Wash Wader Ringing Group
2014-2015 Report

AIMS OF THE WASH WADER RINGING GROUP

The Group aims to monitor waders using the Wash to provide a better understanding of their biology. This will allow decisions which may affect these waders to be taken in the light of factual information.

Work concentrates on eleven target species (Oystercatcher, Ringed Plover, Grey Plover, Knot, Sanderling, Dunlin, Black-tailed Godwit, Bar-tailed Godwit, Curlew, Redshank and Turnstone), studying:

- the patterns of migration and origin of each species and any known populations;
- the importance of the Wash as a whole;
- the importance of sub-areas of the Wash;
- the use of biometrics and other techniques to understand how birds use the Wash;
- long-term population dynamics.

HONORARY OFFICERS (AT DECEMBER 2015)

Honorary President
Clive Minton

Group Leader
Phil Ireland

Secretary
Lucy Wright

Treasurer
Kevin Sayer

Operations Committee
Phil Ireland (Chair)
Nigel Clark
Rob Robinson
Kevin Sayer
Mike Watson

Scientific Committee
Jen Smart (Chair)
Phil Atkinson
Jacquie Clark
Nigel Clark
Steve Dodd
Richard du Feu
Samantha Franks
Jennifer Gill
David Hodkinson
Phil Ireland
Rob Robinson
Lucy Wright

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATE

£6 waged £4 unwaged £1 temporary

Couples receiving only one copy of the report may make a contribution greater than the single annual subscription at their discretion. Members are asked to renew annually, preferably by Standing Order. Non-members are asked to pay a temporary membership fee for each fieldwork visit.

Website: www.wwrg.org.uk

Email: info@wwrg.org.uk

ISSN 0963 - 3111

Clark, J.A., Wright, L.J., Franks, S.E., Wakeham, S. & Ireland, P.L. (2016)
Wash Wader Ringing Group 2014-2015 Report.
Wash Wader Ringing Group, Terrington St Clement.

CONTENTS

Compiled and edited by Jacquie Clark, Lucy Wright, Samantha Franks, Steve Wakeham & Phil Ireland.

Design and layout by Lucy Wright, Samantha Franks & Jacquie Clark.

Other authors Jen Smart, Phil Atkinson, Richard du Feu, David Hodkinson, Ruth Walker & Rob Robinson.

Photos by Ruth Walker (front cover), Guy Anderson, Samantha Franks, Ann Karin Gaasland, David Hodkinson, Cathy Ryden & Aivar Veide.

Proof reading by Graham Appleton, Lys Muirhead, Cathy Ryden & the authors.

Net setting (Cathy Ryden)

Net being pegged in position
Angling a cannon
Connecting a fuse
Collecting 'grot' to disguise the net

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are extremely grateful for the help and support that the Group receives from a large number of individuals and organisations, including:

- The many landowners, farmers and their staff around the Wash who allow us access to their land, foreshores and, through their co-operation, enable catches to be made.
- Natural England for arranging consent to make catches within the Wash Site of Special Scientific Interest.
- John Austen and the Ken Hill Estate for continued access to the Snettisham Coastal Park and for permission to make catches both on the adjacent beaches and on the Ken Hill Estate.
- Dave Miller and colleagues at Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust for their permission to access offshore catching sites at Wainfleet.
- The Crown Estate for their support of our catching.
- The RSPB for permission to make catches on their reserves at Wolferton and Snettisham.
- The Wash WeBS counters, particularly Jim Scott and James Cadbury, for their co-operation and understanding where our operations coincide with counts.
- The Kings Lynn, Fenland, Gedney Drove End & District, and Skegness & Wainfleet Wildfowlers Associations for their kind co-operation.
- The Village Hall Committees at Friskney and Old Leake for allowing the use of their hall as a Lincolnshire base for our operations.
- Members of the public who have come across us in the field and have co-operated to help with our catching operations.
- All of the Group members who help on field trips and behind the scenes.

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the Group's activities in the years 2014 and 2015. As usual, fieldwork was carried out largely on full weekend visits to the Wash over the winter months, with some one-night mist net catches and longer visits during the autumn passage period. However, the Group now seeks to maximise the value of its fieldwork using colour marks on certain species, so that both survival and movement data can be collected without the need to recapture individual birds. Hence at least one tide in each fieldwork session is now often devoted to resighting colour marks rather than catching. Some initial results are reported later in this report.

The increased effort on resightings has not been detrimental to catching and has provided extra recce information. The total caught in both 2014 and 2015 was around 3,500 birds; about the average annual catch in recent years. Mist-netting accounted for 35% of birds caught in 2014 and 29% in 2015. The species mix varies between the two years but of particular concern is the continuing relative lack of Dunlin which used to top our annual catch totals. Numbers of Dunlin in the UK have been declining, with the Wetland Bird Survey index reaching a record low in 2013/14 (Frost *et al* 2016) and this is clearly reflected in our catching success.

Support for the Group, both from existing members and new participants, has continued to be strong. Indeed, for reasons of available accommodation and the need to have an adequate mix between experienced and inexperienced participants, it has, regrettably, been necessary to turn down some would-be participants. The larger team sizes have, though, allowed us to carry out more training, an important function of the Group (see pages 16-17).

The Old School House in Terrington continues to be the Group's base and the assistance of members with the maintenance of the building and the Group's catching equipment is appreciated. The Group is also grateful for the use of Friskney and Old Leake Village Halls during our autumn fieldwork in Lincolnshire.

The Group generates large volumes of data and the increased involvement of members with the preliminary checking of data during fieldwork sessions is appreciated. This still leaves work to be done behind the scenes and special mention must be made of John Bonell who transfers all the data on our field recording sheets to computer every year. The combined efforts of several members also means the Group is closer to having all the historic biometric data available on computer (see page 12).

Frost, T.M., Austin, G.E., Calbrade, N.A., Holt, C.A., Mellan, H.J., Hearn, R.D., Stroud, D.A., Wotton, S.R. & Balmer, D.E. (2016) Waterbirds in the UK 2014/15: The Wetland Bird Survey. BTO/RSPB/ JNCC. Thetford. www.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/ webs/publications/webs-annual-report.

FIELDWORK

2014 Fieldwork

The first fieldwork of the year was in mid-January and, unusually, the first attempt to catch was on the Friday evening with mist-netting at the newly developed site at Gedney. A total of 38 waders were caught, 36 of which were Dunlin. More conventionally, following a recce which had seen many thousands of waders on the shore, cannon nets were set at Snettisham to good effect. The catch of 448 Sanderling was the largest of that species for over a decade and was especially valuable as over 60% of the birds were already wearing rings – useful data for survival and movements. There was a small mist net catch on Saturday evening, but poor weather on the Sunday morning hampered efforts to make colour ring and flag resightings.

Once again in February, the weather affected activities. This time it was gale force winds which put paid to any catching attempt on the Saturday. However, with the colour-marking projects now being undertaken, it was still possible to get some useful information with a total 29 resightings being recorded. Although the weather had calmed down somewhat by Sunday and cannon nets were set, no catch was made. A few people then stayed on to mist net on Sunday evening at Gedney but caught only six birds.

The March fieldwork continued the same theme, with more effort being put into the resighting work. However, a cannon net catch of 67 Oystercatchers was made at Heacham on the Saturday evening. Easter was fairly late in 2014 and the team assembled at the Old School House base were able to make a rare late April mist net catch, primarily of Dunlin.

It is also rare for the Group to make catches of waders in June, primarily because there are few present! However, a small catch of Oystercatchers was taken in mid-June by a team who were at the Old School House primarily to do equipment maintenance ready for the forthcoming autumn fieldwork sessions. This team also had the opportunity to ring the four nestling Kestrels using the box at the Old School House.

Main Wash Week was in mid-August and, as usual, teams were based in both Lincolnshire and Norfolk. Weather conditions affected some plans and potential catching opportunities were relatively scarce. Consequently there was some movement of people between the two teams to make the best of the opportunities that presented themselves. The largest catch was 756, mainly Knot and Curlew, made at Wrangle, and several of the Terrington-based team joined the Lincolnshire team to help deal with it. Curlew featured in most of the other catches made and it was disappointing how few of the smaller waders, particularly Dunlin, were found during recces, compared with what would have been the situation on Wash Weeks some years ago. WeBS counts of Dunlin on the Wash show a continuing decline (Fig 1, overleaf) with July (peak month) numbers now around 20-30,000, compared to around 40,000 early in the 2000s, 50,000 in the early 1990s and a peak of 65,000 in 1988/89 (Frost *et al* 2016).

Shortly before Mini Wash Week in mid-September, an additional mist-netting session at Gedney proved very successful, with 113 caught, mainly Redshank. This was followed by a further session at the end of the month which again resulted in a worthwhile catch of 86, over half being Redshank.

Mini Week itself brought a number of successful catches, both cannon- and mist-netting, with two of the largest being mist-netting at Terrington. Again Redshank featured prominently, but few Dunlin were caught. Although teams were based both in Norfolk and Lincolnshire, the difficulty in identifying good catching options meant team resources were again combined on some tides.

The October visit followed what is becoming a familiar pattern with cannon-netting on the Saturday morning, mist-netting on Saturday evening and colour mark resighting on Sunday morning. This was nearly upset by a violent thunderstorm at the time mist nets should have been set, but it passed in time to continue as planned. Both catching attempts were successful, with 22 cannon netted and a rather larger mist net catch of 192, Redshank (109) once again outstripping Dunlin (58).

The final weekend visit of the year was in early November but no birds were caught. An attempted cannon net catch on Saturday morning failed due to lack of birds and the weather prevented mist-netting on Saturday evening. Sunday morning was to have been a resighting tide but, having failed on Saturday morning, cannon-netting was tried again. Thick mist made observation of the nets difficult and attempts to get into a position to see where the birds were in relation to the nets unfortunately resulted in the birds leaving!

This was not quite the final catching attempt of the year as, just after Christmas, a small team mist-netted at Terrington and caught 19, this time Dunlin (10) being more numerous than Redshank (4).

2015 Fieldwork

Strong winds influenced the activity on the first fieldwork trip of the year. It was scheduled as a mist-netting only weekend, but the wind put paid to that and, although flag resighting was attempted, this proved difficult with very low tides and wind buffeting the observers.

February proved to be more successful. The weekend started with 194 Oystercatchers cannon-netted on Snettisham beach. Saturday evening's mist-netting resulted in only a small catch but several of the team stayed on until Sunday evening, when a respectable catch of 48 was mist-netted at Gedney. Sunday morning saw the team out resighting in very pleasant weather.

Oystercatchers again became the target species for catches in March. An attempt to catch them on Snettisham beach on Saturday morning failed but, with too strong a wind to mist net in the evening, a visit to the rising-tide catching site at Heacham proved successful. A total of 332 were caught, including 64 retraps, one of which was 34 years old. As well as birds flagged by the Group, team members doing resighting work on Sunday morning found Avocet and Knot colour-ringed by others.

Easter was in early April in 2015 and a small team assembled at the Old School House base, but no catches were made. The team did some observational work and equipment maintenance. There was more equipment maintenance during the next visit in early July, but the main purpose was to visit the Outer Bund to ring nestling Herring and Lesser Black-backed Gulls. The walk out to the Bund happened, but it turned out to be a relatively poor breeding season and only 107 gulls were ringed.

Mini Wash Week was in early August and, with a fairly large team, bases in both Lincolnshire and Norfolk were used. With limited catching opportunities there was a quite a lot of movement of people between the two sides of the Wash. The fieldwork started well with a catch of 300 Sanderling on Snettisham beach. Further significant catches were 158 Oystercatchers, at a new site in the Horseshoe created by winter storms, 323 Oystercatchers at Holbeach and 313, primarily Bar-tailed Godwit, on a Sandringham Estate field. As well as catching birds, moth traps were in use at the Old School House for part of the week, recording 76 species.

Main Wash week started at the end of August. Once again the team was big enough to split between Lincolnshire and Norfolk, although there were occasions during the week when some people travelled to assist the other side. Both teams made a number of catches but, apart from 167 Sanderling early on, all were only double figure catches until the end of the week. Mist-netting at Terrington produced a catch of 268 (mainly Redshank) and, finally, the Lincolnshire team caught 359 (mainly Bar-tailed Godwit).

The early October visit was rather unusual as it was scheduled to be mist-netting on both Friday and Saturday evenings with no cannon-netting. Fortunately the weather was calm and Terrington provided a catch of 134 on Friday. Fewer nets at Gedney on Saturday gave a catch of 210. Gedney is proving a useful site for the Group; an additional one-night mist net there in mid-October produced a catch of 77.

It was back to the usual format for a weekend at the end of October but cannon-netting on the Saturday morning proved unsuccessful. Mist-netting at Terrington was notable for the fog and firework display, this being the weekend before bonfire night. Rather to our surprise, Redshank having outnumbered Dunlin in recent catches, on this occasion there were far more Dunlin (233 against only 34 Redshank). The fog persisted into Sunday morning limiting the effectiveness of the resighting work.

The final catch of the year, on Snettisham beach at the end of November, was a mixture of Oystercatchers and Bar-tailed Godwit. This was a particularly valuable catch as the Bar-tailed Godwit, one of the species that are being colour-marked, were flagged, increasing the marked population for future resighting work.

Phil Ireland

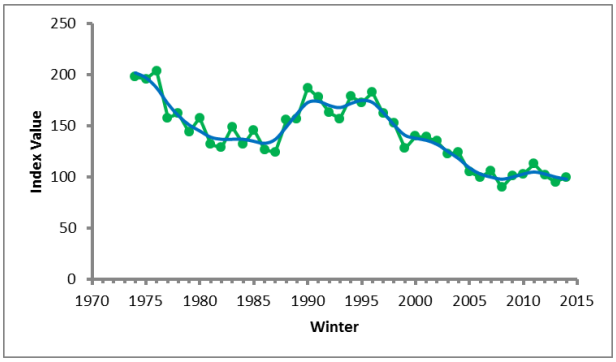


Figure 1: WeBS index of Dunlin abundance on the Wash. From Frost e*t al* 2016.

