

# Cumbria Bird Atlas 2007-11 Non-Passerines - Mute Swan to Lesser Spotted Woodpecker

Cumbria Biodiversity Data Centre & Cumbria Bird Club

October 2015





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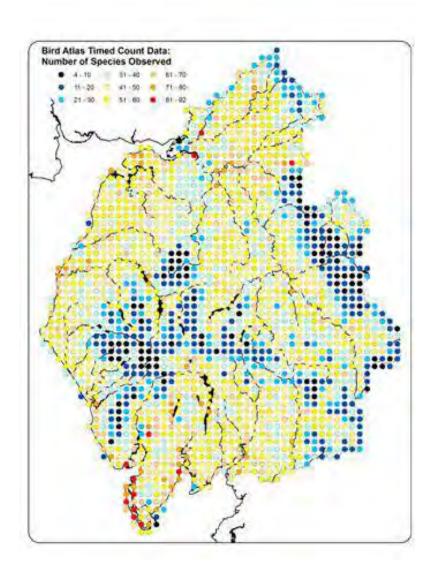
The accounts presented here summarise the data collected for the county of Cumbria by many volunteers for the Bird Atlas 2007-11, a joint initiative of the British Trust for Ornithology and Cumbria Bird Club. The survey primarily covered four breeding seasons (2008-2011) and four winters (2007/8-2010/11). These are the dates shown on the maps; however, the survey period was extended in Cumbria to give time to cover all the tetrads (2km by 2km squares) in the county, so additional data is included for the breeding seasons 2008-2012 and winters 2007/8-2012/13.

The survey included two summer (breeding season) and two winter "Timed Tetrad Visits" to record the number of birds seen in a one or two hour visit to a tetrad. The majority of Cumbria Timed Tetrad Visits were for two hours. These short structured surveys were augmented by additional casual sightings over the survey period, known as "Roving Records". The structured surveys allow relative abundance to be mapped, and adding the Roving Records gives detailed insight into species distributions in both summer and winter.

The survey results were published by the BTO in a national atlas<sup>1</sup> and the maps for Britain and Ireland are also available online for a national context at http://blx1.bto.org/mapstore. The maps in this *Cumbria Bird Atlas 2007-11* allow more detail to be seen at a county level. Cumbria Biodiversity Data Centre has produced these maps on behalf of Cumbria Bird Club. Sensitive species are mapped at hectad (10km by 10km) or in a few cases not at all.

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Balmer, D. et al. 2013. Bird Atlas 2007-11: The Breeding and Wintering Birds of Britain and Ireland. British Trust for Ornithology, Thetford.

#### **SPECIES ACCOUNTS**



Map of total number of species recorded per tetrad in the Timed Tetrad Counts (breeding season and winter visits combined).

Each account starts with a brief statement of the species' status in the county. This is followed by a table summarising the widespreadness of the species in the county and maps, as appropriate. The base maps indicate the altitude above sea level by shading in the bands 0-100m, 101-300m, 301-600m, and above 600m. There are generally more species in the lowlands, and fewer species in the uplands.

#### Table: Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

This table gives an overview of the percentage of tetrads occupied in the most recent survey using all records. For breeding species a comparison is given with an earlier county survey organised by Cumbria Bird Club. Here the division of records into "possible", "probable" and "confirmed" breeding follows that of *The Breeding Birds of Cumbria: a tetrad atlas 1997-2001*2. This means the figures here do not exactly correspond to the number of tetrads for possible, probable and confirmed breeding records shown on the map (see breeding category map description below). Any apparent change in distribution should be interpreted with caution, due to differences in the methodologies and recording effort between the two surveys.

#### Maps: Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys

Gain ▲ Legend for Distribution Change Maps to show Gains and Losses

Stable ●

Loss ▼ between the different atlases

Maps at hectad (10 km) compare the distribution in the recent survey with three earlier national surveys organised by the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO). These maps are indicative only and should be interpreted with caution, due to differences in the methodologies between the surveys; for example the recording effort and length of season varied significantly between surveys. They do not show differences in confirmed or suspected breeding, only presence. Up to three maps are presented depending on species. Two summer maps show change since the 1968-72 survey<sup>3</sup> and 1988-91 survey<sup>4</sup>. The previous national wintering bird survey took place over 1981-84<sup>5</sup>. Further information about the survey methods can be found on the BTO's website at http://www.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/birdatlas/about/history-atlases.

#### Map: Breeding Category

Presence of possible, probable and confirmed breeders in summer using both timed tetrad visits and Roving Records in each Cumbrian tetrad. The total number of tetrads for each category is shown in the legend.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Stott, M. et al. 2002. The Breeding Birds of Cumbria: a tetrad atlas 1997-2001. Cumbria Bird Club.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Sharrock, J. T. R. 1976. *The Atlas of Breeding Birds in Britain and Ireland*. T. & A. D. Poyser, Berkhamsted.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Gibbons, D.W., Reid, J.B. & Chapman, R.A. 1993. *The New Atlas of Breeding Birds in Britain and Ireland:* 1988-1991. T. & A.D. Poyser, London.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Lack, P. C. 1986. The Atlas of Wintering Birds in Britain and Ireland. T. & T. A. Poyser, Calton.

Breeding Categories were assigned to records. A "Possible" breeding record relates to sightings of a species in suitable breeding habitat, including singing males and breeding calls. A "Probable" breeding record relates to sightings of a pair in suitable nesting habitat; territorial behaviour (singing) on different days or by many individuals; courtship and display; visiting a probable nest site; agitated behaviour indicating probable present of a nest; brood patch of an adult in the hand; and nest building. "Confirmed" breeding relates to a distraction display; used nest or eggshells found; recently fledged or downy young depending on species; adult visiting an occupied nest or incubating; adult carrying faecal sac or food for young; or a nest containing eggs or young. Records where the observer considered the bird was on migration or a summering non-breeder are not shown. The full descriptions of breeding evidence can be found at http://www.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/birdatlas/methods/breeding-evidence.

Note there is a difference between these categories, which follow the BTO methodology for the 2007-11 atlas, and that used in *The Breeding Birds of Cumbria: a tetrad atlas 1997-2001* and in the proportion of Cumbrian tetrads occupied table, where a singing male was taken to be a sign of probable breeding rather than possible breeding and agitated behaviour was taken to be a sign of confirmed breeding rather than probable breeding. This can make a big difference in some species, for example chiffchaff where nearly half the breeding records were singing males.

The highest evidence of breeding for each tetrad is shown in the map. Note that some tetrads will have confirmed, probable or possible breeding records from Roving Records where no birds were recorded during a Breeding Timed Tetrad Visit.

#### Map: Breeding Relative Abundance

The measure of abundance is based on the maximum count across the two Timed Tetrad Visits in the breeding season. For example, if there was a count of 2 birds for a tetrad on the early Timed Tetrad Visit and a count of 6 birds on the late Timed Tetrad Visit then the figure used would be 6. Most Timed Tetrad Visits lasted two hours. A small proportion of Timed Tetrad Visits only lasted an hour; the maximum count for tetrads with only one hour visits are likely to be lower due to decreased recording effort. However comparison of these maps with maps showing the mean number of birds per hour showed that this did not significantly affect the appearance of the maps, so the maximum metric was used to aid interpretation of the maps.

The density of birds is represented using a decile approach, that is the 10% of tetrads with the fewest birds recorded are given the lightest colour, and the next 10% given the next lightest colour, and so on until the final 10% are given the deepest colour. There can be up to ten colour categories, but if the species was only ever recorded in small numbers or in fewer tetrads there are less than ten categories.

These maps only use records from breeding season Timed Tetrad Visits and not Roving Records. However, note that, unlike the Breeding Category map, the Relative Abundance map also includes non-breeders or passage migrants present during the Timed Tetrad Visit. In cases where it is presumed that all records are of non-breeders, the map has been omitted.

#### Map: Ten Year Breeding Change

Maps are at tetrad level comparing occurrence in the recent survey with an earlier county survey organised by Cumbria Bird Club. These maps are indicative only and should be interpreted with caution, due to differences in the methodologies between the surveys. The maps compare records from 2008-11 with 1997-2001<sup>6</sup>. The total number of tetrads with gains, losses and stable occurrence across the two surveys is shown in the legend.

#### Map: Wintering Presence

Presence in winter is represented using both records from timed tetrad visits and Roving Records. The total number of tetrads is shown in the legend.

#### Map: Wintering Relative Abundance

The density of birds is represented as with Breeding Relative Abundance. Only uses data from winter Timed Tetrad Visits.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Stott, M. et al. 2002. The Breeding Birds of Cumbria: a tetrad atlas 1997-2001. Cumbria Bird Club.

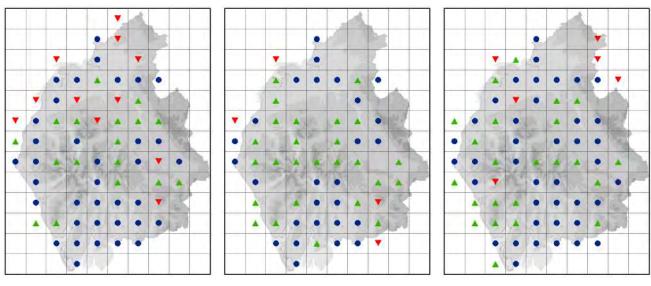
# MUTE SWAN (Cygnus olor)

A fairly common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in small numbers.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

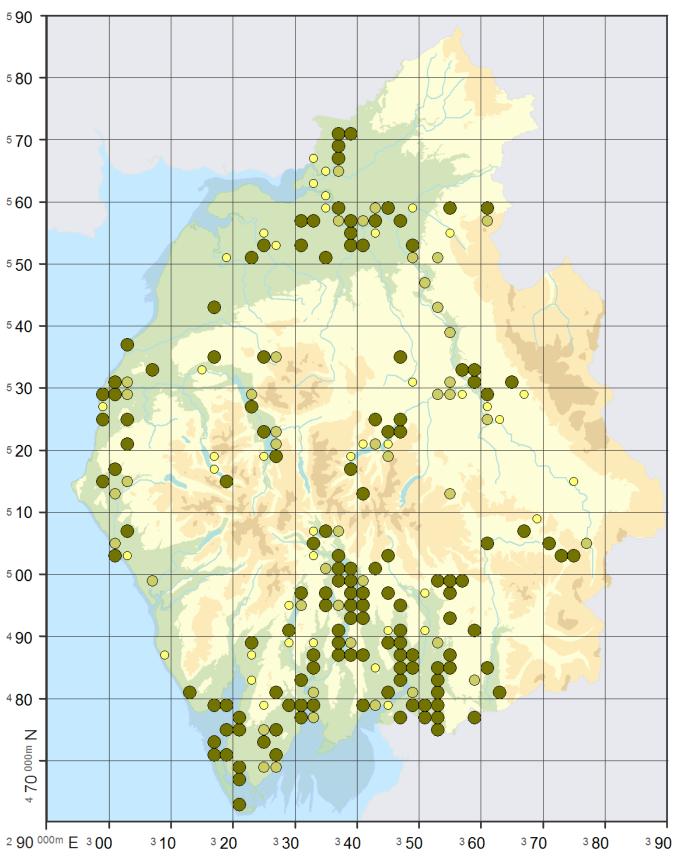
% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	8.2	4	1.3	2.9
Breeding 2008 - 2012	12	7.5	2.3	2.2
Winter 2008 - 2012	16.4			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

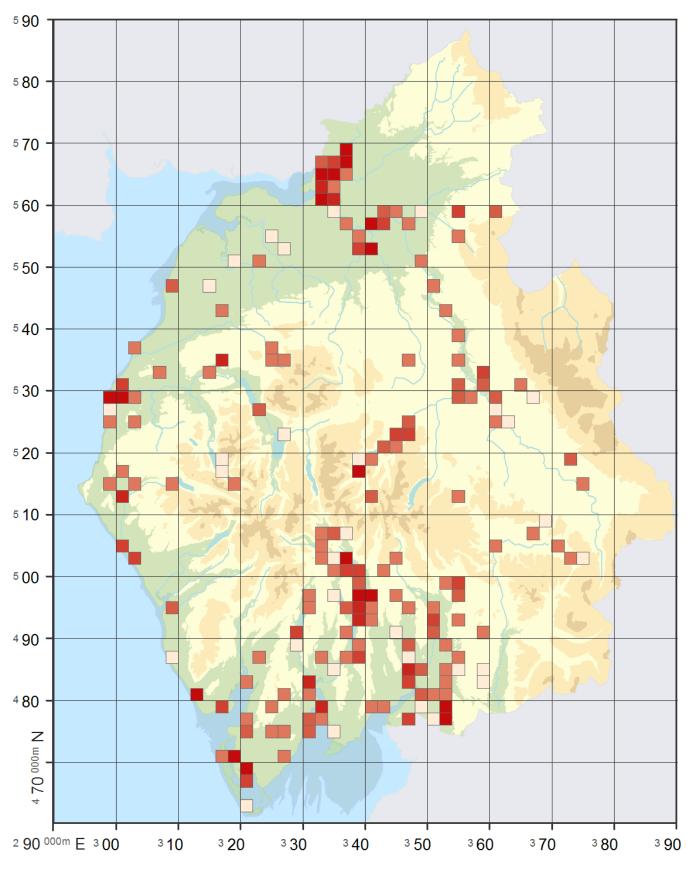
Breeding since 1988-91



PossibleProbable43

Confirmed 138

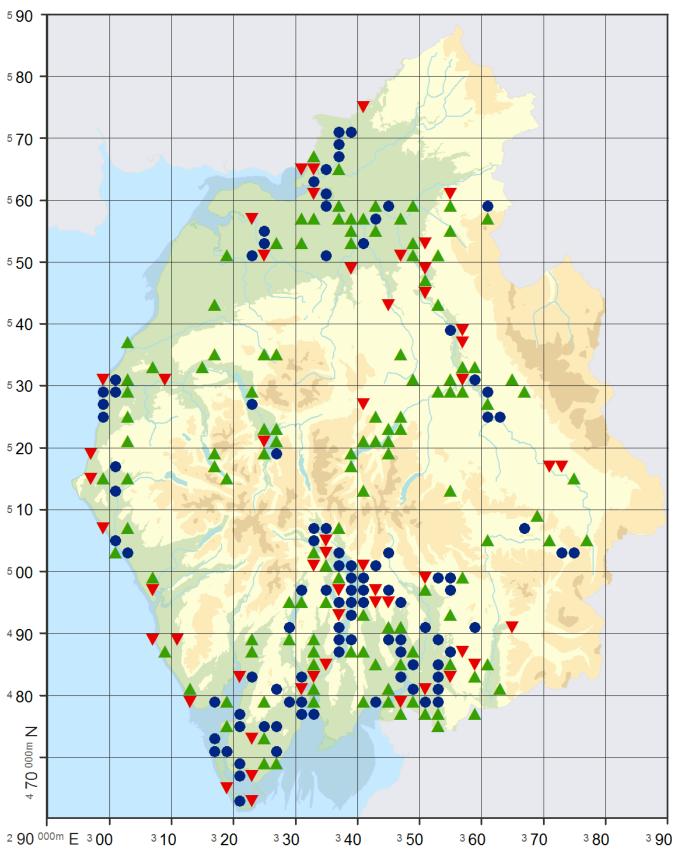
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



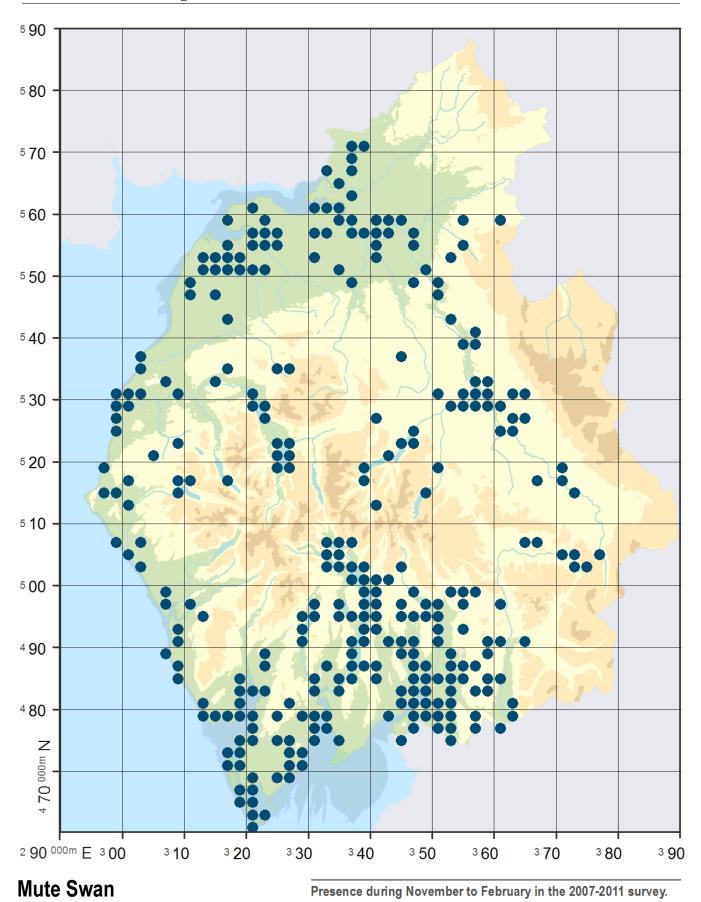
Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 6 = 2 - 2, 7 = 3 - 4, 8 = 5 - 6, 9 = 7 - 11, 10 = 12 - 74.



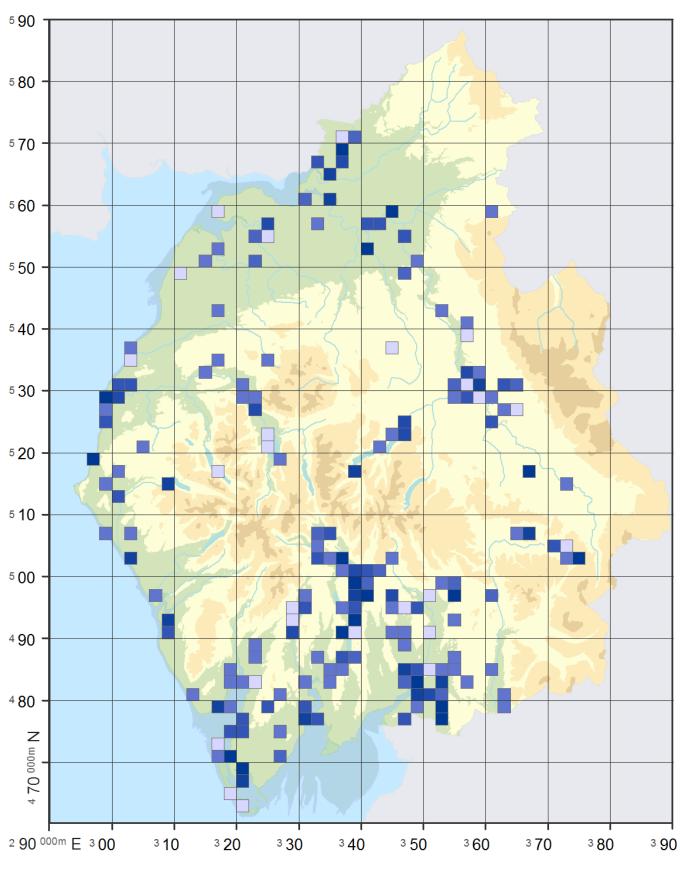
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain■ Stable▼ Loss53

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



• Presence 304



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 5 = 2 - 2, 6 = 3 - 3, 7 = 4 - 5, 8 = 6 - 6, 9 = 7 - 10, 10 = 11 - 82.

