	Calf of Man
	7	S	02/04/19	Calf of Man 646 days
	7	S	31/07/19	Strandhall, Isle of Man 766 Days 7 km 75deg (ENE)

GV61708	1	N	25/06/17	Calf of Man
L14:M	7	S	19/10/19	Strandhall, Isle of Man 846 days 7 km 75deg (ENE)
GV61719	1	N	25/06/17	Calf of Man
L26:M	5	S	02/07/18	Ardglass Harbour, Co. Down, N.Ireland 372 days 57km 296deg (WNW)
	5	S	02/09/18	Millquarter Bay, Strangford Lough, Co. Down, N. Ireland 434 days 57 km 302deg (WNW)
	7	S	12/04/19	Carr Vale Nature Reserve, Derbyshire 656 days 230 km (ESE)
GV61734	1	N	02/07/17	Calf of Man
L75:M	7	S	30/05/19	Gormanston Beach, Co. Meath, Eire 697 days 100 km (W)
	7	S	02/10/19	Skerries, Co. Dublin, Eire 822 days 100 km (SW)
GV61739	1	N	05/07/17	Calf of Man
L70:M	7	S	28/06/19	Dalkey Island, Co. Dublin, Eire 723days 123km 224deg (SW)
GV61747	1	N	05/07/17	Calf of Man
L84:M	3	S	11/09/17	Millquarter Bay, Strangford Lough, Co. Down, N. Ireland 68 days 56 km 303deg (WNW)
	7	S	26/04/19	Calf of Man 660 days
	7	S	22/08/19	Calf of Man 778 days
GV61755	1	N	05/07/17	Calf of Man
L92:M	7	S	14/08/19	Gormanston Beach, Co. Meath, Eire 770 days 100 km (W)
	7	S	15/08/19	Laytown Beach, Co. Meath, Eire 771 days 102 km (W)

GV61803	10	N X	16/04/18 30/04/19	Calf of Man Castletown, Isle of Man 379 days 10 km 80deg (E)
GV61854	1	N	23/06/19	Calf of Man
T6WT	3	S	07/12/19	Peel, Isle of Man 167 days 18 km 22deg (NNE)
GV61863	1	N	23/06/19	Calf of Man
T1WS	3	S	05/12/19	Ardglass Harbour, Co. Down, N.Ireland 165 days 57 km 294deg (WNW)
GV61864	1	N X	23/06/19 12/08/19	Calf of Man Laxey Beach, Isle of Man 50days 32km 59deg (ENE)
GV61877	1	N	23/06/19	Calf of Man
T5WU	3	S	19/10/19	Castletown River, Dundalk, Co. Louth, Eire 118 days 120 km (W)
GV61889	1	N	23/06/19	Calf of Man
T8WT	3	S	26/09/19	Gormanston Beach, Co. Meath, Eire 95 days 100 km (W)
GV61900	1	N	23/06/19	Calf of Man
T6WB	3	S	17/10/19	Gormanston Beach, Co. Meath, Eire 116 days 100 km (W)
GV61920	1	N	26/06/19	Calf of Man
T4VG	3	S	19/09/19	Bray Harbour, Co. Wicklow, Eire 85days 129km 222deg(SW)
	3	S	27/09/19	Bray Harbour, Co. Wicklow, Eire 93 days
	3	S	06/10/19	Bray Harbour, Co. Wicklow, Eire 102 days

	3	S	16/10/19	Bray Harbour, Co. Wicklow, Eire 112 days
GV61921	1	N	26/06/19	Calf of Man
T6VP	3	S	17/10/19	Gormanston Beach, Co. Meath, Eire 113 days 100 km (W)
GV61927	1	N	26/06/19	Calf of Man
T3VL	3	S	02/11/19	Ardglass Harbour, Co. Down, N. Ireland 129 days 57 km 294deg (WNW)
GV61947	1	N	27/06/19	Calf of Man
T8WB	3	S	13/09/19	Skerries, Co. Dublin, Eire 78 days 100 km (SW)
GV61951	1	N	27/06/19	Calf of Man
T6YS	3	S	11/08/19	Alaw Estuary, near Valley, Anglesey, Wales 45 days 76 km (S)
GV61952	1	N	27/06/19	Calf of Man
T0YS	3	S	16/11/19	Ballawattleworth Farm, Peel, Isle of Man 142 days 21 km 26deg (NNE)
GV61961	1	N	27/06/19	Calf of Man
T1YU	3	S	09/09/19	Sandymount Strand, Co. Dublin, Eire 74 days 121 km (SW)
	3	S	10/09/19	Sandymount Strand, Co. Dublin, Eire 75 days
	3	S	18/10/19	Bullock Harbour, Co. Dublin, Eire 113 days 121 km 226deg (SW)

GV61963	3	N	27/06/19	Calf of Man
T2YU	3	S	06/12/19	Peel, Isle of Man 162 days 21 km 23deg (NNE)
GV61971	1	N	27/06/19	Calf of Man
T8YV	3	S	17/10/19	Gormanston Beach, Co. Meath, Eire 112 days 100 km (W)
GV61985	1	N	30/06/19	Calf of Man
T4YU	3	S	11/12/19	Peel, Isle of Man 164 days 21 km 23deg (NNE)
GY06253	1	N	30/06/19	Calf of Man
T2WF	3	S	11/08/19	Kilclief Bay, Strangford Lough, Co. Down, N. Ireland 42 days 58 km 304deg (NW)
GY06279	1	N	30/06/19	Calf of Man
T6YX	3	S	06/10/19	Bray Harbour, Co. Wicklow, Eire 98days 129km 222deg(SW)
	3	S	16/10/19	Bray Harbour, Co. Wicklow, Eire 108 days
GY06283	1	N	30/06/19	Calf of Man
T4YZ	3	S	06/11/19	Dun Laoghaire Harbour, Co. Dublin, Eire 129 days 111 km (SW)
GY06303	1	N	03/07/19	Calf of Man
T2YZ	3	S	27/10/19	nr. Kentraugh, Isle of Man 116days 7km 75deg (ENE)
GY06313	1	N	03/07/19	Calf of Man
T6YY	3	S	29/09/19	Howth Harbour, Co.Dublin, Eire 88 days 111 km 228deg (SW)

GY06317	1	N	03/07/19	Calf of Man
T3YY	3	S	10/11/19	Sean Walsh Park, Co. Dublin, Eire 130 days 133km 231deg (SW)
GY06318	1	N	03/07/19	Calf of Man
T7VC	3	S	18/08/19	Millquarter Bay, Strangford Lough, Co. Down, N. Ireland 46 days 56 km 303deg (WNW)
GY06331	1	N	03/07/19	Calf of Man
T8VE	3	S	14/09/19	Laytown Beach, Co. Meath, Eire 73 days 102 km (W)
GY06336	1	N	03/07/19	Calf of Man
T0VE	3	S	17/10/19	Gormanston Beach, Co. Meath, Eire 106 days 100 km (W)
GY06343	1	N	03/07/19	Calf of Man
T9VF	3	S	03/11/19	Lisburn, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland 123 days 96km 302deg (WNW)
GY06350	1	N	03/07/19	Calf of Man
T4VB	3	S	23/10/19	Liverpool Bay, Merseyside 112 days 112 km (SW)
GY06402	1	N	06/07/19	Calf of Man
T7YP	3	S	16/11/19	Ballawattleworth Farm, Peel, Isle of Man 133 days 21 km 26deg (NNE)
GY06411	1	N	12/07/19	Calf of Man
T5YP	3	S	07/10/19	Sandymount Strand, Co. Dublin, Eire 87 days 121 km (SW)

GY06433	1	N	13/07/19	Calf of Man
T7WK	3	S	16/11/19	Ballawattleworth Farm, Peel, Isle of Man 126 days 21 km 26deg (NNE)
	3	S	11/12/19	Peel, Isle of Man 151 days, 18 km 22deg (NNE)

Woodpigeon

IOM
2

FH88523	4	N	04/04/17	Calf of Man
		xL	16/07/19	Llangefni, Isle of Anglesey, Wales 833 days 96 km 160deg (SSE)

Only our third ever recovery for the species and the first away from the Isle of Man.

Collared Dove

EZ87189	5	N	28/05/19	Calf of Man
		xA	30/09/19	Pulrose Power Station, Douglas, Isle of Man 125 days 23 km 61deg (ENE)

Our first ever recovery of this species. Apparently taken by an Owl or other bird of prey.

Blackbird

Eire	England	IOM	Northern Ireland	Scotland	Wales
13	53	42	5	7	1

DENMARK	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	NORWAY	SPAIN	SWEDEN	THE NETHERLANDS
15	3	1	8	23	1	11	8

LH81526	3F	N	01/11/15	Calf of Man
	5M	R	12/02/19	Tremough Campus, Penryn, Cornwall
				1199days 432km 183deg (S)

Wheatear

Channel Islands	England	IOM	Wales	ALGERIA	FRANCE	GERMANY	MOROCCO	SPAIN
2	4	3	3	1	1	2	6	1
ADB1080	3J	N	24/06/18			Calf of Man		
	4M	S	21/04/19			Ramsey Island, Pembrokeshire, Wales		
						301 days 248 km 189deg (S)		
	4	S	11/05/19			Botallack, Cornwall		
						321days 440km 188deg (S)		
ADB1118	3J	N	01/07/18			Calf of Man		
		S	05/06/19			Skomer Island, Pembrokeshire, Wales		
						339 days 260 km 188deg (S)		
		S	15/06/19			Skomer Island, Pembrokeshire, Wales		
						349 days		
AFE6702	3	N	24/07/19			Calf of Man		
		S	09/08/19			Volgerland, Ouddorp, NETHERLANDS		
						16 days 645 km (ESE)		
AFE7903	3	N	16/09/19			Calf of Man		
		S	20/09/19			Holyrood Park, Edinburgh, Scotland		
						4 days 297 km (NE)		

The above records illustrate the value of using unique colour-ring codes, which can be read in the field, on such species. ADB1080 is particularly interesting having moved north on spring migration to Ramsey Island before returning south to Cornwall, where it may have then possibly bred. Equally the rapid northerly movement of AFE7903 is intriguing, when it should have been on its way south.

Blackcap

IOM	FRANCE
2	1

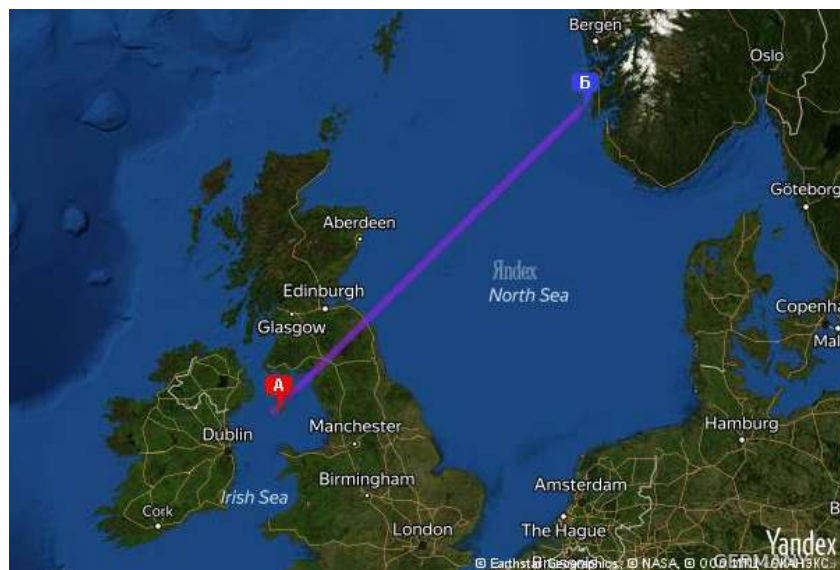
ADB3699	4M	N	26/04/19	Calf of Man
	5M	R	27/04/19	Hilbre Island, Wirral, Merseyside
				1 day 129 km 127deg (SE)

There have been surprisingly few recoveries of this species despite increasing in its frequency of occurrence in recent years – hopefully this will lead to more recoveries.

Garden Warbler

England	IOM
3	1

ADB0600	4	N	17/05/18	Calf of Man
	4	R	19/05/19	Sore Merkeskog, Utsira, Rogaland, NORWAY
				367 days 830 km 46deg (NE)



Our first ever foreign control of this relative scarcity on the Calf and also just the eighth report of the species in Norway for the BTO scheme.

Goldcrest

Eire	England	IOM	Northern Ireland	Scotland	Wales	UK Channel	BELGIUM
1	46	74	3	2	10	1	2

KNH012	3M	N	25/10/18	Calf of Man
	3M	R	06/11/18	Bidston, Wirral, Merseyside
				12 days 135 km 123deg (ESE)
KNH263	5M	N	07/04/19	Calf of Man
	4M	R	19/10/19	The Firs WWT Reserve,
				Wiltshire
				195 days 336 km 145deg (SE)
KNH985	3M	N	05/09/19	Calf of Man
	3M	R	03/11/19	Ravensroost Wood, Wiltshire
				59 days 335 km 146deg (SE)

The latter two recoveries were both caught by the same ringer, just in different woods a few kilometres apart.