Frost, T.M., Austin, G.E., Calbrade, N.A., Holt, C.A., Mellan, H.J., Hearn, R.D., Stroud, D.A., Wotton, S.R. & Balmer, D.E. (2016) Waterbirds in the UK 2014/15: The Wetland Bird Survey. BTO/RSPB/JNCC. Thetford. www.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/webs/publications /webs-annual-report.

TOTALS

Totals of birds caught in 2014 and 2015 are given in Table 1, with details by catch in Tables 2 and 3. In Tables 2 and 3 the top line records the catching site using a three character code. The first two characters identify the general area (see foot of tables 2 and 3) and the third character identifies the exact location. The second line gives the day and month of the catch and the third line gives cannon nets fired or mist nets set (shown in brackets).

Table 1: TOTALS – 2014, 2015 and Grand Total.

	2014			2015			Grand Total
	Newly ringed	Retrap	Total	Newly ringed	Retrap	Total	1959-2015 (newly ringed)
Oystercatcher	335	51	386	949	165	1,114	38,786
Avocet	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Stone Curlew	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Little Ringed Plover	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Ringed Plover	16	4	20	34	0	34	1,385
Golden Plover	0	0	0	0	0	0	380
Grey Plover	38	0	38	21	0	21	6,397
Lapwing	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
Knot	750	13	763	192	4	196	57,959
Sanderling	222	296	518	332	99	431	14,032
Little Stint	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
Pectoral Sandpiper	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Curlew Sandpiper	3	0	3	0	0	0	316
Purple Sandpiper	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
Dunlin	413	8	421	479	11	490	138,265
Broad-billed Sandpiper	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ruff	2	0	2	1	0	1	113
Jack Snipe	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Snipe	0	0	0	1	0	1	61
Black-tailed Godwit	38	1	39	15	0	15	1,770
Bar-tailed Godwit	144	12	156	582	48	630	8,633
Whimbrel	10	0	10	2	0	2	210
Curlew	461	31	492	151	15	166	5,831
Common Sandpiper	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
Green Sandpiper	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Spotted Redshank	2	0	2	0	0	0	83
Greenshank	2	0	2	12	0	12	235
Wood Sandpiper	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Redshank	613	8	621	431	8	439	16,330
Turnstone	16	0	16	10	0	10	7,389
TOTAL Waders	3,065	424	3,489	3,212	350	3,562	298,425
Shelduck	2	0	2	0	0	0	
Teal	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Kestrel - pulli	4	0	4	1	0	1	
Lesser Bb Gull – pulli	0	0	0	65	0	65	
Herring Gull – pulli	0	0	0	42	0	42	
Starling	2	0	2	5	0	5	
TOTAL Non-waders	6	0	6	113	0	113	
GRAND TOTALS	3,071	424	3,495	3,325	350	3,675	

Table 2: Catch totals for 2014.

Site Code	GEX	SNX	AFS	GEX	GEX	HET	GEX	AFS	HEU	GEX	AFT	HEK	HMB	FMK	WTF	KFG	WTF	AFS	WTV	AFS	GEX	SNX	LVT	SNX	LVE
Date	17.1	18.1	18.1	16.2	22.3	29.3	5.4	19.4	15.6	17.7	11.8	12.8	13.8	13.8	14.8	14.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	16.8	7.9	10.9	10.9	11.9	12.9
Nets fired / (set)	(6)	1	(15)	(9)	(9)	1	(5)	(16)	1	(5)	1	2	4	?	?	4	?	(8)	(12)	1	(5)	1	1	2	2
Newly ringed																									
Oystercatcher			1			55			30													99		1	
Ringed Plover																								14	
Grey Plover			2							1								1	4		5		1		
Knot			1				1							1	556		118	13	10		8				
Sanderling		173																						34	
Curlew Sandpiper																									
Dunlin	36		17	5	2		10	35		3	4				20			18	50	28	17		7	4	
Ruff																		1							
Black-tailed Godwit	1									1					1	2					5				
Bar-tailed Godwit							3							8	41		21	1	41						
Whimbrel															1	5		2							
Curlew							2				8	14	89	150	120	41	5	2	3						14
Spotted Redshank																		1							
Greenshank																									
Redshank	1						7	2		11	31							66	19	6	75		13		
Turnstone						1				1								2			2				
TOTAL	38	173	21	5	2	56	23	37	30	17	43	14	89	159	739	48	144	107	127	34	112	99	21	53	14

Site Code	GEX	SNX	AFS	GEX	GEX	HET	GEX	AFS	HEU	GEX	AFT	HEK	HMB	FMK	WTF	KFG	WTF	AFS	WTV	AFS	GEX	SNX	LVT	SNX	LVE
Date	17.1	18.1	18.1	16.2	22.3	29.3	5.4	19.4	15.6	17.7	11.8	12.8	13.8	13.8	14.8	14.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	16.8	7.9	10.9	10.9	11.9	12.9
Nets fired / (set)	(6)	1	(15)	(9)	(9)	1	(5)	(16)	1	(5)	1	2	4	?	?	4	?	(8)	(12)	1	(5)	1	1	2	2
Retraps/Controls																									
Oystercatcher			1			11			2													10		4	
Ringed Plover																									
Grey Plover																									
Knot					1										10				1					19	
Sanderling		274																							
Dunlin																		1	4		1				
Black-tailed Godwit																									
Bar-tailed Godwit															1		1		8						
Curlew											1	16	5	2	6	1									
Redshank				1							1									1					
Turnstone																									
TOTAL	0	274	1	1	1	11	0	0	2	0	2	16	5	2	17	1	1	1	13	1	1	10	0	23	0
ALLWADERS	38	447	22	6	3	67	23	37	32	17	45	30	94	161	756	49	145	108	140	35	113	109	21	76	14

Table 2: Catch totals for 2014 (continued).

Site Code	SNX	LVE	AFS	FMV	WMV	AFS	WTV	GEX	SNX	AFS	AFS	TOT
Date	11.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	28.9	11.10	11.10	27.12	
Nets fired / (set)	2	2	(16)	(7)	1	(17)	(12)	(5)	1	(16)	(6)	
Newly ringed												
Oystercatcher	1				145						4	335
Ringed Plover	14								1	1		16
Grey Plover			4			3	6	9		2		38
Knot			2	1		15	5	12		7		750
Sanderling	34								15			222
Curlew Sandpiper						2		1				3
Dunlin	4		8	4		49	17	11		58	10	413
Ruff										1		2
Black-tailed Godwit			10			8		1		9		38
Bar-tailed Godwit				2		5	20	1		1		144
Whimbrel						2						10
Curlew		14	1			7	2	1		2		461
Spotted Redshank					1							2
Greenshank												2
Redshank			117	12		83	9	49		109	3	613
Turnstone			2			6			3	1		16
TOTAL	53	14	145	19	145	180	59	85	19	191	17	3,065

Site Code	SNX	LVE	AFS	FMV	WMV	AFS	WTV	GEX	SNX	AFS	AFS	TOT
Date	11.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	28.9	11.10	11.10	27.12	
Nets fired / (set)	2	2	(16)	(7)	1	(17)	(12)	(5)	1	(16)	(6)	
Retraps/Controls												
Oystercatcher					26						1	51
Ringed Plover	4											4
Grey Plover												0
Knot						1						13
Sanderling	19								3			296
Dunlin						1				1		8
Black-tailed Godwit						1						1
Bar-tailed Godwit							2					12
Curlew												31
Redshank			1			1	1	1			1	8
Turnstone												0
TOTAL	23	0	1	0	26	4	3	1	3	1	2	424
ALL WADERS	76	14	146	19	171	184	62	86	22	192	19	3,489

Non-waders.

	OSH	AFS	AFS	TOT
	14.6	15.8	12.9	
		(6)	(16)	
Shelduck		1	1	2
Kestrel	4			4
NON-WADERS				6

Curlew (Samantha Franks)

Site codes used: AF, KF, OS = Terrington; FM = Friskney; GE = Gedney; HE = Heacham; HM = Holbeach; LV = Leverton; SN = Snettisham; WM = Wainfleet; WT = Wrangle. The third letter defines a sub-division of a site.

Table 3: Catch totals for 2015.

Site Code	SNX	AFS	GEX	HET	SNX	WMW	WTH	FMC	HMI	SNC	LVT	HET	HET	HMB	FMK	HMD	WTH	AFC	AFS	WTH	LVF	GEX
Date	7.2	7.2	8.2	7.3	1.8	1.8	2.8	3.8	4.8	5.8	29.8	29.8	30.8	31.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.9	2.9	3.9	3.9	26.9
Nets fired / (set)	1	(14)	(8)	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	(22)	1	2	(8)
Newly ringed																						
Oystercatcher	138	2		268			146		298			27							1	35		
Ringed Plover													33				1					
Golden Plover																						
Grey Plover		2	1								1											
Knot		3	7							13									12		55	10
Sanderling					246							1	85									
Little Stint																						
Curlew Sandpiper																						
Dunlin		13	30		6	24	1						2				10		32	27		17
Ruff																			1			
Snipe																						
Black-tailed Godwit		1																	4			
Bar-tailed Godwit			1							263					1				2		289	
Whimbrel																			1			
Curlew		1	2					3		13					70	2		41	1		15	
Green Sandpiper																						
Redshank		2	7																204			50
Spotted Redshank																						
Greenshank														12								
Turnstone													2						8			
TOTAL	138	24	48	268	252	24	147	3	298	289	1	28	122	12	71	2	11	41	266	62	359	77

Site Code	SNX	AFS	GEX	HET	SNX	WMW	WTH	FMC	HMI	SNC	LVT	HET	HET	HMB	FMK	HMD	WTH	AFC	AFS	WTH	LVF	GEX
Date	7.2	7.2	8.2	7.3	1.8	1.8	2.8	3.8	4.8	5.8	29.8	29.8	30.8	31.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.9	2.9	3.9	3.9	26.9
Nets fired / (set)	1	(14)	(8)	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	(22)	1	2	(8)
Retraps/Controls																						
Oystercatcher	56			64			12		25			2										
Ringed Plover																						
Grey Plover																						
Knot										2												
Sanderling					54								45									
Dunlin																			1	3		
Black Tailed Godwit																						
Bar-tailed Godwit										21											18	
Curlew		1								1					9			2			2	
Redshank		1																	1			
Turnstone																						
TOTAL	56	2	0	64	54	0	12	0	25	24	0	2	45	0	9	0	0	2	2	3	20	0
ALL WADERS	194	26	48	332	306	24	159	3	323	313	1	30	167	12	80	2	11	43	268	65	379	77

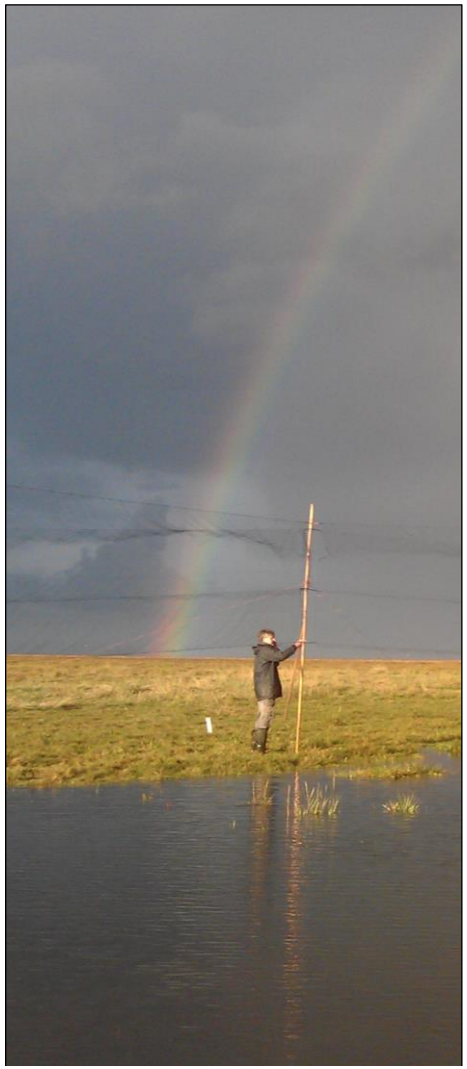
Table 3: Catch totals for 2015 (continued).

Site Code	AFS	GEX	AFS	SNX	TOT
Date	2.10	3.10	31.10	26.11	
Nets fired / (set)	(11)	(9)	(18)	1	
Newly ringed					
Oystercatcher				34	949
Ringed Plover					34
Golden Plover					0
Grey Plover	2	12	3		21
Knot	5	77	1	9	192
Sanderling					332
Little Stint					0
Curlew Sandpiper					0
Dunlin	34	54	228	1	479
Ruff					1
Snipe					1
Black-tailed Godwit	6		4		15
Bar-tailed Godwit	1	5		20	582
Whimbrel		1			2
Curlew	2	1			151
Green Sandpiper					0
Redshank	81	54	33		431
Spotted Redshank					0
Greenshank					12
Turnstone					10
TOTAL	131	204	270	64	3,212

Site Code	AFS	GEX	AFS	SNX	TOT
Date	2.10	3.10	31.10	26.11	
Nets fired / (set)	(11)	(9)	(18)	1	
Retraps/Controls					
Oystercatcher				6	165
Ringed Plover					0
Grey Plover					0
Knot		1		1	4
Sanderling					99
Dunlin		2	5		11
Black-tailed Godwit					0
Bar-tailed Godwit		1		8	48
Curlew					15
Redshank	3	2	1		8
Turnstone					0
TOTAL	3	6	6	15	350
ALL WADERS	134	210	276	79	3,562

Non-waders.