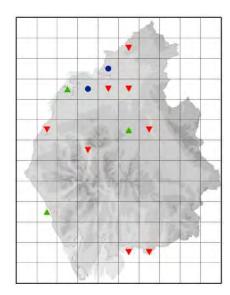
# BEWICK'S SWAN (Cygnus columbianus)

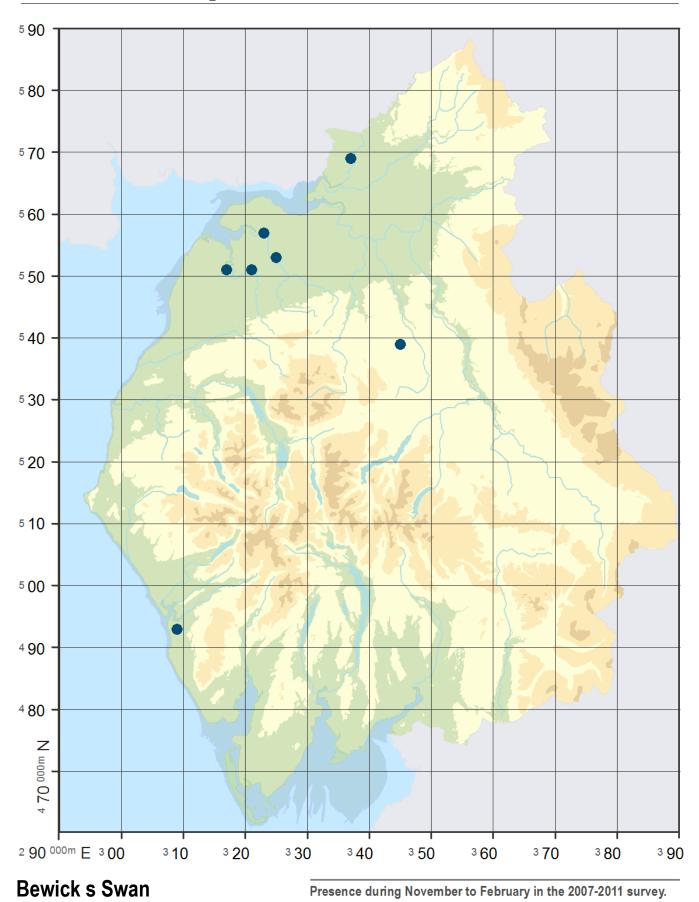
An uncommon winter visitor and passage migrant.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.4			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys





Presence 7

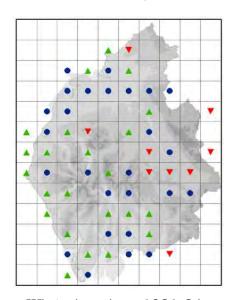
# WHOOPER SWAN (Cygnus cygnus)

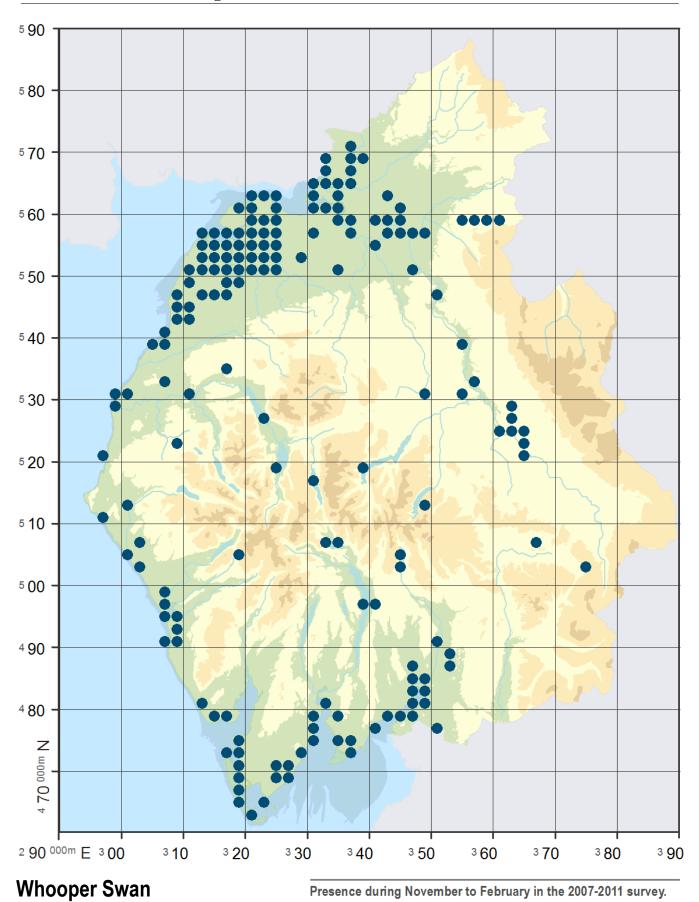
A common winter visitor and passage migrant, has summered.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

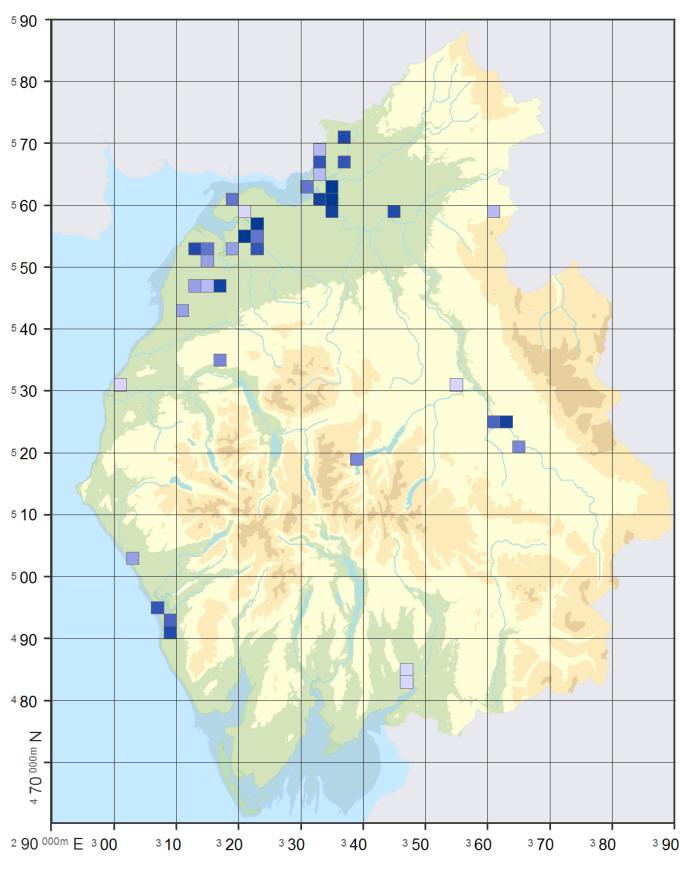
% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	9.4			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys





• Presence 174



# **Whooper Swan**

Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 4, 2 = 5 - 5, 3 = 6 - 7, 4 = 8 - 8, 5 = 9 - 9, 6 = 10 - 12, 7 = 13 - 20, 8 = 21 - 41, 9 = 42 - 75, 10 = 76 - 400.

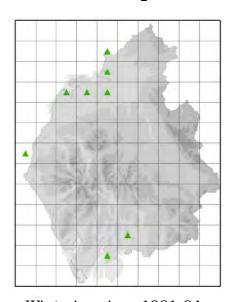
# **BEAN GOOSE (Anser fabalis)**

A rare winter visitor. Maps include both Tundra and unspecified races, except where noted.

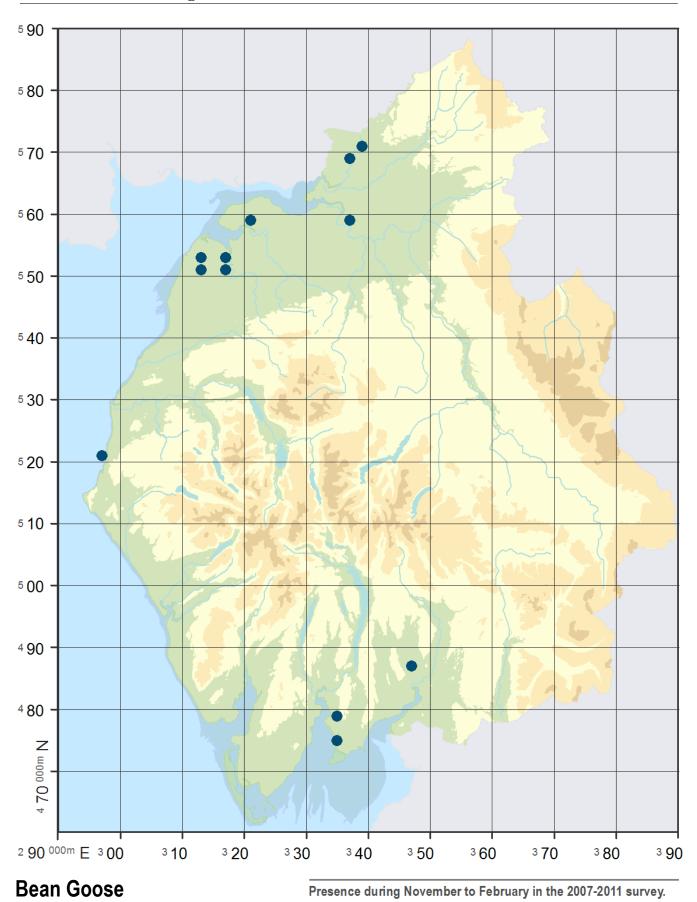
### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012				

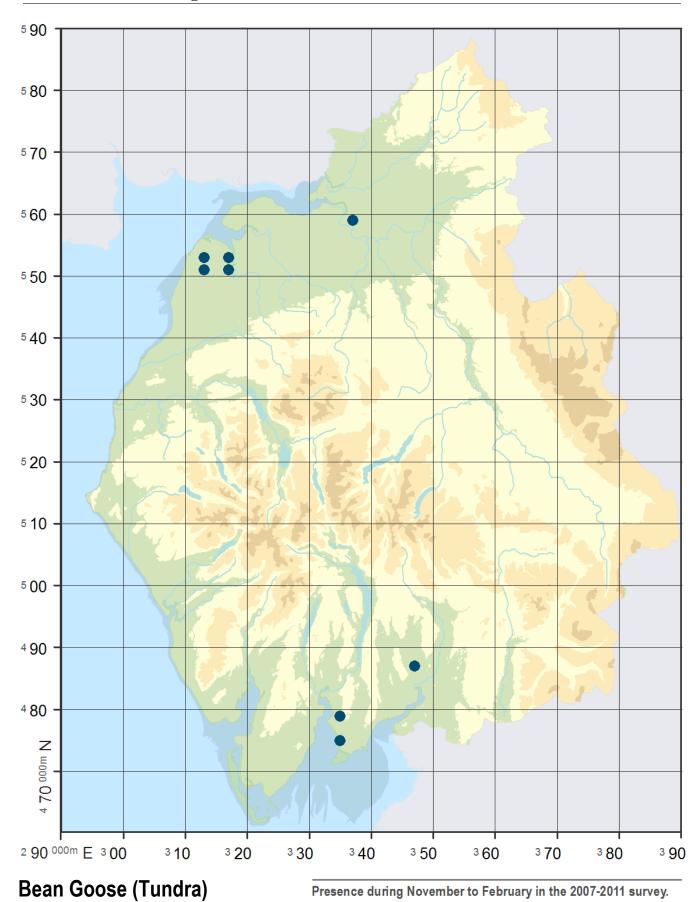
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Presence 12



Presence 8

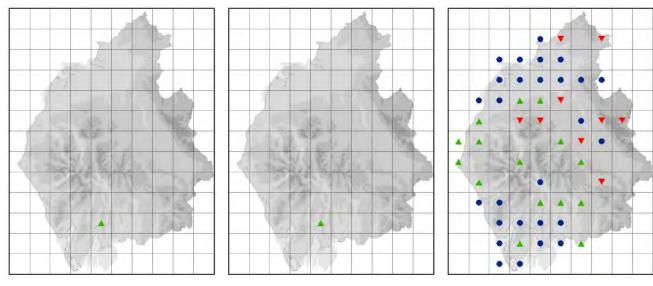
# PINK-FOOTED GOOSE (Anser brachyrhynchus)

An abundant winter visitor and passage migrant.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

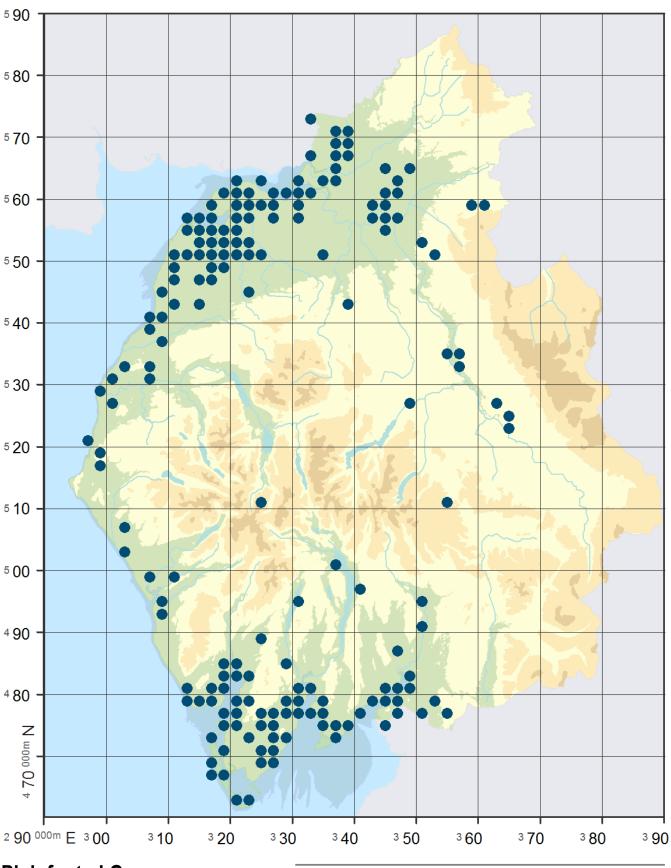
% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	9.5			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

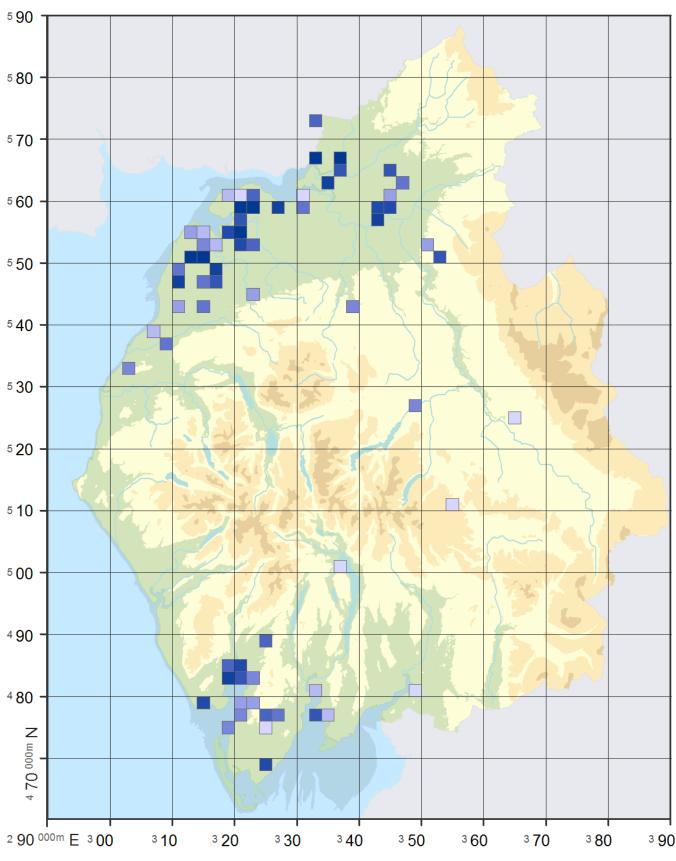
Breeding since 1988-91



**Pink-footed Goose** 

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 176



# **Pink-footed Goose**

Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 4, 2 = 5 - 30, 3 = 31 - 41, 4 = 42 - 64, 5 = 65 - 80, 6 = 81 - 120, 7 = 121 - 200, 8 = 201 - 350, 9 = 351 - 520, 10 =

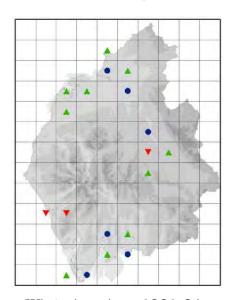
# WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE (Anser albifrons)

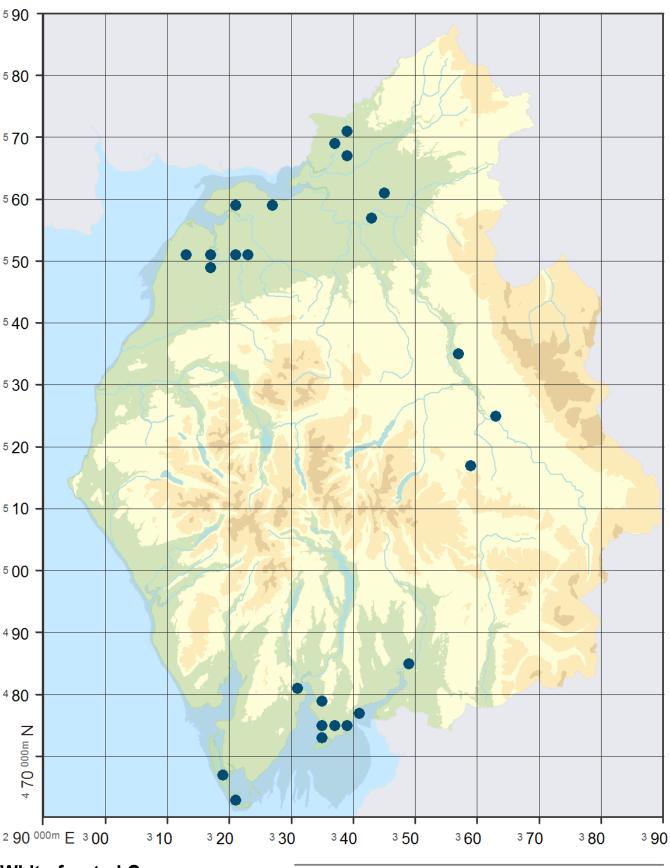
An uncommon winter visitor.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.9			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys

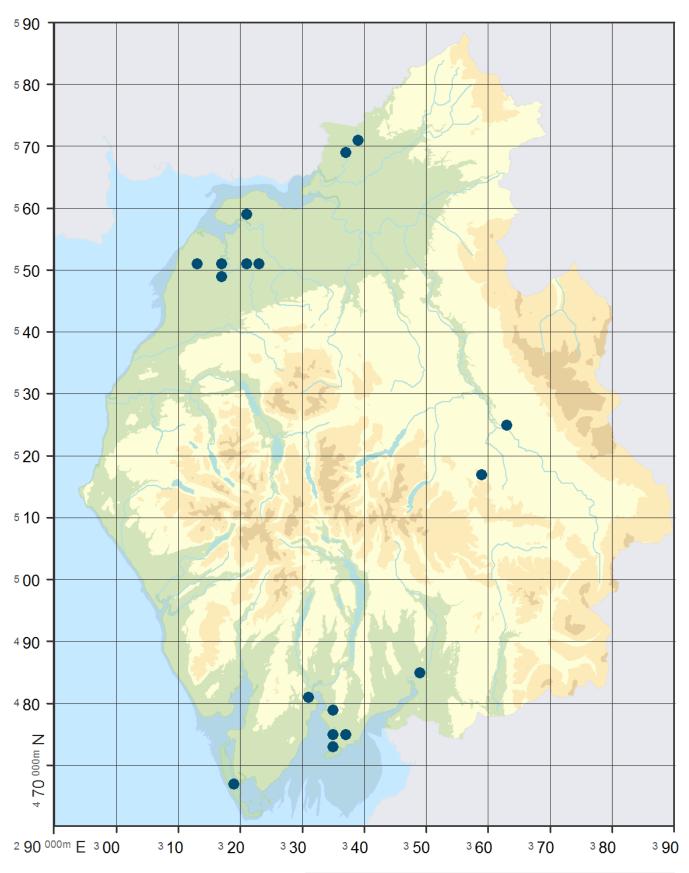




**White-fronted Goose** 

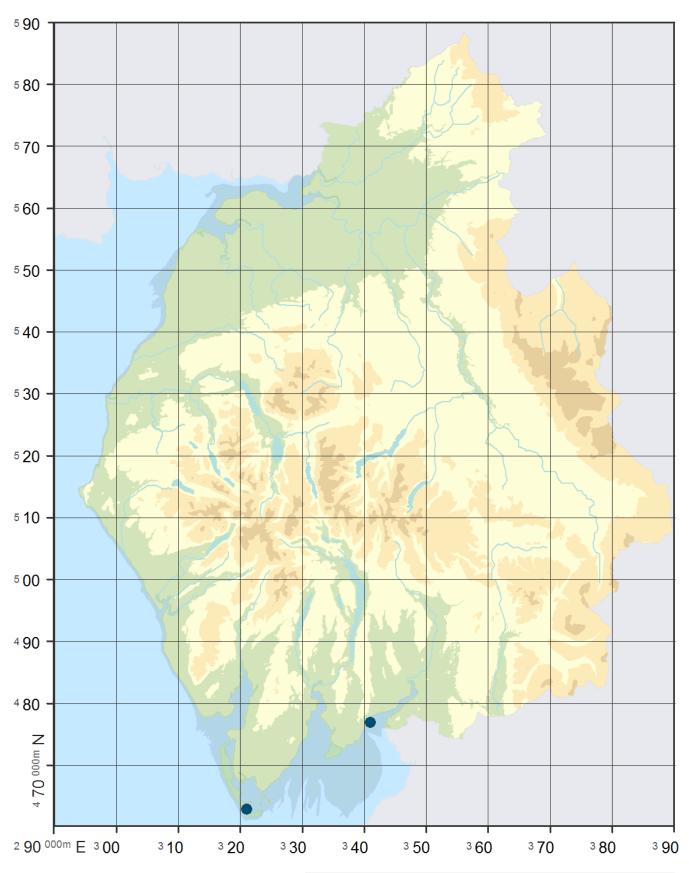
Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