KNJ797	3F	N	24/09/19	Calf of Man
	3F	R	28/09/19	Ballagawne, Isle of Man
				4 days 7 km 56deg (ENE)

Chough

IOM	Northern Ireland
41	1

EY88462	6	N	18/05/17	Calf of Man
G,M G,W	4	S	31/10/18	Strandhall, Isle of Man
	4	S	02/06/19	Calf of Man 745 days
	4	S	11/06/19	Calf of Man 754 days

Great Tit

IOM	Northern Ireland
41	1

ADB2830	3M	N	18/10/18	Calf of Man
	5M	R	18/01/19	Ballagawne, Isle of Man
				102 days 7 km (ENE)

Blue Tit

IOM	Scotland
55	1

ADB2563	3	N	08/10/18	Calf of Man
	5	R	19/04/19	Ballagawne, Isle of Man
				193 days 7 km (ENE)

Coal Tit

IOM
8

ADB2895	3	N	20/10/18	Calf of Man
	5	R	06/01/19	Ballagawne, Isle of Man
				78 days 7 km (ENE)
	5	R	28/01/19	Ballagawne, Isle of Man
				100 days

Goldfinch

Eire	England	IOM	Northern Ireland	Scotland	Wales	BELGIUM	FRANCE	SPAIN
1	15	22	4	8	2	1	3	1

S965098	5M	N	27/04/18	Calf of Man
	6M	R	09/04/19	Groeslon, Caernarfon, Gwynedd, Wales
				347 days 115 km 163deg (SSE)
S965486	5M	N	25/04/18	Calf of Man
	6M	R	24/01/19	Wales Farm, Plumpton, East Sussex
				274 days 475 km 138deg (SE)
S965763	5F	N	15/04/18	Calf of Man
	4	R	08/06/19	Barnbrock Farm, Bridge of Weir, Inverclyde, Scotland
				419 days 199 km 4deg (N)

S965863 5M	N		11/04/18	Calf of Man
		X	02/04/19	Menai Bridge, Isle of Anglesey, Wales 356 days 102 km 156deg (SSE)
ADB1133	3J	N	06/07/18	Calf of Man
	4F	R	17/11/18	Chew Valley Lake, Somerset 134 days 338 km 155deg (SSE)
	3	R	16/12/18	Chew Valley Lake, Somerset 163 days

ADB1133 is likely to have been a Calf-bred bird, so this movement indicates where some of our birds head for winter.

ADB2996	3	N	31/10/18	Calf of Man
	3	R	07/12/18	Broken Cross, nr Macclesfield, Cheshire 37 days 195 km 117deg (ESE)
ADB3719	5M	N	28/4/19	Calf of Man
	4M	R	28/9/19	Leswalt, Stranraer, Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland 153 days 100 km 350deg (N)

Chaffinch

Eire	England	IOM	Northern Ireland	Scotland	Wales	NORWAY	SWEDEN	THE NETHERLANDS
2	18	54	3	14	4	1	1	1

S965915	4F	N	12/04/18	Calf of Man
		xA	27/03/19	Haverigg, Cumbria 349 days 100km 82deg (E)
Z671211	3F	N	25/09/17	Calf of Man
		X	01/06/19	Port St Mary, Isle of Man 614 days 5km 67deg (ENE)
Z671585	3F	N	18/10/17	Calf of Man
	6F	R	06/01/19	Ballagawne, Isle of Man 445 days 7 km (ENE)

Z671915	4F	N	15/11/17	Calf of Man
		xA	19/03/19	Lisburn, Co. Down, N. Ireland
				489 days 94Km 303deg (WNW)

Z671915 was the very last bird ringed during the 2017 season.

2019 Controls

Controls notified during 2019 are listed below, controls are birds ringed elsewhere and caught subsequently on the Calf. A total of 45 reports were received in 2019. Each table show the number of controls received between 1959 – 2018 and the countries that birds were ringed in.

Manx Shearwater

Northern Ireland	Wales
57	12

Ring number	Age/ Sex	Code	Date	Location Details
EL91368	1	N	12/09/06	Copeland Bird Observatory, Co. Down, N. Ireland
	4	R	04/04/19	Calf of Man 4587 days 85 km 147deg (SSE)
EL91839	1	N	01/09/07	Copeland Bird Observatory, Co. Down, N. Ireland
	4	R	18/06/15	Calf of Man 2847 days 85 km 147deg (SSE)
ET03190	3	N	27/08/99	Copeland Bird Observatory, Co. Down, N. Ireland
	4	R	30/04/17	Calf of Man 6456 days 87 km 147deg (SSE)
	4	R	27/05/19	Calf of Man 7213 days
	4	R	31/05/19	Calf of Man 7217 days
EW82900	1	N	07/09/09	Copeland Bird Observatory, Co. Down, N. Ireland

	4	R	03/06/14	Calf of Man 1730 days 87 km 147deg (SSE)
	4	R	27/05/19	Calf of Man 3549 days
EW88942	1	N	04/09/10	Copeland Bird Observatory, Co. Down, N. Ireland
	4	R	27/05/19	Calf of Man 3187 days 85 km 147deg (SSE)
FB54283	4	N	07/08/18	Bardsey Island, Gwynedd, Wales
	4	R	27/05/19	Calf of Man 293 days 143 km 0deg (N)
FB52191	4	N	14/08/17	Bardsey Island, Gwynedd, Wales
	4	R	24/05/19	Calf of Man 648 days 143 km 0deg (N)

The capture of several birds, from Copeland, aged between 10 – 20 years old reinforces evidence that the recolonization of the Calf by Manx Shearwaters has been facilitated considerably by recruitment from our Northern Irish neighbours. The Bardsey birds are likely to be non-breeding immatures that are wandering the Irish Sea prospecting for suitable breeding sites.

Storm Petrel

Channel Islands	Eire	IOM	Northern Ireland	Scotland	England	Wales
1	83	9	82	369	85	57

PORTUGAL
7

2549410	4	N	05/07/19	Filey, North Yorkshire
	4	R	21/07/19	Calf of Man 16 days 297 km 267deg (W)
2619617	4	N	20/07/18	Copeland Bird Observatory, Co. Down, N. Ireland
	4	R	23/06/19	Calf of Man 338 days 85 km 147deg (SSE)

2685366	4	N	19/07/14	Skokholm, Pembrokeshire
	4	R	10/06/19	Calf of Man 1787 days 263 km 7deg (N)
2701772	4	N	12/08/18	Inishtrahull, Co. Donegal, Eire
	4	R	05/07/19	Calf of Man 327 days 219 km 135deg (SE)
2701785	4	N	12/08/18	Inishtrahull, Co. Donegal, Eire
	4	R	05/07/19	Calf of Man 327 days 219 km 135deg (SE)
2722965	4	N	13/07/18	Skokholm Island, Pembrokeshire
	4	R	05/07/19	Calf of Man 357 days 263 km 7deg (N)
2740573	4	N	04/08/18	Skokholm Island, Pembrokeshire
	4	R	05/07/19	Calf of Man 335 days 263 km 7deg (N)

2549410 shows a fairly rapid movement from the East coast of mainland Britain to the Irish Sea. Did it travel North or South around the coastline of the UK, or perhaps over-land?

Herring Gull

IOM	Northern Ireland
4	1

GR97473 V18:M	6	N	08/07/15	Peel Bay
	10	S	16/07/17	Calf of Man 739 days 21 km 203deg (SSW)
	10	S	02/07/18	Calf of Man 1090 days
	10	S	08/07/18	Calf of Man 1096 days
	10	S	23/03/19	Calf of Man 1354 days
	10	S	03/04/19	Calf of Man 1365 days
	10	S	12/04/19	Calf of Man 1374 days
	10	S	26/04/19	Calf of Man 1388 days

Lesser Black-backed Gull

IOM	England
1	1

GR79416	8	N	25/05/15	Point of Ayre Gravel Pit, Isle of Man
T7VD	10	S	20/06/19	Calf of Man 1487 days 49 km 216deg (SW)
	10	S	21/06/19	Calf of Man 1488 days

Stonechat

Scotland
4

AEA7291	3J	N	13/07/18	River Bann Estuary, Londonderry, Co. Down, N.Ireland
	4F	R	23/03/19	Calf of Man 253 days 176 km 135deg (SE)

It is likely that this bird may have wintered further east or south of the Calf and was returning towards its natal area. The Calf receives a light spring passage of these birds and this is likely to point towards the origin of some of them.

Sedge Warbler

Eire	Northern Ireland	Scotland	England
2	1	1	13

FRANCE	THE NETHERLANDS	NORWAY	SENEGAL	SPAIN
19	1	1	2	2

AZA8978	3	N	22/08/18	Icklesham, Sussex
	4	R	01/05/19	Calf of Man 252 days 510 km 314deg (NW)

A typical control of a bird ringed in autumn on the south coast of England and caught on the Calf in spring as the bird moves north towards its breeding area.

Willow Warbler

Channel Islands	Eire	IOM	Northern Ireland	Scotland	England	Wales
2	1	6	1	14	41	13

BELGIUM	FRANCE	THE NETHERLANDS
5	5	1

KEJ218	3	N	03/08/18	Damhead Farm, South Lanarkshire, Scotland
	4	R	17/04/19	Calf of Man 257 days 200km 201deg (SSW)
KJJ847	3	N	12/07/19	Glen Euchar, Argyll and Bute, Scotland
	3	R	12/08/19	Calf of Man 31 days 258 km 171deg (S)
JBV358	3	N	11/08/18	Corrie Cravie, Isle of Arran, North Ayrshire, Scotland
	4	R	29/04/19	Calf of Man 261 days 159 km 169deg (S)

All three of the above birds are likely to have been ringed at or close to natal sites, with KJJ847 being caught during its passage south, whilst the other two have been caught the following spring as they return north to breed.

HXN814	4	N	21/04/19	Isle of May, Fife, Scotland
	4	R	25/04/19	Calf of Man 4 days 277 km 212deg (SSW)
	4	R	28/04/19	Calf of Man 7 days

Chiffchaff

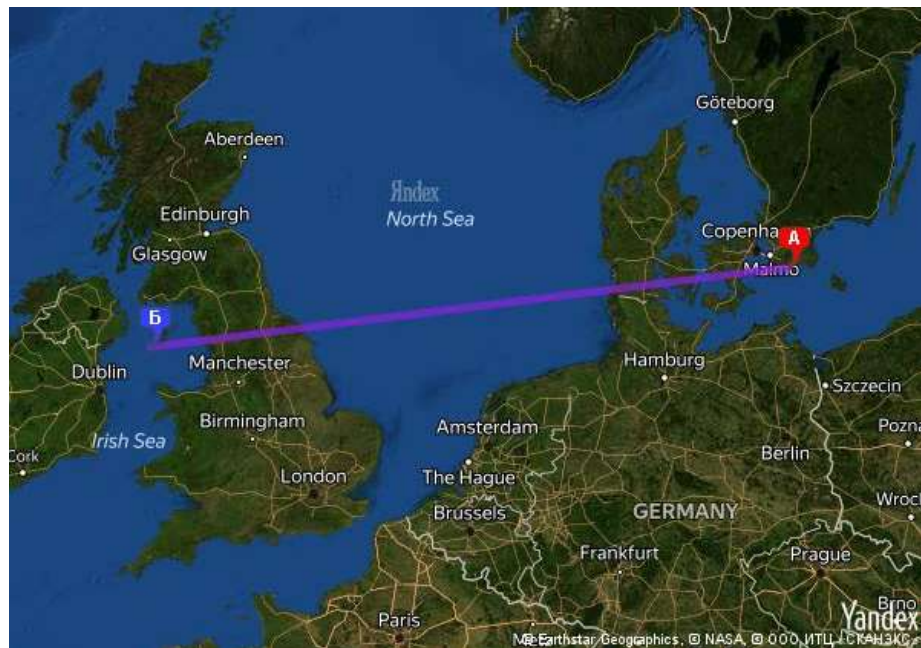
Eire	IOM	England	Wales
1	3	19	5

BELGIUM	DENMARK	FRANCE	LUXEMBOURG	SENEGAL	SPAIN
1	1	2	1	6	6

SVS

TV5419 3 N 13/07/17 Bingsmarken, Skurup, Skåne,
SWEDEN

 4 R 12/05/19 Calf of Man
668 days 1185 km 263deg (W)



Our first Swedish control for this species.