	TMZ	FMC	AFS	TOT
	4.7	3.8	2.10	
		2	(11)	
Teal			1	1
Lesser Black-backed Gull - pulli	65			65
Herring Gull - pulli	42			42
Starling		5		5
NON-WADERS	107	5	1	113



Measuring bill length (David Hodkinson) & Setting mist nets (Ruth Walker)

Site codes used: AF, TM = Terrington; FM = Friskney; GE = Gedney; HE = Heacham; HM = Holbeach, LV = Leverton; SN = Snettisham; WM = Wainfleet; WT = Wrangle. The third letter defines a sub-division of a site.

The WWRG Scientific Committee reviews and develops our catching priorities, facilitates the checking, archiving and use of WWRG data for research and conservation purposes and considers proposals for WWRG involvement in specific projects. Details of recent work of the committee are given here.

Membership of the committee

The committee members are always looking for assistance with the many tasks involved with the scientific aspects of running the Group and we are also keen for members with a scientific background to join the committee. Please talk to any member of the scientific committee if you are interested in helping.

Annual catching & monitoring targets

The Group has targets for the numbers of each species that we would like to catch on the Wash as a whole each year and broken down into the west, south and east shores (Table 1). However, for quite a few years we are not catching the numbers of individuals of some of our study species that we think we need to generate enough recaptures to be useful to estimate survival. Figure 1 shows, for each of our study species, the difference between the numbers actually caught and our target figure in 2013/14 and 2014/15 and clearly shows that, for most of our study species, we are not consistently catching anywhere near our target and therefore are unlikely to be able to undertake robust survival analyses. This is the primary reason why the Group has moved, in the last few years, towards colour-marking some species and putting great efforts into resighting colour-marked individuals. We now have colour ring schemes for Bar-tailed Godwit, Grey Plover and Curlew, which run alongside established colour-marking of Black-tailed Godwit, Turnstone and Greenshank. Some of the recent results from colour-marking Bar-tailed Godwit and Greenshank are on pages 14-15.

Is colour-marking increasing recaptures (AKA resightings)?

Using Curlew and Grey Plover as examples, we can look at the annual number of retraps generated from catches between 1986 and 2015, and compare that to the number of individuals seen and sightings generated from colour-marked birds. Between 1986 and 2015 on average 7.4% (SE ±1.1) of Curlew and 9.6% (SE ±1.2) of Grey Plover caught each year were already ringed. Over 30 years, this has generated 287 retraps of Curlew (9.6 pa) and 349 of Grey Plover (11.6 pa). If we look at the data from colour-marked birds in a similar way (Table 2), between 2012 to 2015 on average 23.3% (SE ±4.7) of colour-marked Curlew were seen and, over four years, 50% of individuals have been observed at least once and 205 sightings have been generated (51.3 pa). For Grey Plover, on average 9.0% (SE ±3.5) of colour-marked birds were seen each year and over six years 30% of individuals were seen at least once, generating 52 sightings (8.7 pa).

Table 1: Annual and geographical catch targets by study species.

Species	**Annual target**	West shore target	South shore target	East shore target
Oystercatcher	**600**	200	-	300
Grey Plover	**250**	75	75	100
Knot	**1,000**			
Sanderling	**150**	-	-	150
Dunlin	**3,000**	1,500	1,500	500
Black-tailed Godwit	**100**	-	100	-
Bar-tailed Godwit	**300**	100	100	100
Curlew	**150**	50	100	100
Redshank	**400**	100	300	-
Turnstone	**75**	-	-	75

Note that the summed targets for each shore need not equal the overall target.

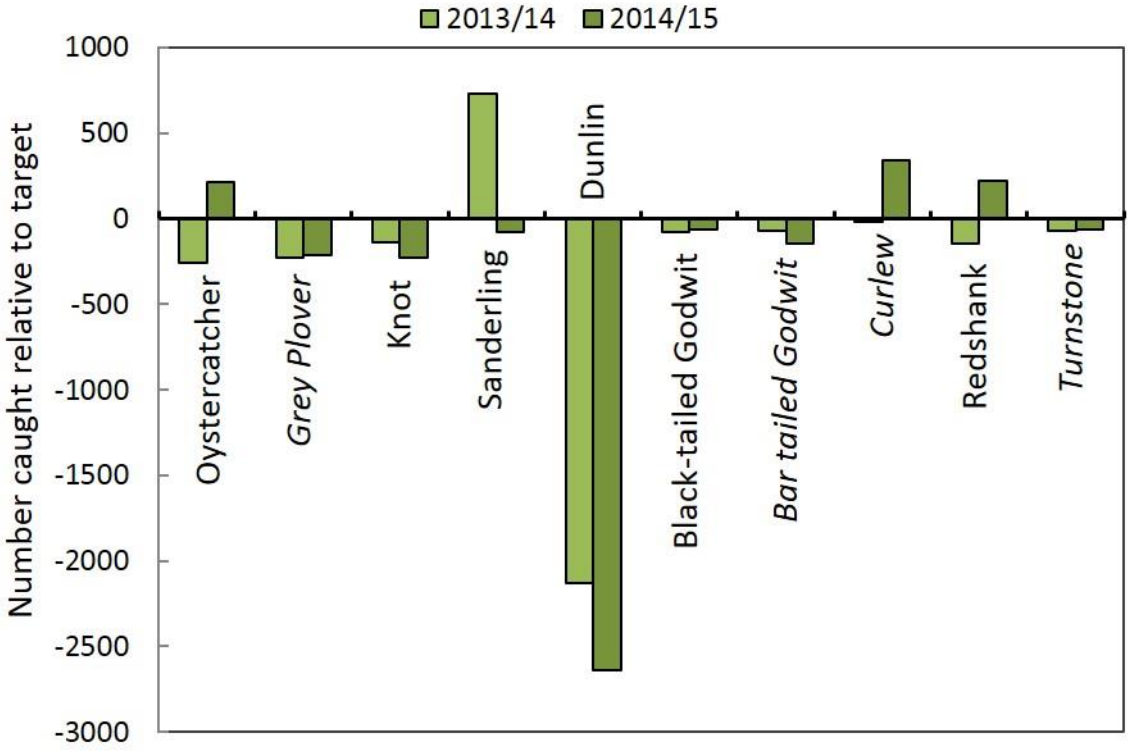


Figure 1: The difference between the catch targets and the actual number caught in 2013/14 and 2014/15 by study species. Species names in *italics* are those with WWRG-led colour ring schemes.

Table 2: For Curlew and Grey Plover colour-marked on the Wash from 2010 to 2015, the number of individuals marked each year, cumulative number and percentage of individuals seen annually and overall, and the number of sightings generated. Curlew were first colour-marked in 2012 and Grey Plover in 2010.

Species	Year	INDIVIDUALS colour-marked	Cumulative INDIVIDUALS colour-marked	INDIVIDUALS seen	% seen from colour-marked	Total SIGHTINGS
Curlew	2012	85	85	9	10.6	12
	2013	52	137	43	31.4	48
	2014	27	164	48	29.3	81
	2015	13	177	39	22.0	64
	2012-15		177	89	50.3	205
Grey Plover	2010	72	72	9	12.5	9
	2011	10	82	1	1.2	1
	2012	1	83	19	22.9	19
	2013	3	86	0	0.0	0
	2014	9	95	11	11.6	14
	2015	5	100	6	6.0	9
	2010-15		100	30	30.0	52

There is clear variation in the success of the two colour mark schemes, with the Curlew scheme generating a higher proportion of sightings than the Grey Plover scheme. This is perhaps not surprising given that Curlew are larger and more obvious, but is also related to the fact that we ring so few Grey Plovers that we colour mark them on both the south and east shore and south shore birds are observed less frequently. However, it should also be noted that, as a Group, we used to be much more successful at catching and re-trapping Grey Plover so the average ring recapture rate is inflated by our historical success. For example, in the 1990s, we caught 1,534 Grey Plover and 11.6% were already ringed, but in the last 10 years we have only caught 347 and 5.5% had rings; much lower than the rate from colour-marking. In summary, while there is variation between species in our ability to catch, colour mark and observe colour-marked birds, both examples highlighted here show the value of colour-marking for increasing the re-encounter rate of our study species. We wholeheartedly thank the members who have embraced trips to resight waders as much as trips to catch them, as well as other birdwatchers who have taken the time to report sightings of 'our' birds.

Birds we have marked on the Wash have also been reported on other sites. Only one Grey Plover has so far been reported outside the Wash – flag CC was observed on 10 October 2010 at Orfordness in Suffolk. However, there have been eight reports of five individual Curlew on their breeding grounds in Scandinavia (Table 3).

Data archives

The ongoing process to clean and archive the Group's historical data has made much progress in the last two years. This has been, in part, due to the scheduling of the first 'data weekend' at the Old School House, in November 2015, with group members to be found in nearly every room either peering at, or reading out, data. Many thanks to everyone who has been involved in these; the social aspect certainly makes for very productive and fun weekends. By the end of 2015, data for 1992-2014 had been cleaned and incorporated with the basic data. Alongside fixing the historical data, we now have extremely efficient processes in place for handling the new data we generate each year.

Data requests

We currently have one active request for using Wash data which relates to the further use of the Bar-tailed Godwit biometric data to examine changes in survival in relation to the changes in bill length identified in Duijns *et al.* (2015).

Data verification

Work on cross-checking measurements between ringers to ensure consistency continues (see pages 16-17).

Publications

A full list of scientific papers that have been written using WWRG data can be found on our website. Below are papers published in the period of this report along with two papers published in 2012 with apologies to the authors as these were missed from the 2012-13 report.

Alves, J.A., Gunnarsson, T.G., Potts, P.M., Gélinaud, G., Sutherland, W.J. & Gill, J.A. (2012) Overtaking on migration: does longer distance migration always incur a penalty? *Oikos* **121**, 464–470.

Gunnarsson, T.G., Sutherland, W.J., Alves, J.A., Appleton, G.F., Potts, P.M. & Gill, J.A. (2012) Rapid changes in the distribution of phenotypes in an expanding population of a migratory bird. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London B* **279**, 411–416.

Clark, N.A. & Clark, J.A. (2015) A method of making robust and effective decoys for trapping waders using dead birds. *Wader Study* **122**, 31–36.

Duijns, S., van Gils, J.A., Smart, J. & Piersma, T. (2015) Phenotype-limited distributions: short-billed birds move away during times that prey bury deeply. *Royal Society Open Science* **2**, 150073.

Jen Smart - Chair, Scientific Committee

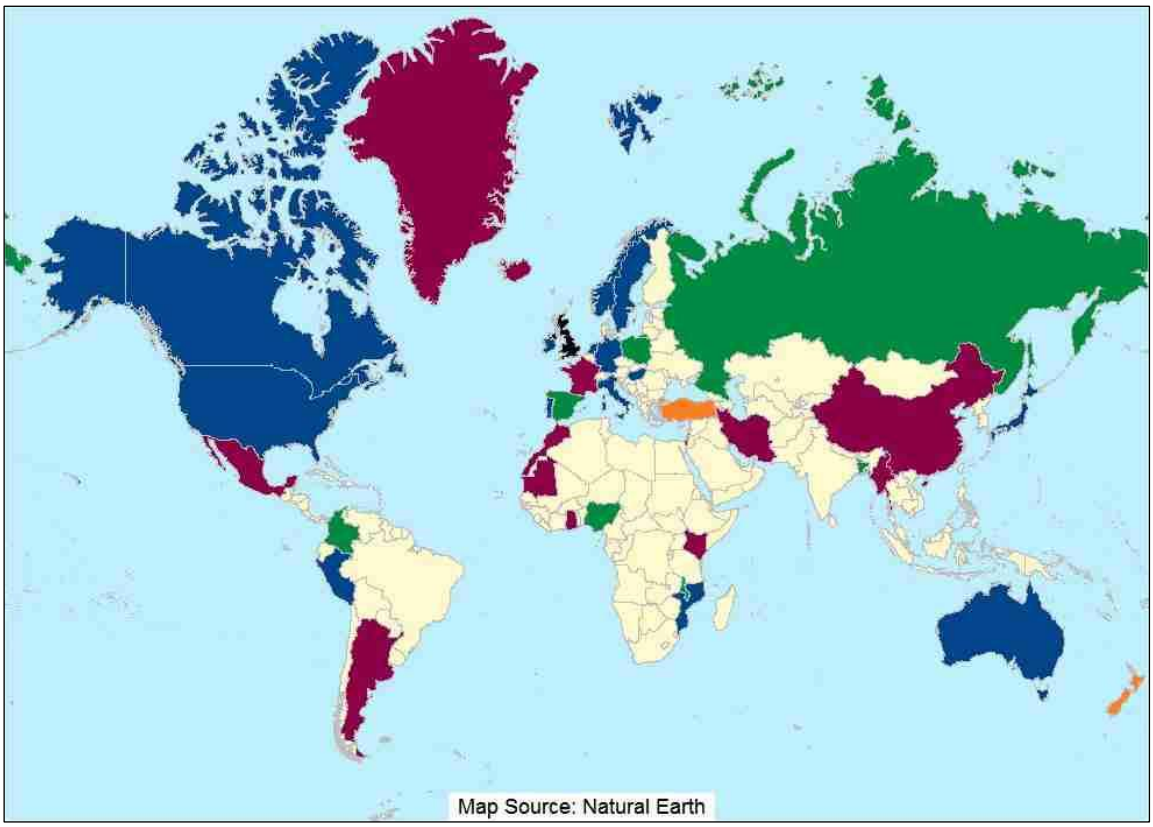
Table 3: Curlew colour-marked on the Wash in autumn and winter 2012-2015 that have been observed on breeding grounds in Sweden and Finl**and.**

Flag	Date	Location	Country
AM	20/06/2015	Kouvola	Finland
ET	24/04/2014	Ljungskile, Uddevalla , Bohuslän	Sweden
	11/05/2015	Rovaniemi, Aronpera, Jangislahti	Finland
	14/05/2015	Rovaniemi, Aronpera, Jangislahti	Finland
LH	15/04/2014	Vimpeli	Finland
E0	25/04/2015	Västerbotten, Vännäsby, Bransjön,	Sweden
LP	12/05/2013	Mieslahti, Happola, Paltamom Oulo	Finland
	30/05/2014	Mieslahti, Happola, Paltamom Oulo	Finland

WHERE IN THE WORLD?