• Presence 25



White-fronted Goose (European) Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 17



White-fronted Goose (Greenland) Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

• Presence 2

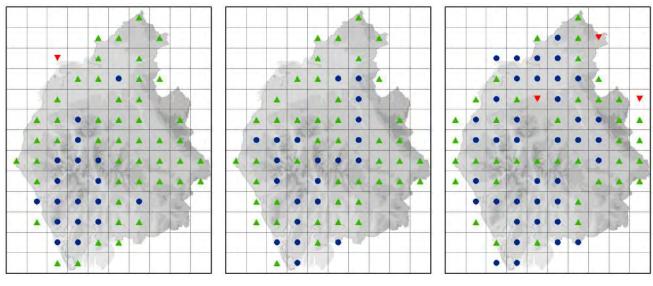
### **GREYLAG GOOSE (Anser anser)**

A common feral resident and winter visitor; breeds in moderate numbers. Breeding records refer to naturalised birds originating from introductions or escapes from collections. The wintering population, while including naturalised birds, also includes a migratory Icelandic breeding component. The maps do not attempt to differentiate birds of different origin.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

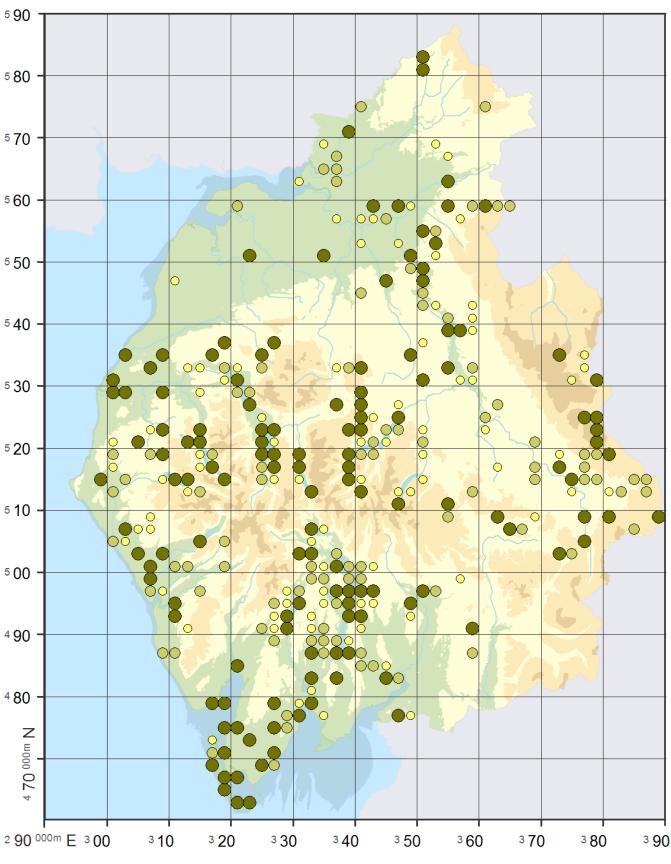
% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	11.3	4.3	2.3	4.7
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	17.7			

#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

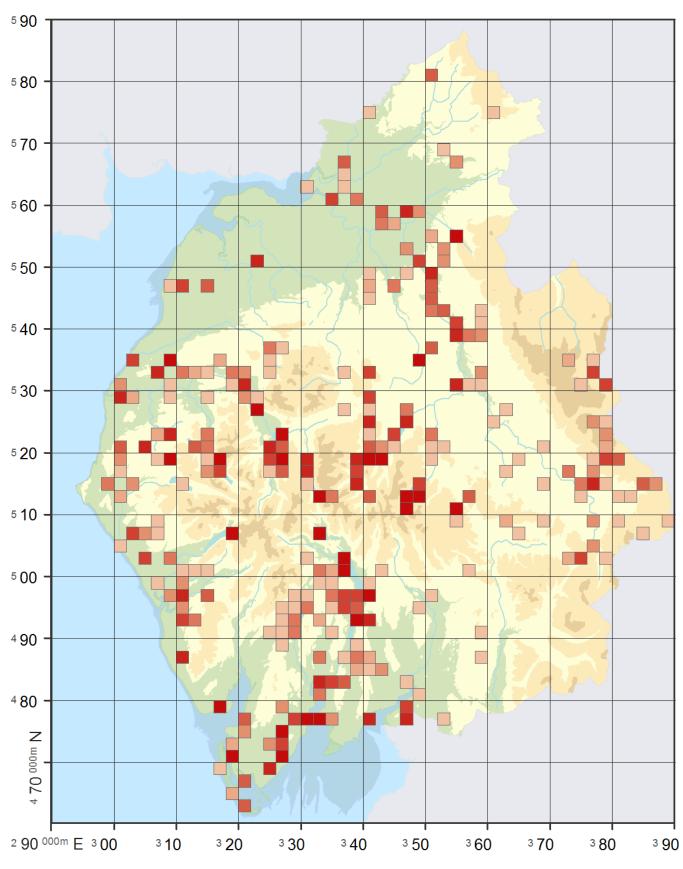
Breeding since 1988-91



# **Greylag Goose**

PossibleProbableConfirmed36135

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

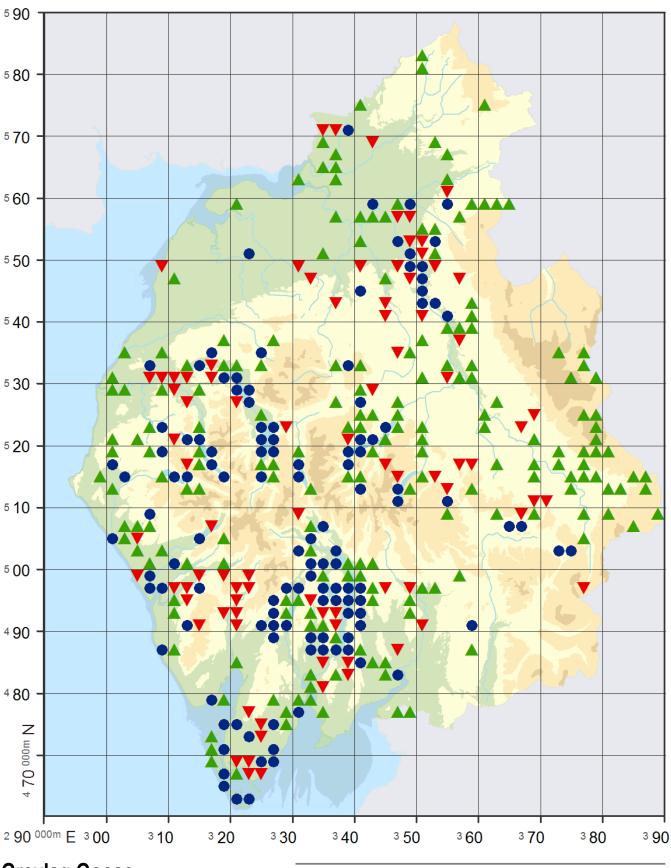


# **Greylag Goose**

Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 3 = 2 - 2, 4 = 3 - 3, 5 = 4 - 4, 6 = 5 - 6, 7 = 7 - 10, 8 = 11 - 17, 9 = 18 - 38, 10 = 39 - 210.



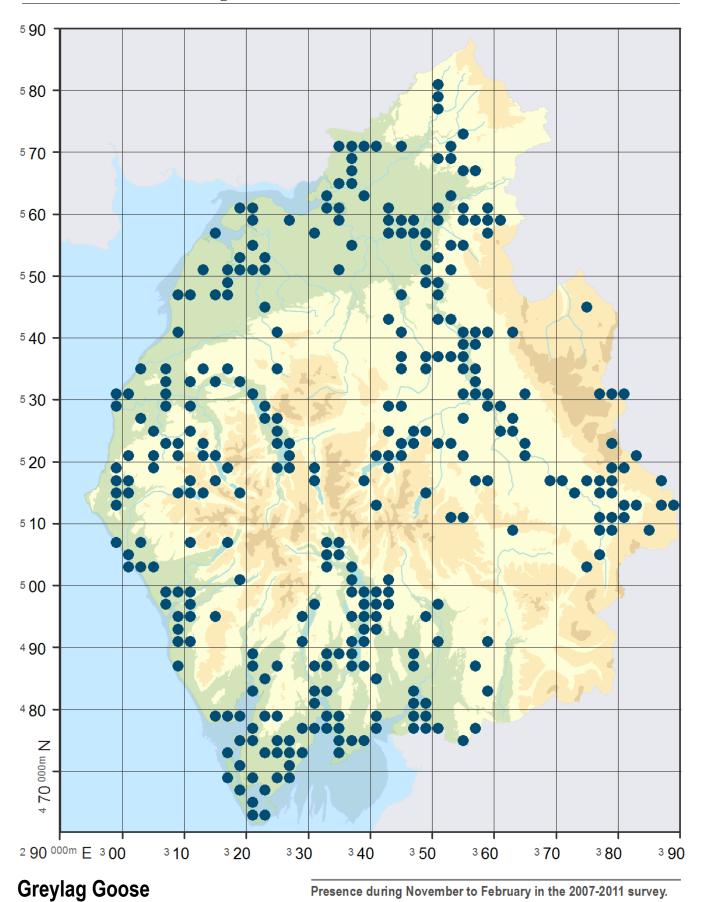
# **Greylag Goose**

▲ Gain 192● Stable 122

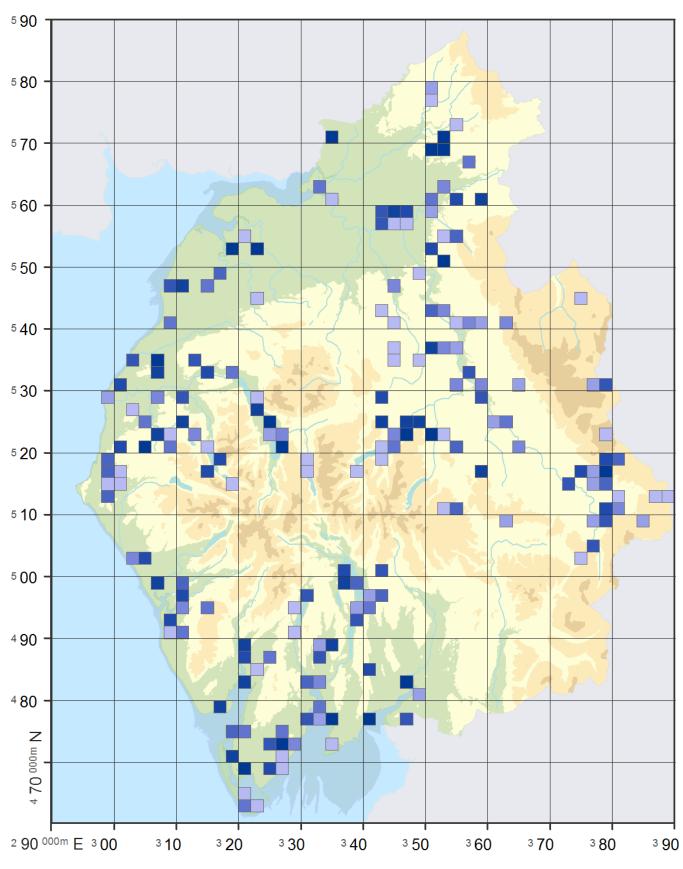
▼ Loss 86

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



• Presence 328



# **Greylag Goose**

Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 2 = 2 - 2, 3 = 3 - 4, 4 = 5 - 7, 5 = 8 - 10, 6 = 11 - 14, 7 = 15 - 26, 8 = 27 - 49, 9 = 50 - 110, 10 = 111 - 300.

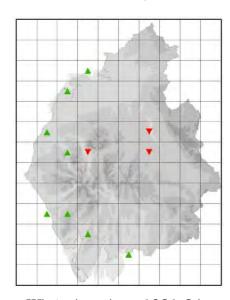
# **SNOW GOOSE (Anser caerulescens)**

Escape and possible rare winter visitor and passage migrant.

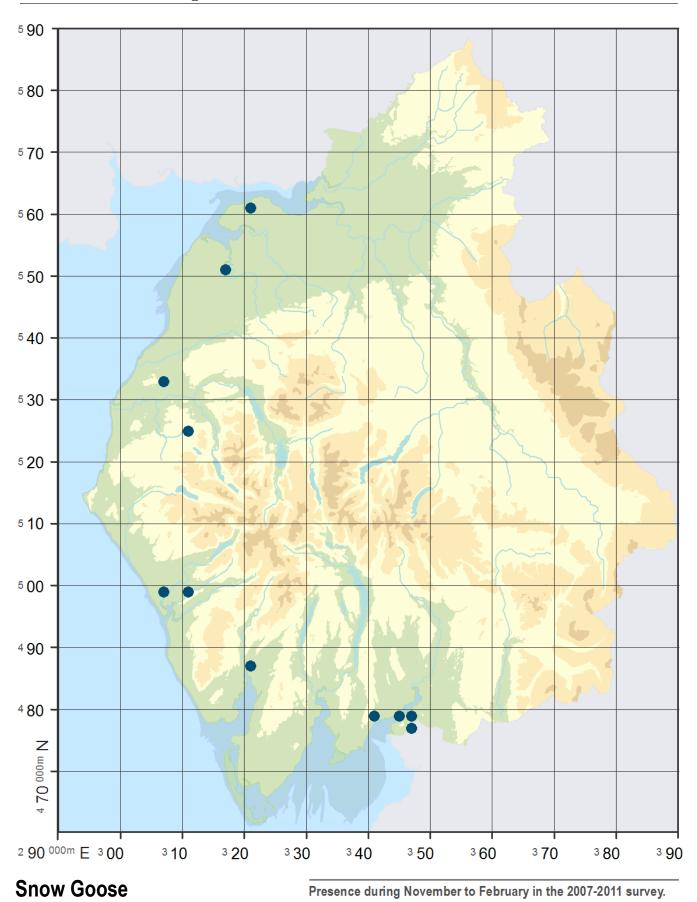
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012				

#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Presence 11

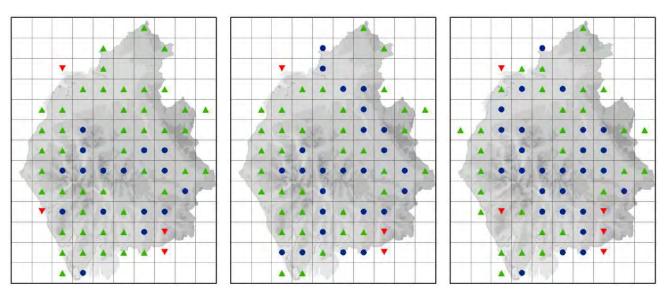
# **CANADA GOOSE (Branta canadensis)**

A common feral resident; breeds in small numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	5.4	3.4	1	1
Breeding 2008 - 2012	11.8	6.4	3.2	2.2
Winter 2008 - 2012	9.7			

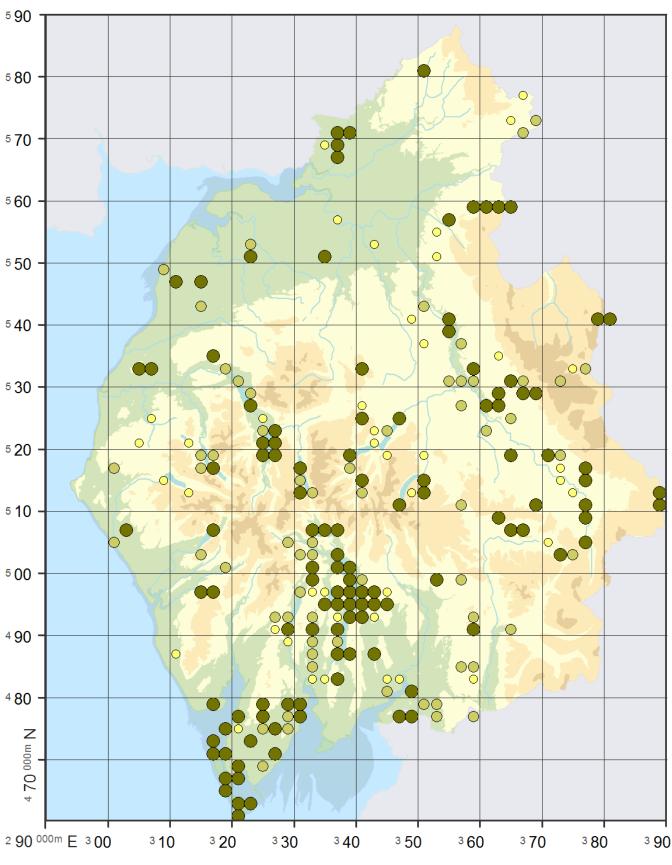
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

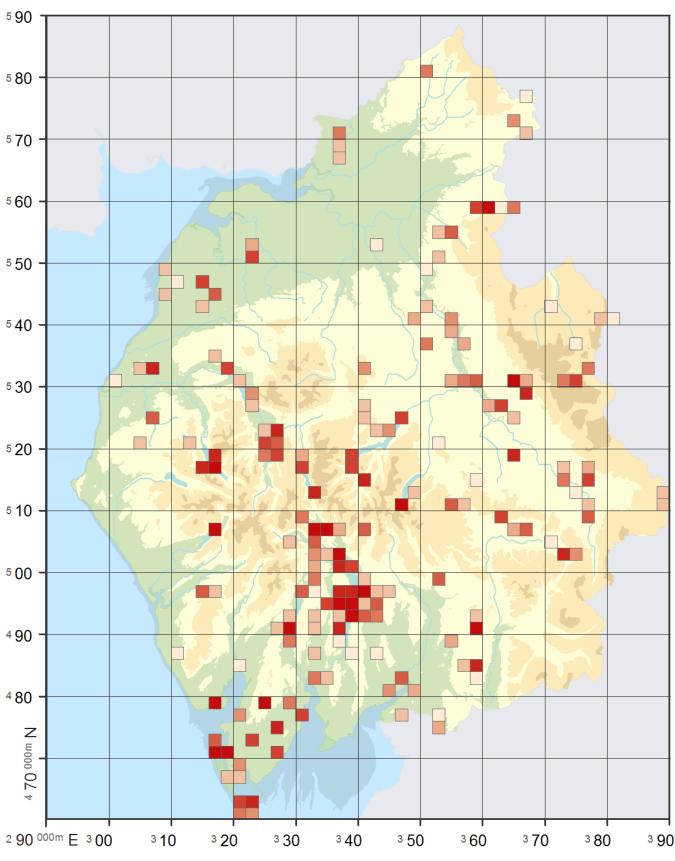
Wintering since 1981-84



PossibleProbable62

Confirmed117

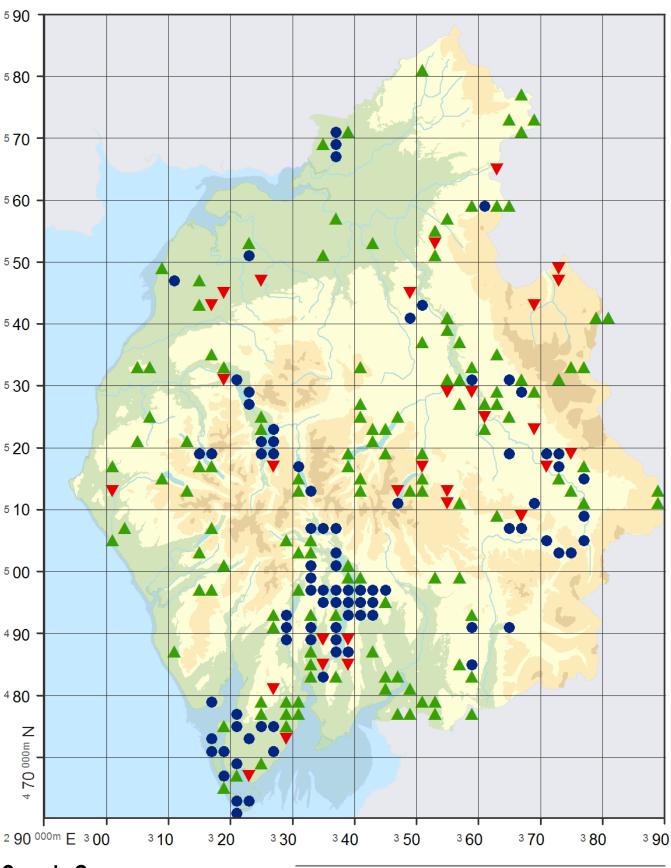
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

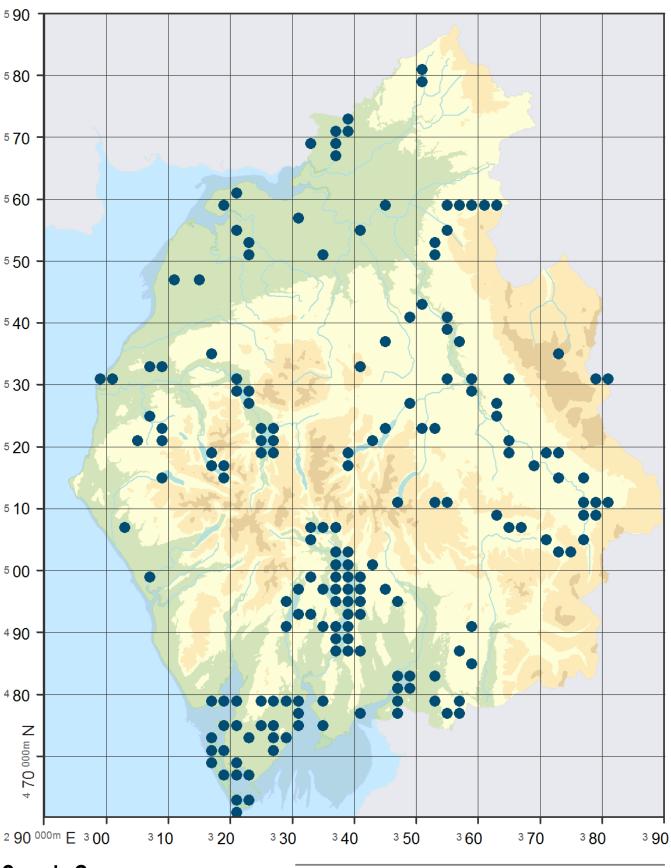
Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 3 = 2 - 2, 4 = 3 - 3, 5 = 4 - 4, 6 = 5 - 6, 7 = 7 - 8, 8 = 9 - 12, 9 = 13 - 27, 10 = 28 - 302.



Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

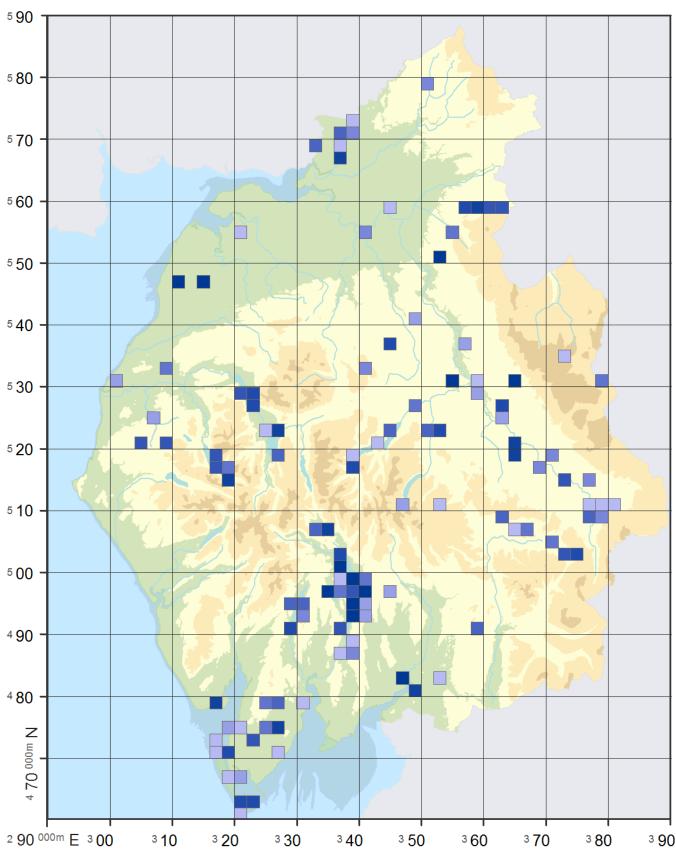
▲ Gain 133● Stable 87▼ Loss 30

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 180



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 2 = 2 - 2, 3 = 3 - 4, 4 = 5 - 8, 5 = 9 - 12, 6 = 13 - 18, 7 = 19 - 30, 8 = 31 - 46, 9 = 47 - 77, 10 = 78 - 207.

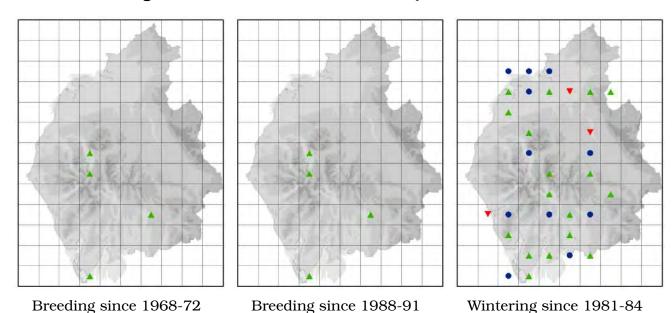
# **BARNACLE GOOSE (Branta leucopsis)**

An abundant winter visitor to the Solway, uncommon elsewhere; breeds ferally in very small numbers. Breeding records refer to naturalised birds. The wintering population, while including naturalised birds, also includes a migratory Svalbard breeding component. The maps do not attempt to differentiate birds of different origin.

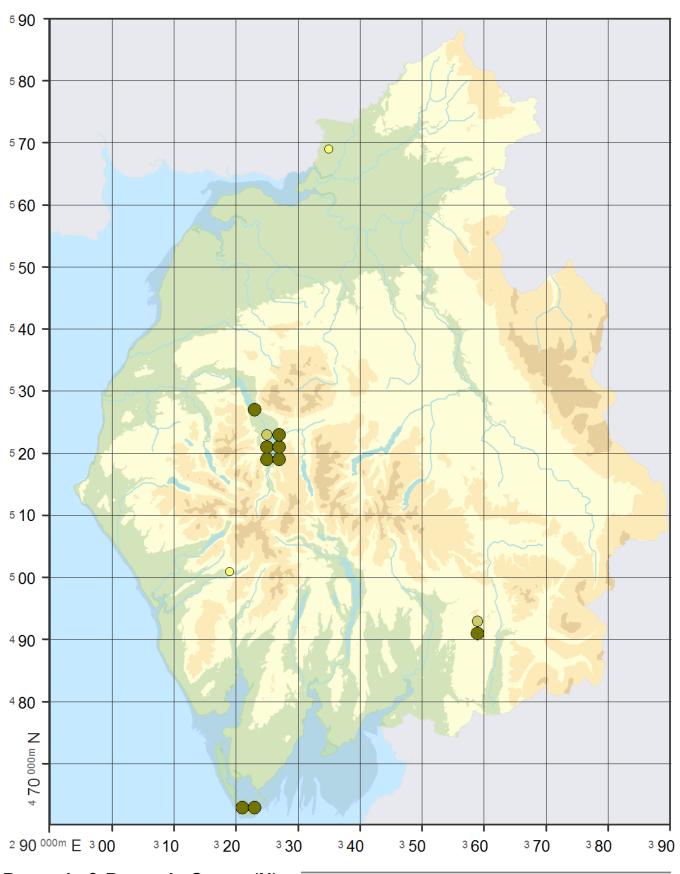
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	4.2			

#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



41

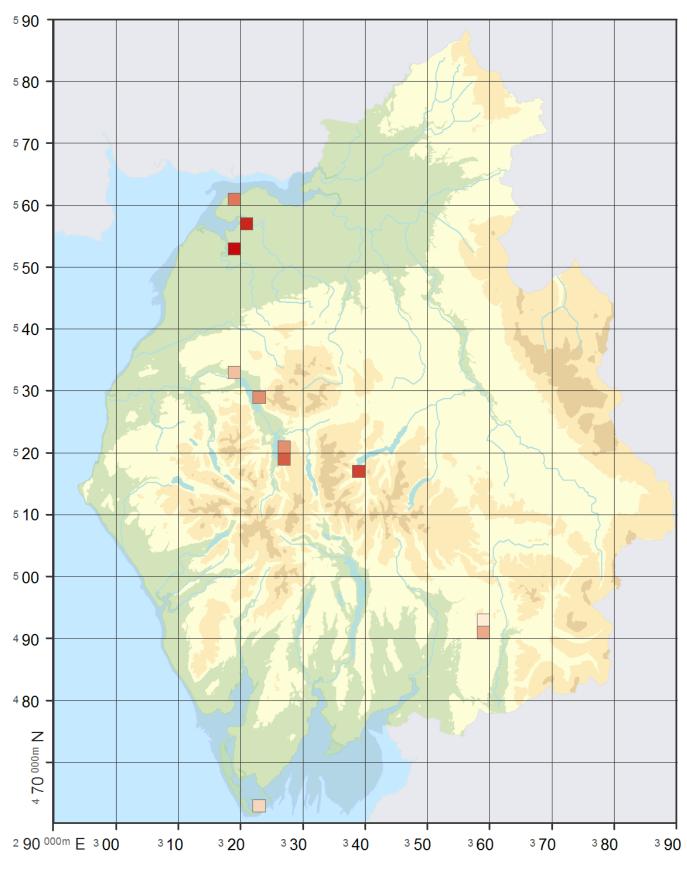


# **Barnacle & Barnacle Goose (N)**

Possible2

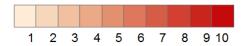
ProbableConfirmed9

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

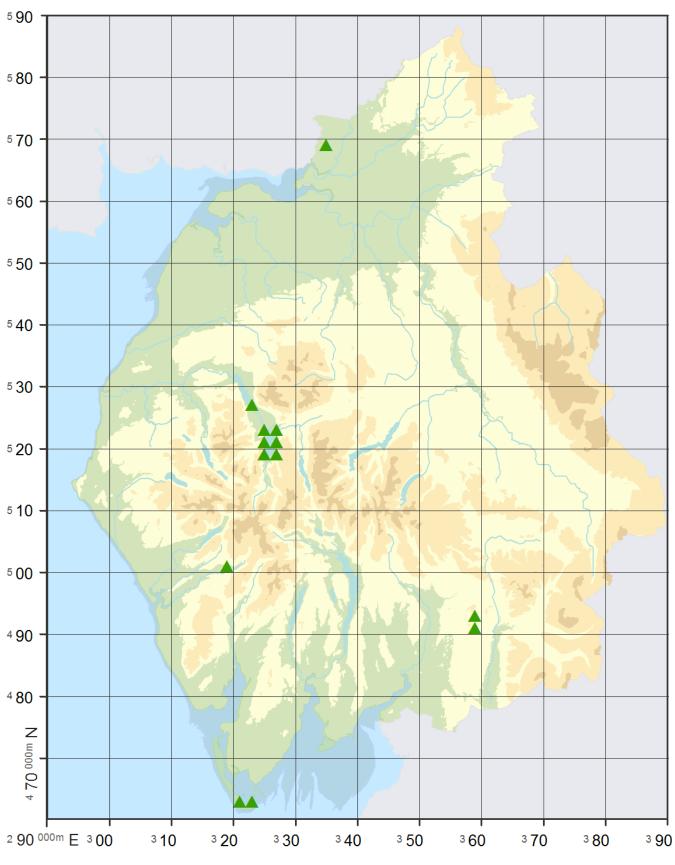


# **Barnacle & Barnacle Goose (N)**

Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 1 = 1 - 2, 2 = 3 - 5, 3 = 6 - 6, 4 = 7 - 16, 5 = 17 - 40, 6 = 41 - 59, 7 = 60 - 67, 8 = 68 - 120, 9 = 121 - 143, 10 = 144 - 800.

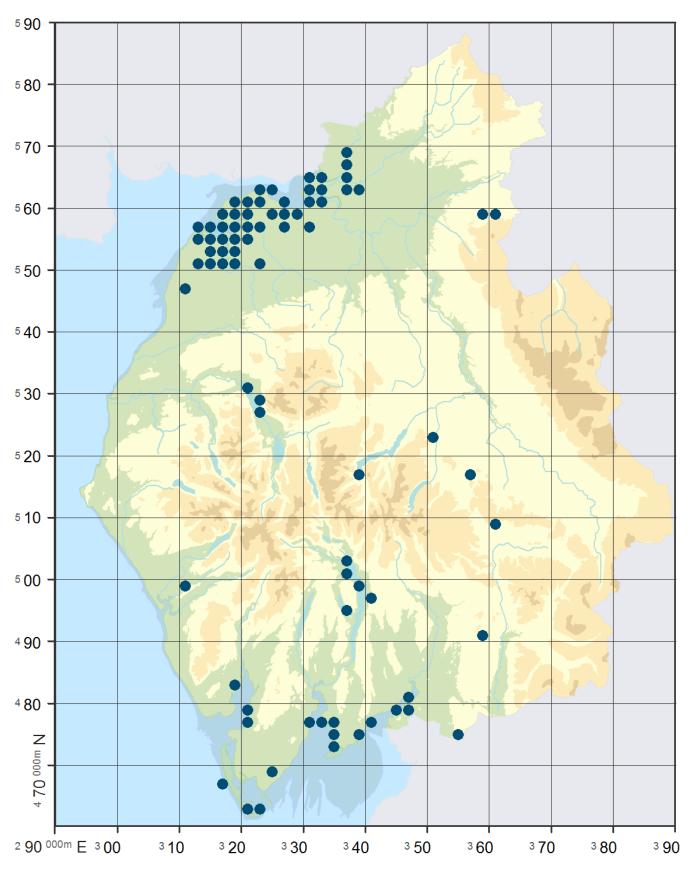


# **Barnacle & Barnacle Goose (N)**

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

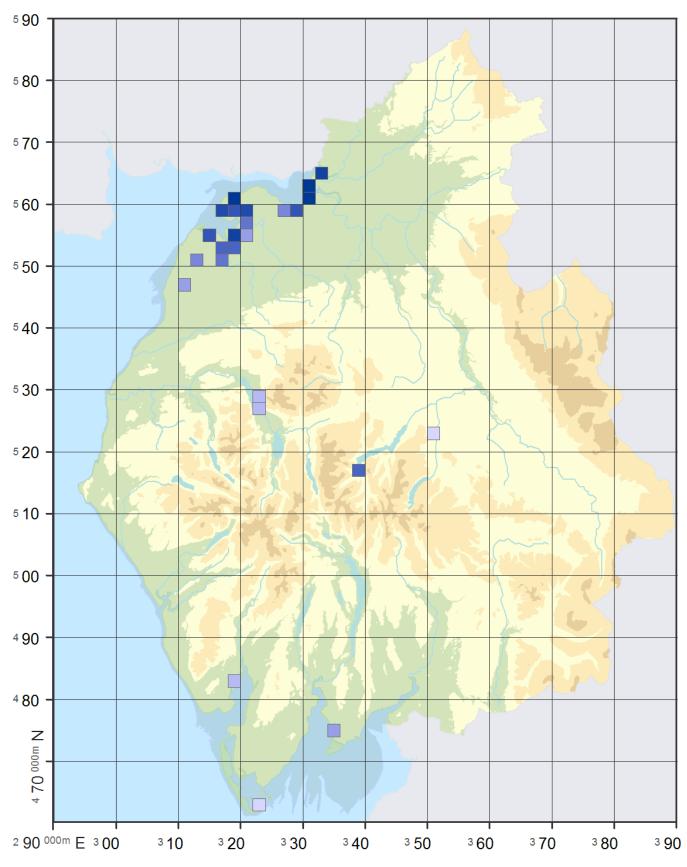
▲ Gain■ Stable▼ Loss0

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.

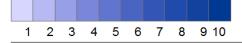


Barnacle & Barnacle Goose (N) Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 79



Barnacle and Barnacle Goose (N)Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad
Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category
derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 1 = 1 - 5, 2 = 6 - 12, 3 = 13 - 33, 4 = 34 - 47, 5 = 48 - 152, 6 = 153 - 200, 7 = 201 - 580, 8 = 581 - 1529, 9 = 1530 - 2460,

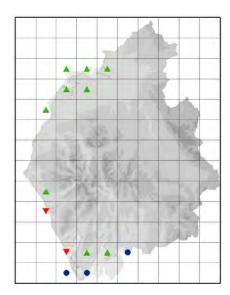
# **BRENT GOOSE (Branta bernicla)**

An uncommon winter visitor and passage migrant.

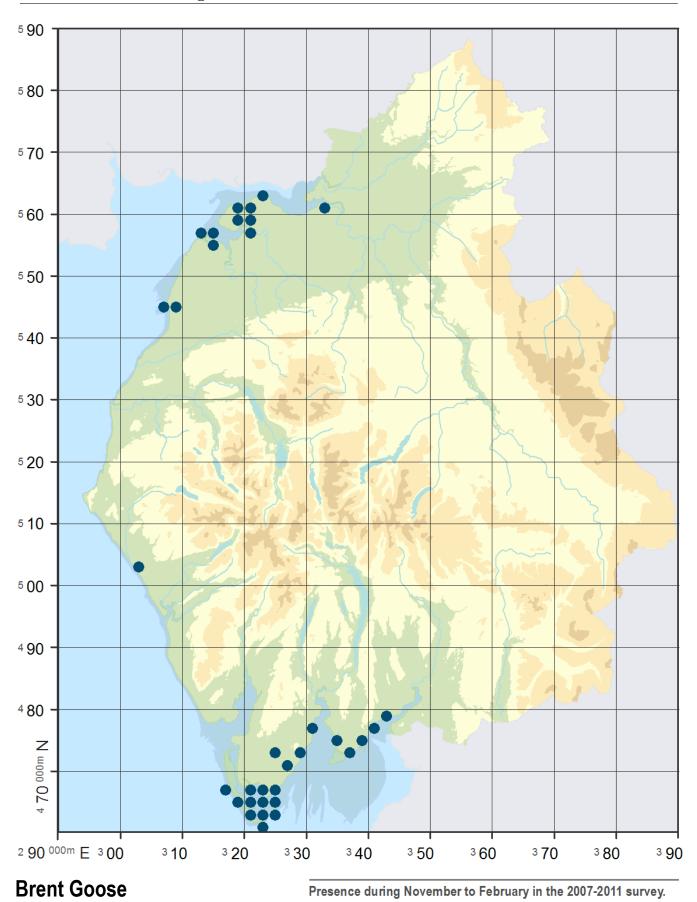
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012				

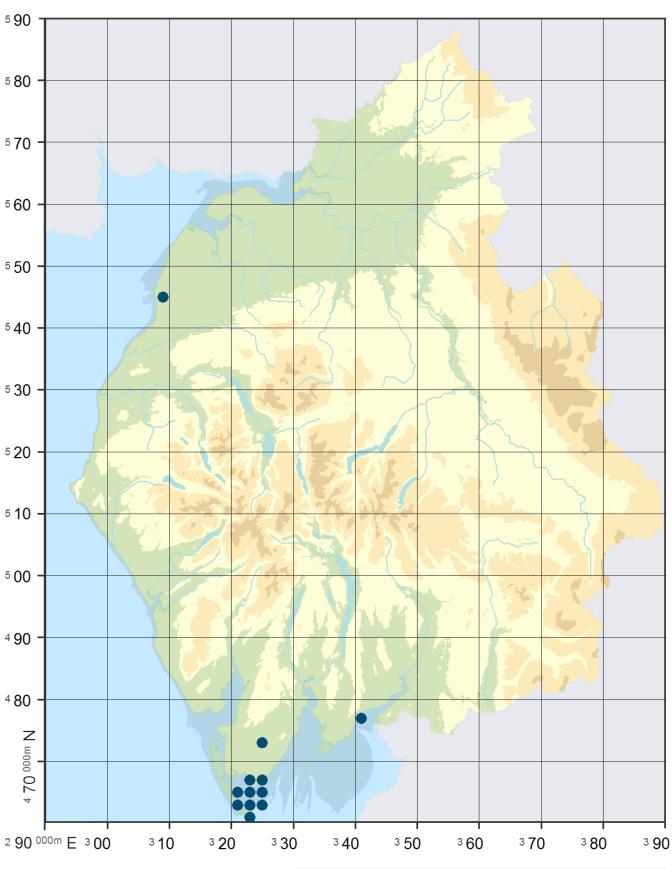
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



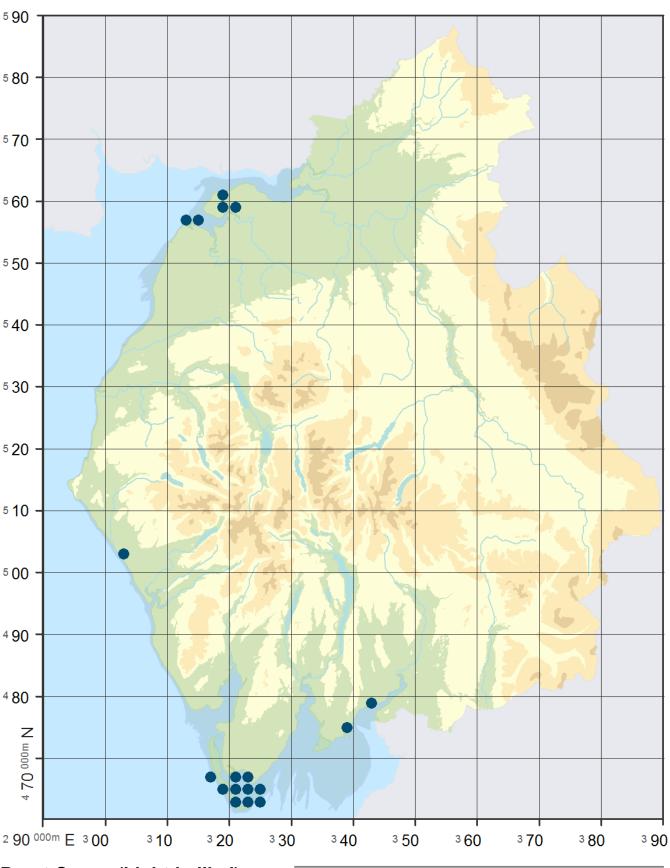
Presence 34



**Brent Goose (Dark-bellied)** 

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 12



**Brent Goose (Light-bellied)** 

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 18

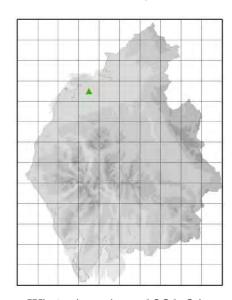
# RED-BREASTED GOOSE (Branta ruficollis)

Vagrant.

