

PADWORTH COMMON ORNITHOLOGICAL PROJECT

2010 REPORT

Reading and Basingstoke Ringing

January 2010

1 Introduction

The Padworth Common ornithological project started in 2006 and so far has resulted in nearly 3000 birds of 47 species being ringed. We are regularly recording details of birds using the Common as well as ringing them to gain information on population dynamics and movements. With the support of the West Berkshire Council's Countryside Service we run a feeder to attract birds to a regular food supply and we also run a nest box project.

2 Ornithological Objectives

- Establish more complete records of the bird species and populations using the Common throughout the year.
- Monitor populations of heathland specialities like Nightjar.
- Track changes in populations as the effects of the Countryside Service's management activities take effect.

3 Ringing Sites

3.1 General Ringing

Mist net sites have been established south of the road where it is quieter and there is less usage by the public. Some of the sites are in existing rides and clearings, additional rides have been cut in a few places.

The feeder which was established in the strip of wood bordering the road in September 2007 has regularly attracted significant numbers of birds. The feeder was stocked from the beginning of the year until early April and again from August through to the end of the year.

3.2 Special Species

Special efforts have been made to monitor some of the less common birds at Padworth, these range from uncommon breeding birds like Nightjar to wintering specialities like Jack Snipe and Meadow Pipit.

3.3 Nestboxes

Ringing pulli (nestlings) is a particularly valuable addition to population monitoring projects. Simple monitoring of outcomes provides detailed information on how populations are faring and ringing the nestlings provides additional data on individual birds after they have left the nest.

In 2010 the following boxes were available:

Owl box	3 (3 used)
Small open fronted box	10 (0 used)
Small hole fronted box	29 (27 used)

3.4 Meadow Pipit Roost Ringing Project

The winter Meadow Pipit roost was occupied at the start of the year but it was mobile and we were unable to find the actual roost site, the only record in the first part of the year was of 9 birds on 14 February. The roost was re-occupied by the end of October with 25-30 birds on 1 November being the peak count, once again the roost became mobile later in the winter. Three ringing sessions resulted in 25 birds being ringed by the end of the year. It appears that there is a high turnover of birds using the roost – since February 2007 97 birds have been ringed but we have only ever re-trapped a single bird which was ringed on 17 February 2007 and re-trapped on 16 November the same year.

4 Ringing Totals

A relatively low total of 499 birds of 35 species were ringed during 2010, see Table 1. Three species were ringed for the first time in 2010 – Mandarin, Whitethroat and Common Redpoll. The low total of birds ringed during the year compared with 2009 is largely because this year we stocked the feeder from a more normal time of late October, whereas in 2009 it was stocked from June. This difference meant that mid-summer catches of juvenile birds were much reduced in 2010 and particularly affected Great Tits and Chaffinches. Stocking the feeder so early in the year was an experiment in 2009 and almost certainly won't be repeated.

Details of interesting recoveries and significant retraps are given in Table 2. There were only two off-site exchanges this year – a Chiffchaff ringed as a juvenile at Brimpton in July and re-trapped at Padworth in August. Rather unusually there was only one local movement of a Blue or Great Tit – but that was very interesting. A Blue Tit we ringed as a pullus in a nest box at Hosehill LNR in May was re-trapped at Padworth in November, whilst only a movement of 6 km it is the furthest movement we've had in 4 years from ringing 1,948 Blue and Great Tit pulli!

5 Nest Monitoring

Once again 93% of the hole-fronted nest boxes were used during 2010 – this is an exceptionally high percentage and only 2 were left unused, this is the same occupancy rate as in 2009. Nest box productivity details are given in Table 3.

All three owl boxes were used, two by Tawny Owls, one of which was subsequently used for three nesting attempts by Stock Doves and the third by Mandarins followed by another pair of Stock Doves which also made three nesting attempts.

The small open fronted boxes were initially put up in the ambitious hope of encouraging Redstarts to nest, they were put in relatively high open locations but have never had any sign of bird interest. Early in 2009 a number were repositioned to target birds that best in moderately heavy undergrowth but none were used this year.

5.1 Blue Tit

At Padworth there were 11 Blue Tit nesting attempts in 2010, which was better than both 2008 and 2009 but still below the record 14 in 2007. Clutch size was reasonably good but egg and chick losses were the highest yet recorded resulting in an overall productivity from egg to fledging of just 63.6 %, the first record below 75%, full productivity figures are presented in Table 2.