As well as catching waders on the Wash, a big part of our work over the years has been providing training to other ringers, both at home and abroad; an important way in which we can help wader conservation. Many group members have travelled around the world to help other ringers catch waders, sharing our knowledge and learning from them. In addition, ringers from all over the UK, as well as from a wide range of other countries, have joined us to learn more about wader catching, using both cannon and mist nets, as well as how to identify, age and sex waders. We have also supplied cannon-netting equipment to a variety of other ringing groups and countries. We felt it would be interesting to record 'Where in the World' the Group has been involved.

Ruth Walker



Where in the World? Maroon – countries where group members have been to help; Green – countries where other ringers have come from; Orange – countries that we have supplied equipment to; Blue – countries where more than one category applies.

Ringing abroad - left Delaware Bay 1999 (Nigel Clark), right James Bay 1978 (Graham Appleton).

NEW MOVEMENT DATA FROM COLOUR-MARKING

Although the WWRG colour-marking projects are designed to collect data for survival analyses (see Scientific news), we are also getting more information on movements. Here Richard du Feu and Phil Atkinson describe some of the recent results from colour-marking Bar-tailed Godwit and Greenshank.

Greenshank

Rapid results from a catch of just 12 birds

In addition to the Group's main study species we also colour ring Greenshank on behalf of Pete Potts and Farlington RG, who mainly catch on the Solent. Their colour-marking of Greenshank has increased our knowledge of their movements. They have found that autumn Greenshank, which are probably from the Scandinavian breeding population, are very site-faithful both within and between years (Wernham *et al* 2002). Some birds start to moult when they arrive, slowly increase their weight and stay for over three months. Others, which are probably from a different wintering population and possibly also a different breeding population, put on weight rapidly and do not moult. Some Greenshank remain on the Solent to moult, but most head off to West Africa (Fig 1). Further resightings of the Solent birds suggest that they follow a more easterly route when migrating north in spring. There is some suggestion that the birds using the Solent in autumn may use other sites in the North Sea before they get to the Solent.

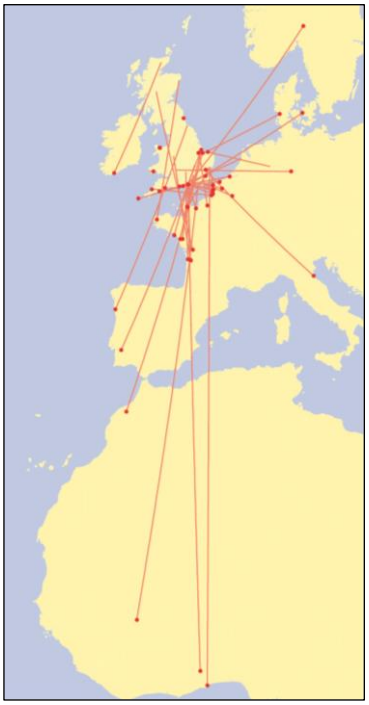


Figure 1: Recovery locations and movements of over 20 km for the 73 recoveries of Greenshank ringed or recovered in Britain & Ireland (from Wernham *et al* 2002).

To find out more about the movements of Greenshank, WWRG agreed to colour ring the small numbers that we catch (a total of 235 to the end of 2015). Although few have been marked, one catch of just 12 birds in 2015 has already resulted in two interesting movements. The first was the most northerly record of a BTO-ringed Greenshank. Green Red – Red Lime was ringed on 31 August 2015, at Holbeach, Lincolnshire, when it was an adult bird and was just starting its moult. It was seen on 21 May 2016 at Kattfordeidt, Tromso, Norway (69 39'N 18 29'E) by Ann Karin Gaasland (see photo) and, so far, this is the only resighting of it since ringing.

Greenshank colour-marked on the Wash on 31 August 2015 and seen on 21 May 2016 at Kattfordeidt, Tromso, Norway (69° 39'N 18° 29'E) (Ann Karin Gaasland).

The second report is perhaps more routine, with adult bird Green Black – Green Lime being seen on 29 March 2016 at Almenara marshes, Castellon, Spain (39º45'N 0º12'W) by Juan L. Bort. Again this is the only resighting of this bird to date. We look forward to more resightings of these fascinating birds.

Bar-tailed Godwit

Where have we got to so far?

The flagging of Bar-tailed Godwits has dramatically increased the numbers of 'retraps' we receive. Flagging started in August 2010 but it was a slow start, with the first big catch (56) in February 2012 and a catch of 123 in August 2015. So far, of the 248 now marked, 92 individuals (37%) have been reported.

Resightings away from the Wash have tended to confirm what we know from metal-ringing. A single resighting on the Wirral of a bird caught on the Wash during its moult later on in the same autumn has shown that birds moulting here can move elsewhere in NW Europe to winter. However, a non-moulting bird, caught at Terrington in September 2011 was resighted at Ebel Khaznaya, near Iwik, Mauritania only 50 days later. These two resightings, some of our first, confirmed that the Wash is an important site not only for the wintering Fennoscandian and western Siberian breeding populations, but also for central Siberian birds that pass through in autumn before heading to wintering areas in West Africa. The majority of overseas records have come from the Wadden Sea in spring and autumn when birds are on passage. One interesting record is of a bird resighted in Estonia in August 2012 (see photo), which had been ringed in October in the previous year - outside the Wadden Sea there are very few records that show what routes birds take to get to and from the Wash.

Wernham, C.V., Toms, M.P., Marchant, J.H., Clark, J.A., Siriwardena, G.M. & Baillie, S.R. (eds) (2002) The Migration Atlas: movements of the birds of Br*itain and Ireland.* T. & A.D. Poyser, London.

Colour-marked Bar-tailed Godwit ringed on the Wash on 19 October 2011 and seen on 21 August 2012 in full breeding plumage at Haversi, Estonia (59° 14'N 23° 51'E) (Aivar Veide).

Wader Tales

There is a blog about the value of flagging Bar-tailed Godwit in Graham Appleton's Wader Tales Series (wadertales.wordpress.com/about/). Other blogs focus on WWRG's studies of Turnstone. Curlew and Black-tailed Godwit.

Ringed Plover (Samantha Franks)

GETTING THE MEASURE OF A RINGER – WHAT'S IN A WING LENGTH?

Many of you will have noticed me walking round with a clipboard during catches, directing various ringers into isolation where they sit and measure wing lengths of a sample of birds. Perhaps you have wondered what this is all about? This article explains what we are doing and why.

The work of WWRG in catching waders on the Wash is driven by our scientific strategy (Kew *et al* 2002), which is overseen and updated by the Scientific Committee. Underlying the strategy is the need to collect high quality data; a considerable challenge when hundreds of ringers have helped collect biometrics over the years. To ensure that everyone involved collects data to the same standard, we train ringers to carry out each of the various jobs in the field, have a document explaining the processes and a training protocol. Of course, small differences will still persist between ringers so we try to determine how big they are and also if they are likely to affect the accuracy of the data we collect.

Lead processing

The most complex part of processing (ageing, sexing and measuring birds) is what we call lead processing. The lead processor needs a thorough knowledge of ageing and sexing, as well as being able to record primary moult and measure wing lengths in a repeatable manner. Measuring wader wing lengths can be difficult for ringers who have trained largely on passerines and are not used to straightening long, bendy primaries. As part of our training protocol, we train long-term, experienced WWRG ringers to develop their knowledge of ageing and sexing waders and of measuring techniques. The initial training takes place in processing teams so that they can learn ageing and sexing. There is also training in suitable measuring techniques for waders, without being in the pressured situation of being the lead processor.

Measuring the wing of a Redshank (Guy Anderson).

What is involved

The first step for a prospective lead processor is to re-measure a sample of the wing lengths measured by an experienced lead processor. To avoid being influenced, this is done away from the original processing team and with the sample of birds in random order. Differences are checked and discussed, with further training and more samples re-measured until any differences between measurers become consistent.

Measuring the ringer

The next step is to quantify how similar their wing measurements are to all the existing lead processors and the repeatability of their measurements:

First, the prospective lead processor re-measures a sample of at least 30 birds from three different sizes of wader: large (eg Oystercatcher), medium (eg Redshank) and small (eg Dunlin) which were originally

A note on accuracy

When interpreting the results of a comparison between ringers I should caution that a single comparison only tells us about the differences between two measurers and is not a measure of accuracy by itself. True accuracy is of course impossible to determine as there is no way to measure a wing perfectly, but there are good surrogates for true accuracy which are just as useful in these circumstances. This is achieved by combining every comparison between the lead processors and determining how much each processor differs from either a hypothetical average measurer or a measurer chosen as the gold standard. This approach works better the more comparisons it contains, so we are looking to include comparisons with anyone who has contributed a wing length measurement to the WWRG dataset and anyone who might do so in future.

measured by any established lead processor. Next, to measure the repeatability of their technique, potential new lead processors do a blind double-measuring against themselves – this is the part we all find scary!

Finally, a new lead processor shadows an experienced lead processor for a few catches and lead processes, with the experienced lead processor measuring bills, so they are on hand to help, before going solo. In addition, all established lead processors go through this process every few years to check continuing consistency.

To ensure bird welfare, all of this can only take place when we have a relatively small catch and/or a relatively big team, the weather is fine, the birds are in good condition and can be released quickly after the catch.

At present there are quite a few more comparisons of prospective and experienced lead processors to do – a list of priority people and forms are in each processing clipboard – so it is a work in progress and a case of the more contributions the better (see box).

David Hodkinson

Getting involved

Double-winging is carried out by experienced, long-term wader ringers who want to learn to lead process. However, when we have small catches and/or a big team, we may be able to set up a training processing team with one experienced wader ringer to guide them. This allows inexperienced wader ringers to learn how to take the different measurements without being in a pressured situation. If you would like to get involved in a 'training team', please let one of the team leaders know. It is important that prospective lead processors have undergone training and mastered a repeatable technique as they can then undertake comparisons with other lead processors once a suitable standard has been achieved.

Kew, J., Atkinson, P.W., Gill, J.A. & Clark, N.A. (2002) Wash Wader Ringing - Monitoring Strategy. In Kew, A.J. *Wash Wader Ringing Group 1999-2001 Report.*

Whimbrel (Samantha Franks)

SUMMARY OF RECOVERIES RECEIVED

The following tables summarise the total number of recoveries generated by the group. The tables include all recoveries from 1909 to 2015 that had been reported to the BTO by the end of April 2016. In each case the number before the '/' is birds that were ringed on the Wash and found in the county or country and the number after the '/' is birds ringed elsewhere and found on the Wash. Movements between the Wash and counties in the UK exclude movements within Norfolk and Lincolnshire.

The summaries of movements are produced from data supplied by the BTO Ringing Scheme. The Scheme is funded by a partnership of the British Trust for Ornithology, the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (on behalf of: Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs, Northern Ireland, Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage), The National Parks and Wildlife Service (Ireland) and the ringers themselves.

Table 1: Movements of the Wash study species between the Wash and other countries.

Country	O'catcher	Ringed Plover	Grey Plover	Knot	Sanderling	Dunlin	Black-T Godwit	Bar-T Godwit	Curlew	Redshank	Turnstone
Algeria	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Arctic Ocean	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	2 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Austria	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Baltic Sea	- / -	- / -	- / -	2 / -	- / -	10 / 2	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / 1
Belgium	5 / 2	- / -	- / -	2 / -	- / -	2 / 6	- / -	- / -	- / 6	2 / -	1 / -
Benin	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Burkina Faso	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Canada	- / -	- / -	- / -	9 / 2	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	2 / 4
Channel Isles	2 / -	2 / -	- / -	- / -	- / 1	4 / 8	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -
Denmark	24 / 1	1 / -	12 / -	29 / -	1 / 1	55 / 59	1 / -	3 / -	8 / 2	2 / -	2 / -
Eng Channel	- / 2	- / -	- / -	6 / 16	7 / 3	9 / 24	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 2	- / -
Estonia	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Faroe Islands	33 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -
Finland	2 / -	- / 1	1 / -	- / -	1 / -	86 / 116	- / -	1 / -	40 / 48	1 / -	5 / 8
France	161 / -	41 / -	17 / 2	47 / 8	18 / -	106 / 43	26 / 4	4 / 1	8 / -	46 / 1	7 / 1
Gabon	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Gambia	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -
Germany	20 / 3	1 / 4	3 / 2	66 / 42	2 / -	63 / 94	1 / -	15 / 12	3 / 4	- / 2	2 / 1
Ghana	- / -	1 / -	1 / -	- / -	2 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	2 / -
Greece	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -
Greenland	1 / -	- / 1	- / -	72 / -	- / 1	- / 2	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	4 / -
Guinea	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Guinea Bissau	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / 2	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	3 / -
Hungary	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Iceland	9 / -	- / -	- / -	111 / 43	5 / 3	6 / 5	34 / 5	- / -	- / -	30 / 11	6 / 1
Italy	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / 1	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Lesser Antilles	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Liberia	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -
Lithuania	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Mali	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Mauritania	- / -	- / -	- / -	3 / -	2 / 3	12 / 15	- / -	3 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Morocco	2 / -	1 / -	3 / -	1 / -	12 / -	24 / 15	1 / -	- / -	- / -	2 / -	3 / -
Netherlands	202 / 23	8 / 3	1 / 1	84 / 27	2 / 2	31 / 18	13 / 1	11 / 6	5 / 6	4 / 5	4 / 1
North Atlantic	- / -	- / -	- / -	2 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	2 / -	1 / -
North Sea	14 / 1	- / -	- / -	3 / -	- / -	3 / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	2 / -	- / -
Norway	794 / 132	4 / 4	- / -	42 / 107	1 / 11	9 / 327	- / -	1 / 7	2 / 2	- / -	2 / 14
Poland	- / -	- / -	1 / 1	2 / 7	1 / -	45 / 75	- / -	- / 2	- / -	- / -	- / 1
Portugal	- / -	- / 1	1 / -	1 / 1	4 / -	61 / 21	2 / -	- / -	- / -	2 / -	1 / -
Rep of Ireland	2 / -	23 / -	- / -	4 / 1	- / -	20 / 21	6 / -	2 / -	2 / -	1 / -	- / -
Russian Fed	8 / -	1 / -	3 / -	1 / -	2 / -	8 / 38	- / -	13 / 1	7 / -	- / -	1 / -
Senegal	- / -	1 / -	- / -	4 / -	3 / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -
Slovakia	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
South Africa	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / 1	2 / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Spain	1 / -	3 / -	2 / -	2 / -	5 / -	43 / 17	2 / -	1 / 1	- / -	3 / -	1 / -
Svalbard	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Sweden	9 / 1	- / 1	- / -	1 / 6	- / -	254 / 366	- / -	- / -	11 / 17	- / -	- / 2
Switzerland	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Tunisia	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Ukraine	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
W Sahara	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Grand Total	1,289 / 165	88 / 15	45 / 6	499 / 262	74 / 29	858 / 1,276	86 / 10	58 / 30	87 / 85	99 / 21	51 / 34