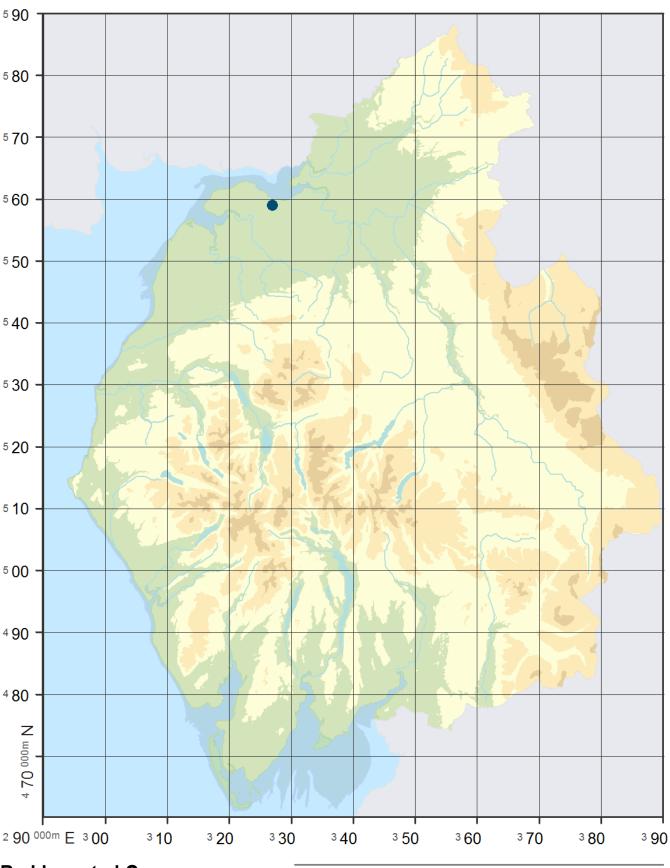
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012	-			

#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



**Red-breasted Goose** 

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 1

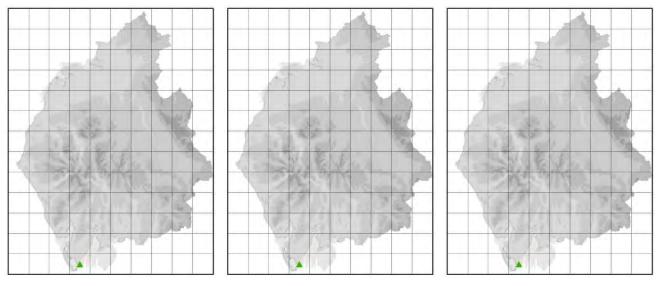
# **EMPEROR GOOSE (Anser canagicus)**

Escape

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012	-			

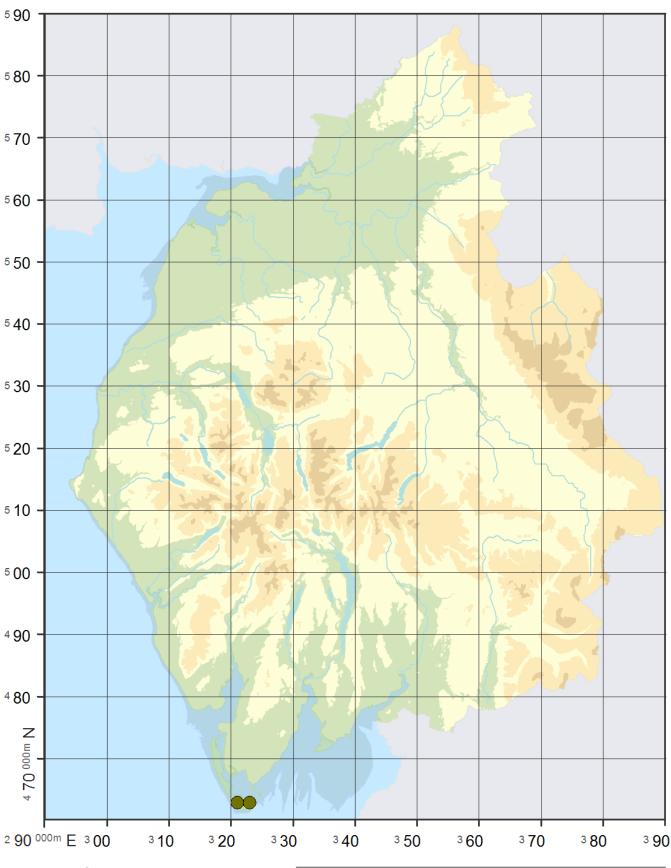
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84

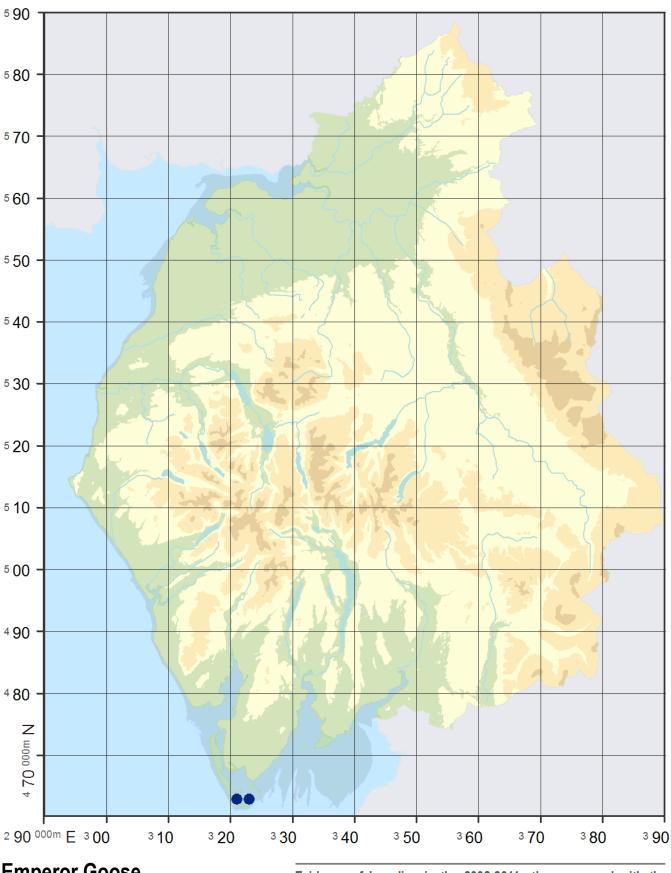


# **Emperor Goose**

• Possible **0** 

ProbableConfirmed

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

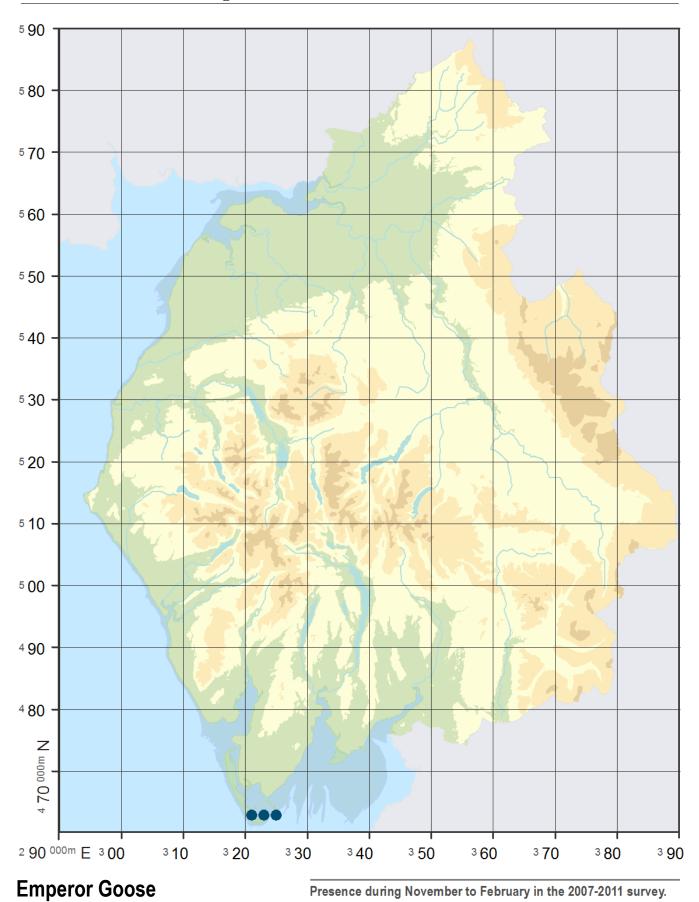


# **Emperor Goose**

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain 0● Stable 2▼ Loss 0

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



• Presence 3

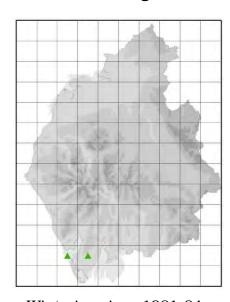
# LESSER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE (Anser erythropus)

Rare

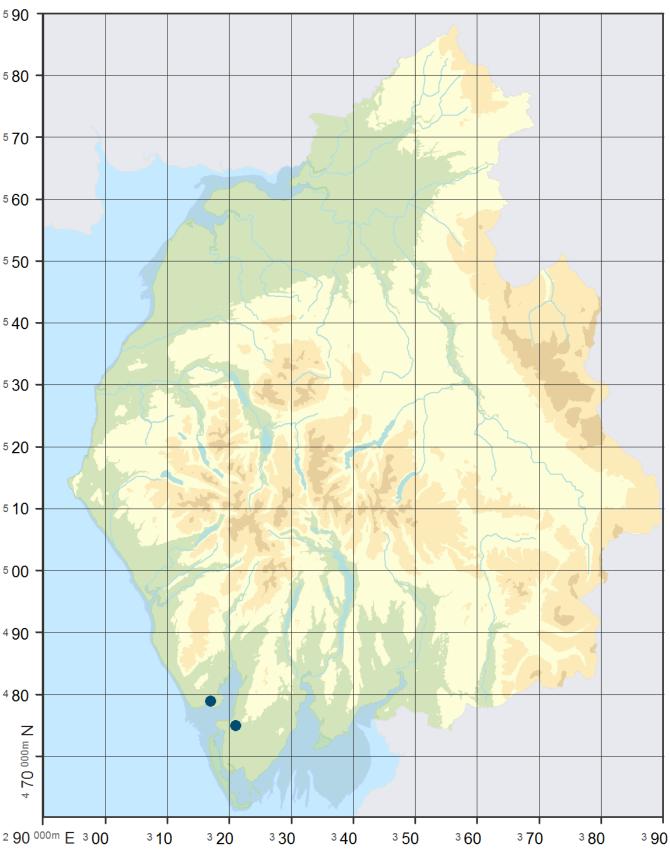
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012				

#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



**Lesser White-fronted Goose** 

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

• Presence 2

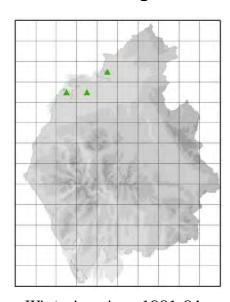
# ROSS'S GOOSE (Anser rossii)

#### Escape

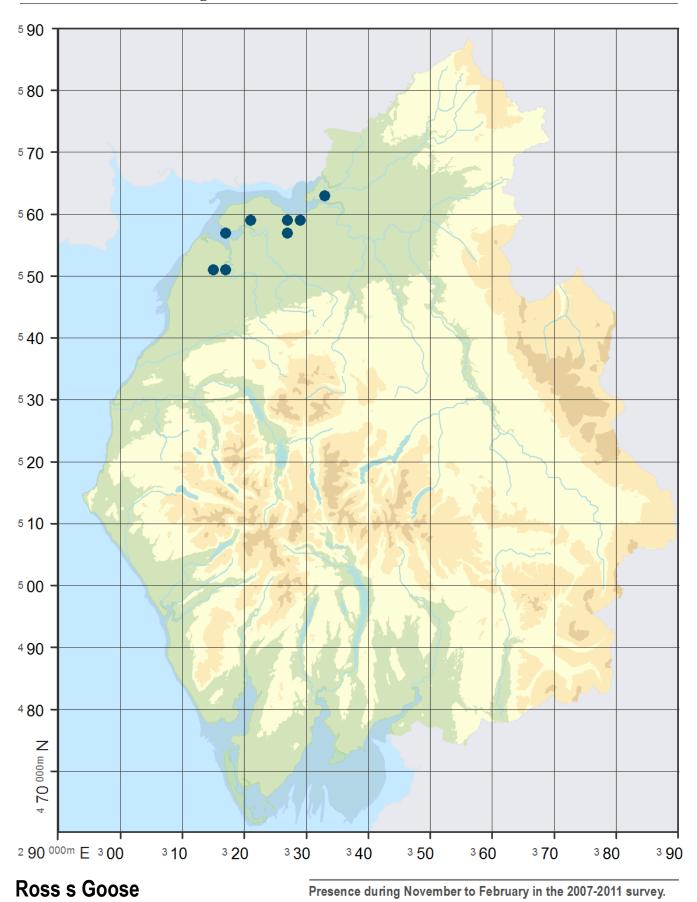
# **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012	-			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Presence 8

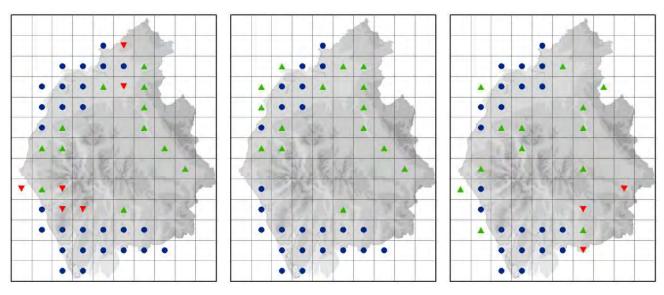
# SHELDUCK (Tadorna tadorna)

A common resident, abundant winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds in moderate numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	12.4	3.7	5	3.7
Breeding 2008 - 2012	10.2	2.3	5.1	2.8
Winter 2008 - 2012	8.2			

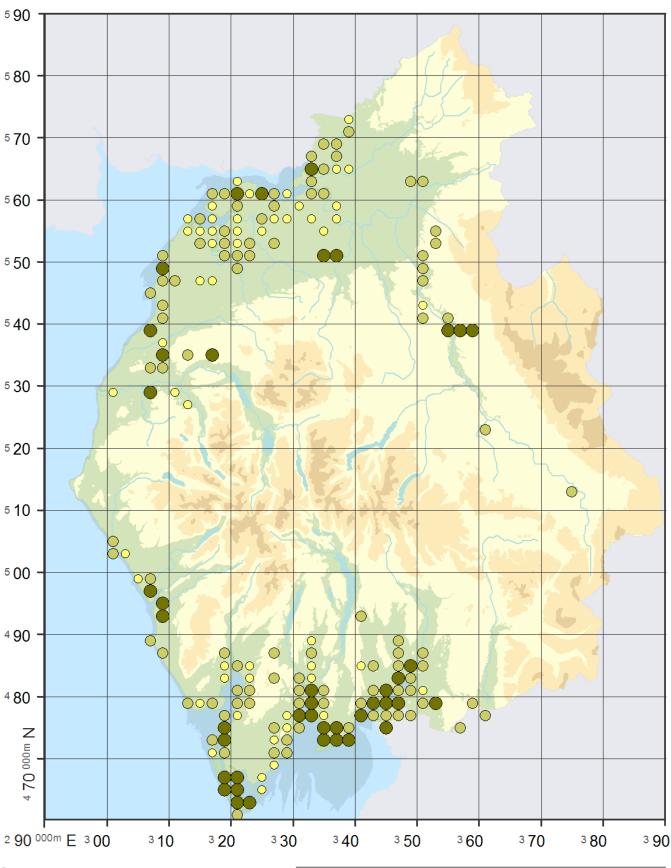
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

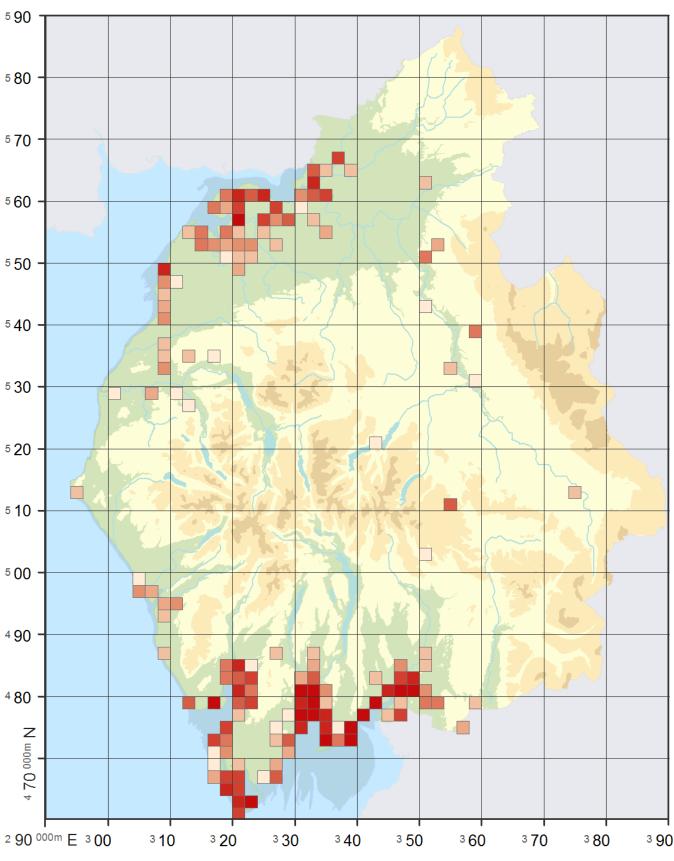
Wintering since 1981-84



# **Shelduck**

PossibleProbableConfirmed42

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

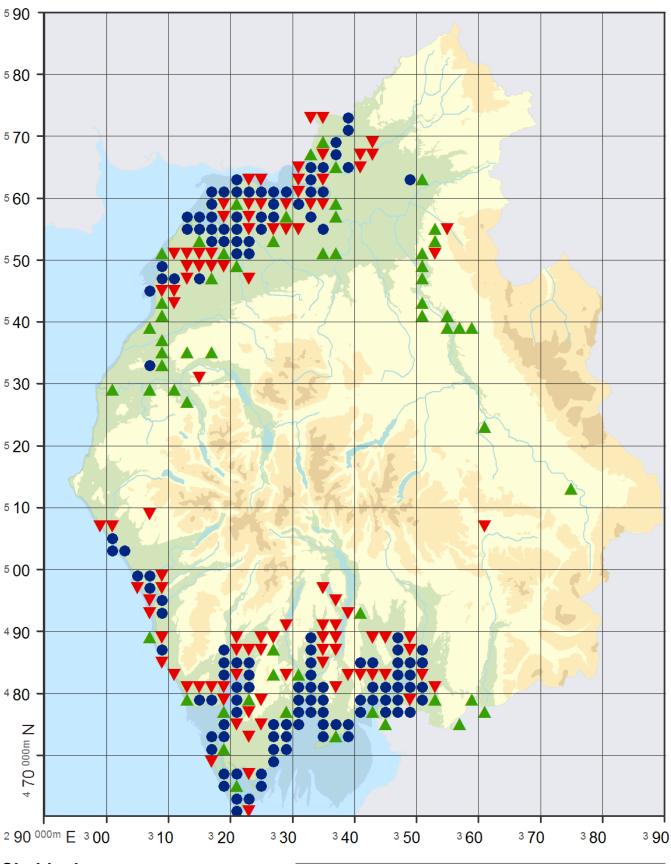


### **Shelduck**

Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 3 = 2 - 2, 4 = 3 - 4, 5 = 5 - 6, 6 = 7 - 8, 7 = 9 - 11, 8 = 12 - 18, 9 = 19 - 34, 10 = 35 - 180.