Goldcrest

England	IOM	Northern Ireland	Scotland	Wales
21	9	1	3	5

BELGIUM	FRANCE	THE NETHERLANDS	RUSSIA
3	1	1	1

KYN475 3F N 01/10/18 Skokholm Island,
Pembrokeshire, Wales

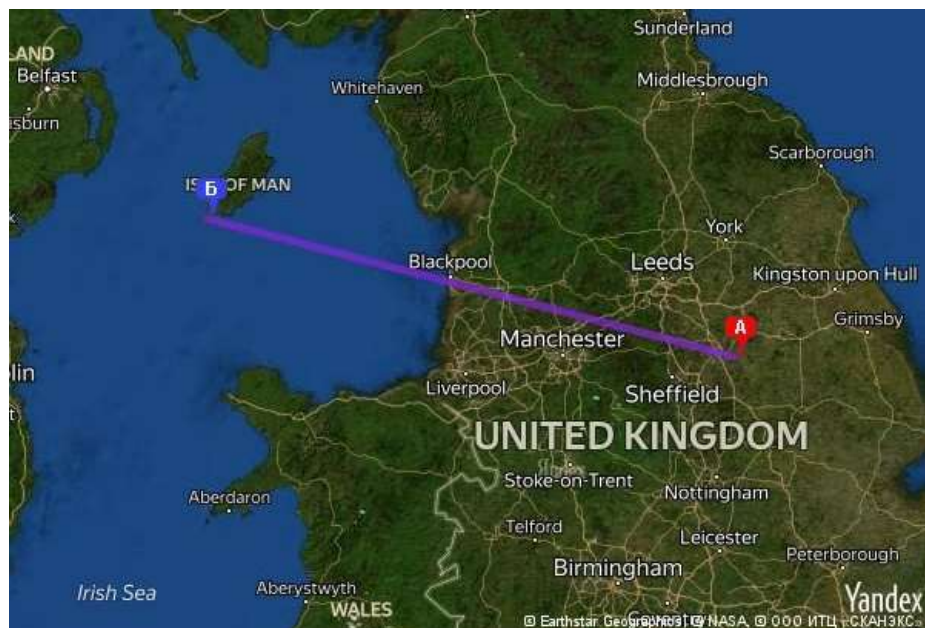
 5F R 29/03/19 Calf of Man
179 days 263 km 7deg (N)

 5F R 30/03/19 Calf of Man 180 days

Long-tailed Tit

IOM
1

JKJ226	4F	N	19/04/19	Finningley Airfield, near Doncaster, South Yorkshire
	2	R	10/11/19	Calf of Man 205 days 285km 285deg (WNW)



Our 2nd ever control and the first movement to the Isle of Man from the UK. Movements of more than 100km are particularly noteworthy for this species.

Rock Pipit

IOM
4

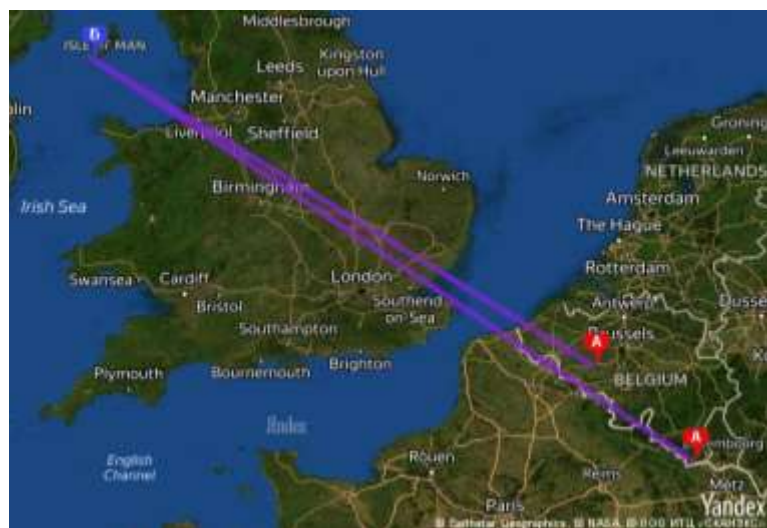
2589365	3	N	03/09/11	Port Mooar, Isle of Man
K,V M,NW2		S	20/10/19	Calf of Man 2969 days 39 km 232deg (SW)

At 8 years, 1 month and 17 days this record is 15 months short of the UK longevity record and again shows the value of colour-ringing projects.

Goldfinch

England	IOM	Wales	BELGIUM	FRANCE
20	7	2	3	1

ADE1910	3F	N	16/11/18	Rosedan, Bagillt, Flintshire, Wales
	5F	R	30/03/19	Calf of Man 134 days 141 km 310deg (NW)
14856959	4M	N	19/10/16	Ethe, Luxembourg, BELGIUM
	6M	R	06/04/19	Calf of Man 899 days 870km 305 deg (NW)
15080985	6F	N	31/03/18	Bois-de-Lessines, Hainaut, BELGIUM
	6F	R	16/04/18	Calf of Man 16 days 699 km 303deg (WNW)
S9978875M	N		23/03/19	Ballagawne, Isle of Man
	5M	R	24/05/19	Calf of Man 62 days 7 km 236deg (WSW)



A pattern of movements from Belgium is now emerging with the 4th & 5th individuals trapped, all of which have been caught in spring as birds move north from the wintering areas. Note the quite rapid movement of 15080985 making it to the Calf in just 16 days.

IOM	Northern Ireland
9	2

Lesser Redpoll

England	IOM	Northern Ireland	Wales	BELGIUM
38	1	7	1	1

A good selection of records showing a clear north westerly spring movement, through the Calf, of birds wintering in the south and east of the UK

2019 Non-Avian Report

Mammals

Pygmy Shrew *Sorex minutus*

67 records from 24th March and 7th November

This small but cute shrew was mainly seen within the Observatory – mainly within the workshop, kitchens and living room. Away from the Observatory it can be found almost anywhere on the island and there was plenty of evidence of Pygmy Shrew activity across the island on the non-toxic wax blocks used to detect Long-tail presence.

Brown Rat [Long-tail] *Rattus norvegicus*

Over the 2018 winter a Rat was seen daily by the camera trap at the compost. Upon our arrival on 18th March, traps and bait were put out and this resulted in one dead Rat on 22nd March.

No sightings were made thereafter until one was seen on the camera trap at the compost bin on 15th August. Traps and bait were put out and on the 28th August a Rat was found dead by a snap trap in Back Garden.

There were no more sightings up to the close down of the season.

Pipistrelle Bat *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*

Three records between 25th May and 14th September

The first of the year was found dead by the Generator Barn on 25th May. A further two sightings were made around the Observatory on 8th and 14th September.

Brown Long-eared Bat *Plecotus auritus*

A single record was made on the 25th September when one flew, in the early hours, into a mist net at the Observatory.

Bat spp. *Chiroptera spp.*

15 records between 10th June and 4th October

Sightings were made from around the Observatory, along Mill Giau and the Lighthouses. All thought to be either Pipistrelle or Brown Long-eared.

Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*

246 records from 18th March and 6th November

There were numerous sightings of ‘black’ Rabbits throughout the year with a peak count of four on several dates. Sightings are mainly focussed within the Central Glen with other regular sightings towards the Baie Fine area, Big Head and in the Lighthouse Fields.



Common Seal *Phoca vitulina*

197 records between 19th March and 2nd November

The species was seen regularly throughout the season with a peak count of 23 on 10th July. All sightings have been made at Cow Harbour/Cletts.

One bearing a green tag (M-050) on its rear flipper, was present throughout much of the autumn.

	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV
Max.	3	8	6	8	7	5	4	3	1

Grey Seal *Halichoerus gryphus*

14988 records between 18th March and 6th November



Grey Seals are here all year round on the Calf with an impressive 14988 records throughout the season.

Having a more regular count of the main haul sites at low tide gives us a better understanding of how many Grey Seals are actually here on the Calf with a peak count of 214 on 29th April.

The ‘pupping’ season would appear to have been another great success with at least 70 pups born during the autumn.

	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV
Max.	203	214	159	159	195	175	150	158	157

Cetaceans

Harbour Porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*

109 records between 30th March and 3rd November

The first sighting was on 30th March with increased numbers in April with a peak count of nine on 18th April. Sporadic sightings were then made throughout the year. Sightings were seen from all vantage places on the island such as Cow and South Harbours and offshore from the Lighthouses.



Harbour Porpoise

Common Dolphin *Delphinus delphis*

Five records between 27th April and 26th September with a peak count of eight seen by Chicken's Rock on 29th of July.

Bottlenose Dolphin *Tursiops truncatus*

A pod of five individuals seen on 22nd April by the Lighthouses was the only sighting of the year.

Risso's Dolphin *Grampus griseus*

78 records between 21st May and 20th November

A much quieter year compared to 2018 with infrequent counts throughout the year with a peak count of 20 off Culberty on 7th October. Other sightings were made along the East Coast, Cow and South Harbour and off Lighthouses.

Dolphin spp. *Delphinus spp.*

A sighting of two dolphins spp. at Cow on 23rd May and one of Burro on 6th November were the only records of the year.

Fish

Basking Shark *Cetorhinus maximus*

Nine records between 17th May and 25th August

Yet another poor year with only nine records throughout the year with a peak count of two on 22nd May. All sightings were made from Cow harbour along the East Coast to the Puddle.

Shark spp. *Selachimorpha spp.*

A small shark species was noted on 12th June between Lower Lighthouse and Chicken's Rock but was only viewed briefly and couldn't be assigned to a species.

Common Blenny *Lipophrys pholis*

11 records on two dates with a peak count of 10 on 26th July at South Harbour and one found on 19th August at Cow Harbour whilst cleaning the jetty.

Eel *Anguilla anguilla*

Just the one record on 2nd August when extraordinarily one was found in the beak of a Grey Heron captured on a camera trap.



Reptiles

Common Lizard *Lacerta vivipara*



128 records between
23rd March and 12th
October

Lizards were well
represented
throughout the year
and were often found
frequenting around
the Observatory and
Millpond with a peak
count of 12 on 20th
September at
Millpond.

Odonata

Blue-tailed Damselfly

Ischnura elegans

2087 records between
20th May and 20th
September

An excellent year for this species started on 20th May with a count of 30. Counts were made more or less every day throughout June, July and August with a peak count of 200+ on 5th June at the Millpond. The dainty damselfly was found quite late on the season on 20th September.



Migrant Hawker *Aeshna mixta*

33 records between 27th August and 21st October

The first found on 27th August proved to be an immature male suggesting that Migrant Hawkers have successfully bred here on the Calf. September saw increased numbers found with a peak count of six on 19th September. On both 18th and 20th September saw a mating pair at the Millpond.

Emperor Dragonfly *Anax imperator*

10 records between 3rd June and 11th September

The first to be seen was thought to be this species on 3rd June at the Quarry.

The first confirmed sighting was on 4th July at the Millpond. It is only the fifth year to be recorded here and was seen to be laying eggs on the Millpond 23rd August.



Hawker spp. *Aeshna spp.*

Just the one record on 15th August seen by the Front Hedge. It is thought to be either Common Hawker or Migrant Hawker.

Common Darter *Sympetrum striolatum*

171 records between 21st June and 21st October

A good year for this species with 171 records throughout the year. The first was seen on 21st June with frequent counts during July, August and September. A high peak count of 14 on 23rd September was good with a few pairs seen mating at the Millpond.



Dragonfly spp. *Anisoptera spp.*

One unidentified dragonfly on 24th April was seen flying in the Back Garden which was too brief to even assign to a family.

Beetles

Minotaur beetle *Typhaeus typhoeus*

231 records between 26th March and 30th October

This beetle can be seen crawling slowly almost anywhere around the island. It was recorded most days throughout April, May, June and July with a peak count of nine on 8th June. Numbers dried up in August and was only seen for a few days in September and October.

Violet Ground Beetle *Carabus violaceus*

36 records between 24th April and 29th October

Mainly found during the night when switching the generator off with a peak count of seven on 20th October being the best count.

Devil's Coach Horse Beetle *Ocypus olens*

20 records between 18th May and 15th October

Can be found almost anywhere on the island but this year it was found mostly around the Observatory with a peak count of three on 26th August and 14th October.

Black Sexton Beetle *Nicrophorus humator*

43 records between 20th April and 15th October

All sightings involved individuals attracted to the moth trap with a peak count of eight on 8th August.

Banded Sexton Beetle *Nicrophorus investigator*

214 records between 26th June and 25th September

All sightings involved individuals attracted to the moth trap with a peak count of 21 on 24th July.

Common Sexton Beetle *Nicrophorus vespilloides*

One recorded on 21st July within the moth trap was the only record.

Night-flying Dung Beetle *Aphodius Rufipes*

A single recorded within the moth trap on 23rd June was the only record of the year.

Green Tiger Beetle *Cincidela campestris*

210 records between 8th April and 7th August



A beautiful common beetle that can be found anywhere across the island. It is commonly seen along the track from Spaghetti Junction down to the Millpond with a peak count of 18 on 12th May.

Pterostichus nigrita

93 records between 23rd March and 22nd October

All sightings were made at around the Observatory and the Vegetable Garden with a peak count of 11 on 26th August.

Carabus granulatus

24 records between 25th March and 26th August

Most sightings have occurred around the Observatory with a peak count of three on 26th August.