Rather surprisingly there were large losses on the northern wooded sites where you'd expect the habitat to be best suited to Blue Tits. Egg to fledging survival in his part of the site was just 67.1% and this compares with 2007 and 2009 when over 92% of eggs resulted in fledged young. Loses on the North of the site were worst between hatching and fledging – just 76.1% of pulli survived – in all three previous years every egg that hatched resulted in a fledged bird! Interestingly on the Southern, predominantly heath side of the Common only 76.1% of eggs hatched and all the pulli survived until fledging.

Five Blue Tits ringed as pulli during 2010 have subsequently been caught as full-grown birds and this is the first year when a higher proportion of Blue Tit than Great Tit pulli have been caught subsequently. Figures for pulli ringed in previous years which have been re-trapped as full grown birds have been brought up to date in Table 1.

5.2 Great Tit

There were just 15 Great Tit nesting attempts (the 2nd lowest number) and only 58.8% of eggs produced flying young. Clutch sizes were low but not quite the lowest recorded, and unlike Blue Tits it was nests on the southern, predominantly Heath, side which fared worst, and only 59.5% of eggs laid on the southern half of the site hatched.

Overall egg to fledging survival was just 58.8% - very nearly 15% below the previous worst recorded at Padworth.

Just 2 Great Tits ringed as pulli during 2010 have subsequently been caught as full-grown birds. The recapture rate for pulli as full grown birds in 2009 was much higher and was undoubtedly influenced by the number of birds we caught at the feeder when it was stocked through the second half of the summer, however it is tempting to suggest that part of the decline has been due to the 2010 pulli fledging in worse condition – overall nearly 20% of pulli failed to fledge and it's possible the adults were struggling to find enough food in which case the birds which did fledge may well have been in relatively poor condition.

5.3 Other Species

Details of monitored nesting attempts are given in Table 3: Part 2.

After a spring with many more records than normal a pair of Mandarin nested in the Barn Owl box. 9 eggs were laid and all appeared to hatch successfully. Like all tree-nesting ducks Mandarin ducklings leave the nest within 24-48 hours and are led to water by the female, consequently we don't know how many, if any, of the young fledged. The female was ringed so we should be able to prove if she uses the same site again in future years.

Two pairs of Stock Doves each had 3 nesting attempts, one use the box after the Mandarin had left and the other used the box used by the successful Tawny Owl pair. Both pairs had 2 successful and 1 unsuccessful attempts. Interestingly in one of the boxes the female had laid and was incubating 2 eggs several days before the 2 pulli from the previous nest had fledged. The last nesting attempts for both pairs were successful and resulted in young fledging in early October!

2 Tawny Owl pairs bred in Owl boxes, in one 2 eggs were deserted but both adults were seen after they had deserted the nest. In the other box the 2 eggs both hatched but only 1 of the young survived.

3 pairs of Nightjar were present on the south side with a 4th pair on the north side, two nests were located. One of the nests was found by a work party so unfortunately quite a few people knew of it's location and it had been deserted within 8 days of it being found – the 2 eggs remained intact. Whilst we have no direct proof we suspect that one or more people returned to attempt photography and this could well have led to excessive disturbance. The second nest was kept secret and only three brief visits were made to it – it was found with 2 eggs on 17 June, the 2 chicks were ringed on 29 June and the nest was empty when it was last checked on 11 July. Nightjars frequently move their young away from the nest site as they get bigger and it is then impossible to search for them safely so whilst we don't know that the young fledged successfully there was no obvious sign of any problems so we hope they did.

One pair of Nuthatches nested in the same "tit" nest box as was used in 2008. 9 eggs were laid and all hatched but only 4 pulli fledged successfully.

6 Bird Records

A total of 67, or possibly 68, species were seen during the year although a number of these were only seen flying over and weren't actually using the Common. Quite a few of the water birds were obviously using Burnt Common immediately to the south.