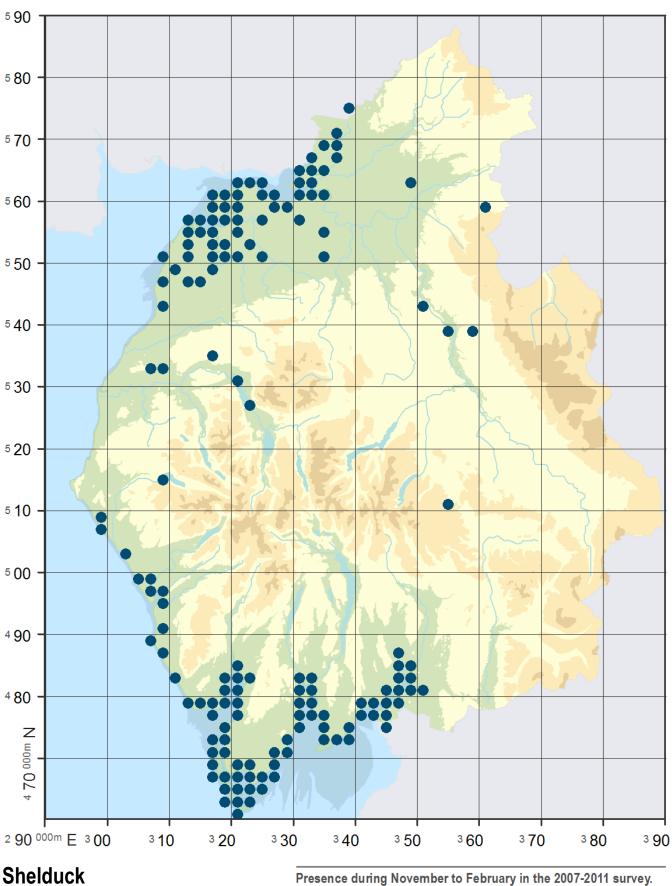


### **Shelduck**

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

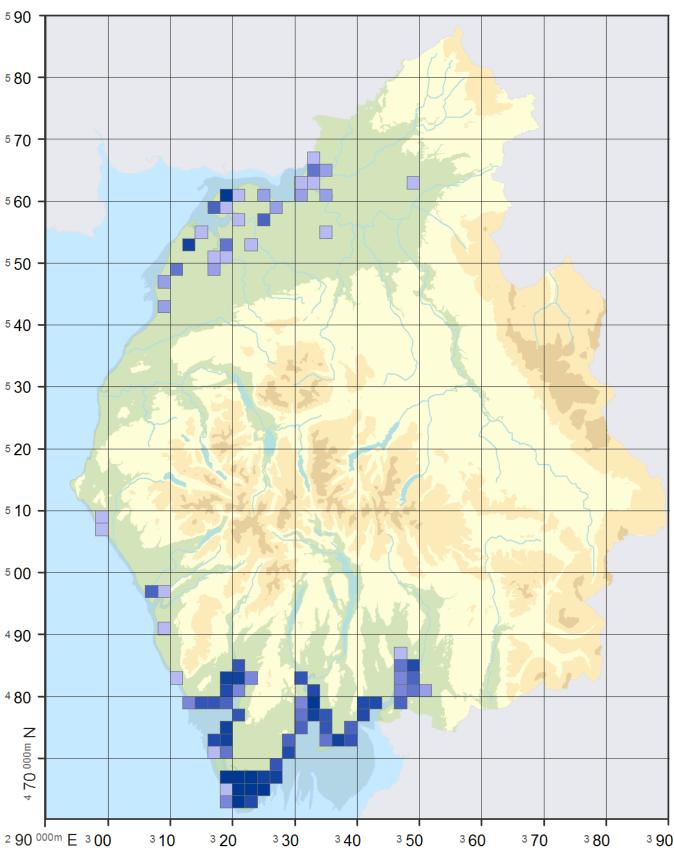
▲ Gain 59● Stable 131▼ Loss 97

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

151 Presence



## **Shelduck**

Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 2 = 2 - 2, 3 = 3 - 4, 4 = 5 - 7, 5 = 8 - 14, 6 = 15 - 23, 7 = 24 - 38, 8 = 39 - 84, 9 = 85 - 160, 10 = 161 - 463.

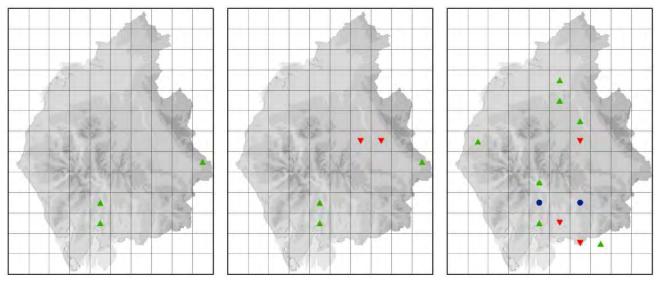
# MANDARIN DUCK (Aix galericulata)

Escape and scarce feral resident; breeds in very small numbers.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.6			

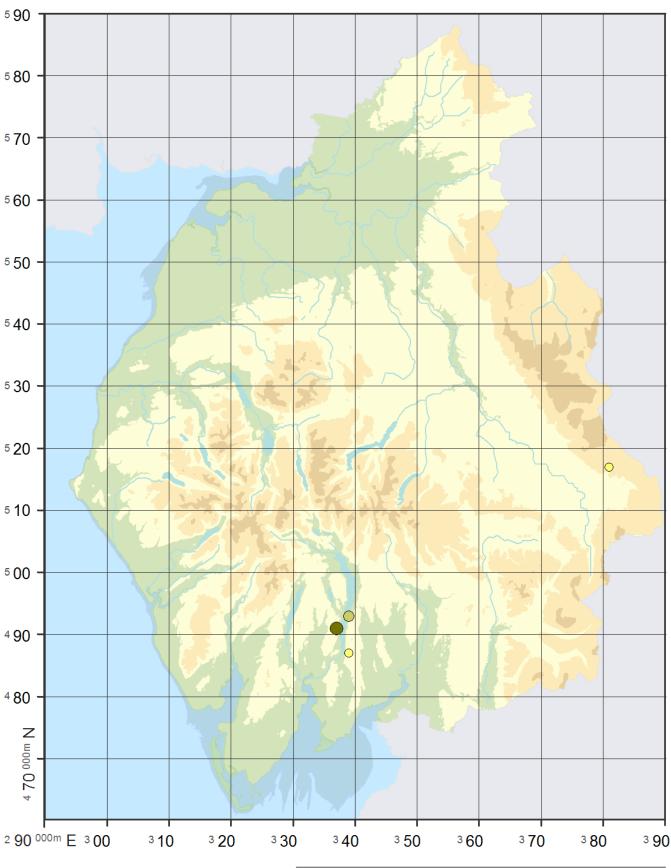
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84

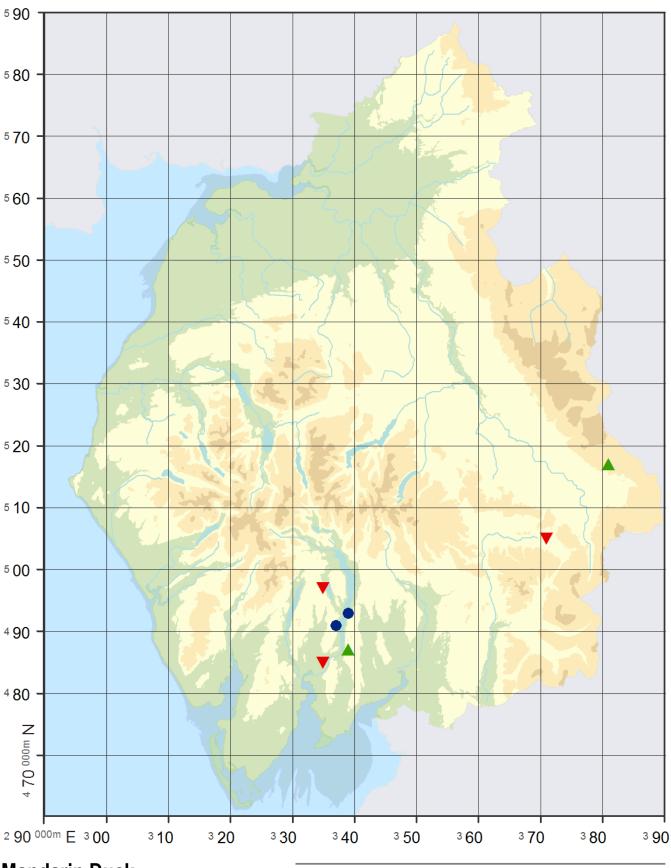


## **Mandarin Duck**

PossibleProbable1

Confirmed 1

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

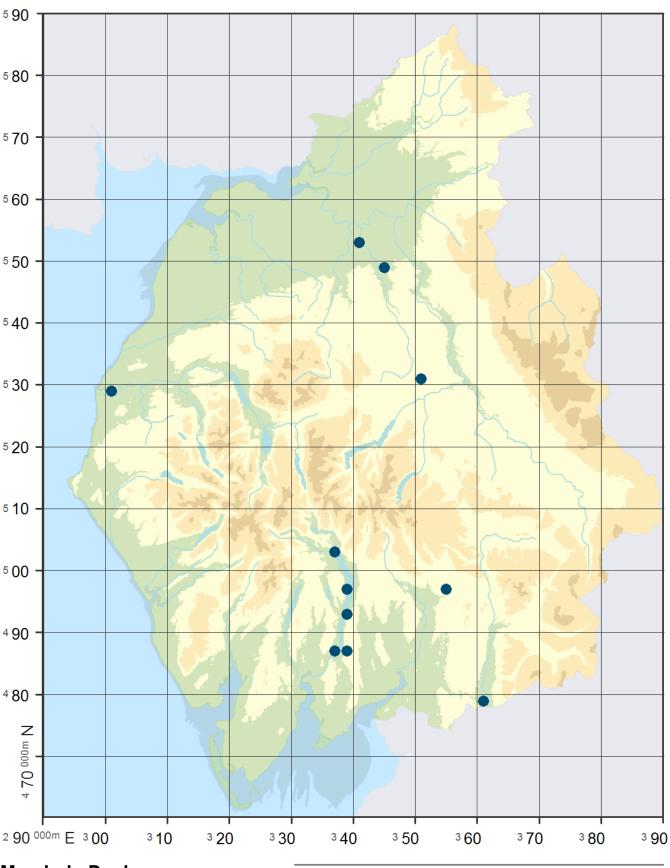


### **Mandarin Duck**

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain● Stable▼ Loss3

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



**Mandarin Duck** 

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 11

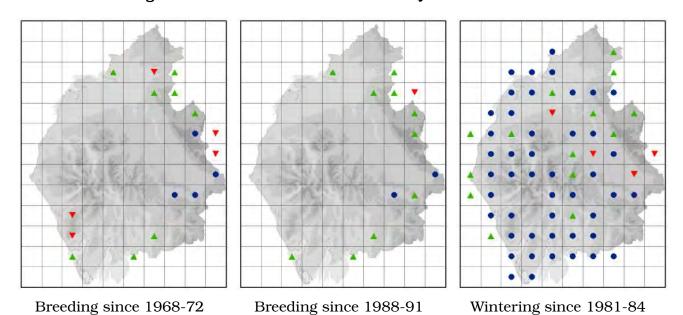
# **WIGEON** (Anas penelope)

An uncommon resident, abundant winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds in very small numbers.

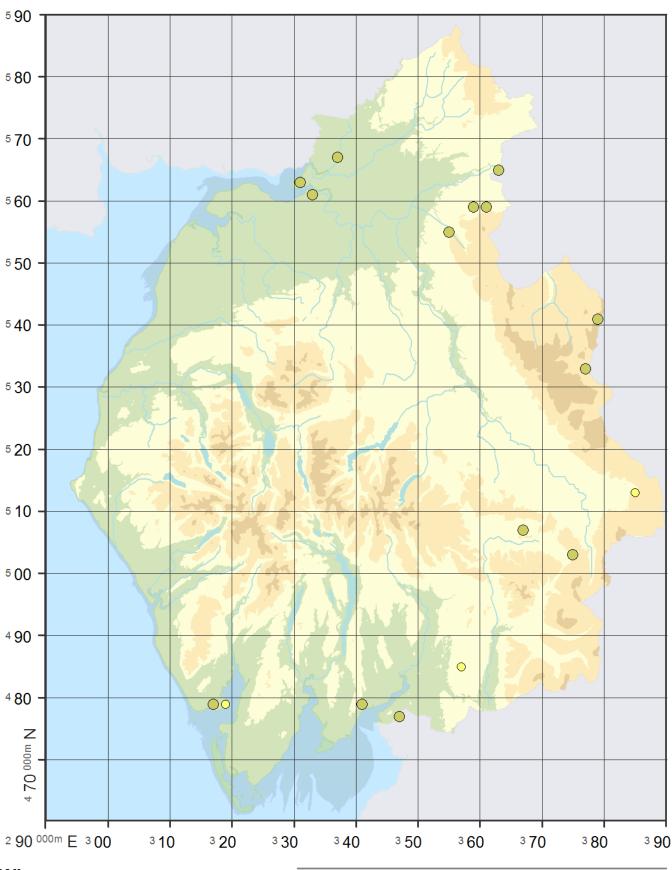
### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.9
Breeding 2008 - 2012	1	0	0.8	0.2
Winter 2008 - 2012	11.9			

#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



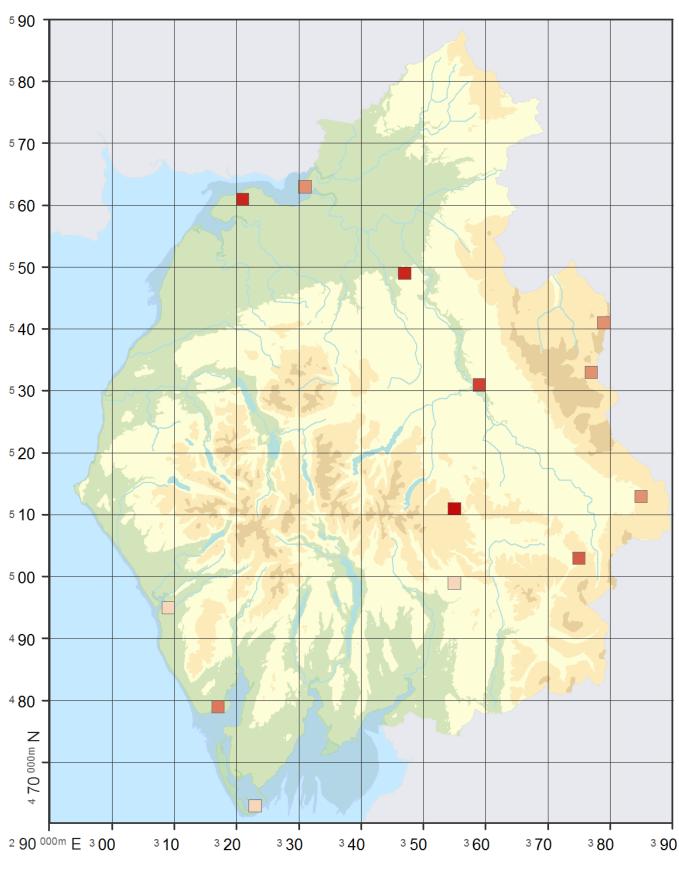
71



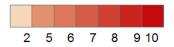
Possible3

ProbableConfirmed0

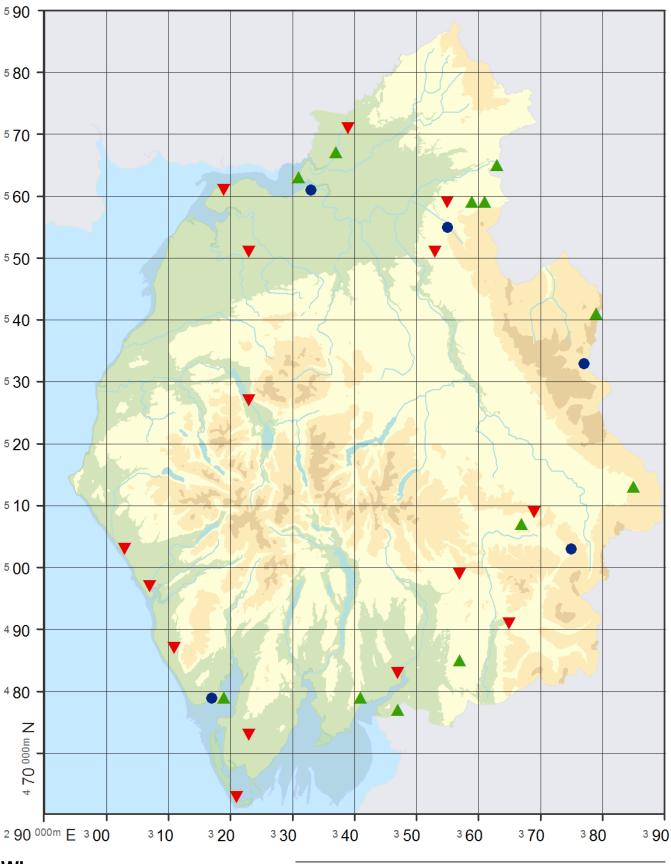
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 2 = 1 - 1, 5 = 2 - 2, 6 = 3 - 3, 7 = 4 - 4, 8 = 5 - 8, 9 = 9 - 10, 10 = 11 - 15.

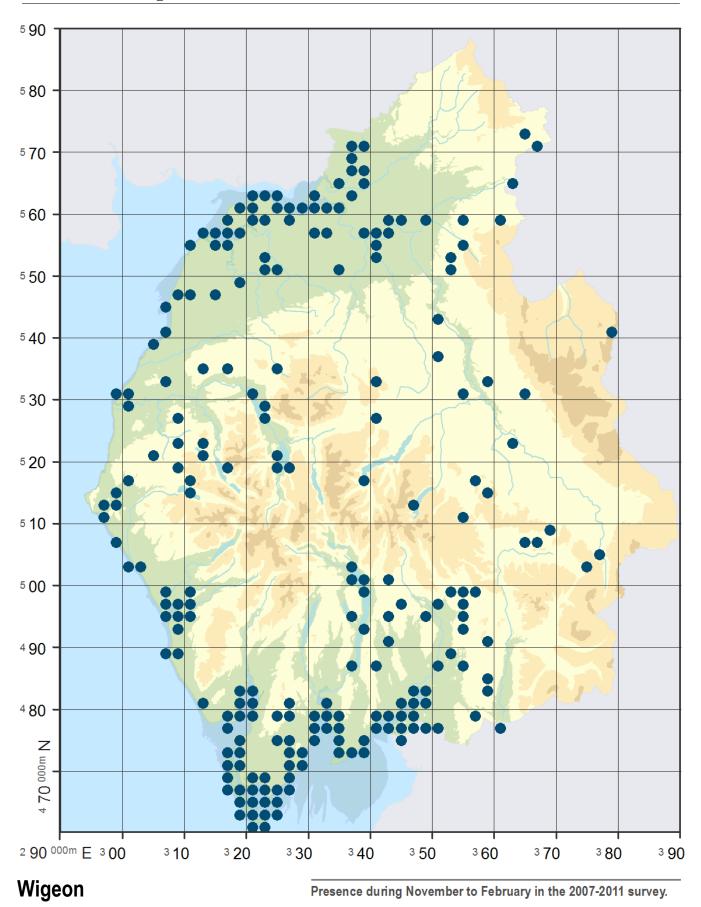


▲ Gain **12** 

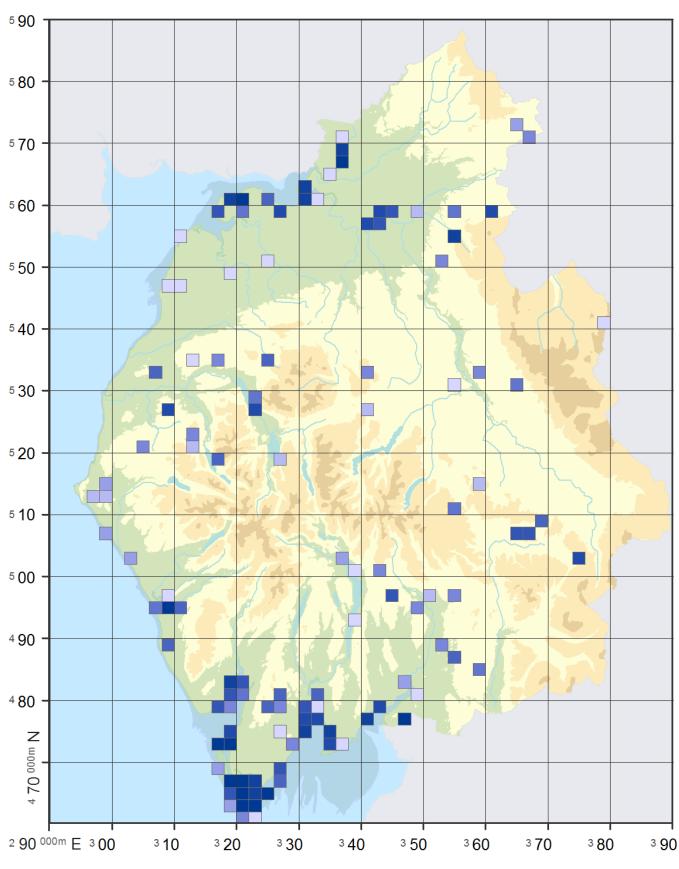
Stable 5Loss 15

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence 220



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 2, 2 = 3 - 4, 3 = 5 - 6, 4 = 7 - 12, 5 = 13 - 20, 6 = 21 - 39, 7 = 40 - 66, 8 = 67 - 110, 9 = 111 - 180, 10 = 181 - 619.