Leistus spinibarbis

86 records between 20th April and 17th October

Most sightings have occurred during the night when switching the generator off with a peak count of 20 on 1st October.

Amara aulica

One found at Bushell's House on 17th April was the only record of the year.

Green Dock Beetle *Gastrophysa viridula*

A single recorded along the Twinfields on 1st July was the only record of the year.

Common Cockchafer *Melolontha melolontha*

A single recorded within the moth trap on 4th June was the only record.

Garden Chafer *Phyllopertha horticola*

A single recorded in the Back Garden on 6th April was a good find.

Brown Chafer *Serica brunnea*

20 records between
1st July and 3rd August

This beetle is the first to be recorded on the Calf of Man which all was found within the moth trap, with a peak count of four on both 10th and 17th July.



Common Red Soldier Beetle *Rhagonycha fulva*

223 records between 7th July and 12th August

This beetle can be found around the Observatory feeding on flowers such as Thistle (*Cirsium spp.*) and Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*) with a peak count of 60 on 15th July.

7-spot Ladybird *Coccinella septempunctata*

13 records between 19th April and 15th July

All found at Lower Lighthouse amongst the thistle with a peak count of five on 25th April.

10-spot Ladybird *Adalia decempunctata*

Two individuals found on 1st July at Lower Lighthouse was a good find.

Harlequin Ladybird *Harmonia axyridis*

12 records between 1st July and 5th July

This invasive species was found at Lower Lighthouse with a peak count of seven on 5th July.

Eyed Ladybird *Anatis ocellata*

One found in the bathroom on 4th September before flying back out the window was thought to be this species.

Otiorhynchus *Clavipes*

15 records between 12th July and 23rd October

Singles found mostly within the Observatory.

Whirligig Beetle *Gyrinidae spp.*

Five were found on the Millpond on 5th June.

Myriapods

Pill Millipede *Glomeris marginata*

Six records between 12th July and 6th October

Singles were found on walls at the Observatory and the Mill.

Bees

White-tailed Bumblebee *Bombus lucorum*

45 records between 24th March and 24th August with a peak count of 15 on 24th August.

Buff-tailed Bumblebee *Bombus terrestris*

31 records between 21st March and 24th August with a peak count of 20 on 24th August.

White/Buff-tailed Bumblebee spp.

1871 records between 21st March and 8th November

The White-tailed and Buff-tailed Bumblebee are well represented here on Calf of Man, being recorded most days throughout the year, however as they are quite difficult species to separate - most records are therefore lumped into the two species. Sightings are mostly made from around the Observatory and at sites with Willows (*Salix spp.*) such as the Top Withy, the Millpond / Withy and above Jane's House.

Bilberry Bumblebee *Bombus monticola*



The first to be recorded for the Calf of Man was found on the 7th May and was seen again on 20th and 22nd May.

Garden Bumblebee *Bombus hortorum*

6 records between 2nd June and 20th July

All sightings were either in the Front Garden or the Vegetable Garden with a peak count of three on 2nd June.

Common Carder Bee *Bombus pascuorum*

548 records between 25th March and 18th October

It is a very common bee across the island, especially at around the Observatory with a peak count of 31 on 13th May

Bumblebee spp. *Bombus spp.*

A flying red-tailed Bumblebee was seen whilst driving the tractor along Triangle bushes on 24th June but couldn't be assigned to a species.

Honeybee spp. *Apis spp.*

119 records between 17th April and 20th October

Recorded frequently throughout the year with a peak count of 16 on 17th September, it was regularly seen at around the Observatory.

Leaf Cutter Bee spp. *Megachilidae spp.*

Eight on 15th July in the Front Garden was the only record of the year.

Mining bee spp. *Andrena spp.*

198 records between 6th May and 11th July

Predominantly found at the Quarry and along tracks, with a peak count of 32 on 20th May. It is thought to be *Andrena scotica* but it is quite difficult to separate from other species.

Colletes succinctus

The first to be recorded for the Calf of Man was a single at the Observatory on 14th August with a further seven at the courtyard on 31st August.



Enicospilus ramidulus

26 records between 26th June and 8th August

All sightings were attracted to the light of the moth trap with a peak count of five on 15th July.

Spiny Mason Wasp *Odynerus Spinipes*

Seen on both 4th July and 31st August with one seen along Mill Giau and the other at the courtyard at the Observatory.

Ruby-tailed Wasp *Chrysis ignita*

15 records between 18th June and 20th July

All sightings bar one were seen along Mill Giau with the exception of one on the tractor at South Harbour with a peak count of six on 30th June at the boardwalk of Mill Giau.

Giant Horntail Wasp *Urocerus gigas*

One flew into a mist net at the Observatory on 29th July. The first Calf record of this pine tree loving species.

Ichneumon Wasp Spp. *Ichneumonidae spp.*

12 records between 24th July and 24th October

Seen around the Observatory with peak counts of two on 7th and 18th September.

Common Wasp *Vespidae vulgaris*

62 records between 17th April and 8th August

Seen around the Observatory with a peak count of seven on 23rd July.

Diptera

Yellow Dung Fly *Scathophaga stercoraria*

One recorded within the moth trap on both 21st and 23rd July proved to be this species.

Hoverfly spp. *Syrphidae* spp.

730 records between 5th May and 24th October

Could be found anywhere near a flowering plant with a peak count of 100+ on 10th August.

Volucella pellucens

A single on 14th

August at the

Observatory was the first to be recorded for the Calf of Man.



Hemerobiformia

Green Lacewing spp. *Chrysopa* spp.

Two found on 25th August within the moth trap were the only records of the year.

Caelifera

Common Field Grasshopper *Chorthippus brunneus*

70 records between 10th June and 19th September

It can be found whilst walking through grass with a peak count of 30 on 14th June.

Common Green Grasshopper *Omocestus viridulus*

18 records between 16th June and 8th August

It can be found whilst walking through grass with a peak count of six on 24th June.

Molluscs

Common Garden Snail *Cornu aspersum*

2249 records between 11th April and 6th November

Only found at the Observatory, especially in the Vegetable Garden with a peak count of 112 on 17th June.

Brown-lipped Snail *Cepaea nemoralis*

Seven records between 4th June and 8th September

Found within the Vegetable Garden with a peak count of three on 8th September.

Common Garden Slug *Arion distinctus/hortensis*

94 records between 18th April and 24th October

Only found at the Observatory, especially in the Vegetable Garden with a peak count of 20 on 1st August.

Large Red Slug/Black Slug *Arion rufus/ater*

449 records between
29th March and 19th
October

The most common slug to be found on the Calf of Man with a peak count of 48 on 21st May.



Tree Slug *Limax marginatus*

172 records between 12th April and 3rd November

Only found at the Observatory, especially around the Vegetable Garden with a peak count of 24 on 6th July.

Yellow Slug *Limax flavus*

22 records between 15th April and 7th August

Mostly found within the Vegetable Garden with a peak count of 17 on 15th April.

Lemon Slug *Malacolimax tenellus*

46 records between 22nd April and 20th October

Found at the Observatory with a peak count of 10 on 20th September.

Leopard Slug *Limax maximus*

One on 11th April at the Vegetable Garden was the only record of the year.

Araneae

Philodromus aurelous

One on 16th May found within the moth trap was the only record of the year.

European Garden Spider *Araneus diadematus*

10 records between 29th July and 20th September

Can be commonly seen on Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) anywhere across the island with a peak count of three on 18th and 20th September.

Cucumber Green Spider *Araniella cucurbitana*

12 records between 1st July and 27th July

All sightings were made from moth traps with a peak count of seven on 6th July.

Annelida

Horse Leech *Haemopsis sanguisuga*

11 records between 21st May and 29th June

All found around the Millpond with a peak count of five on 21st May.

Crustacea

Common Sea Slater *Ligia oceanica*

One found at South Harbour on 15th August and 50 plus on 10th October at Cow Harbour.

Shore Crab *Carcinus maenas*

Five found on 26th July at South Harbour were the only records of the year.

Flora

Early-Marsh Orchid *Dactylorhiza incarnate*

Counts of flowering 'spikes' were made again this year, during June, with a total of 112 found at four locations. The Millpond is undoubtedly the main 'stronghold' for the species with 68 plants.



2019 Butterfly Report

The butterfly transect was carried on from last year with five sections across the Calf. The sections are as follows:

1. Starting at the information board by the outdoor ringing room heading towards Spaghetti Junction
2. From Spaghetti Junction to the left-hand side gate into Seafield just past the Mill. Including around Mill.
3. From the Gate at the Mill follow the track around the Seafield and through the gate, closest to South Harbour, and up through Seafield to the gate to Withy.
4. From the gate at the bottom of the Withy through Withy and to the gate at the top of Top Withy
5. From the gate at the top of Top Withy, going into then past the Observatory and ending at the gate by End Field.

This shortened transect has once again allowed us to complete the survey each week and should be the transect used in future years.

Compared to 2018, the weather this year has been generally poorer with colder spells and more windy days. This has had an impact on butterflies with a notable drop of records following on from last year. For example, this year has been a poor year for the three white species with none more so than the Green-veined White. Last year's glorious summer saw 1012 records with a peak count of 32 compared to a paltry count of 298 records with a peak count of 13. In figure 1 it shows that during the last 10 years, 2019 was the best year for total of individuals, but if the spectacular numbers of Painted Lady were removed you'll end up with only 4288 individuals, which is still better than the average annual total. With a notable drop on most species, it goes to show just how much weather can play a part on butterflies' survival. Fingers crossed for some good weather next year!

However, it is not all doom or gloom with some species having a good year. For instance, we have seen the best year for Painted Lady with an annual

count of 6949! In addition, we’ve also seen only the 2nd record of Comma for Calf of Man. See figure 2 for full count of species recorded this year.

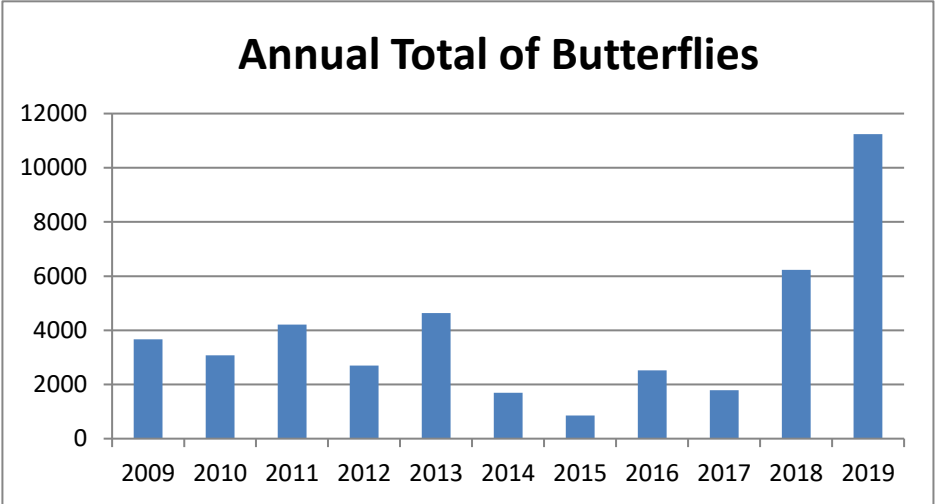


Figure 1

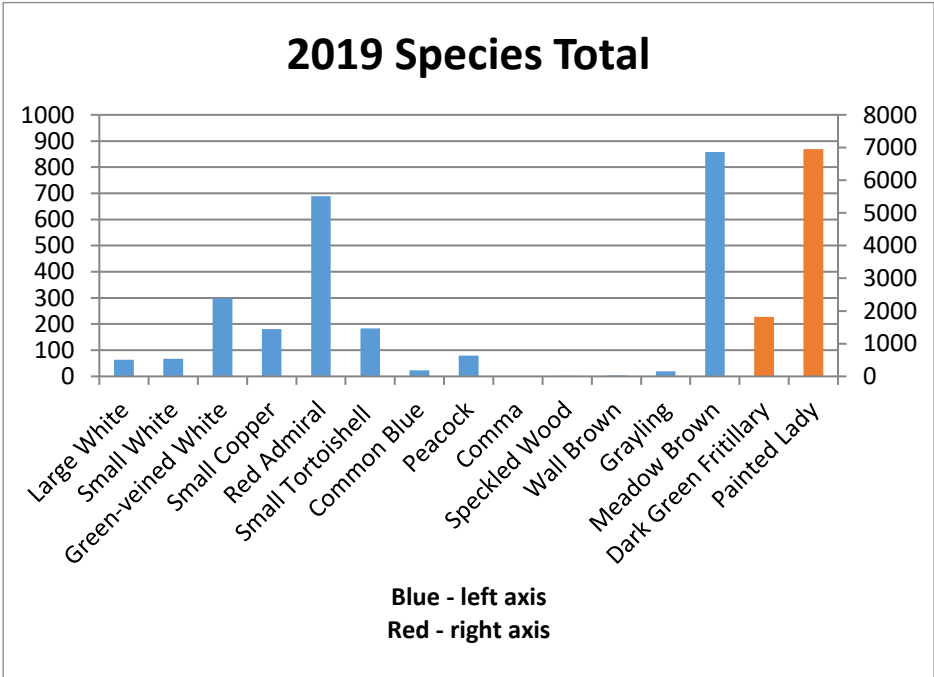


Figure 2

Large White *Pieris brassicae*

63 records between 14th July and 5th October

A very late first sighting was made on 14th July showing just how poor this season has been for this species. Only sporadic sightings throughout July and August were made with a peak count of 15 on 8th August. This has been a poor season compared to last year where there was a count of 143 records compared to 62 this year.