Oystercatchers and Bar-tailed Godwit (Samantha Franks)

Table 2: Movements of other species between the Wash and other countries

Country	Little R Plover	Golden Plover	Lapwing	Little Stint	Curlew S'piper	Purple S'piper	Ruff	Snipe	Whimbrel	Common S'piper	Green S'piper	Spotted R'shank	Green-shank
Algeria	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Arctic Ocean	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Austria	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Baltic Sea	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Belgium	1 / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Benin	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Burkina Faso	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Canada	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Channel Isles	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Denmark	- / -	1 / -	1 / 17	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -
Eng Channel	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Estonia	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Faroe Islands	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Finland	- / -	- / -	- / 3	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	1 / 3	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
France	1 / -	1 / -	14 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	3 / -	11 / -	3 / -	4 / -	2 / -	- / -	2 / -
Gabon	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Gambia	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Germany	- / -	- / -	- / 4	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Ghana	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Greece	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Greenland	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Guinea	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Guinea Bissau	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Hungary	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Iceland	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Italy	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -	1 / -	- / -	5 / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -
Lesser Antilles	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Liberia	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Lithuania	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Mali	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	2 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Mauritania	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Morocco	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	2 / -	1 / -
Netherlands	- / -	2 / 5	1 / 12	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / 9	- / 3	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / 1	2 / 1
North Atlantic	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
North Sea	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Norway	- / -	1 / 1	- / 3	- / 5	- / 7	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Poland	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -	2 / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Portugal	- / -	- / -	2 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	4 / -	- / -	2 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Rep of Ireland	- / -	- / -	2 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	5 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Russian Fed	- / -	- / -	3 / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	1 / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Senegal	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Slovakia	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
South Africa	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Spain	1 / -	- / -	10 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	2 / -	5 / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Svalbard	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Sweden	- / -	- / -	- / 8	- / -	1 / 1	2 / 1	- / -	- / 2	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Switzerland	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Tunisia	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Ukraine	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -	3 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
W Sahara	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Grand Total	4 / 1	5 / 7	34 / 53	- / 5	11 / 8	2 / 1	19 / 10	29 / 10	3 / 1	8 / -	2 / 1	3 / 1	6 / 1

Table 3: Movements of the Wash study species between the Wash and elsewhere in the UK**.**

County	O'catcher	Ringed Plover	Grey Plover	Knot	Sanderling	Dunlin	Black-T Godwit	Bar-T Godwit	Curlew	Redshank	Turnstone
Anglesey	2 / 2	5 / -	- / -	3 / -	- / -	80 / 40	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -
Angus & Ddee	2 / 3	- / -	1 / -	2 / 5	1 / -	- / 2	- / 1	- / -	- / -	4 / 7	- / -
Antrim	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / 2	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Argyll	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Avon	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	27 / 10	- / -	- / -	1 / -	1 / -	- / 1
Ayrshire	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -
Bedfordshire	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	2 / -	- / -
Berkshire	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Borders	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Breconshire	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Bucks	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Caernarfonshire	10 / 6	2 / 2	- / -	2 / 3	- / -	44 / 34	- / -	- / -	2 / 1	8 / 5	- / -
Caithness	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / 6	- / -	- / -	- / -	2 / 2	- / -
Cambs	5 / 3	3 / 4	- / 1	- / 8	- / -	8 / 19	18 / -	- / -	2 / 1	12 / 5	1 / -
Carmarthen	- / 7	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Ceredigion	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Cheshire/Wirral	1 / -	1 / -	- / -	11 / 19	3 / 6	41 / 27	1 / -	- / -	- / -	1 / 1	- / -
Cleveland	8 / 2	3 / -	2 / -	46 / 18	10 / 1	25 / 39	- / -	- / -	- / -	3 / 3	- / -
Clyde	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / 4	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -
Cornwall	- / 1	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	5 / 6	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -
Cumbria	3 / 2	11 / -	- / -	41 / 40	6 / 3	50 / 70	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -	2 / -
Denbighshire	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / 1
Derbyshire	2 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Devon	5 / 7	5 / -	- / -	- / 2	- / -	10 / 10	3 / 7	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -
Dorset	2 / 8	2 / 1	- / -	- / 2	- / 6	10 / 15	- / -	- / 2	- / 1	2 / -	- / -
Down	- / -	3 / -	- / -	2 / -	- / -	4 / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
D'fries & G'way	3 / 2	- / -	- / -	4 / 11	7 / 1	11 / 26	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / 1	- / -
Durham	1 / -	2 / -	- / -	- / -	1 / 1	2 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -
East Sussex	2 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / 1	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -
East Yorkshire	20 / 7	5 / 3	1 / 1	10 / 6	2 / -	19 / 52	- / 2	1 / 2	- / 1	3 / 2	1 / 1
Essex	8 / 5	5 / -	3 / -	2 / 5	3 / -	5 / 10	9 / -	- / -	- / -	7 / -	1 / -
Fair Isle	3 / 6	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -	1 / -
Fife	4 / -	5 / -	- / -	20 / 17	- / -	4 / 9	- / 5	- / -	- / -	1 / 4	- / -
Flintshire	- / 3	1 / -	- / -	- / 2	3 / -	1 / 7	2 / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -
Glamorgan	5 / 5	2 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	7 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 4	- / -
Gloucestershire	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	2 / 7	- / -	- / -	- / 1	1 / 1	- / -
G Manchester	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -
Gwent	- / 4	- / -	- / -	3 / 2	- / -	22 / 29	- / -	- / -	1 / -	4 / 1	- / -
Hampshire	3 / 1	1 / -	2 / 1	2 / 1	1 / 2	18 / 22	6 / 4	- / -	- / -	8 / 2	- / -
Hertfordshire	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -
Highland	8 / 1	2 / 1	- / -	23 / 46	- / -	10 / 12	- / -	- / 6	- / -	5 / 11	- / -
Isle of Man	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Kent	9 / 1	- / -	- / -	1 / 2	15 / 3	5 / 43	8 / -	- / 1	2 / 1	3 / 3	1 / -
Lancs/N M'side	8 / 3	9 / -	- / -	52 / 42	16 / 2	23 / 20	10 / -	1 / -	1 / -	3 / 1	- / 1
Leics & Rutland	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 2	2 / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -
London	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	1 / -
Londonderry	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -
Lothian	2 / 1	1 / -	- / -	5 / 2	- / -	4 / 2	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / 1	- / -
Moray & Nairn	5 / 1	- / -	- / -	3 / 7	- / -	1 / 11	- / -	- / -	- / -	4 / 2	- / -
North Yorkshire	10 / 1	4 / -	- / 2	14 / 10	16 / 1	2 / 13	1 / -	- / 2	- / 4	4 / 8	1 / 1
NE Scotland	10 / 3	- / -	- / -	- / 2	- / -	1 / 12	- / -	- / -	- / -	2 / 8	- / -
Northants	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Northumberland	10 / -	6 / -	- / -	- / -	2 / -	- / 7	- / -	- / -	- / -	5 / 2	- / -
Notts	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / 2	- / -
Orkney	8 / -	- / -	- / -	- / 2	- / -	5 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -
Outer Hebrides	1 / -	1 / -	- / -	1 / 1	1 / -	2 / 12	- / -	- / -	- / -	2 / 3	- / 1
Oxfordshire	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Pembrokeshire	1 / 1	- / -	2 / -	- / -	- / -	6 / 6	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -
Perth & Kinross	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	4 / -	- / -
Shetland	29 / 13	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / 2	- / 3	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Shropshire	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 4	- / -	- / -
Somerset	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	40 / 8	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -
South Yorkshire	- / -	3 / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -
Staffordshire	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Suffolk	36 / 11	8 / 1	1 / -	13 / 1	- / -	19 / 40	30 / 4	3 / -	- / -	12 / 7	1 / -
Surrey	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Upper Forth	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Warwickshire	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -	2 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
West Midlands	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -
West Sussex	1 / -	- / -	- / -	3 / -	- / -	- / 1	3 / -	- / -	- / -	2 / -	- / -
Worcestershire	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -
Grand Total	233 / 112	92 /15	12 / 5	267 / 258	87 / 29	529 / 653	99 / 23	5 / 16	10 / 16	118 / 92	11 / 6

Table 4: Movements of other species between the Wash and elsewhere in the UK

County	Little R Plover	Lapwing	Curlew S'piper	Ruff	Snipe	Whimbrel	Common S'piper	Green S'piper	Green-shank	Wood S'piper
Anglesey	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Angus & Ddee	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Antrim	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Argyll	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Avon	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Ayrshire	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Bedfordshire	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -
Berkshire	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -
Borders	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Breconshire	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Bucks	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Caernarfonshire	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Caithness	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Cambs	1 / 3	2 / 3	3 / 4	1 / 23	2 / 16	- / -	1 / 3	- / 2	- / 1	- / -
Carmarthen	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Ceredigion	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Cheshire/Wirral	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -
Cleveland	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Clyde	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Cornwall	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	2 / -	1 / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / 1
Cumbria	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Denbighshire	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	2 / -
Derbyshire	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Devon	- / -	2 / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Dorset	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Down	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
D'fries & G'way	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Durham	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
East Sussex	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
East Yorkshire	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 4
Essex	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -
Fair Isle	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Fife	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Flintshire	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Glamorgan	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Gloucestershire	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
G Manchester	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Gwent	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Hampshire	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -
Hertfordshire	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Highland	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -
Isle of Man	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Kent	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -
Lancs/N M'side	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Leics & Rutland	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -
London	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Londonderry	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Lothian	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Moray & Nairn	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
North Yorkshire	5 / -	- / 2	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
NE Scotland	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 2	- / -
Northants	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Northumberland	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Notts	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Orkney	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Outer Hebrides	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Oxfordshire	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Pembrokeshire	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Perth & Kinross	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Shetland	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 2	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Shropshire	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Somerset	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
South Yorkshire	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Staffordshire	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	1 / -
Suffolk	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Surrey	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Upper Forth	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Warwickshire	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
West Midlands	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
West Sussex	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Worcestershire	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / 1	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Grand Total	9 / 4	6 / 9	3 / 4	3 / 23	9 / 20	1 / 2	1 / 4	- / 3	- / 4	9 / 5

Rob Robinson & Jacquie Clark

NOTABLE RECOVERIES

Below is a selection of the more notable recoveries (reports of ringed birds) received in 2014 and 2015. Details of each recovery are given, with a brief explanation of its importance. Also included are recovery maps showing recoveries outside Britain & Ireland during 1909-2015 for selected species. The maps show locations abroad of birds present on the Wash in winter (October to March, blue dots) and those present on the Wash outside winter (largely on migration, April to September, purple triangles). Base maps are courtesy of the National Park Service. Similar maps for birds ringed or found throughout Britain and Ireland are available on the BTO website (www.bto.org/ringing-report) in the Recovery Summaries by Species section. The following abbreviations are used for foreign ringing schemes:

ISR Iceland, Reykjavik
NLA Netherlands, Arnhem
NOS Norway, Stavanger
PLG Poland, Gdansk
SFH Finland, Helsinki

OYSTERCATCHER

FV70672	Adult	23.08.82	Leverton			
	Freshly dead	16.02.14	Heacham		LOCAL	

Already an adult when ringed (in this case in at least its third year) in 1982, this bird was found freshly dead 32 years later. The national longevity record for Oystercatcher still stands at 40 years 1 month – a bird ringed as a nestling at Friskney in 1970 and caught by WWRG in 2010 (see page 31).

FP32760	Adult	21.08.05	Holbeach			
	Dead (not fresh)	15.06.13	Meland, Hordaland, **Norway**	60 34N 05 02E	906 KM	NNE

Many of the Oystercatchers wintering on the Wash come from the Norwegian breeding population. This example is from a typical location – although, less typically, the remains of this bird were found in the nest of an Eagle Owl!

FP99051	Adult	18.10.08	Snettisham			
	Caught by ringer	18.06.14	Mevaer, Loppa, Finnmark, **Norway**	70 20N 21 26E	2,217 KM	NNE
FA32465	Adult	30.03.91	Terrington Bund			
	Freshly dead (Shot)	07.06.15	Langnes Airport, Tromso, **Norway**	69 41N 18 55E	2,109 KM	NNE
FH18165	Adult	14.08.10	Wainfleet			
	Freshly dead	25.06.15	Sorreisa, Troms, **Norway**	69 09N 18 10E	2,015 KM	NNE
NOS	Nestling	26.06.07	Eidkjosen, Tromso, Troms, **Norway**	69 40N 18 45E		
5157988	Caught by ringer	07.03.15	Heacham		2,093 KM	SSW

While most come from southern Norway, some travel twice as far north to breed. These are the northern-most examples in 2014-15. FA32465 was shot for public safety reasons and now forms part of the collection at Tromso Museum.