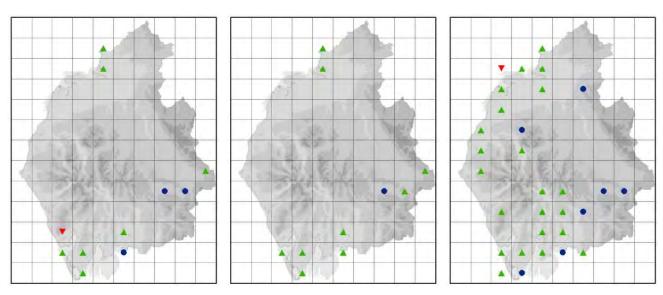
# **GADWALL** (Anas strepera)

An uncommon resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in very small numbers.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.5
Breeding 2008 - 2012	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.3
Winter 2008 - 2012	5.5			

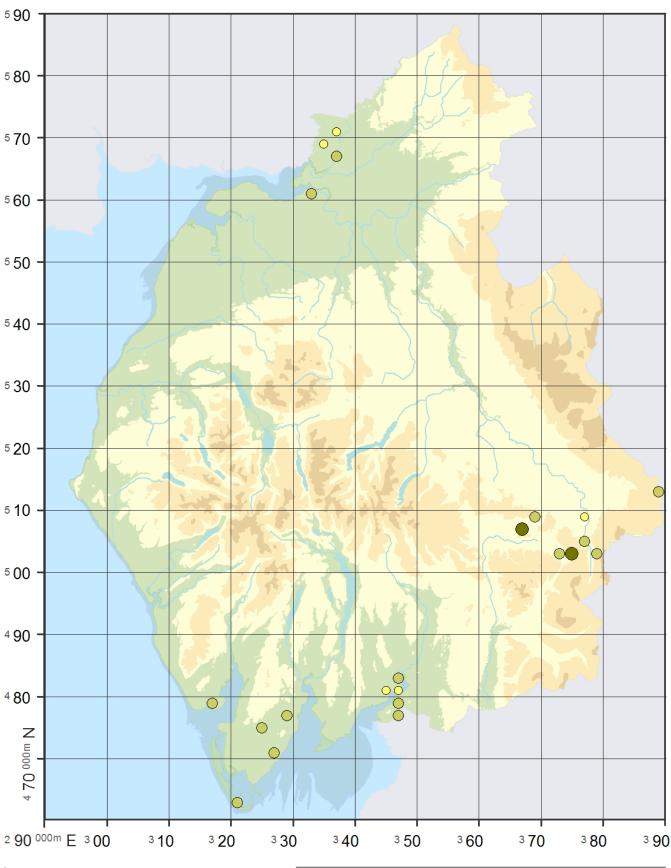
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

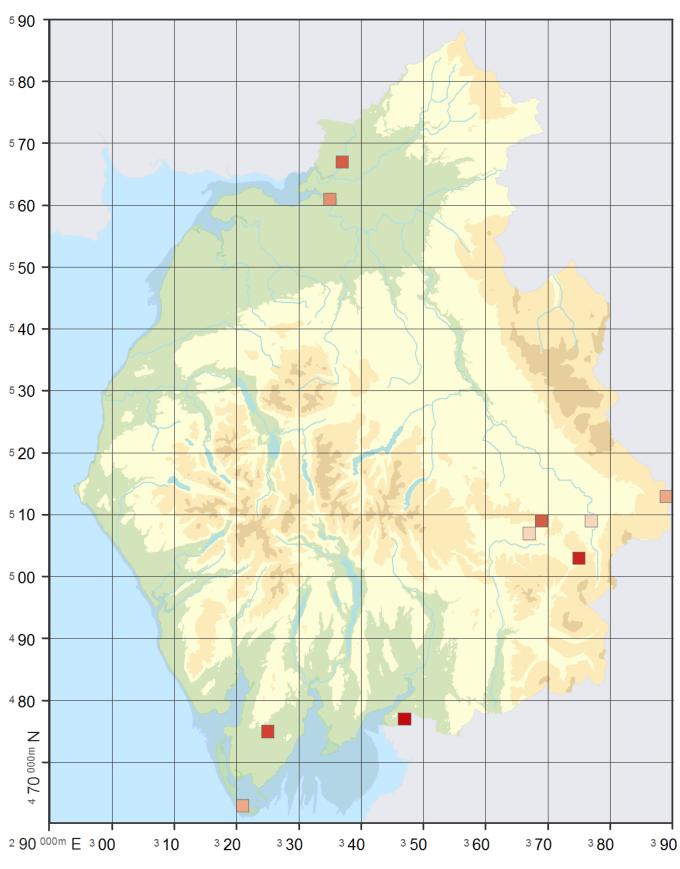
Wintering since 1981-84



• Possible 5

ProbableConfirmed2

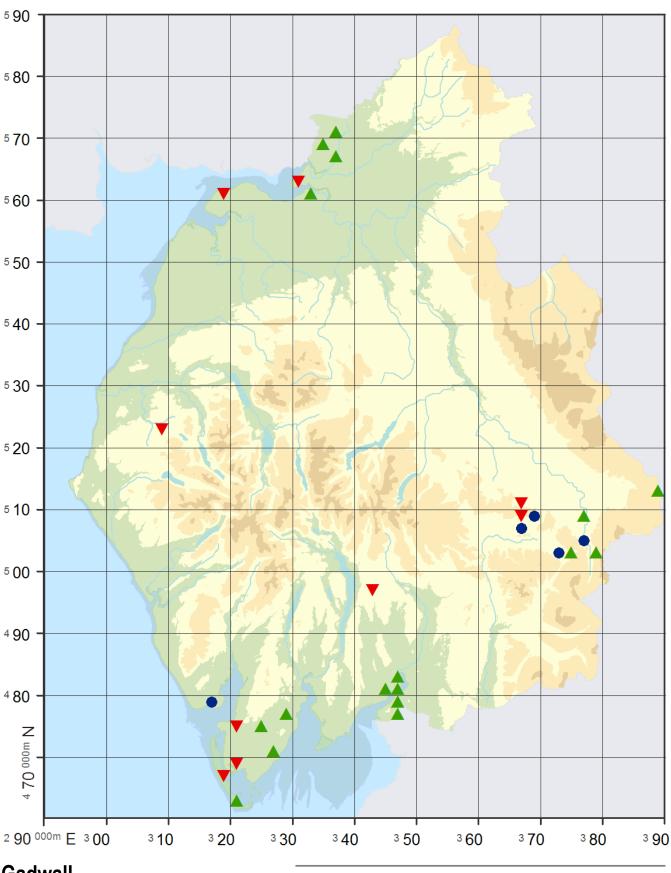
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



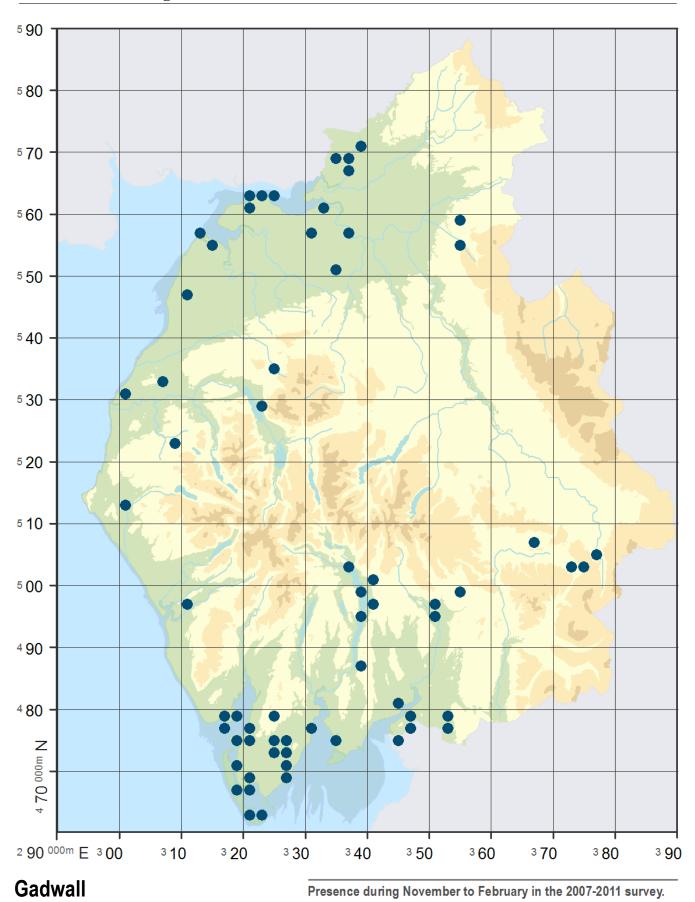
Categories: 2 = 1 - 1, 4 = 2 - 2, 5 = 3 - 3, 7 = 4 - 4, 8 = 5 - 8, 9 = 9 - 9, 10 = 10 - 21.



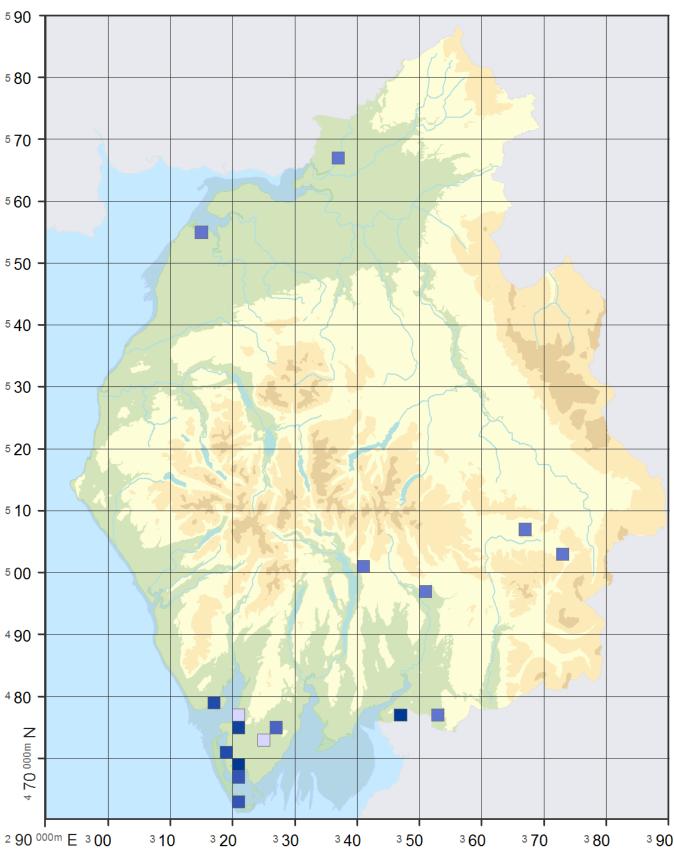
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain **17** 5 Stable 9 Loss

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence 64



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 5 = 2 - 2, 6 = 3 - 3, 7 = 4 - 4, 8 = 5 - 9, 9 = 10 - 10, 10 = 11 - 22.

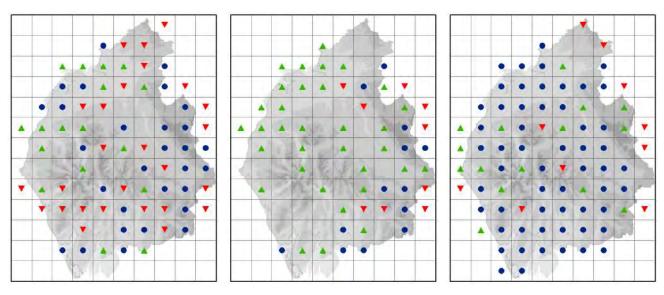
# TEAL (Anas crecca)

A fairly common resident, common winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds in small numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	2.8	0.5	0.9	1.4
Breeding 2008 - 2012	4.8	0.6	2.5	1.7
Winter 2008 - 2012	18.1			

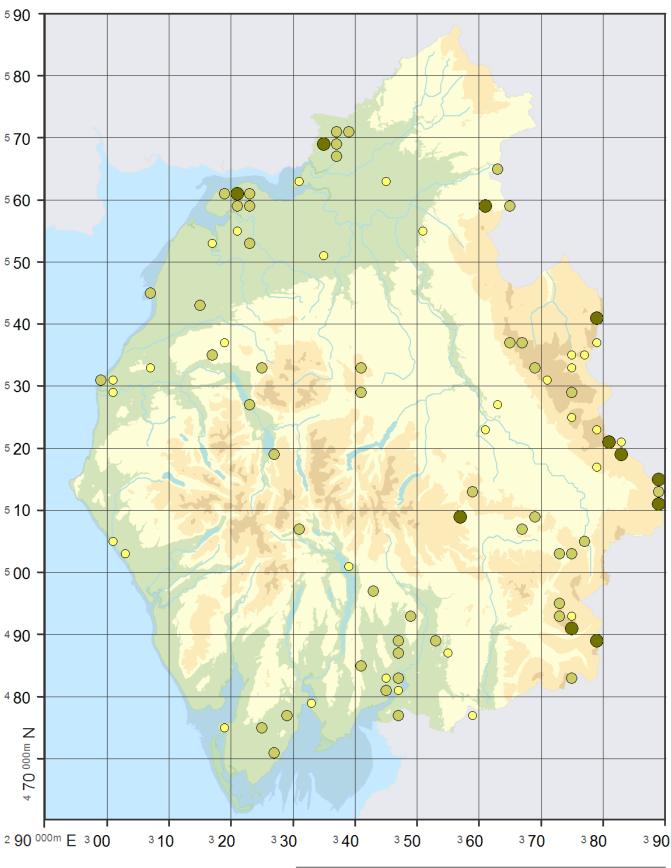
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

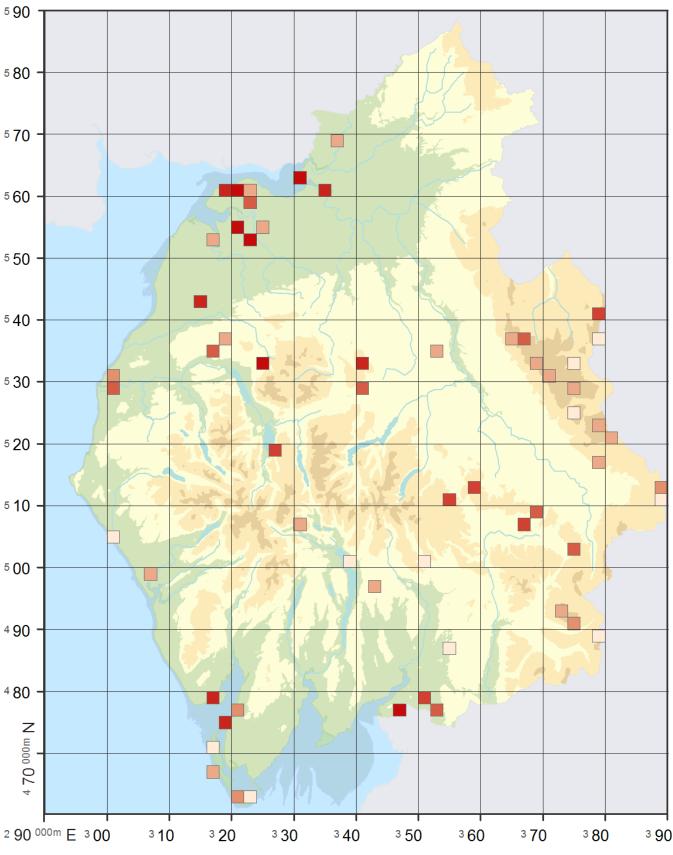
Wintering since 1981-84



PossibleProbable47

Confirmed 11

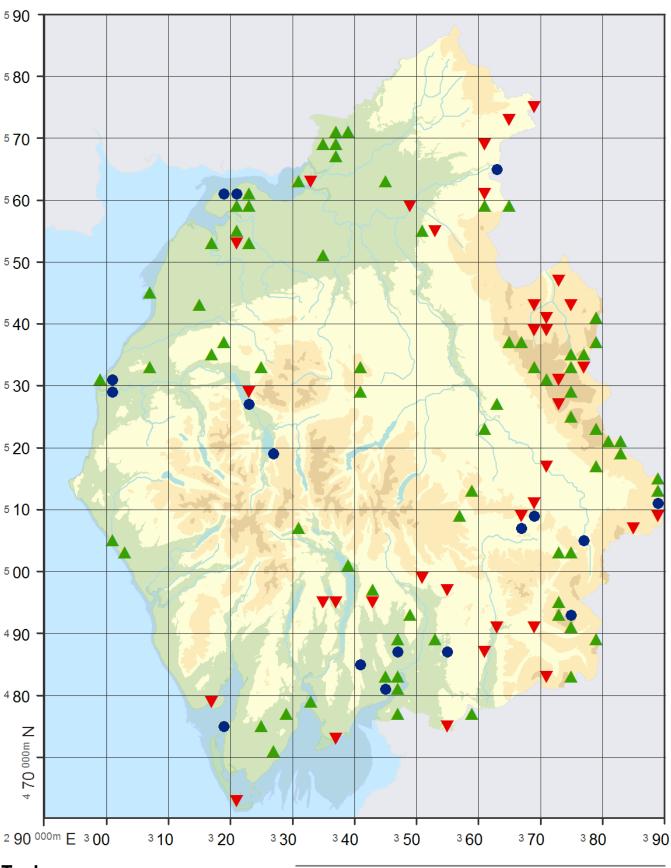
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 4 5 7 8 9 10

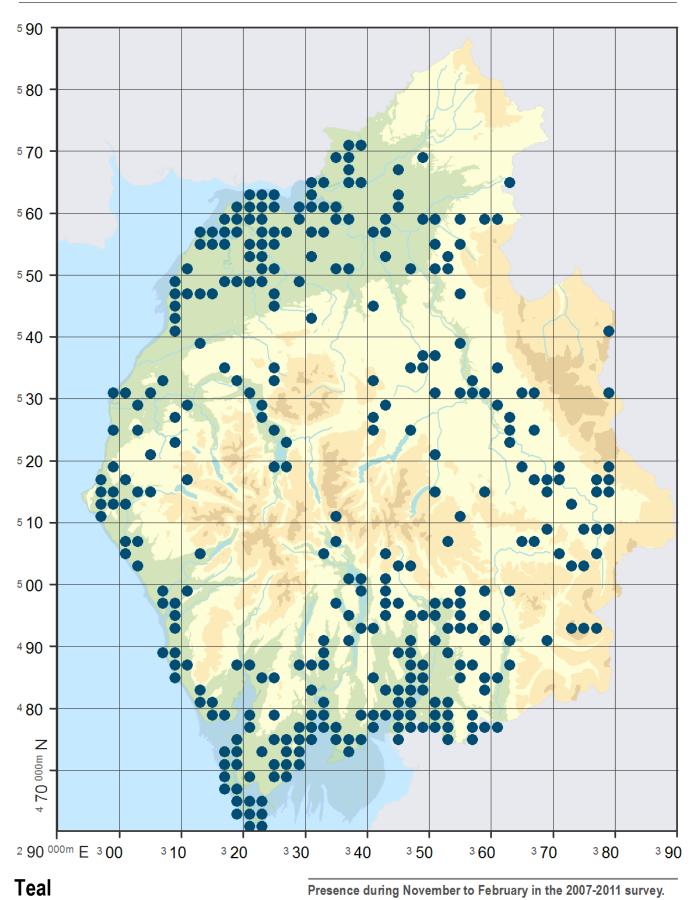
Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 4 = 2 - 2, 5 = 3 - 3, 7 = 4 - 4, 8 = 5 - 6, 9 = 7 - 15, 10 = 16 - 128.