Small White *Pieris rapae*

67 records between 20th April and 28th September

One on 20th April was the first of the year with intermittent counts thereafter throughout May and June. There were no sightings in July with the next record of three on 1st August. A peak count of four was then made on 7th and 13th August with the last sighting on 28th September.

Green-veined White *Pieris napi*

298 records between 19th April and 24th September

The first of the year was on 19th April with more or less daily counts made from May to August. A peak count of 13 on 25th August was rather disappointing compared to 2018's peak count of 32. Numbers started to decline from end of August onwards with the last sighting on 24th September.

Small Copper *Lycaena phlaeas*

181 records between 1st May and 28th October

The first sighting was made on 1st May with regular sightings from there on with a peak count of eight on 17th May. Sightings became scarcer from mid-June until late July when numbers began to increase. It was frequently recorded throughout August and September with the last sighting on 28th October.



Dark Green Fritillary *Argynnis aglaja*

1821 records between 23rd May and 12th August

A very early individual seen at Caigher on 23rd May was the first of the year with the next sighting not until 10th June. Numbers started to pick up from mid-June onwards with daily counts until early August.



This year was another good showing with 1821 individuals recorded this year with a peak count of 200+ on 27th June.

Red Admiral *Vanessa atalanta*

689 records between 28th March and 8th November

This species was first sighted on 28th March with sporadic sightings throughout April, May and early June. Numbers started to increase in late June with 10 individuals and became more or less daily from thereafter, with a peak count of 30 on 4th October. Sightings became to dwindle from mid-October with the last sighting on 8th November.

Painted Lady *Vanessa cardui*

6949 records between 21st May and 2nd November

The Painted Lady is a long-distance migrant and in some years the migration can be spectacular. This year was one of them. The first sighting was made on 21st May and from there onwards numbers started to pick up throughout June and July.



238 individuals on 29th July was the start of something amazing when 850 individuals were then recorded on 31st July and 1st August. Next day, an incredible 1500 individuals was recorded on 2nd August with 650 on Seafeld

alone! Numbers started to drop quickly with 800 on 3rd and 176 on 4th August. The steady decline of individuals carried on through August with only 14 seen on the last day of August.

Throughout September and early October numbers were seen daily with the last sighting made on 2nd November.

With 6949 seen across the year, this unsurprisingly represents the best ever year here on Calf.

Small Tortoiseshell *Aglais urticae*

183 records between 23rd March and 23rd October

The first emergence of this species was made on 23rd March and was begun to be seen more regularly at the end of April. Sightings started to drop in May and June before picking up in July and August. Numbers started to increase in September with a peak count of 11 on 5th and 7th September.

Peacock *Inachis io*

80 records between 1st May and 19th September



A single on the 1st May begun a good year for this species. It didn't start to pick up until late July with frequent counts made in August and September with a peak count of 16 on 13th August. The annual count of 80 records represent the best year on record since 2006.

Comma *Polygonia c-album*

One record on 24th September

A single of this beautiful butterfly was found on the Front Garden in the late afternoon of 24th September representing only the 2nd record for the Calf.

Common Blue *Polyommatus icarus*

23 records between 26th
May and 25th September

The first record of the year
was a single noted on 26th
May with a further five
records in June. Numbers
picked up in early August
with a peak count of three
on 8th August.



Speckled Wood *Pararge aegeria*

Two records between 6th June and 14th July

A single individual was seen in the Back Garden on 6th and 7th June. A further individual was recorded along Mill Giau on 14th July making these only the 17th and 18th records.

Wall Brown *Lasiommata megera*

Three records between 2nd May and 18th May

A poor showing with only three individuals seen this year. The first sighting was made on 2nd May with 2 individuals whilst the other single record was on 18th May.

Grayling *Hipparchia semele*

19 records between 30th June and 8th August

An average year with the first sighting made on 30th June. It was seen regularly in early to mid-July with a peak count of nine on 13th July.

Meadow Brown *Maniola jurtina*

858 records between 27th June and 27th September

First sighting was made on 27th June with daily counts throughout July and August with a peak count of 86 on 8th August. Numbers dropped rapidly in September with the last sighting on 27th September.

2019 Moth Report

A total of 211 species of moth were recorded this year consisting of 128 macro and 83 micro species. There were 11 new species recorded for the Calf with five macros and six micros. Clouded Buff (*Diacrisia sannio*) was a welcome but expected moth for the Calf List as it is normally found on heathland. Another long overdue moth was The Sallow (*Cirrhia ictertia*) which can be found on damp woodland and heathland. The best moth of the year was the Small Marbled (*Eublemma parva*), a small migrant from Southern Europe.

A relatively poor year for migrants with only two Dark Sword-Grass (*Agrotis ipsilon*), 52 Silver Y (*Autographa gamma*), 147 Diamond-back Moth (*Plutella xylostella*), four Rusty-dot Pearl (*Udea ferrugalis*) and six Rush Veneer (*Nomophila noctuella*). Although without a doubt the highlight of the year was a Small Marbled (*Eublemma parva*).

Two mercury vapour traps and an actinic trap were used mostly throughout the year with a total of 84 trap nights from 27th March to 15th October. A total of 13,002 individuals were seen and caught throughout the year.

This year has seen a more of a concentrated effort to catch moths. Compared to 2018, trap nights have been conducted 84 times which is 46 times more than 2018's 38 trap nights. Some time has been focussed on catching moths during the day which has resulted in far more species being caught. This year's total of 211 species is more than double of 2018's total of 91 species.

The following species account layout follows the nomenclature in 'Log Book of British Lepidoptera' by J.D. Bradley and D.S. Fletcher (2000). To aid cross-referencing with recent publications the log numbers in 'Checklist of the Lepidoptera of the British Isles' by D. J. L. Agassiz, S. D. Beavan & R. J. Heckford (2013) are shown in brackets alongside the B&F log number. Species highlighted in **bold** typeface indicate that they are new additions to the Calf list.



Poplar Hawk Moth

15 (3.001) Orange Swift

Hepialus sylvina

The first was caught on 21st July by Tractor Barn with a further nine caught. The last one was on 30th July with a maximum count of three on two dates.

16 (3.004) Gold Swift

Hepialus hecta

One on 10th July caught by actinic in Back Garden.

18 (3.003) Map-winged Swift

Korscheltellus fusconebulosa

Five individuals caught on five dates from 10th June to 16th July.

140 (7.015)

Nematopogon swammerdamella

One potted on 5th June along Mill Giau proved to be this species.

169 (54.008) Six-spot Burnet

Zygaena filipendulae

One was seen on 11th June at Jane's House.

231 (12.40)

Monopis imella

Three was seen along Twinfields on 1st July with a further two attracted to MV at Plantation on 6th July and 12th July.

246 (12.032)

Tinea semifulvella

Two caught at Observatory on 31st May with a further two on 6th and 13th July.

385 (48.001) Nettle-tap

Anthophila fabriciana

A common species seen actively day flying around Common Nettle (*Urtica dioica*). A total of 51 were recorded between 15th June and 25th September with a peak count of 15 on 15th June.

397 (19.002)

Glyphipterix thrasonella

A total of 151 were recorded between 5th June and 13th July with a peak count of 79 on 11th July. It was commonly seen around the Millpond.

418 (20.019) Apple fruit Moth

Argyresthia conjugella

A total of five between 14th June and 12th July all around the Observatory with a peak count of two on 12th July.

424 (16.001) Bird-cherry Ermine

Yponomeuta evonymella

One attracted to MV at Plantation on 13th July.

425 (16.002) Orchard Ermine

Yponomeuta padella

One attracted to MV at Front Hedge on 8th August.

449 (22.002) Ash Bud Moth

Prays fraxinella

One attracted to MV at Tractor Barn on 15th July.

464 (18.001) Diamond-back Moth

Plutella xylostella

A total of 147 were recorded between 26th May and 2nd October with a peak count of 28 on 24th June.

470 (19.001)

Orthotelia sparganella

One attracted to MV at Plantation on 27th July was the first for the Calf.



- 485 (46.001) *Schreckensteinia festaliella*
A total of two individuals potted on both 3rd and 16th July at Millpond.
- 644 (28.012) *Borkhausenia fuscescens*
Two individuals found within the Farmhouse on 17th and 20th July were the 7th and 8th record for the Calf.
- 647 (28.010) Brown House Moth *Hofmannophila pseudospretella*
A total of 11 were recorded within the Farmhouse between 7th June and 18th August with a peak count of two on numerous dates.
- 648 (28.009) White-shouldered House Moth *Endrosis sarcitrella*
Singles found on both 15th and 21st June with another one on 1st November all within the Farmhouse.
- 688 (32.018) *Agonopterix heracliana*
One attracted to MV at Plantation on 10th June.
- 692 (32.015) *Agonopterix subpropinquella*
A total of nine were recorded between 23rd May and 26th June.
- 706 (32.030) *Agonopterix nervosa*
One attracted to MV at Plantation on 30th July.
- 709 (32.008) *Agonopterix liturosa*
One caught by MV at Tractor Barn on 15th July was only the 2nd record for the Calf.
- 728 (35.065) *Monochroa cytisella*
One attracted to MV at Plantation on 21st July.
- 776 (35.146) *Teleiopsis diffinis*
A total of 77 were recorded between 18th May and 2nd September with a peak count of 11 on 14th June.
- 787 (35.040) *Bryotropha terrella*
A total of 98 were recorded between 12th June and 24th July with a peak count of 30 on 26th June.

- 797 (35.017) *Neofaculta ericetella*
A total of 21 were recorded between 10th June and 12th July with a peak count of six on 6th July.
- 826 (35.130) *Caryocolum vicinella*
One attracted to actinic at the Mill on 16th July was the 4th Calf record with the previous record in 1979.
- 873 (41.002) *Blastobasis adustella*
A total of 75 were recorded between 13th July and 4th September with a peak count of 12 on 13th August.
- 898 (34.004) *Limnaecia phragmitella*
One attracted to light on 12th, 16th and 17th July was the 10th-12th record for the Calf.
- 937 (49.109) *Agapeta hamana*
Six individuals attracted to light around the Observatory between 26th June and 16th July.
- 945 (49.127) *Aethes cnicana*
A total of 11 were recorded between 10th June and 16th July.
- 946 (49.128) *Aethes rubigana*
One on 10th and 17th July were the only records of the year.
- 966 (49.139) *Cochylis atricapitana*
11 individuals attracted to light around the Observatory between 25th May and 13th August.
- 969 (49.024) Chequered Fruit-tree Tortrix *Pandemis corylana*
Three individuals on 23rd July caught at the Plantation and behind Generator Barn represent the 2nd-4th Calf record.
- 970 (49.025) Barred Fruit-tree Tortrix *Pandemis cerasana*
A total of 488 caught between 18th June and 19th August with a peak count of 56 on 6th July.

972 (49.026) Dark Fruit-tree Tortrix

Pandemis heparana

Between 27th July and 24th August, 12 individuals were recorded to light.

973 (49.027)

Pandemis dumetana

One caught on 23rd July behind the Generator barn was new for the Calf.



986 (49.028)

Syndemis musculana

One caught on 6th June at Plantation was the only record of the year.

989 (49.031) Timothy Tortrix

Aphelia paleana

Just the one record with one being trapped to MV at Plantation on 14th June.

1011 (49.091)

Pseudargyrotoza conwagana

One trapped to MV at Tractor Barn on 26th June.

1020 (49.050) Grey Tortrix

Cnephasia stephensiana

Four caught to light around the Observatory between 20th June and 10th July.

1042 (49.070) Rhomboid Tortrix

Acleris rhombana

One caught on 30th July at the Plantation.

1048 (49.077) Garden Rose Tortrix

Acleris variegana

Four caught between 25th August and 4th September with a high count of two on 2nd September.

1053 (49.080)

Acleris hastiana

One caught to light at Plantation on 21st July was the 13th record for the Calf.

1076 (49.166) *Celypha lacunana*

A common moth found across the island on bracken with a count of 141 recorded between 15th June and 25th August. A peak count of 32 on 10th July.

1083 (49.156) Marbled Orchard Tortrix *Hedya nubiferana*

One caught on 27th June and 4th July at the Plantation.

1104 (49.193) *Endothenia quadrimaculana*

One caught to MV in Front Field on 24th July.

1108 (49.183) *Lobesia abscisana*

One caught to MV at Plantation on 17th July was the 6th record for the Calf.