Cormorant	Occasional records of birds flying over
Grey Heron	Occasional records of birds flying over or using the ponds
Canada Goose	Regular records of birds flying over
Mandarin	Regular records between 6 March and 26 May with a maximum of 8 on 14 March. 1 pair nested in an owl nest box and hatched 9 eggs.
Mallard	Occasional records of birds flying over or using ponds - maximum count of 4 on 3 occasions
Red Kite	Occasional single birds throughout the year
Sparrowhawk	Just 4 singles in March, September, October and November, none were ringed during the year
Buzzard	Regularly seen throughout the year with a maximum of just 2
Kestrel	Occasional single birds seen
Pheasant	Common
Golden Plover	5 recorded flying over on 27 March
Jack Snipe	1 on 11 December
Whimbrel	5 birds possibly of this species were seen flying over on 18 July
Woodcock	Recorded in March, May, June and December with a maximum of just 2
Black-headed Gull	Occasional records of birds flying over
Lesser Black-backed Gull	Occasional records of birds flying over
Herring Gull	Occasional records of birds flying over
Feral Pigeon	Occasional records of birds flying over
Stock Dove	Regular records, 2 pairs bred in nest boxes both of which had 2 successful broods out of 3 attempts
Woodpigeon	Common
Collared Dove	Occasional records
Cuckoo	Single males calling between 1 and 28 May
Tawny Owl	Occasional records of birds calling. Two pairs attempted to breed in nest boxes, one pair deserted at the egg stage the other raised 1 young from 2 eggs.
Nightjar	The first bird was on 10 May and the last record was on 22 August. 4 pairs were present during the breeding season and 2 nests were found one of which was deserted before the eggs hatched the other is thought to have been successful with 2 young raised.
Swift	Occasional records of birds flying over
Green Woodpecker	Regular counts of up to 2
Great Spotted Woodpecker	Regular counts of up to 4
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	1 bird was present on 22 March 100 yards north of the car park

Woodlark	A pair almost certainly bred at Burnt Common with adults behaving as if they were feeding young on 18 July. A few days later a family party of birds was seen near the car park – this is presumed to have been the family from Burnt Common.
Sand Martin	Occasional records of birds flying over
Swallow	Occasional records of birds flying over
House Martin	Occasional records of birds flying over
Tree Pipit	The first singing male was heard on 4 April, up to 2 males were singing in May and early June but the last record was on 13 June and once again there was no evidence that the birds bred successfully year
Meadow Pipit	The winter roost was very mobile in the first part of the year, 9 birds on 14 February was the last winter record. The roost was re-occupied by 25 October when there were 20-30 birds with 25-30 on 1 November. The roost dwindled to just 10 birds by 12 December and the roost couldn't be located on 2 January 2011.
Wren	Common
Dunnock	Common
Robin	Common
Stonechat	No records in 2010 – the last record was on 26 April 2009.
Blackbird	Common
Song Thrush	Occasional records
Mistle Thrush	2 on 25 October
Grasshopper Warbler	A single male sang for a short period on 13 June but couldn't be relocated, it's likely that this was a late migrant passing through.
Dartford Warbler	No records in 2010 – the last record was on 13 July 2008.
Garden Warbler	Up to 5 males held territory and at least one pair attempted to breed, a female with a well developed brood patch and 3 juveniles were ringed.
Blackcap	Common breeder with records throughout the summer from 11 April.
Common Whitethroat	Seen regularly between 16 May and 22 August. The 5 birds ringed were the first to be ringed on the Common and included a female with a well developed brood patch and a juvenile. Probably 3 pairs present at least one of which probably attempted to breed.
Chiffchaff	Common breeder with birds present between 28 March (3 birds) and 24 October.
Willow Warbler	Common breeder with birds present between 4 April and 22 August.
Goldcrest	A slight recovery after the very poor year in 2009 – with 15 birds ringed in the year and a peak count of about 15 birds seen on 24 October.
Pied Flycatcher	A male sang and even, briefly, seemed as though it was establishing a territory on 25 April but there is no evidence it stayed for more than a day.
Long-tailed Tit	Common
Marsh Tit	Many fewer records than in 2009 – with occasional records outside the breeding season. No new birds were ringed in the year although birds ringed in 2009 were re-trapped in February, March, October and November.