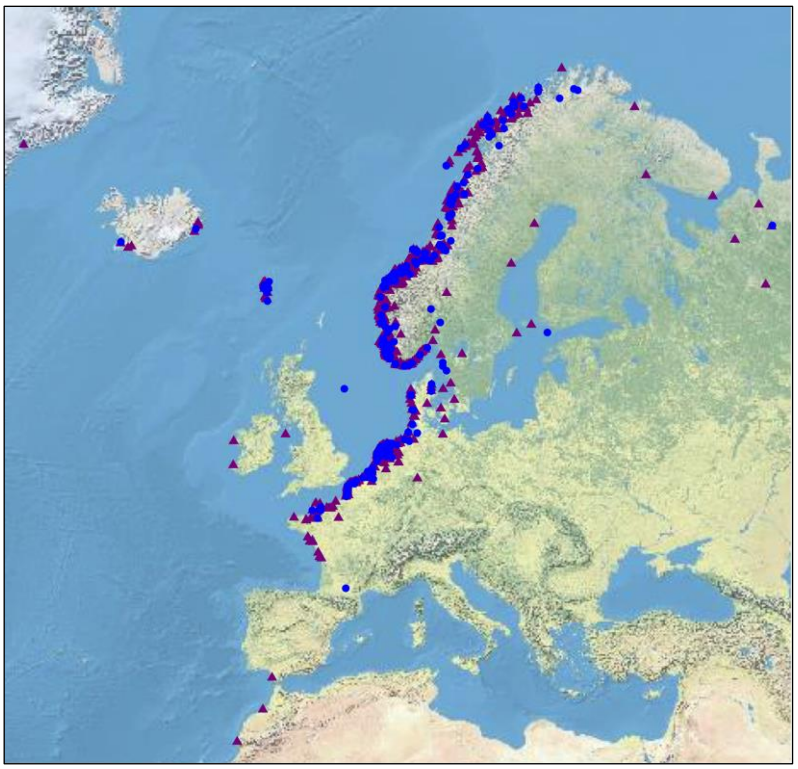
FA40109	Adult	31.01.93	Heacham		
	Freshly dead	15.07.15	Sugar Factory, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk	75 KM	SSE

Not all Oystercatchers wintering on the Wash arrive from the Continent; indeed previous recoveries have shown a small percentage breed on farmland around East Anglia. This particular individual was taken by a Peregrine (presumably locally), with the leg and ring being found under the Peregrine's nest.

RINGED PLOVER

NLA	First year	06.09.14	Bloemendaal, N-Holland, **Netherlands**	52 25N 04 33E		
H264329	Caught by ringer	11.09.14	Snettisham		282 KM	WNW

Ringed Plover breed in Britain with others passing through on migration. This individual, only the third Dutch-ringed Ringed Plover to be found on the Wash, is likely to have been a migrant from further north and east - note the rapid movement.



Locations overseas of Oystercatchers present on the Wash in winter (Nov–Mar - blue dots) or present on the Wash outside winter (Apr–Oct - purple triangles).

KNOT

PLG	First year	14.08.98	Ujscie Wisly, Gdansk-Swibno, **Poland**	54 22N 18 56E		
HN18690	Caught by ringer	05.10.13	Snettisham		1,229 KM	W

A few of the Knot occurring on the Wash in the autumn are from the nominate *canutus* race, which breed in northern Russia and winter in West Africa. This is only the eighth Polish-ringed Knot to be found on the Wash.

SR88090	Adult	11.02.12	Snettisham			
	Caught by ringer	16.05.14	Kollafjordur, Stranda, **Iceland**	65 34N 21 24W	1,868 KM	NW
SX71794	Adult	11.02.12	Snettisham			
	Caught by ringer	16.05.14	Kollafjordur, Stranda, **Iceland**	65 34N 21 24W	1,868 KM	NW
SR46380	Adult	31.07.11	Wainfleet			
	Caught by ringer	22.05.14	Arnarfjordur, Vestur-Ísafjarðar, **Iceland**	65 44N 23 12W	1,922 KM	NW
SX71663	Adult	11.02.12	Snettisham			
	Caught by ringer	24.05.14	Bardastrandarsysla, **Iceland**	65 37N 23 28W	1,949 KM	NW
SX37227	First year	21.09.01	Terrington			
	Caught by ringer	25.05.14	Arnarfjordur, Vestur-Ísafjarðar, **Iceland**	65 44N 23 12W	1,949 KM	NW
ISR	Adult	26.05.07	Hlidsnes, Alftanes, Kjósarsýsla, **Iceland**	64 05N 22 01W		
753558	Caught by ringer	14.08.14	Wrangle		1,770 KM	SE
ISR	Adult	16.05.14	Fannarkrokur, Kollafjordyr, **Iceland**	65 35N 21 27W		
787048	Caught by ringer	13.09.14	Terrington		1,874 KM	SE

By far the majority of Knot occurring in Britain are of the *islandica* race which breed in the high Arctic of northern Greenland and NE Canada. In spring, they stage in Iceland and Northern Norway (see below). Members of an International Wader Study Group expedition captured over 630 Knot in Iceland during spring migration in 2014 – including five Wash-ringed birds – and all these now carry colour rings as part of their study. Note that the first two listed were caught together both on the Wash and in Iceland.

NOS	Adult	26.05.09	Marnes, Porsanger, Finnmark, **Norway**	70 24N 25 32E		
7502651	Caught by ringer	11.02.12	Snettisham		2,331 KM	SW
NOS	Adult	26.05.13	Indre Brenna, Finnmark, **Norway**	70 32N 25 43E		
7503185	Caught by ringer	28.11.15	Snettisham		2,346 KM	SW

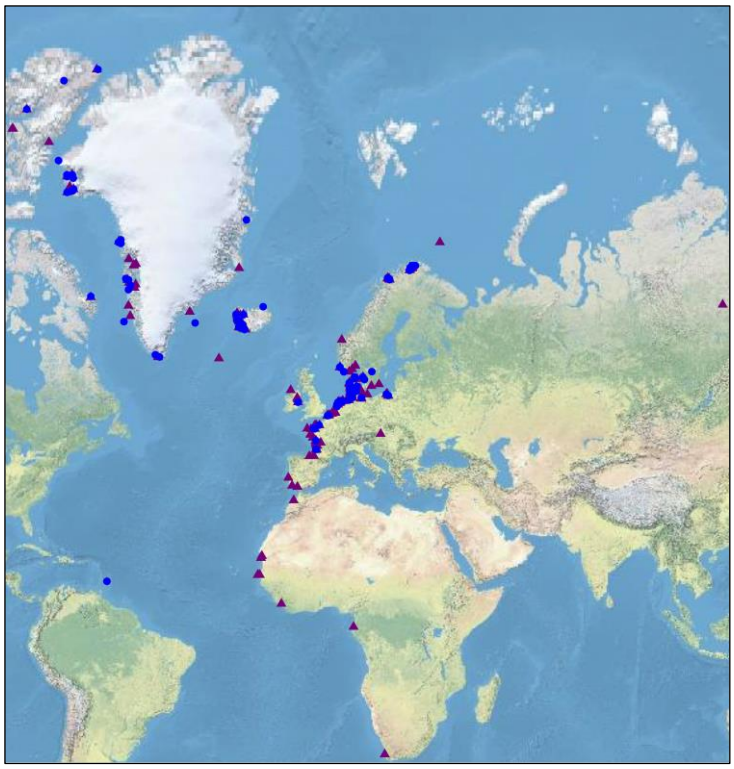
These *islandica* Knot staged in northern Norway; the shortest route for this migration. Note both these, and four of the five birds in Iceland, were still staging at the end of May, and yet they go on to complete their breeding and most adults are back on the Wash in August.

SV90416	Adult	26.07.13	Leverton			
	Dying (on ship)	20.05.14	500 km SW of **Iceland**	60 00N 28 15W	1,902 KM	WNW

We can only speculate that this hapless individual was blown off course and missed its vital staging point in Iceland.

SX55137	Second year	03.07.04	Heacham			
	Caught by ringer	30.01.14	Booterstown, Dublin, **Ireland**	53 19N 06 13W	448 KM	W
SV59629	Adult	11.02.12	Snettisham			
	Caught by ringer	30.01.14	Booterstown, Dublin, **Ireland**	53 19N 06 13W	448 KM	W

Wintering Knot congregate in large numbers in estuaries around the British Isles, including the Wash. As part of a study being undertaken by BirdWatch Ireland and Dublin Port to help understand how waterbirds use Dublin Bay, there was a cannon net catch of 1,673 birds on 30 January 2014. This included two Wash-ringed Knot (third and fourth in Ireland), along with two Wash-ringed Bar-tailed Godwit (page 27).



Locations overseas of Knot present on the Wash in winter (Nov–Mar - blue dots) or present on the Wash outside winter (Apr–Oct - purple triangles).

SANDERLING

BT20434	Adult	03.08.12	Snettisham			
	Caught by ringer	29.11.13	Cap Iwik, Banc d'Arguin, **Mauritania**	19 53N 16 19W	3,945 KM	SSW
NT83749	Adult	25.08.05	Heacham			
	Sick (Injury)	28.12.13	Alvor, Faro, **Portugal**	37 07N 08 35W	1,892 KM	SSW
NLA	Adult	20.11.14	Iwik, Banc d'Arguin, **Mauritania**	19 52N 16 18W		
H366494	Caught by ringer	01.08.15	Snettisham		3,946 KM	NNE

Sanderling breeding in NE Greenland pass through the Wash, migrating southwards as far as South Africa. The first two examples are the second Wash-ringed Sanderling to be reported in Mauritania, and the fifth in Portugal respectively, whilst the third shown here is the fourth Mauritanian-ringed Sanderling to be found on the Wash.

BT40397	First year	16.09.12	Snettisham			
	Caught by ringer	31.05.13	Sandgerdi, Gullbringu, **Iceland**	64 02N 22 42W	1,819 KM	NW
	Caught by ringer	05.10.13	Snettisham			
ISR	Adult	31.05.13	Sandgerdi, Gullbringu, **Iceland**	64 02N 22 42W		
8108161	Caught by ringer	05.10.13	Snettisham		1,819 KM	SE

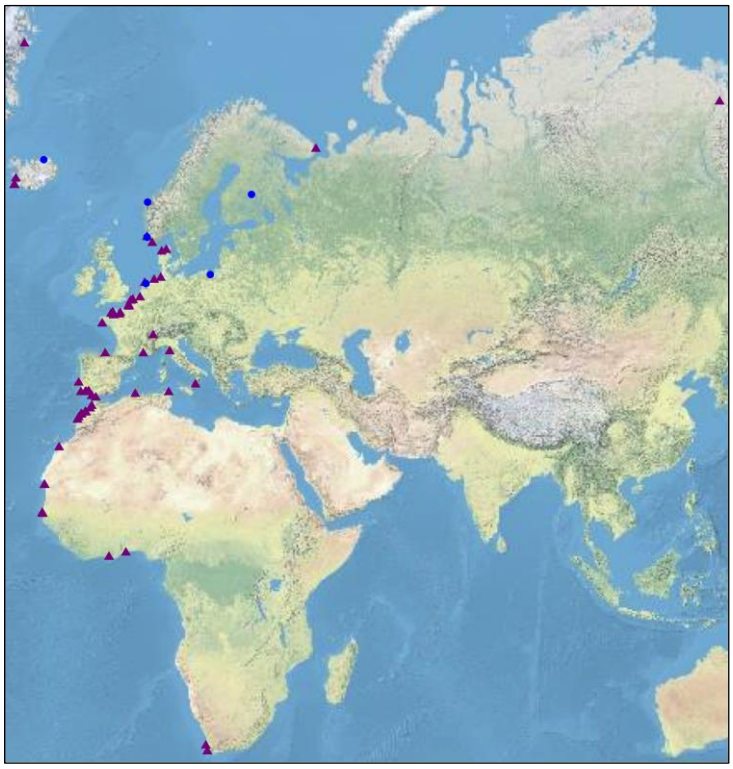
These Sanderling were en route to their breeding grounds when captured in Iceland; BT40397 is the fifth Wash-ringed Sanderling reported in Iceland, and it returned to the Wash the following winter. It was joined by what is only the third Icelandic-ringed Sanderling to be reported on the Wash. Note that these two birds were caught together in Iceland and at Snettisham.

NT88726	Adult	10.09.10	Heacham, Norfolk			
	Caught by ringer (colour rings added)	08.11.12	Samouco, Rio Tejo, Setúbal, **Portugal**	38 44N 09 01W	1,736 KM	SSW
	Ring read in field	15.02.13	Samouco, Rio Tejo, Setúbal, **Portugal**			
	Ring read in field	23.02.13	Alcochete beach, Setúbal, **Portugal**			
	Caught by ringer	21.08.13	Snettisham, Norfolk			
	Ring read in field	30.05.14	Hestamöl, Norðurþing, **Iceland**	66 32N 16 04W	1,770 KM	NNW

The colour-ringing of this Sanderling, after it had originally been ringed on the Wash, has helped build a more complete migration history, with this bird not only having been recaptured back on the Wash the following autumn (on its south-bound journey), but also being recorded heading north through Iceland the subsequent spring.

NT88645	First Year	09.09.10	Snettisham			
	Caught by ringer	16.05.15	Ebb of the Riv, Orkney		737 KM	NNW

The first Wash-ringed Sanderling to be found in Orkney will have been on its northward migration; note the mid-May date in comparison to the Icelandic examples above.



Locations overseas of Sanderling present on the Wash in winter (Nov–Mar - blue dots) or present on the Wash outside winter (Apr–Oct - purple triangles).