1109 (49.185) *Lobesia littoralis*

Commonly disturbed from Thrift (*Armeria maritima*) during the day with a count of 31 between 17th June and 4th July. A peak count of 25 at Kitterland on 21st June was a good count.

1119 (49.207) *Ancylis geminana*

One caught at the Millpond on 3rd June. It is the 3rd record for the Calf with the last one recorded in 2000.

1126 (49.124) *Ancylis badiana*

One caught in Front Field on 24th July

1163 (49.259) Spruce Bud Moth *Zeiraphera ratzeburgiana*

Singles caught on 10th, 13th, 16th and 24th July all attracted to light around the Observatory.

1174 (49.292) *Notocelia cynosbatella*

One caught to light on 14th June and 2nd July were the 1st and 2nd record for the Calf.



1175 (49.294) Bramble Shoot Moth

Notocelia uddmanniana

A total of 14 caught to light between 2nd July and 27th July. A peak count of two on 12th and 16th July.

1184 (49.285)

Epiblema scutulana

A total of 45 recorded between 15th May and 8th August with a peak count of five on 22nd May.

1184a (49.286)

Epiblema cirsiaria

Two potted during the day on 17th June at Jane's and one on 23rd June caught to MV at Tractor Barn. This is the 3rd.-5th record for the Calf with the last previous record back in 1986.

1201 (49.265)

Eucosma cana

A total of 16 recorded between 1st June and 15th July with a peak count of three on 26th June and 12th July.

1260 (49.341)

Cydia splendana

One on 27th July and 30th July caught to MV at the Plantation and Front Field.

1288 (44.011) Twenty-plume Moth

Alucita hexadactyla

One caught to light on 23rd September at Tractor Barn was the only record of the year.

1290 (63.077)

Chilo phragmitella

A first record for the Calf was caught to light at Plantation on 16th July.



- 1293 (63.080) Garden Grass-veneer *Chrysoteuchia culmella*
 A common moth that can both be caught to light and disturbed during the day with the first being caught to MV at Tractor Barn on 18th June. A total of 398 were recorded with the last two caught to light on 29th August. A peak count of 120 caught to light on 12th July.
- 1294 (63.081) *Crambus pascuella*
 A single caught to light on 16th July with a further two on 27th July.
- 1304 (63.093) *Agriphila straminella*
 A total of 68 caught to light between 17th July and 12th August with a peak count of 27 on 21st July.
- 1305 (63.089) *Agriphila tristella*
 A total of 65 recorded between 27th July and 26th August with a peak count of 22 on 8th August.
- 1309 (63.095) *Agriphila geniculea*
 A total of 63 were recorded between 7th August and 23rd September with a peak count of 22 on 26th August.
- 1313 (63.099) *Catoptria pinella*
 One caught to MV on 16th July at the Plantation was the 9th record for the Calf.
- 1314 (63.100) Pearl-band Grass Veneer *Catoptria margaritella*
 One caught to light on 27th July at Front Field was the only record of the year.
- 1334 (63.064) *Scoparia ambigualis*
 A total of 183 were trapped between the 18th June and 19th August, with a maximum of 27 attracted to MV at the Observatory on the 16th July.
- 1338 (63.067) *Eudonia lacustrata*
 A total of 38 were recorded between 30th July and 25th September with a peak count of nine on 25th September.
- 1344 (63.074) *Eudonia mercurella*
 One on 26th July at Tractor Barn was the only record of the year.

1345 (63.114) Brown China-mark *Elophila nymphaeata*
One on 12th and 16th July caught to light around the Observatory with a further eight records seen during the day at the Millpond between 28th June and 27th August.

1356 (63.057) Garden Pebble *Evergestis forficalis*
One on 21st July at the Plantation was the only record of the year.

1358 (63.060) *Evergestis pallidata*
One was caught to actinic at the Mill on 12th July.

1365 (63.005) *Pyrausta despicata*
One caught on 27th July at the Plantation was a good record with the previous one back in 2013.

1376 (63.025) Small Magpie *Anania hortulata*
A common moth on the Calf both to light and being disturbed during the day within vegetation.

A total of 213 were recorded between 28th May and 30th July with a peak count of 36 on 10th July.

1378 (63.018) *Anania coronata*
Singles were caught on both 16th and 27th July at the Plantation.

1390 (63.034) *Udea prunalis*
Singles were caught on 21st and 24th July at the Observatory with a further two caught to actinic on 16th July at the Mill.

1392 (63.037) *Udea olivalis*
One caught to actinic at the Mill on 12th July was the 10th record for the Calf with the last record in 2006.

1395 (63.031) Rusty-dot Pearl *Udea ferrugalis*
A poor year for this migrant with only four records throughout the year. Singles on 29th June, 25th August, 7th October and 6th November.

1398 (63.052) Rush Veneer *Nomophila noctuella*
Yet again another poor year with only 6 records throughout the year. Singles on 3rd and 29th June, 11th and 24th August with two on 25th September.

1405 (63.038) Mother of Pearl *Pleuroptya ruralis*
Singles on 21st July and 11th August at around the Observatory.

1428 (62.001) Bee Moth *Aphomia sociella*
One on 10th July at Tractor Barn with another one caught to actinic at the Mill on 16th July.

1451 (62.012) *Matilella fusca*
Singles on 14th and 26th June, 2nd and 8th July and 25th August caught to light around the Observatory.

1458 (62.042) Thistle Ermine *Myelois circumvoluta*
A total of seven were recorded between 26th June and 16th July with a peak count of two on 2nd July.

1498 (45.011) Brindled Plume *Amblyptilia punctidactyla*
One caught to MV at Tractor Barn on 15th July was the 7th record for the Calf.

1634 (66.003) The Lackey *Malacosoma neustria*
Singles on 17th July and 21st July caught to MV at the Plantation was the 2nd and 3rd record for the Calf.

1643 (68.001) Emperor *Saturnia pavonia*
One on 20th May caught at Plantation was the only record of the year.



1651 (65.007) Chinese Character

Cilix glaucata



One on 8th August at Front Field was the 2nd record for the Calf with the last record back in 1997.

1689 (70.023) Mullein Wave

Scopula marginepunctata

A total of 16 were recorded between 14th June and 2nd August with a peak count of four on 8th July.

1702 (70.013) Small Fan-footed Wave

Idaea biselata

A total of 14 caught between 13th July and 27th August with a peak count of three on 23rd July.

1708 (70.011) Single-dotted Wave

Idaea dimidiata

A total of 21 were recorded between 10th July and 13th August with a maximum count of three on numerous dates.

1713 (70.016) Ribband Wave

Idaea aversata

A total of 36 were caught between 25th May and 11th August with a peak count of six on 12th July.

1722 (70.053) Flame Carpet

Xanthorhoe designate

A good year for this species with a total of 45 recorded between the 24th May and 26th August. A maximum of 11 on 25th August.

1727 (70.054) Silver-ground Carpet

Xanthorhoe montanata

One seen during the day on 15th May and one caught to light on 12th June.

1728 (70.049) Garden Carpet

Xanthorhoe fluctuata

A total of 12 were recorded between 31st May and 23rd July with a peak count of two on four dates.

- 1738 (70.061) Common Carpet *Epirrhoe alternata*
A total of 10 were caught between 24th May and 11th August with a maximum count of two on 10th and 15th July.
- 1742 (70.059) Yellow Shell *Camptogramma bilineata*
A very common species on the Calf with a total of 397 recorded between the 7th June and 24th August. The maximum count was 51 flushed from Bracken in the day on the 10th July.
- 1752 (70.087) Purple Bar *Cosmorhoe ocellata*
A total of 22 were seen between the 18th May and 8th August with a maximum of four caught to actinic at the Back Field on 24th May.
- 1755 (70.090) Chevron *Eulithis testate*
One on 21st July at the Tractor Barn and a further two on 26th August around the Observatory.
- 1762 (70.098) Dark Marbled Carpet *Dysstroma citrata*
Two were caught to MV on 17th August at Front Field.
- 1777 (70.074) July Highflyer *Hydriomena furcata*
A total of 12 were recorded between 4th July and 25th August with a maximum count of two on numerous dates.
- 1778 (70.075) May Highflyer *Hydriomena impluviata*
One caught to actinic on 24th May in Back Field was the 9th record for the Calf.
- 1808 (70.138) Sandy Carpet *Perizoma flavofasciata*
Singles on 4th June, 9th June and 6th July making it the 7th-9th record for the Calf.
- 1817 (70.151) Foxglove Pug *Eupithecia pulchellata*
Singles on 25th and 26th June caught to MV at Tractor Barn was the 9th and 10th record for the Calf with the last record back in 2011.

- 1830 (70.179) Wormwood Pug *Eupithecia absinthiata*
A total of six recorded between the 4th July and 3rd August with a maximum of two on the 30th July.
- 1834 (70.183) Common Pug *Eupithecia vulgata*
A total of 22 were seen between the 20th May and 8th July with a maximum count of five at the Observatory on the 12th June.
- 1846 (70.168) Narrow-winged Pug *Eupithecia nanata*
The most common Pug on the Calf with a total of 39 recorded to light at the Observatory between the 3rd June and 27th July. The maximum count was four on the 16th July.
- 1862 (70.141) Double-striped Pug *Gymnoscelis rufifasciata*
One was seen during the day on 26th March and one caught to light on 8th August.
- 1884 (70.205) Magpie Moth *Abraxas grossulariata*
Singles on 8th and 16th July were caught to MV at the Observatory.
- 1887 (70.207) Clouded Border *Lomaspilis marginata*
There were 13 records between 7th June and 21st July seen during the day at the Millpond with a further two caught to light at the Mill on 21st July and Back Garden on 5th July. A maximum count of three was at the Millpond on 11th July.
- 1902 (70.222) Brown Silver-line *Petrophora chlorosata*
A very common species on the Calf with the larval food plant being Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*). A total of 267 recorded between the 21st April and 22nd July with a maximum count of 33 on 23rd May.
- 1906 (70.226) Brimstone Moth *Opisthograptis luteolata*
A total of five recorded between 4th June and 21st July with a peak count of two on 18th June.

1913 (70.234) Canary-shouldered Thorn *Ennomos alniaria*
Singles on 2nd, 24th, 25th and 29th August all caught to light at the
Observatory.

1917 (70.237) Early Thorn *Selenia dentaria*
Singles on 23rd and 27th July caught to MV at Plantation.

1921 (70.241) Scalloped Oak *Crocallis elinguaris*
One caught to MV at Plantation on 27th July.

1922 (70.243) Swallow-tailed Moth *Ourapteryx sambucaria*
One was seen along Mill Giau during the day on 14th July with another one
attracted to light on 24th July at Front Field.

1952 (70.275) Common Heath *Ematurga atomaria*
A common day flying species frequently seen in areas of Heather. A total of
23 were seen between the 14th May and 18th June with a maximum count of
six on the 6th June.

1956 (20.278) Common Wave *Cabera exanthemata*
One caught to MV at the Plantation on 17th July was the 3rd record for the
Calf.

1964 (70.287) Annulet *Charissa obscurata*
Singles on 15th, 16th and 30th July all attracted to light around the
Observatory.

1981 (69.003) Poplar Hawk-moth *Laothoe populi*
The only resident Hawk-moth species on the Calf with a total of 60 records
between the 20th May and 27th August. A maximum count of six to MV at
Observatory on 4th June.

1984 (69.010) Hummingbird Hawk-moth *Macroglossum stellatarum*
Singles were recorded on seven dates between 30th June and 16th October.

1995 (71.003) Puss Moth

Cerura vinula

A total of 7 recorded between 11th May and 1st June with a peak count of two at Janes's during the day on 11th May.

2003 (71.013) Pebble Prominent

Notodonta ziczac

A total of 14 caught to light between 21st May and 14th August with a peak count of three on 24th May.

2030 (72.013) Yellow-tail

Euproctis similis

One caught to light at Front Field on 7th August making this the 6th record for the Calf with the last one back in 2010.

2035 (72.037) Round-winged Muslin

Thumatha senex

A first for the Calf, this species has had a good year with six singles recorded at the Observatory between 6th July and 29th July.



2047 (72.046) Scarce Footman

Eilema complana

Two on 16th July caught to light at around the Observatory.

2050 (72.045) Common Footman

Eilema lurideola

One caught to MV at Front Field on 3rd August was the 5th record for the Calf.

2056 (72.025) Wood Tiger

Parasemia plantaginis

The first for the year was a caterpillar seen at the Observatory on 18th May with a further three all seen during the day.

2057 (72.026) Garden Tiger

Arctia caja

A total of 213 were recorded between 29th April and 12th August with a maximum count of 42 on 16th July.

2059 (72.023) Clouded Buff

Diacrisia sannio

One caught to MV at Tractor Barn on 26th June was the first record for the Calf.

2060 (72.020) White Ermine

Spilosoma lubricipeda

A total of 35 were seen between the 22nd May and 10th June with a maximum count of three on numerous dates.