Coal Tit	Whilst still reasonably common numbers ringed were much lower than in any year since 2006 when the ringing effort was much lower. This suggests that the population has declined fairly substantially.
Blue Tit	Common
Great Tit	Common
Nuthatch	Occasional records in the winter months. One pair bred in a nest box on the north side and birds regularly visited the feeder on the south side in the second half of the year.
Treecreeper	Regularly recorded between January and May with a peak of just 2 on 14 February.
Jay	Occasional records of up to 2 birds.
Magpie	Common
Jackdaw	Common
Carrion Crow	Common
Chaffinch	Common, the feeder regularly attracted 10-20 birds with peaks of around 30 in January. The late summer flock which was a feature of 2009 did not develop this year – probably because the feeder wasn't stocked until later in the year.
Greenfinch	Occasional records in March and April with a peak count of just 4 on 26 March.
Goldfinch	Occasional records with a peak of 10 on 11 April. Not recorded between 31 May and 24 October.
Siskin	Very few records, with singles in January, 2 dates in March and 7 on 25 October.
Linnet	A few recorded in April and May and then no records until 14 on 1 November and 6 on 12 December.
Common (Mealy) Redpoll	A small flock of about a dozen Redpolls was present at Padworth Common on 5 December 6 of these were caught and one was an adult male Common (Mealy) Redpoll which are very uncommon winter visitors to Berkshire. It was not seen again although a second bird was caught in a large flock of Lesser Redpolls on 2 January 2011.
Lesser Redpoll	10-12 on 5 December was the only record.
Common Crossbill	No records
Bullfinch	Occasional records between 14 March and 18 July with a peak of 3 on the last date.
Reed Bunting	Occasional records throughout the year, a pair held territory in April and May and may have attempted to breed but no young birds were ringed or seen.

Table 1: Ringing Totals

Species	2006			2007				2008				2009						2010						Total Ringed			Maximum time between ringing & recapture											
	FG	P	Total	FG	P	RC from '06	Total Proc'd	Pulli as FG	FG	P	RC from		Total Proc'd	Pulli as FG	FG	P	Control	RC from				Total Proc'd	Pulli as FG	FG	P	Total	All birds	Pulli										
											'07	'06						'08	'07	'06	'09								'08	'07	'06							
Mandarin															1									1			1											
Sparrowhawk	1		1											4											4			5		5								
Woodpigeon								1				1													1			2		2								
Stock Dove														3											3	0		7			10	10	none					
Woodcock				1			1																				1		1									
Tawny Owl														2											2		1	1		4		none						
Nightjar	1		1	1			1		2			3	0	3											3		2			6	4	10	none					
Green Woodpecker								1					1												3			1		4		4	2y 41d					
Great Sp Woodpck	6		6	7		2	9		3		1	1	5		9			1							10		7		2		9		32	32	1y 189d			
Woodlark														1												1			1		1							
Tree Pipit				4			4		1				1		1										1					6		6						
Meadow Pipit				29			29		11				11		32										32		25				25		97	97	272d			
Wren	4		4	14			14		8	2			10		4			1							5		5			5		35	35	1y 28d				
Dunnock	2		2	7			7		8	1			9		12			1	1						14		7			7		36	36	1y 229d				
Robin	2		2	16			16		15	2			17		24			3	1						28		13		8		21		70	70	1y 328d			
Stonechat				5			5																							5		5						
Blackbird				6			6		9				9		8			1	1						10		5			1		6		28	28	1y 349d		
Song Thrush								1					1		3										3		1			1		2		5	5	357d		
Redwing	1		1	1			1								3										3						5		5					
Whitethroat																										5					5		5		5	35d		
Garden Warbler				1			1		2				2		3			1							4		4			1		5		10	10	1y 12d		
Blackcap				3			3		2				2		5										5		9				9		19	19				
Dartford Warbler	1		1						3				3																		4		4					
Chiffchaff	5		5	20			20		26	2			28		26					1					27		13		1	2		16		90	90	2y 11d		
Willow Warbler	4		4	9			9		8	2			10		17					2					19		11			2		13		49	49	1y 364d		
Goldcrest	4		4	17			17		40	1			41		2			1							3		15				15		78	78	363d			
Long-tailed Tit	22		22	31		7	38		16	4	1		21		2										2		8			1	9		79	79	3y 278d			
Marsh Tit				2			2								6											6				3		3		8	8	1y 111d		
Coal Tit	9		9	27		6	33		30		16	3	49		34			10	7	2				53		12			8	1	1		22		112	112	2y 312d	
Blue Tit	60	18	78	51	124	11	186	5	71	60	16	4	151	2	107	67	2	20	6					202	5	78	74	22	4	4		182	5	367	343	710	3y 65d	1y 362d
Great Tit	54	9	63	44	85	9	138	6	73	139	24	4	240	15	182	130		28	14	3				357	24	34	67	29	8	5		143	2	387	430	817	3y 206d	3y 206d
Nuthatch				1			1		3	6			9		4	14		1							19	0	2	9			11	0	10	29	39	175d	none	
Treecreeper				2			2		2				2		2										2		2				2		8		8			
Magpie	2		2												1										1						3		3		3			
Jay								1					1		2										2		3				3		6		6		8d	
Jackdaw									4				4	0	1	4									5	0						1	8	9		none		
Carrion Crow																									2							2		2		2		
Chaffinch	7		7	52			52		99		5	1	105		156			9	8	1					174		50			9	2		61		364	364	2y 53d	
Brambling				1			1		4				4																			5		5				
Greenfinch															14										14		2					2		16		16		
Goldfinch									4				4		13										13		4					4		21		21		49d
Siskin									14				14		7		1								8		2					2		23		23		56d
Linnet				3			3																			2						2		5		5		
Common Redpoll																										1						1		1		1		
Lesser Redpoll				1			1								1										1		6					6		8		8		
Bullfinch	1		1						1				1		2										2		4					4		8		8		
Reed Bunting				3			3		2				2		1										1		3					3		9		9		106d
Totals	186	27	213	359	209	35	603	11	460	211	76	14	761	17	696	218	4	76	41	6	1041	29	339	160	1	87	17	10	1	615	7	2040	825	2865	3y 278d	3y 206d		
Species	18	2	21	28	2	5	28	2	30	5	12	6	31	4	36	5	3	11	9	3	37	2	33	6	1	11	6	3	1	36	2	46	7	47				