DUNLIN

BT06632	Adult	12.08.10	Snettisham			
	Caught by ringer	03.05.13	Rouxique, Pontevedra, **Spain**	42 25N 08 49W	1,353 KM	SSW
NT83400	Adult	24.07.05	Leverton			
	Caught by ringer	07.05.13	Moeze-Oleron, C-Maritime, **France**	45 53N 01 05W	796 KM	S
BT20669	Adult	30.08.12	Snettisham			
	Caught by ringer	30.04.14	Moeze, C-Maritime, **France**	45 54N 01 02W	784 KM	S

Migration patterns of Dunlin through western Europe are well documented, and further recoveries of Wash-ringed birds continue to add to our knowledge. Whilst fairly typical, the timings of these movements can, never-the-less be of interest. These birds, which are on the Wash on autumn passage, demonstrate the late April/early May passage through Iberia and into France. They are likely to be African winterers of the *schinzii* race …

NT02647	First year	02.08.96	Leverton			
	Caught by ringer	17.08.12	Marismas del Odiel, Huelva, **Spain**	37 16N 06 55W	1,832 KM	SSW

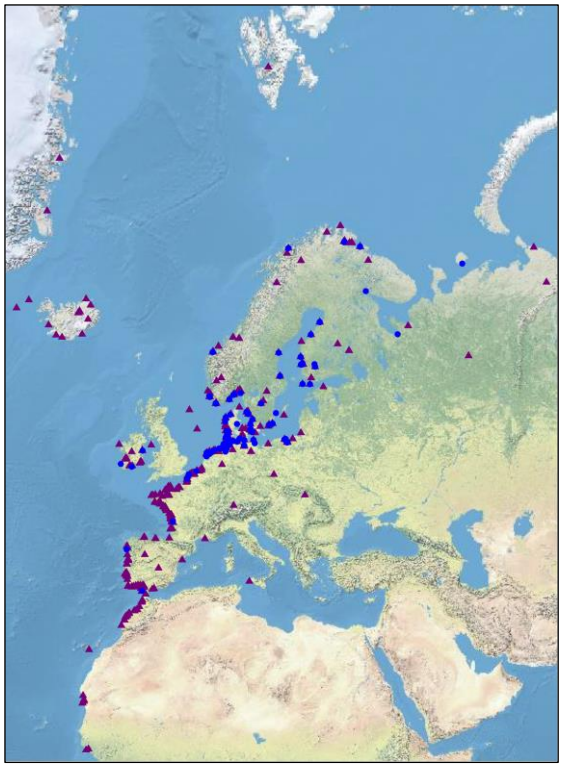
…whilst on return migration some *schinzii* reach Spain by mid-August.

BT04109	Adult	25.08.09	Leverton			
	Caught by ringer	06.07.14	Nidingen, Halland, **Sweden**	57 18N 11 54E	886 KM	ENE
BT40802	First year	17.11.12	Terrington			
	Caught by ringer	09.07.14	Nidingen, Halland, **Sweden**	57 18N 11 54E	890 KM	ENE

….and return passage through Sweden of *alpina* Dunlin occurs in early July, with many of these birds staying to winter on the Wash…

BT20685	Adult	03.08.12	Snettisham			
	Caught by ringer	24.11.14	Banc d'Arguin, **Mauritania**	19 54N 16 18W	3,943 KM	SSW

…. and finally, a typical example of a *schinzii* Dunlin controlled on its West African wintering grounds; this being the12th such record of a Wash-ringed Dunlin.

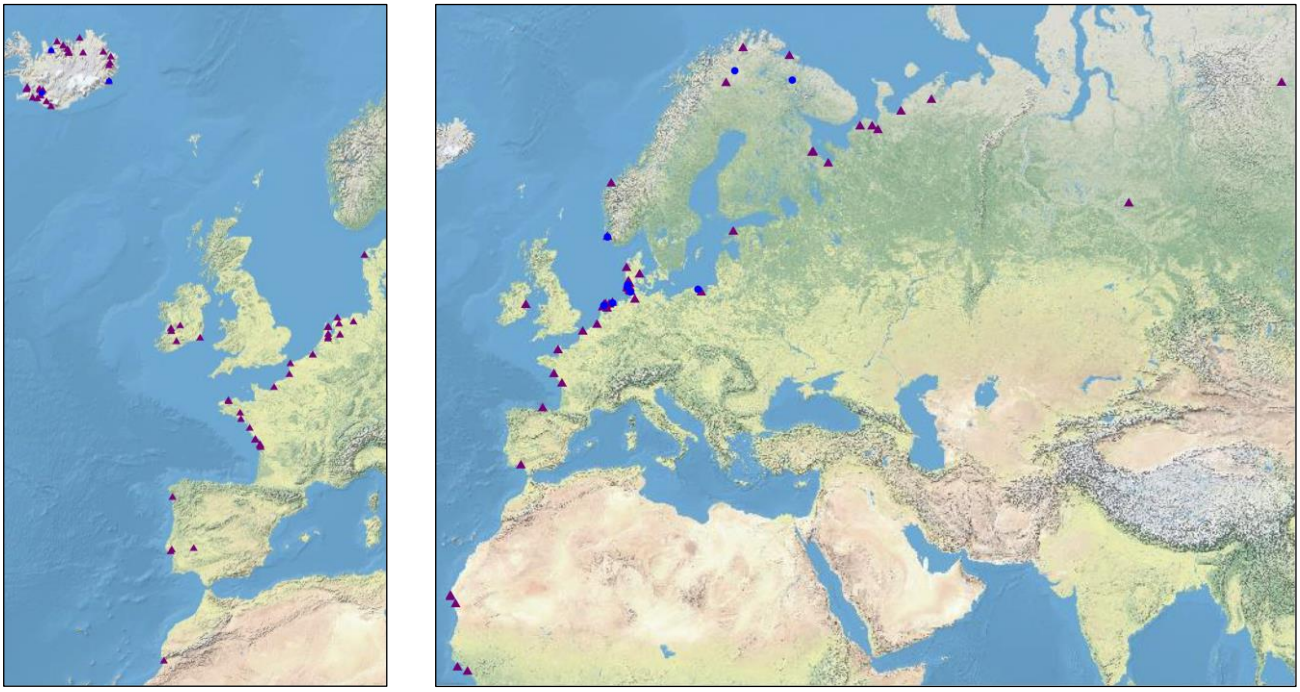


Locations overseas of Dunlin present on the Wash in winter (Nov–Mar - blue dots) or present on the Wash outside winter (Apr–Oct - purple triangles).

BLACK-TAILED GODWIT

EL09456	Adult	02.03.13	Terrington			
	Ring read in field	09.07.14	Siglufjardarbaer, Eyjafjardar, **Iceland**	66 09N 18 55W	1,828 KM	NW
ES28208	Adult	08.08.98	Terrington			
	Found dead	26.07.15	Heidarbrun, Holt, Rangarvalla, **Iceland**	63 51N 20 23W	1,715 KM	NW

Colour-ringing has shown that the majority of Black-tailed Godwit using the Wash originate from the Icelandic breeding grounds; these, the only Icelandic recoveries noted during 2014 or 2015, being typical examples.



Locations overseas of Black-tailed Godwit (Left) and Bar-tailed Godwit (right) present on the Wash in winter (Nov–Mar - blue dots) or present on the Wash outside winter (Apr–Oct - purple triangles).

BAR-TAILED GODWIT

DB87978	Adult	11.08.06	Leverton			
	Caught by ringer	30.01.14	Booterstown, Dublin, **Ireland**	53 19N 06 13W	425 KM	W
DD73031	Adult	12.08.10	Friskney			
	Caught by ringer	30.01.14	Booterstown, Dublin, **Ireland**	53 19N 06 13W	431 KM	W

The first records of Wash-ringed Bar-tailed Godwit to be reported in the Republic of Ireland – both captured in the inaugural cannon-netting session in Dublin Bay (see Knot, page 23, for more details). Most Bar-tailed Godwit coming to the Wash to moult in the autumn stay on the Wash to winter, with a few moving south and west as was the case with these birds.

DK60658	Second year	20.01.96	Friskney			
	Caught by ringer	25.08.13	Wrangle		LOCAL	

Still going strong, over 17 years after having been ringed – but only just over half way towards the national longevity record of 33 years 11 months!

DD73246	Adult	12.08.10	Friskney			
	Freshly dead	08.06.15	Sevettijarvi, Ukonpaa, Lappi, **Finland**	69 33N 28 45E	2,355 KM	NE

Bar-tailed Godwit occurring on the Wash are mostly of the nominate *lapponica* race which breed from northern Scandinavia eastwards across western Siberia to the Taimyr Peninsula. This bird was found within the breeding grounds in the northernmost part of Finland, and is only second Wash-ringed Bar-tailed Godwit to be reported in Finland.

DR31288	First year	16.10.99	Bardsey Island, Gwynedd			
	Caught by ringer	05.08.15	Snettisham		352 KM	E

Relatively few Bar-tailed Godwit are ringed in Wales, and this is the first recorded exchange with the Wash.

CURLEW

FP32856	Adult	23.08.05	Holbeach			
	Ring read in field	23.06.13	Torvelantie, Kajaani, Oulu, **Finland**	64 19N 27 52E	2,036 KM	NE
FP98859	Adult	05.08.08	Heacham			
	Found dead	22.05.14	Koskenkorva, Ilmajoki, Vaasa, **Finland**	62 41N 22 27E	1,690 KM	NE
SFH	Nestling	02.06.04	Nilsia, Pohjois-Savo, Kuopio, **Finland**	63 18N 28 11E		
CT138157	Caught by ringer	13.08.14	Friskney		1,983 KM	SW
FP74035	Adult	14.08.06	Heacham			
	Freshly dead	01.05.15	Kaartunen, Alajarvi, Vaasa, **Finland**	63 03N 23 47E	1,771 KM	NE
FH52164	Adult	13.09.14	Terrington			
	Found dead	15.08.15	Levijoki, Vaasa, **Finland**	62 59N 23 55E	1,787 KM	NE
SFH	Nestling	30.06.01	Tervola, Lappi, **Finland**	66 00N 24 44E		
CT135124	Caught by ringer	02.09.15	Terrington		1,991 KM	SW

The majority of Curlew controls from overseas involve records from the main breeding grounds in Finland, and in most years there has been at least one exchange with the Wash, but that has increased with higher Curlew catching success in recent years, as well as resightings of colour-marked birds.

FA97174	Adult	02.09.00	Terrington			
	Freshly dead (shot)	08.05.14	Izhma, Komi, **Russian Federation**	65 00N 53 54E	3,326 KM	ENE

Whilst over 100 BTO-ringed Curlew have been found in Finland over the years, there have only been 13 previous recoveries in Russia (six being Wash-ringed birds), and most of these have been west of 40^{o} east. This bird joins another very similar record from 1992 (involving a Curlew ringed at Wainfleet), the two of them being the easternmost recoveries of any BTO-ringed Curlew.

FP62032	Adult	21.07.05	Terrington			
	Ring read in field	22.03.12	Bergfeiner Moor, Weser-Ems, **Germany**	52 33N 08 19E	540 KM	E
	Ring read in field	22.03.13	Bergfeiner Moor, Weser-Ems, **Germany**			
	Caught by ringer	23.05.15	Bergfeiner Moor, Weser-Ems, **Germany**			
FH31728	Adult	14.08.14	Wrangle			
	Caught by ringer	25.05.15	Bergfeiner Moor, Weser-Ems, **Germany**	52 33N 08 19E	550 KM	E

Of course, not all the Curlew occurring on the Wash venture as far as Scandinavia and Russia to breed; these two having been observed and caught on their breeding grounds in marshlands north of Osnabrück in Germany. Note the site faithfulness of the first bird.

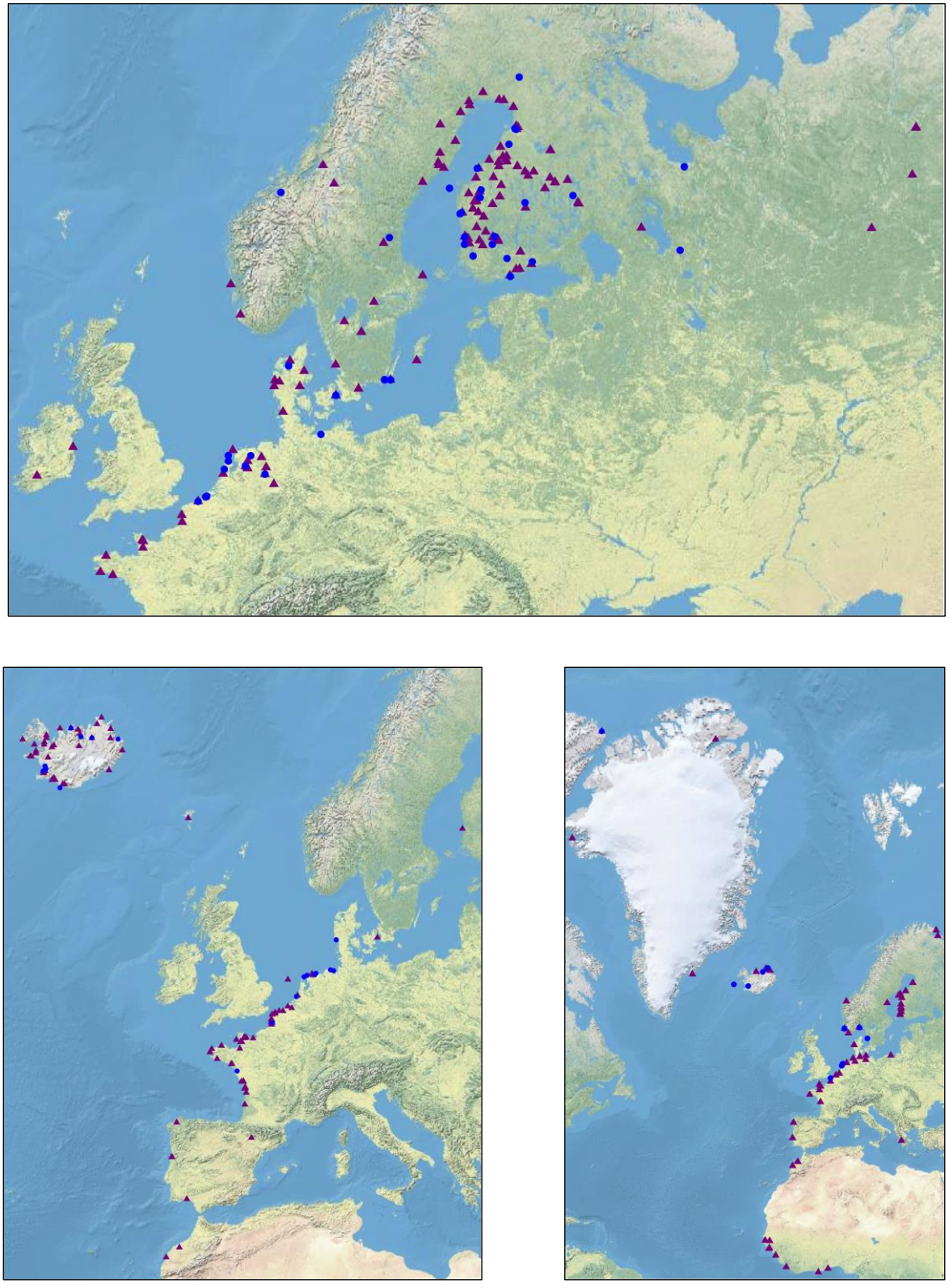
FA10051	Adult	18.09.85	Leverton	
=FP99359	Caught by ringer	01.09.07	Friskney	
	Caught by ringer	01.09.15	Friskney	LOCAL

This Curlew is still going strong, having been recaptured just 17 days short of 30 years after having first been ringed – when it was already an adult – and it sets a new Wash longevity record for the species. The national record for Curlew is 32 years 7 months.