2061 (72.019) Buff Ermine

Spilosoma lutea

A total of 375 were recorded between the 7th June and 8th August with a maximum of 40 caught to MV at the Observatory on the 2nd July.

2064 (72.024) Ruby Tiger

Phragmatobia fuliginosa

Singles on 4th and 26th June recorded to MV at the Observatory were the only records of the year.

2069 (72.031) Cinnabar

Tyria jacobaeae

A total of 241 were recorded between the 20th May and 27th July with a maximum count of 12 on 26th June.

2078 (74.004) Least Black Arches

Nola confusalis

A total of 16 recorded between 20th June and 10th July with a peak count of three on 26th June and 8th July.

2080 (73.312) Square-spot Dart

Euxoa obelisca grisea

A total of 164 were recorded between 30th July and 8th September with a maximum count of 25 attracted to MV at the Observatory on the 26th August.

2087 (73.319) Turnip Moth

Agrotis segetum

A total of seven caught to MV between 4th June and 18th June with a peak count of two on two dates.

2088 (73.320) Heart and Club

Agrotis clavis

Two caught to MV at Plantation on 17th July.

- 2089 (73.317) Heart and Dart *Agrotis exclamationis*
A total of 272 caught to MV between 1st June and 14th August with a peak count of 22 on 23rd and 26th June.
- 2090 (73.324) Crescent Dart *Agrotis trux lunigera*
A very common species with 1547 recorded in total between 2nd July and 29th August. The maximum was 275 attracted to MV at the Observatory on the 16th July.
- 2091 (73.327) Dark Sword-grass *Agrotis ipsilon*
There were a total of two records of this regular migrant. These were singles on 1st and 4th June.
- 2098 (73.328) Flame *Axylia putris*
One caught to MV at Plantation on 26th June.
- 2102 (73.329) Flame Shoulder *Ochropleura plecta*
A total of 47 were recorded between 20th May and 29th August with a maximum count of five on three dates.
- 2104 (73.341) Northern Rustic *Standfussiana lucerneae*
A single on 2nd July caught to MV at Plantation and a further two on 4th July to the same location.
- 2107 (73.342) Large Yellow Underwing *Noctua pronuba*
A total of 1036 were recorded between 7th June and 2nd October with a maximum count of 250 attracted to MV at the Observatory on the 2nd August.
- 2109 (73.345) Lesser Yellow Underwing *Noctua comes*
A total of 52 were recorded between 15th July and 29th August with a maximum count of 17 attracted to MV at the Observatory on the 3rd August.
- 2110 (73.343) Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing *Noctua fimbriata*
Three caught to MV at Front Hedge on 2nd August.

2111 (73.348) Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing *Noctua janthe*
A total of 39 were recorded between 16th July and 29th August with a maximum count of seven attracted to MV at the Observatory on the 11th August.

2112 (73.346) Least Yellow Underwing *Noctua interjecta caliginosa*
Singles caught to light at the Front Hedge on 12th, 13th and 17th August were the 8th-10th record for the Calf.

2117 (73.365) Autumnal Rustic *Eugnorisma glareosa*
A poor year with only eight records between 17th August and 8th September. A peak count of three on 8th September.

2118 (73.338) True Lover's Knot *Lycophotia porphyria*
The most abundant species on the Calf with a total of 2442 recorded between the 10th June and 8th September. The maximum count was 359 caught to MV at the Observatory on the 27th July.

2120 (73.333) Ingrailed Clay *Diarsia mendica*
A total of 99 were recorded between 18th June and 25th August with a maximum count of 24 attracted to MV at the Observatory on 12th July.

2123 (73.334) Small Square-spot *Diarsia rubi*
A total of 19 were recorded between 21st May and 25th June with a maximum count of three on two dates.

2126 (73.359) Setaceous Hebrew Character *Xestia c-nigrum*
A total of eight caught to light between 10th June and 8th September with a maximum count of two on 26th June and 26th August.

2133 (73.358) Six-striped Rustic *Xestia sexstrigata*
A single caught to MV at Front Hedge on 13th August was the 10th record for the Calf.

2134 (73.357) Square-spot Rustic *Xestia xanthographa*
A total of 77 were recorded between 14th August and 20th September with a maximum count of 14 attracted to MV at the Plantation on 14th August.

2135 (73.356) Heath Rustic

Xestia agathina

Two caught at Tractor Barn on 2nd September and a further four on 8th September at the same location.

2137 (73.350) Great Brocade

Eurois occulta

One caught to MV at Front Hedge on 13th August was a first for the Calf.



2139 (73.336) Red Chestnut

Cerastis rubricosa

A total of 21 were recorded between 24th March and 18th May with a maximum count of 13 attracted to MV at the Plantation on 27th March.

2147 (73.237) Shears

Hada plebeja

A total of four singles on 4th, 9th, 12th and 20th June attracted to MV at Plantation.

2154 (73.274) Cabbage Moth

Mamestra brassicae

Two records with one attracted to MV at Plantation on 27th July and the other one at Front Hedge on 2nd August making this the 10th and 11th record for the Calf.

2160 (73.267) Bright-line Brown-eye

Lacanobia oleracea

A total of 549 were recorded between 20th May and 11th August with a maximum count of 50 attracted to MV at the Observatory on 5th July.

2162 (73.272) Glaucous Shears

Papestra biren

A total of seven were recorded between 18th May and 4th June with a maximum count of three attracted to MV at the Plantation on 18th May. This is the 9th-15th record for the Calf.

- 2163 (73.271) Broom Moth *Ceramica pisi*
A total of 469 were recorded between 14th May and 8th July with a maximum count of 51 attracted to MV at the Observatory on 24th May.
- 2166 (73.276) Campion *Sideridis rivularis*
Two on 4th June at Plantation were the first for the year with a further two singles on 2nd and 8th August.
- 2167 (73.286) Pod Lover *Hadena perplexa capsophila*
A total of 97 were recorded between 21st April and 23rd August with a maximum count of six attracted to MV at the Plantation on 31st May.
- 2171 (73.283) Marbled Coronet *Hadena confusa*
A total of 20 were recorded between 15th May and 13th July with a maximum count of four attracted to MV at the Plantation on 12th June.
- 2173 (73.281) Lychnis *Hadena bicruris*
A total of seven were recorded between 4th June and 29th June with a maximum count of four on 26th June.
- 2174 (73.285) Grey *Hadena caesia mananii*
The Calf is a stronghold for this scarce coastal species. A total of 39 were recorded between the 20th May and 30th July with a peak count of eight to MV on the 4th June. This is the highest count after the previous maximum count of 24 on 2016.
- 2176 (73.254) Antler Moth *Cerapteryx graminis*
A total of 77 were recorded between 15th July and 29th August with a maximum count of 22 attracted to MV at the Observatory on 11th August.
- 2190 (73.249) Hebrew Character *Orthosia gothica*
Six singles recorded on six dates between 21st April and 31st May.
- 2193 (73.298) Clay *Mythimna farrago*
Six singles recorded on six dates between 15th and 27th July all caught to light.

- 2198 (73.293) Smoky Wainscot *Mythimna impura*
A total of 42 were recorded between 8th July and 29th August with a maximum count of 10 attracted to MV at the Observatory on 27th July.
- 2199 (73.291) Common Wainscot *Mythimna pallens*
A total of 11 were recorded between 21st May and 29th August with a maximum count of three attracted to MV at the Observatory on 16th July.
- 2205 (73.301) Shoulder-striped Wainscot *Leucania comma*
Singles on 7th June and 29th July were the 10th and 11th record for the Calf.
- 2216 (73.052) The Shark *Cucullia umbratica*
Singles on 22nd May and 1st June caught to light at Plantation were the 3rd and 4th record for the Calf.
- 2229 (73.234) Brindled Ochre *Dasypolia templi*
Singles on 13th and 14th October were the only records of the year.
- 2232 (73.233) Black Rustic *Aporophyla nigra*
A total of 37 were recorded between 8th September and 13th October with a maximum count of 11 attracted to MV at the Observatory on 20th September.
- 2255 (73.235) Feathered Ranunculus *Polymixis lichenea*
Singles on 14th and 15th October caught to light at Tractor Barn were the only records of the year.
- 2267 (73.186) Beaded Chestnut *Agrochola lychnidis*
Just a single caught to MV at Tractor Barn on 2nd October.
- 2270 (73.193) Lunar Underwing *Omphaloscelis lunosa*
A total of 40 were recorded between 19th September and 13th October with a maximum count of 15 attracted to MV at the Observatory on 25th September.

2274 (73.182) The Sallow

Cirrhia ictertia

One caught to MV at Tractor Barn on 27th August was the first for the Calf.



2281 (73.036) Alder Moth

Acronicta alni

One caught to MV at Plantation on 12th June was the first for the Calf.



2289 (73.045) Knot Grass

Acronicta rumicis

A total of 63 were recorded between 22nd May and 15th July with a maximum count of six on 12th and 18th June.

2302 (73.102) Brown Rustic

Rusina ferruginea

Singles caught on 26th and 29th June both caught to MV at the Plantation. It is the 7th and 8th record for the Calf with the last record back in 2002.

2305 (73.114) Small Angle Shades

Euplexia lucipara

A total of 29 were recorded between 4th June and 21st July with a maximum count of six attracted to MV at the Plantation on 26th June.

2306 (73.113) Angle Shades

Phlogophora meticulosa

A total of 21 were recorded between 14th May and 18th October with a maximum count of five attracted to MV at the Observatory on 26th August.

- 2321 (73.162) Dark Arches *Apamea monoglypha*
A total of 306 were recorded between 25th June and 28th August with a maximum count of 35 attracted to MV at the Observatory on 15th July.
- 2326 (73.156) Clouded-bordered Brindle *Apamea crenata*
Singles on 1st June and 10th July both caught to MV at Plantation.
- 2337 (73.173) Marbled Minor agg. *Oligia strigilis* agg.
This complex of Tawny Marbled/Marbled/Rufous Minor cannot be distinguished by external characteristics. They have been grouped as Marbled Minor agg.

Singles on 23rd, 26th, and 27th June caught to light at the Observatory were the 3rd, 4th and 5th record for the Calf.
- 2340 (73.176) Middle-barred Minor *Oligia fasciuncula*
Singles on 23rd, 26th and 27th June and 2nd July all caught to MV at Plantation.
- 2342 (73.171) Rosy Minor *Litoligia literosa*
One caught to MV at Front Hedge on 8th August was the only record of the year.
- 2343 (73.169) Common Rustic agg. *Mesapamea secalis* agg.
A total of 36 were recorded between 15th July and 21st August with a maximum count of 11 attracted to MV at the Observatory on 8th August.
- 2345 (73.147) Small Dotted Buff *Photedes minima*
One on 13th August caught to actinic at Back Garden was the 4th record for the Calf.
- 2350 (73.144) Small Wainscot *Denticucullus pygmina*
A total of 94 were recorded between 17th July and 25th September with a maximum count of 13 attracted to MV at the Observatory on 11th August.
- 2353 (73.131) Flounced Rustic *Luperina testacea*
A total of 55 were recorded between 3rd August and 4th September with a maximum count of eight attracted to MV at the Tractor Barn on 27th August.

2360 (73.128) Ear Moth agg. *Amphipoea oculea* agg.
Singles on 6 dates between 27th July and 25th August with a peak count of three on 29th July. This is the 10th-18th record for the Calf.

2361 (73.123) Rosy Rustic *Hydraecia micacea*
One caught to MV at Front Hedge on 8th August.

2368 (73.119) Crescent *Helotropha leucostigma*
One on 23rd July behind the Generator Barn and a further two on 24th July at the Front Hedge.

2381 (73.096) Uncertain *Hoplodrina octogenaria*
A total of 25 were recorded between 13th July and 2nd August with a maximum count of nine attracted to MV at the Observatory on 16th July.

2382 (73.097) Rustic *Hoplodrina blanda*
A total of 180 were recorded between 10th July and 25th August with a maximum count of 31 attracted to MV at the Observatory on 21st July.

2394 (73.061) Anomalous *Stilbia anomala*
One on 2nd September at Tractor Barn was the only record of the year.

2402 (72.055) Small Fanfoot *Herminia grisealis*
One caught to actinic on 16th July at the Mill was the first for the Calf.



2408 (72.073) Small Marbled

Eublemma parva



This small migrant from Southern Europe was seen on the Calf for the first time on 12th July when it was caught to actinic at the Mill.

2434 (73.012) Burnished Brass

Diachrysia chrysitis

A total of eight were recorded between 6th July and 11th August with a maximum count of three attracted to MV at the Plantation on 17th July.

2439 (73.022) Gold Spot

Plusia festucae

A total of seven were recorded between 21st May and 29th August with a maximum count of two on 29th August.

2441 (73.015) Silver Y

Autographa gamma

A total of 52 were recorded between 30th June and 28th October with a maximum count of three on numerous dates.

2449 (73.002) Dark Spectacle

Abrostola triplasia

A good year with 6 singles on 25th June, 2nd, 15th, 16th, 17th July and 8th August.