FG = Full grown

P = Pulli (nestling)

RC = Recapture

Control = Ringed elsewhere

y = years

d = days

Pulli as FG = pulli ringed in the year subsequently caught as FG in any year

Table 2: Recoveries and significant retraps**Chiffchaff**

DEL386		3J	30/07/2010	Brimpton Gravel Pit, Berkshire	
	R	3	22/08/2010	Padworth Common	5 km, ESE, 23 days

Blue Tit

L280049		1	20/05/2010	Hosehill Lake LNR, Berkshire	
	R	3	14/11/2010	Padworth Common	6 km, SSW, 178 days

Age: is given according to the EURING code. The figures do not represent years and are based on plumage not the date the bird was ringed.

1 = pullus (nestling or chick)	5 = hatched during previous calendar year
2 = fully grown, year of hatching quite unknown	6 = hatched before previous calendar year, but exact year unknown
3 = hatched during calendar year	7 = definitely hatched two calendar years before ringing
3J = hatched during calendar year, still with juvenile body plumage	8 = hatched more than two calendar years before year of ringing
4 = hatched before calendar year, but exact year unknown	9 = definitely hatched three years before ringing

Sex: M = male, F = female. When individuals are sexed on finding, this is indicated by '=M' or '=F'

Condition at recovery:

X = found dead	V = alive and probably healthy, caught and released but not by a ringer
XF = found freshly dead or dying	N = alive and probably healthy, caught and released but not by a ringer - nesting
XL = found dead (not recent)	VV = alive and probably healthy, ring or colour marks read in the field but not by ringer
+ = shot or intentionally killed by man	NN = alive and probably healthy, ring or colour marks read in the field but not by ringer - nesting
+F = shot or intentionally killed by man - fresh	R = caught and released by ringer
+L = shot or intentionally killed by man - not recent	B = caught and released by ringer - nesting
SR = sick or injured, released with ring	RR = alive and probably healthy, ring or colour marks read in the field by ringer
S = sick or injured - not known to have been released	BB = alive and probably healthy, ring or colour marks read in the field by ringer - nesting
A = alive and probably healthy - fate unknown	// = condition on finding wholly unknown
AC = alive and probably healthy - now captive	