REDSHANK

ISR	First year	11.06.13	Flatey, Breida Fjordur, **Iceland**	65 22N 22 55W		
778879	Caught by ringer	25.08.13	Terrington		1,914 KM	SE
DE41031	First year	19.09.12	Terrington			
	Found dead	23.06.15	Grundarfirdi, Snaefellsnes **Iceland**	64 55N 23 15W	1,898 KM	NW

It has long been established that Icelandic Redshank winter in Britain. These are the 11th Icelandic-ringed Redshank to have been caught on the Wash and the 33rd Wash-ringed Redshank to have been reported in Iceland.



Locations overseas of Curlew (top), Redshank (bottom left) and Turnstone (bottom right) present on the Wash in winter (Nov–Mar - blue dots) or present on the Wash outside winter (Apr–Oct - purple triangles).

DT02991	First year	22.08.14	Meikle Tarty, near Ellon, Aberdeenshire			
	Caught by ringer	13.09.14	Terrington		526 KM	SSE
DT03201	First year	15.08.15	Meikle Tarty, near Ellon, Aberdeenshire			
	Caught by ringer	02.10.15	Terrington		523 KM	SSE

These two Redshank, ringed whilst on return passage to their wintering grounds, are the first such Aberdeenshire-ringed birds to be reported on the Wash.

DE41055	Adult	19.09.12	Terrington			
	Ring read in field	23.02.14	Camel Estuary, Cornwall		438 KM	SW

Perhaps surprisingly, the first Wash-ringed Redshank to be reported in Cornwall.

DR66318	First year	13.09.14	Terrington			
	Freshly dead (shot)	20.11.14	Marck, Pas-de-Calais, **France**	50 56N 01 56E	236 KM	SSE

Sadly, the onward migration of this particular Redshank ended at the hands of French hunters – unfortunately still an all-too-common outcome.

TURNSTONE

SR46848	Adult	20.03.11	Heacham			
	Caught by ringer	16.05.15	Ebb of the Riv, Orkney		734 KM	NNW

This bird, only the second Wash-ringed Turnstone to be reported on Orkney, will have been feeding up for its onward migration to its breeding grounds in Greenland or NE Canada. It weighed 104 g when it was caught on the Wash, but when caught on Orkney it topped the scales at an impressive 148 g! Note that this bird was caught alongside a Sanderling – preparing to make a similar journey – highlighted earlier in this report (see page 25).

LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL

GN89732	Nestling	27.06.04	Outer Bund			
	Ring read in field	17.12.13	Quarteira, Faro, **Portugal**	37 04N 08 06W	1,869 KM	SSW
	Ring read in field	21.10.14	Parchal, Ferragudo, Faro, **Portugal**	37 08N 08 31W		
GC16829	Nestling	25.06.06	Outer Bund			
	Freshly dead	05.01.14	Sines, Setúbal, **Portugal**	37 57N 08 53W	1,798 KM	SSW

Ringing has demonstrated that Lesser Black-backed Gulls typically move south in their first winter, and may remain in southern latitudes – generally around Spain, Portugal and Morocco – until ready to breed. Then, as adults, they may also return to these areas in winter, as illustrated by these records.

GN59385	Nestling	14.07.02	Outer Bund			
	Found dying	01.01.14	Tujereng, **The Gambia**	13 19N 16 48W	4,648 KM	SSW

Some venture further south – this being the first Wash-ringed Lesser Black-backed Gull to have been found in The Gambia (somewhat coincidentally, the finder lives in Norfolk!).

HERRING GULL

GC99679	Nestling	03.07.11	Outer Bund			
	Freshly dead	14.05.14	Village Bay, Hirta, St Kilda, Western Isles		785 KM	NW

The first Wash-ringed Herring Gull to be reported from the Western Isles; this individual was reported as being taken by a Great Skua on the remote island of St Kilda.

WADER LONGEVITY RECORDS

Listed below are all known longevity records for all species of which the Group has ringed 25 or more individuals since 1959. The BTO-ringed records have been extracted from annual ringing reports in *Ringing & Migration* and also in the online ringing reports (https://app.bto.org/ring/countyrec/results2015/longevity.htm). Some of the species ringed by WWRG have had few recoveries and so no significant longevity has been noted. Where a bird ringed on the Wash holds the BTO record, the details appear in *green italics*.

Table 1: Longevity records for BTO-ringed birds and those ringed by WWRG.

Species	BTO-Ringed			Ringed by WWRG		
Oystercatcher	*SS58540*	*40yr*	*1m*	*SS58540*	*40yr*	*1m*
Ringed Plover	NV68817	21yr	11m	BV85945	19yr	8m
Golden Plover	2072773	12yr	0m	DN77939	6yr	5m
Grey Plover	*DR33258*	*25yr*	*1m*	*DR33258*	*25yr*	*1m*
Lapwing	DS30355	21yr	1m			
Knot	CE25745	27yr	3m	CK68568	24yr	0m
Sanderling	*BB52147*	*17yr*	*7m*	*BB52147*	*17yr*	*7m*
Little Stint	KR8--	3yr	11m			
Curlew Sandpiper	BV70618	14yr	10m			
Purple Sandpiper	NV03868	15yr	2m	BV89291	11yr	11m
Dunlin	NS64038	19yr	3m	NR32469	18yr	11m
Ruff	CC91720	9yr	0m	CE33211	6yr	7m
Snipe	XC34292	16yr	0m			
Black-tailed Godwit (previously recaught by WWRG)	EF90838	23yr	3m			
Bar-tailed Godwit	*DS66917*	*33yr*	*11m*	*DS66917*	*33yr*	*11m*
Whimbrel	EK92102	24yr	1m			
Curlew	FV67501	32yr	7m	FA10051	29yr	11
Common Sandpiper	NV54164	15yr	1m			
Spotted Redshank	DR28508	7yr	5m	DR28508	7yr	5m
Greenshank	DR70162	16yr	0m	DR96000	5yr	11m
Redshank	DR74213	20yr	1m	P10010 DN20546	17yr 17yr	0m 0m
Turnstone	XS56243	20yr	0m	CC88754	19yr	2m

Table 2: Details of WWRG longevity records.

Species in *green italics* are holders of the national record.

Species	Ring no	Ringing information Age	Place	Date	Finding information Circs	Place	Date
Oystercatcher	*SS58540*	*Nestling*	*Friskney*	*14/06/70*	*Controlled*	*Wrangle*	*16/07/10*
Ringed Plover	BV85945	Adult	Heacham	31/08/80	Controlled	Snettisham	20/05/00
Golden Plover	DN77939	Adult	Terrington	24/07/97	Shot	Sutton Bridge	14/12/03
Grey Plover	*DR33258*	*2nd Summer*	*Terrington*	*13/07/79*	*Controlled*	*Terrington*	*31/08/04*
Knot	CK68568	Adult	N. Wootton	27/08/68	Controlled	Friskney	01/09/92
Sanderling	*BB52147*	*Adult*	*Snettisham*	*18/07/70*	*Controlled*	*Heacham*	*21/02/88*
Purple Sandpiper	BV89291	Adult	Heacham	16/04/88	Controlled	Hunstanton	08/04/00
Dunlin	NR32469	Adult	Benington	21/08/90	Controlled	Butterwick	24/07/09
Ruff	CE33211	1st Winter	Wolferton	22/08/78	Controlled	Senegal	20/02/85
Bar-tailed Godwit	*DS66917*	*Adult*	*Wolferton*	*22/08/78*	*Controlled*	*Terrington*	*04/08/08*
Curlew	FA10051	Adult	Leverton	18/09/85	Controlled	Friskney	1/09/15
Spotted Redshank	*DR28508*	*2nd Summer*	*Terrington*	*27/07/75*	*Dead*	*Morocco*	*12/01/83*
Greenshank	DR96000	Adult	Wolferton	22/08/82	Controlled	Denmark	10/08/88
Redshank	P10010	Adult	Terrington	18/08/59	Controlled	Terrington	27/08/76
	DN20546	Adult	Terrington	11/08/87	Controlled	Terrington	29/08/04
Turnstone	CC88754	Adult	Terrington	28/08/72	Controlled	Heacham	22/11/91

Steve Wakeham

LIST OF MEMBERS

Roger & Liz Ackroyd
Ross Ahmed
David Allen
Guy Anderson
Martin Anstee
Graham Appleton
Mike Archer
Francis Argyle
Sean Ashton
Phil & Sharon Atkinson
Michael Babcock
Ian & Carole Bainbridge
Dawn Balmer
Steve Barton
Chris Batey
Paul Bellamy
Phil Belman
Amelia Bennett-Margrave
Sophie Bennett
Elke Berg
Ray Bishop
Selena Bone
Katharine Bowgen
Nick Branson
Christopher Bridge
David & Wendy Brooks
Dave Brothers
William Brown
Kaat Brulez
Birgitta Buche
Roger & Rebecca Buisson
Georgina Burlinson
Ryan Burrell
Jan Butchers
Phil Cannings
Jennifer Carol
Andrew Carter
Phil Charleton
Tim Chinn
Nigel & Jacquie Clark
Gary & Louise Clewley
David Coker
Jim Cook
Anne Cotton
Graham Couchman
Jodie Crane
Ruth Croger
Carole Davis
Sarah Dawkins
Federico de Pascalis
Geert de Smet
Steve Dodd
Alexandra Dodds
Stuart Downhill
Chris du Feu
James Dunlop
Richard du Feu
William Edmond
Rachel Eele
Dennis Elphick
Ruth Elsie
Sarah Fawcett
Anna Field
Peter Findley
Samantha Franks
Paul French
Tony Galsworthy
Tony Gibbs
Jenny Gill
Elizabeth Gill
John Glazebrook
Jane Gray
Lizzie Grayshon
Harry Green
Ros Green
George Gregory
Carol Greig
Neil Hagley
Clive Harding
Vivien Hartwell
John Hawes
Daniel Hayhow
Ron Hodgson
David Hodkinson
Michael Holdsworth
Paul Hopwood
Paul Hooper
Peter Howard
Rachel Hufton
Emma Hughes
Hugh Insley
Roger Hughes
Alex Inzani
Phil Ireland
George & Pat Jackson
Jenny James
Mark Jefferey
Chris Kelly
Tony & Leigh Kelly
Ros Kennerley
Dave King
Lynne Lambert
Reg & Rowena Langston
Ian Lees
Francois Lemoine
Roderick Leslie
Kate Lessells
Julian Limentani
Gareth Llewelyn
Gwyneth Macaskill
Hugh MacGregor
Jim MacGregor
Chantal Macleod-Nolan
Miguel Maestro-Saavedra
Helen Markland
David Max
Kevin May
Robert McAllester-Jones
Niamh McHugh
John McMeeking
John Middleton
Eve Miller
Clive & Pat Minton
Jason Moss
Lys Muirhead
David Neal
Alan Nelson
Ian Nicholson
Peter Norrie
Louis O'Neill
Stephen Palmer
Stephanie Peault
Robert Pell
Kelvin Philpott
Mike & Ann Pienkowski
Pete Potts
Espen Quinto-Ashman
Chris Quy
Clive Richards
Anthony Roberts
Rob Robinson
Kathryn Ross
Viola Ross-Smith
Cathy Ryden
Aron Sapsford
Kevin Sayer
John Scoggins
Emily Scragg
Chris Sharp
Nicholas & Michelle Shaw
Tom Shields
Rick & Elis Simpson
Humphrey Sitters
Adrian Slater
Jen & Mark Smart
Emily Smith
Keith Stedman
David Steventon
Ed Stubbings
Mike Swindells
Rachel Taylor
Cora Thomas
Robert Thomas
Simon Tucker
Tim & Kirsty Turner
David Turner
Nick Upton
Chris Wagner
Steve & Alison Wakeham
Ruth Walker
Jenny Wallace
Hannah Ward
Marcus Ward
Robin Ward
Mike & Daphne Watson
Alastair Wilson
Colin Wilson
Isabel Winney
Mike Witt
Nicholas Wood
Lucy Wright
Sabine Zelz