2450 (73.001) Spectacle

Abrostola tripartita

A total of 125 were recorded between 15th May and 30th July with a maximum count of 11 attracted to MV at the Observatory on 5th July.

2474 (72.002) Straw Dot

Rivula sericealis

One on 16th July at the Plantation was the only record of the year.

2477 (72.003) Snout

Hypena proboscidalis

A total of 53 were recorded between 23rd June and 7th August with a maximum count of nine attracted to MV at the Observatory on 12th July.

Manx Shearwater numbers on the Calf of

Man – 2019 report

Introduction

Following recolonization of the Calf of Man by breeding Manx Shearwaters in 2000 (*Bagworth, T. 2000*) annual surveys of breeding numbers has been undertaken. Monitoring of these populations was initially incorporated into the daily work of the Ornithological Warden but as the colonies have grown and expanded the ability to maintain this level of work alongside their already busy daily schedule has not been possible and in recent years fieldwork have been conducted by MSc students from Bangor University (2016-2017), by residential volunteers in 2018 and in 2019 by A.J (Pedro) Roberts, a PhD researcher from Swansea University.

Since 2016, annual monitoring of the breeding numbers of Manx Shearwaters has been completed by using a combination of tetrad surveying, call-back monitoring and whole colony counts. Fieldwork has principally been carried out at the main colony, South Harbour, whilst other less formal and less intensive studies have been made at Kione ny Halby and Ghaw Yairn on the East coast and at the Cletts, Gibdale and Baie Fine on the North-West coastline.

Methods

As in 2018 the main focus of fieldwork was concentrated in South Harbour, with an additional sample of 20 burrows at Kione ny Halby also being monitored in 2019. Additional whole colony searches using 'call-back' were made at Ghaw Yairn (?), Gibdale, Cletts and Baie Fine.

Prior to the main survey period, calibration plots were set up by marking a series of randomly selected tetrads with marker canes. Within the immediate vicinity of each cane, either five or ten burrows were randomly selected and marked with individually numbered wooden pegs. Eighty burrows were marked in South Harbour and 20 in Kione ny Halby.

Fieldwork was carried out during a 14-day period (4th – 18th June) with each marked burrow visited daily and a duet recording of male and female Manx Shearwaters calls being played for up to 15 seconds at the entrance to each

marked burrow. Any response (or lack of) was recorded against the number of each marked burrow checked and where possible the sex of any responding bird was ascertained.

In addition to the main fieldwork, a full colony search designed to identify the number of burrows present within the South Harbour colony was undertaken on 14th June, with a total of 385 burrows located.

Fieldwork Results

Burrow responses were recorded on all dates of the survey period with between 15% – 34% of burrows recording a response on any single survey date. Overall responses were received from 58% of all burrows surveyed during the 14-day survey period, with the peak response period being between 7th – 13th June.

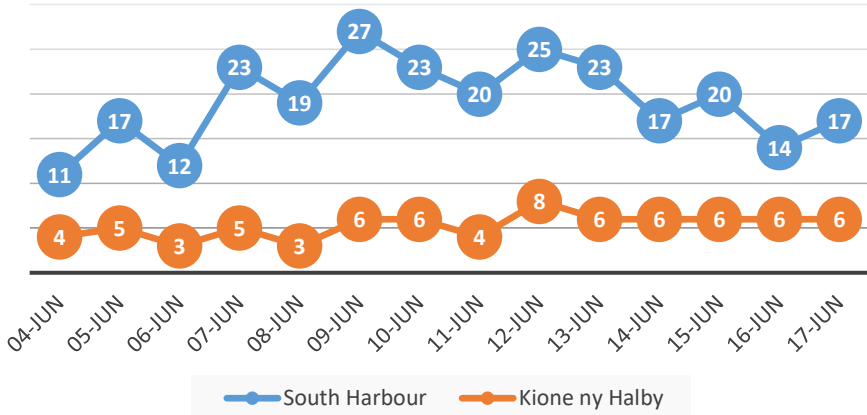
South Harbour:

	04- Jun	05- Jun	06- Jun	07- Jun	08- Jun	09- Jun	10- Jun	11- Jun	12- Jun	13- Jun	14- Jun	15- Jun	16- Jun	17- Jun
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10	Day 11	Day 12	Day 13	Day 14
Male	5	11	5	9	9	15	2	4	9	11	4	11	8	10
Female	4	5	6	14	9	8	17	14	9	10	8	9	6	6
Pairs	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	4	2	3	0	0	1
Un- sexed	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	3	0	2	0	0	0
Total	11	17	12	23	19	27	23	20	25	23	17	20	14	17

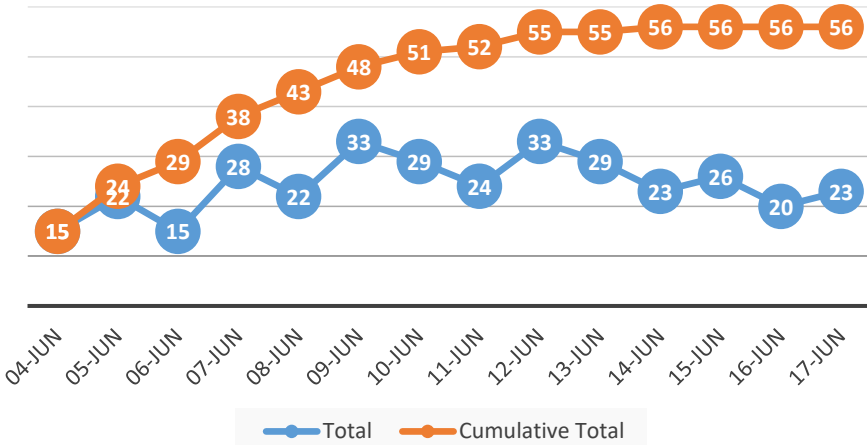
Kione ny Halby:

	04- Jun	05- Jun	06- Jun	07- Jun	08- Jun	09- Jun	10- Jun	11- Jun	12- Jun	13- Jun	14- Jun	15- Jun	16- Jun	17- Jun
Male	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	4	2	3
Female	3	3	1	3	2	4	3	3	4	5	2	2	4	3
Pairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Un- sexed	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	4	5	3	5	3	6	6	4	8	6	6	6	6	6

Responding Burrows



Responding Burrows



Response rate:

	04-Jun	05-Jun	06-Jun	07-Jun	08-Jun	09-Jun	10-Jun	11-Jun	12-Jun	13-Jun	14-Jun	15-Jun	16-Jun	17-Jun
Daily %	15	23	15	29	23	34	30	25	34	30	24	27	21	24

Staff & Long-term Volunteers

Rob Andrew (RA) – MWT Seal surveyor (autumn)
Colin Cowie - MNH (maintenance)
Gemma Haggard (GH) – MWT Seal surveyor (autumn)
Mike Haigh (MDH) – Long-term Volunteer
Lara Howe – Manx Wildlife Trust
Jim Middleton (JM) – MNH Shepherd
Geoff Mitchell – MNH (maintenance)
Shaun Murphy – Manx National Heritage
Howard Osborne - MNH (maintenance)
Mel Parsons – MWT Seal surveyor (spring)
Anthony (Pedro) Roberts – Manx Shearwater PhD Bangor University
Aron Sapsford (AS) – Ornithological Warden
Kate Statham - Manx National Heritage
Daniel Woollard (DW) – Estate Warden
Di Swayne – Volunteer Warden (Mar – Sep)

Volunteer Ringers

Oscar Adedeji	Miriam Lord	Olivia Pargeter (OMP)
Garry Barker	David Neal (DN)	Stephen Vickers
Candice Barker	Peter Norrie (PN)	Gill Watts
Ian Beggs	Edward O'Connor (EOC)	Richard Watts
Mark Fitzpatrick		

Local Volunteers

Elizabeth Corlett	David Fisher	Ally Prior
Paul Corrin	Pat Griffiths	Mike Prior

Miscellaneous Observers

The Bowers family	Manx Ornithological Society		
Neil Morris (NM) – Manx Birdlife	Phil Roriston - 'Vagabond' Bob		
Caroline Roriston – 'Vagabond'	Taylor – 'Gemini'		
Stephen Clague – 'Scraayl'	Juan Clague – 'Scraayl'		
Karen Sapsford	Rose Sapsford	Kevin Scott	Ian Watson

Contractors

abc Surgery	A to Z Plumbing	Brian Kneale
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2019 Photographic credits

Front Cover

Red-breasted Flycatcher - Ed O'Connor

Wardens' Report

60th Celebration - Mike Haigh
Coastguard Rescue - Paul Corrin
Mill Pond (before & after - Aron Sapsford
MV Ocean Adventurer - Aron Sapsford
Anthony 'Pedro' Roberts - Aron Sapsford
Cow Seawatching Hide - Dan Woollard

Monthly Summaries

Lesser Redpoll - Aron Sapsford
Yellowhammer - Aron Sapsford
Redstart - Aron Sapsford
Whinchat - Aron Sapsford
Wood Warbler - David Neal
Red-breasted Flycatcher - Aron Sapsford
Hummingbird Hawk moth - Daniel Woollard
Painted Lady - Aron Sapsford
Migrant Hawker - Daniel Woolard
Blue Tit - Aron Sapsford
Gannet - Paul Corrin
Yellow-browed Warbler - Aron Sapsford
Treecreeper - Aron Sapsford
Long-tailed Tit - Aron Sapsford

Systematic List

Great Northern Diver - Ed O'Connor
Storm Petrel - Paul Corrin
Fulmar - Mike Haigh
Shag (flock) - Paul Corrin
Hen Harrier - Dan Woollard
Oystercatcher - Paul Corrin
Sanderling - Phil Roriston

Jack Snipe	-	Camera Trap
Green Sandpiper	-	Camera Trap
Great Black-backed Gulls-		Paul Corrin
Great Skua	-	Dan Woollard
Guillemots	-	Paul Corrin
Peregrine	-	Paul Corrin
Raven	-	Dan Woollard
Coal Tit	-	Aron Sapsford
Siberian Chiffchaff	-	Aron Sapsford
Wood Warbler	-	Aron Sapsford
Yellow-browed Warbler-		Ed O'Connor
Reed Warbler	-	Ed O'Connor
Lesser Whitethroat	-	Aron Sapsford
Subalpine Warbler	-	Aron Sapsford
Ring Ousel	-	Dan Woollard
Fieldfare	-	Dan Woollard
Spotted Flycatcher	-	Paul Corrin
Nightingale	-	Dave Neal
Red-breasted Flycatcher-		Ed O'Connor
Wheatear	-	Ed O'Connor
House Sparrow	-	Dan Woollard
Tree Sparrow flock	-	Ed O'Connor
Pied Wagtail	-	Dan Woollard
Twite	-	Ed O'Connor

Ringling Report:

Meadow Pipit #8000	-	Aron Sapsford
Water Rail	-	Mike Haigh
Red-breasted Flycatcher-		Aron Sapsford
Ringling Demo	-	Unknown
Eider (male)	-	Stephen Vickers
Herring Gull chicks	-	Aron Sapsford

Recoveries & controls:

Great Black-backed Gull (with colour-ring) - Gareth Platt

Non-avian Report:

Black Rabbit	-	Paul Corrin
Grey Seal & pup	-	Gemma Haggard
Common Porpoise	-	Mike Haigh
Grey Heron with Eel	-	Camera trap footage
Common Lizard	-	Paul Corrin
Blue-tailed Damselfly	-	Paul Corrin
Emperor Dragonfly	-	Daniel Woollard
Common Darter	-	Daniel Woollard
Green Tiger Beetle	-	Daniel Woollard
Brown Chafer	-	Daniel Woollard
Bilberry Bumblebee	-	Daniel Woollard
<i>Volucella pellucens</i>	-	Daniel Woollard
<i>Colletes succinctus</i>	-	Daniel Woollard
Large Red/Black slug	-	Daniel Woollard
Early Marsh Orchid	-	Daniel Woollard

Butterfly Report:

Small Copper	-	Daniel Woollard
Dark Green Fritillary	-	Daniel Woollard
Painted Lady	-	Aron Sapsford
Peacock	-	Daniel Woollard
Common Blue	-	Daniel Woollard

Moth report:

Poplar Hawk Moths	-	Paul Corrin	
<i>Orthotelia sparganella</i>	-	Aron Sapsford	
<i>Pandemis dumetana</i>	-	Mike Haigh	
<i>Notocelia cynosbatella</i>	-	Daniel Woollard	
<i>Chilo phragmitella</i>	-	Mike Haigh	
The Lackey	-	Aron Sapsford	
Chinese Character	-	Aron Sapsford	
Round-winged Muslin	-	Aron Sapsford	
Great Brocade	-	Aron Sapsford	
The Sallow	-	Aron Sapsford	Alder Moth - Daniel Woollard
Small Fanfoot	-	Mike Haigh	Small Marbled - Mike Haigh



Manx National Heritage
Eiraght Ashoonagh Vannin

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