Table 3: Padworth Common Nesting Productivity
Part 1: Blue and Great Tits

		2007			2008			2009			2010		
		Eggs	Young	Fledge	Eggs	Young	Fledge	Eggs	Young	Fledge	Eggs	Young	Fledge
BLUE TIT	WOOD - Sub-sites: NORTH												
	Started attempts	8			5			4			7		
	Total Count	79	73	73	58	46	46	46	44	44	76	67	51
	Average size	9.88	9.13	9.13	11.60	9.20	9.20	11.50	11.00	11.00	10.86	9.57	7.29
	Survival - egg to hatch	92.4%		✗	79.3%		✗	95.7%		✗	88.2%		✗
	Survival - hatch to fledge	✗	100.0%		✗	100.0%		✗	100.0%		✗	76.1%	
	Survival - egg to fledge	92.4%			79.3%			95.7%			67.1%		
	HEATH - Sub-sites: SW, SM, SE												
	Started attempts	6			2			4			4		
	Total Count	61	59	59	21	16	14	43	34	25	42	24	24
	Average size	10.17	9.83	9.83	10.50	8.00	7.00	10.75	8.50	6.25	10.50	6.00	6.00
	Survival - egg to hatch	96.7%		✗	76.2%		✗	79.1%		✗	57.1%		✗
	Survival - hatch to fledge	✗	100.0%		✗	87.5%		✗	73.5%		✗	100.0%	
	Survival - egg to fledge	96.7%			66.7%			58.1%			57.1%		
	ENTIRE SITE												
Started attempts	14			7			8			11			
Total Count	140	132	132	79	62	60	89	78	69	118	91	75	
Average size	10.00	9.43	9.43	11.29	8.86	8.57	11.13	9.75	8.63	10.73	8.27	6.82	
Survival - egg to hatch	94.3%		✗	78.5%		✗	87.6%		✗	77.1%		✗	
Survival - hatch to fledge	✗	100.0%		✗	96.8%		✗	88.5%		✗	82.4%		
Survival - egg to fledge	94.3%			75.9%			77.5%			63.6%			
GREAT TIT	WOOD - Sub-sites: NORTH												
	Started attempts	6			8			7			5		
	Total Count	56	46	36	59	53	53	60	47	43	45	43	33
	Average size	9.33	7.67	6.00	7.38	6.63	6.63	8.57	6.71	6.14	9.00	8.60	6.60
	Survival - egg to hatch	82.1%		✗	89.8%		✗	78.3%		✗	95.6%		✗
	Survival - hatch to fledge	✗	78.3%		✗	100.0%		✗	91.5%		✗	76.7%	
	Survival - egg to fledge	64.3%			89.8%			71.7%			73.3%		
	HEATH - Sub-sites: SW, SM, SE												
	Started attempts	6			11			11			10		
	Total Count	61	59	50	89	87	86	105	97	83	74	44	37
	Average size	10.17	9.83	8.33	8.09	7.91	7.82	9.55	8.82	7.55	7.40	4.40	3.70
	Survival - egg to hatch	96.7%		✗	97.8%		✗	92.4%		✗	59.5%		✗
	Survival - hatch to fledge	✗	84.7%		✗	98.9%		✗	85.6%		✗	84.1%	
	Survival - egg to fledge	82.0%			96.6%			79.0%			50.0%		
	ENTIRE SITE												
Started attempts	12			19			18			15			
Total Count	117	105	86	148	140	139	165	144	126	119	87	70	
Average size	9.75	8.75	7.17	7.79	7.37	7.32	9.17	8.00	7.00	7.93	5.80	4.67	
Survival - egg to hatch	89.7%		✗	94.6%		✗	87.3%		✗	73.1%		✗	
Survival - hatch to fledge	✗	81.9%		✗	99.3%		✗	87.5%		✗	80.5%		
Survival - egg to fledge	73.5%			93.9%			76.4%			58.8%			

Table 3: Padworth Common Nesting Productivity
Part 2: Occasional Species

		2008			2009			2010		
		Eggs	Young	Fledge	Eggs	Young	Fledge	Eggs	Young	Fledge
MANDARIN	Started attempts							1		
	Count							9	?	?
	Average clutch/brood size							9.00		
STOCK DOVE	Started attempts				4			6		
	Count				6	5	3	11	8	7
	Average clutch/brood size				1.50	1.25	0.75	1.83	1.33	1.17
TAWNY OWL	Started attempts				1			2		
	Count				2	2	0	4	2	1
	Average clutch/brood size				2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	1.00	0.50
NIGHTJAR	Started attempts	1						2		
	Count	2	2	2				4	2	?
	Average clutch/brood size	2.00	2.00	2.00				2.00	1.00	
NUTHATCH	Started attempts	1			2			1		
	Count	8	6	6	16	14	14	9	9	4
	Average clutch/brood size	8.00	6.00	6.00	8.00	7.00	7.00	9.00	9.00	4.00
JACKDAW	Started attempts	1			1					
	Count	4	4	4	5	4	4			
	Average clutch/brood size	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	4.00			