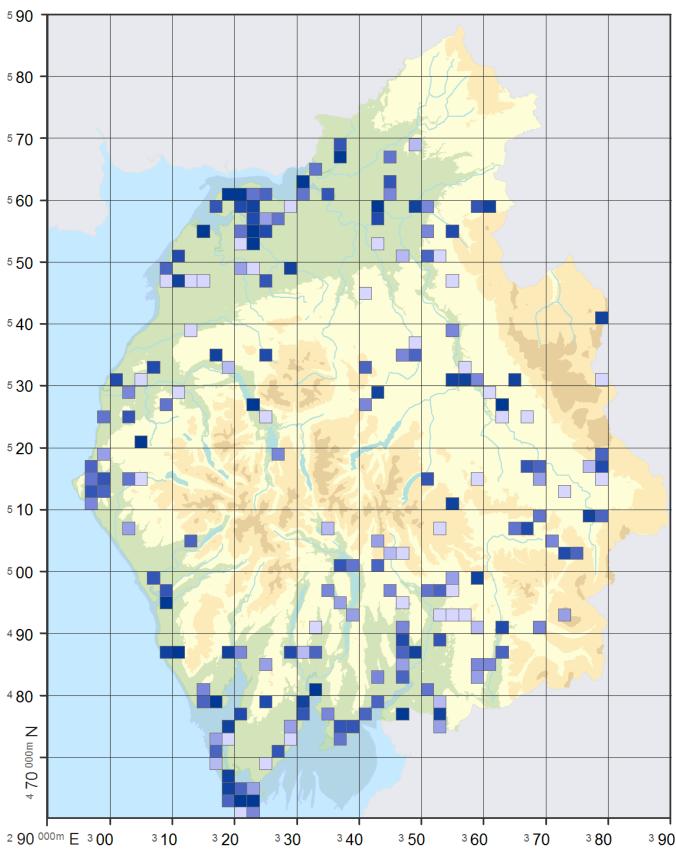
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain 72● Stable 17▼ Loss 36

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



• Presence 335



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

Categories: 1 = 1 - 2, 2 = 3 - 3, 3 = 4 - 4, 4 = 5 - 6, 5 = 7 - 9, 6 = 10 - 12, 7 = 13 - 18, 8 = 19 - 31, 9 = 32 - 80, 10 = 81 - 1000.

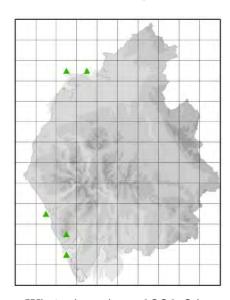
# **GREEN-WINGED TEAL (Anas carolinensis)**

A rare winter visitor and passage migrant.

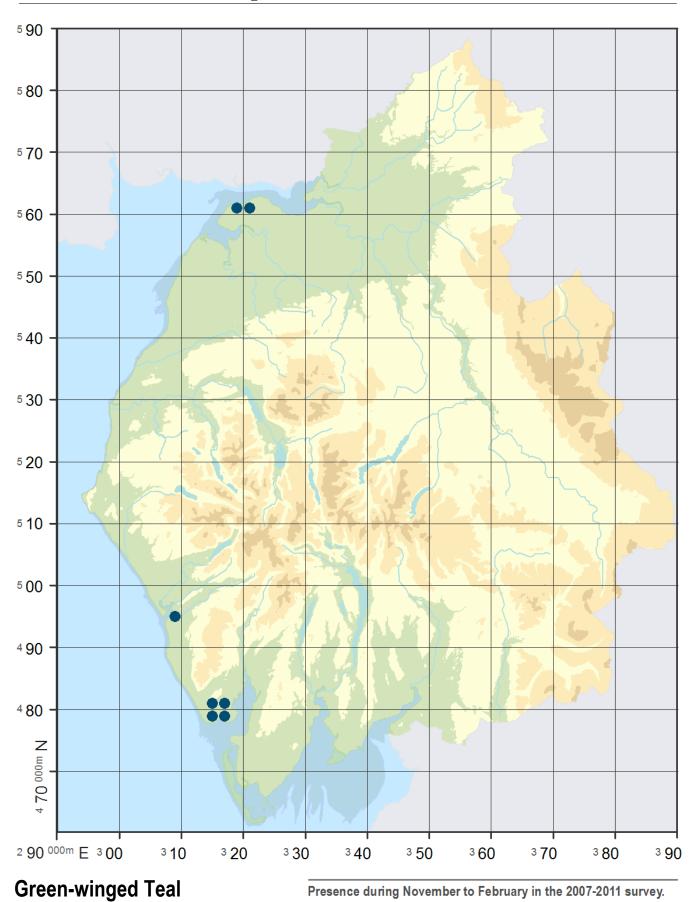
### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012	-			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Presence 7

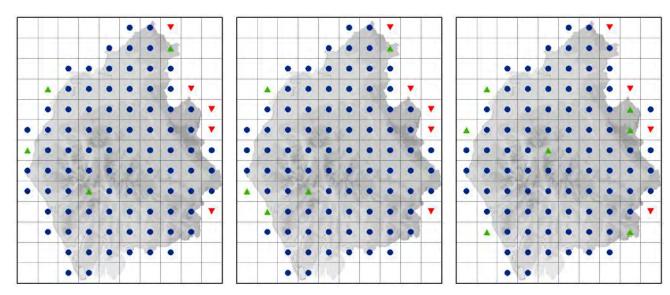
# MALLARD (Anas platyrhynchos)

An abundant resident, winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds in large numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	57.8	26.5	17.2	14.1
Breeding 2008 - 2012	54.5	24.4	16.1	14
Winter 2008 - 2012	52.7			

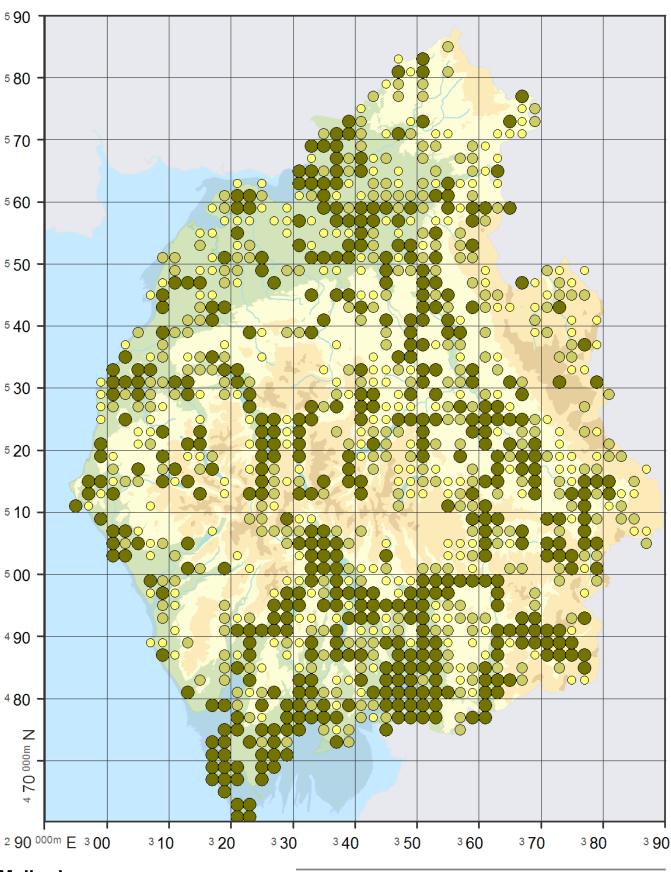
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

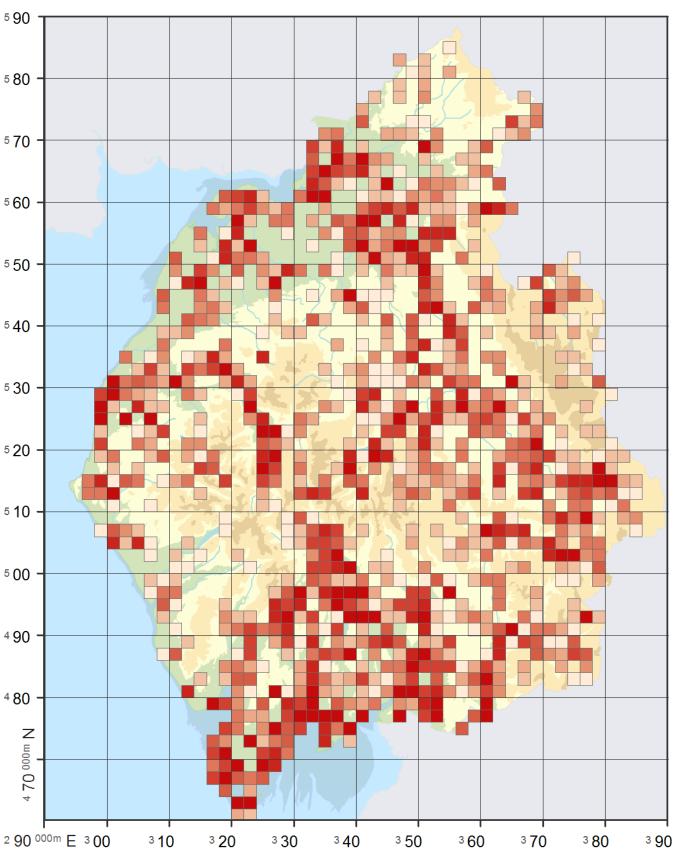
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84



Possible
 Probable
 Confirmed
 259
 450

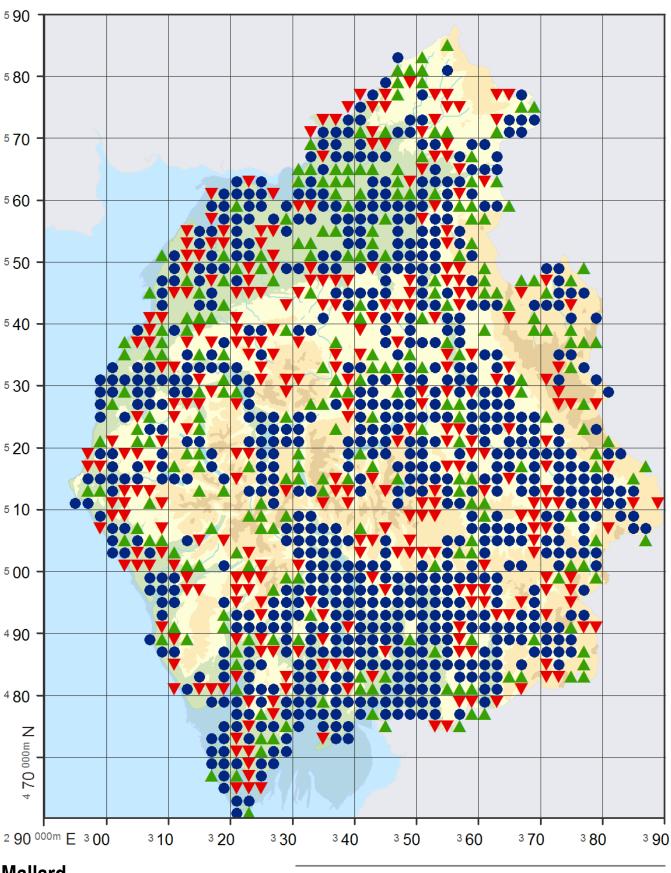
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

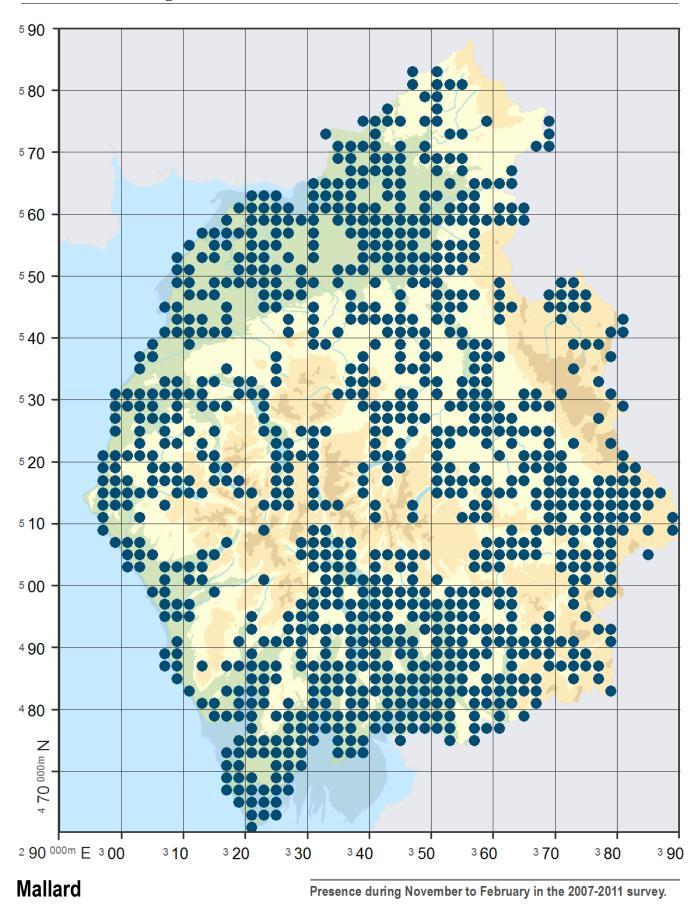
Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 3 = 2 - 2, 4 = 3 - 3, 5 = 4 - 4, 6 = 5 - 6, 7 = 7 - 8, 8 = 9 - 11, 9 = 12 - 18, 10 = 19 - 125.



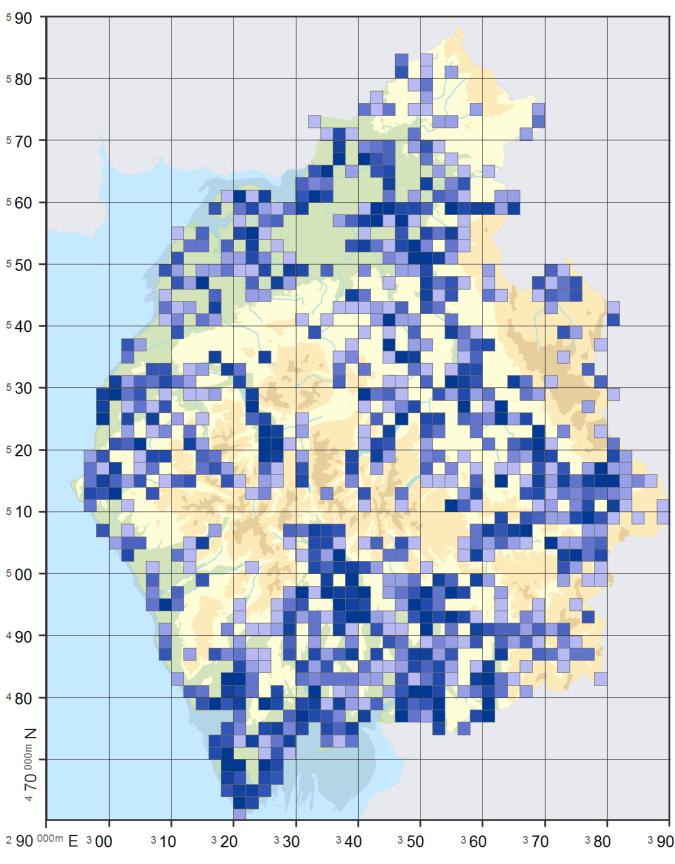
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain 258 **750** Stable 316 ▼ Loss

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



• Presence 975



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 2 = 2 - 2, 3 = 3 - 4, 4 = 5 - 5, 5 = 6 - 8, 6 = 9 - 11, 7 = 12 - 17, 8 = 18 - 25, 9 = 26 - 48, 10 = 49 - 467.

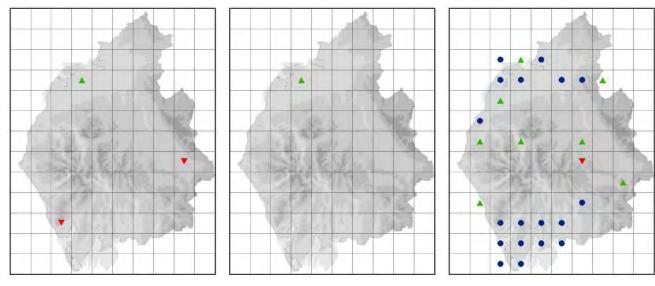
# PINTAIL (Anas acuta)

A common winter visitor and passage migrant; occasional breeder.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	4.8			

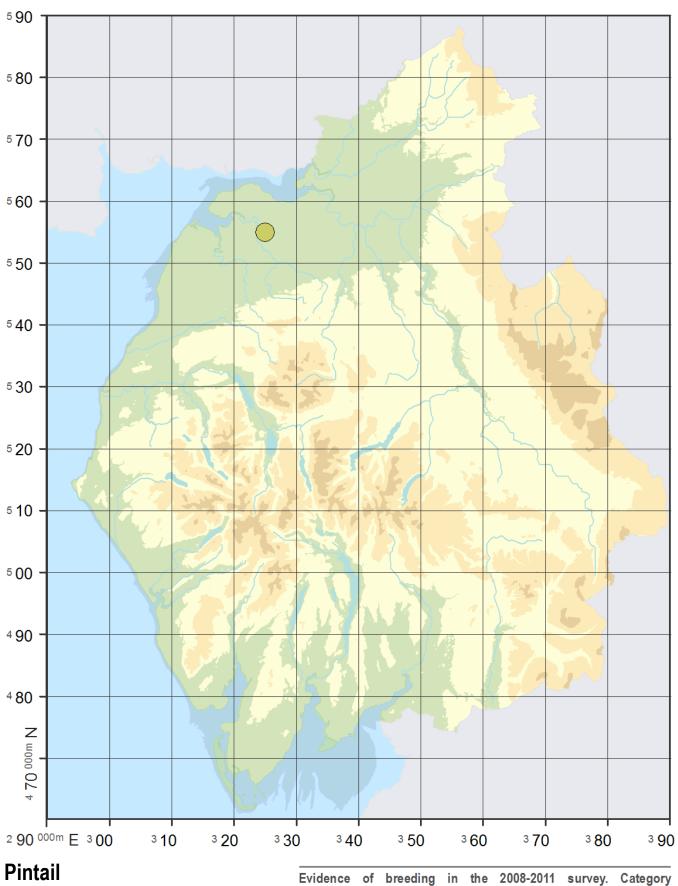
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84

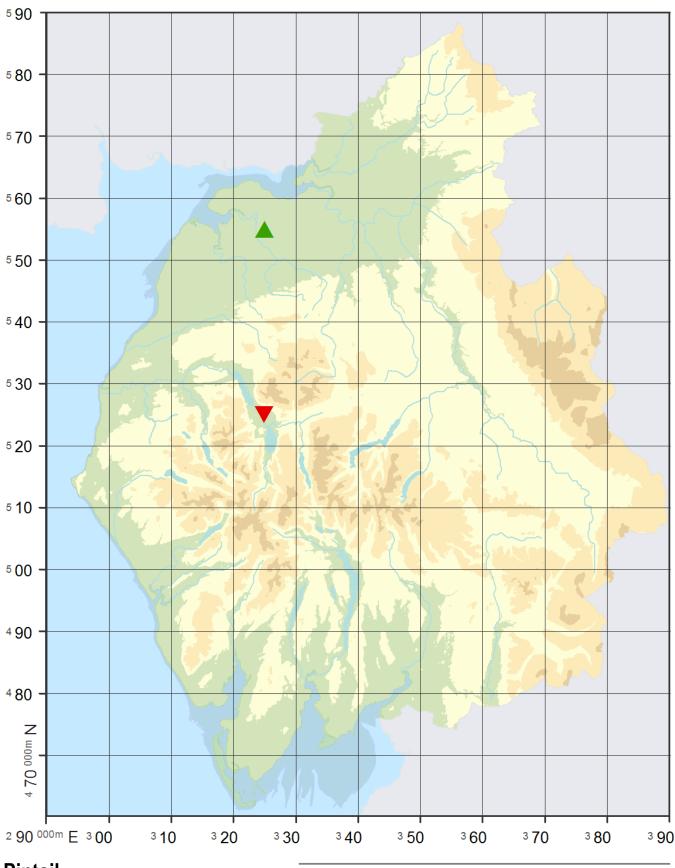


man

Possible 0

Probable 1
Confirmed 0

determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the hectad.

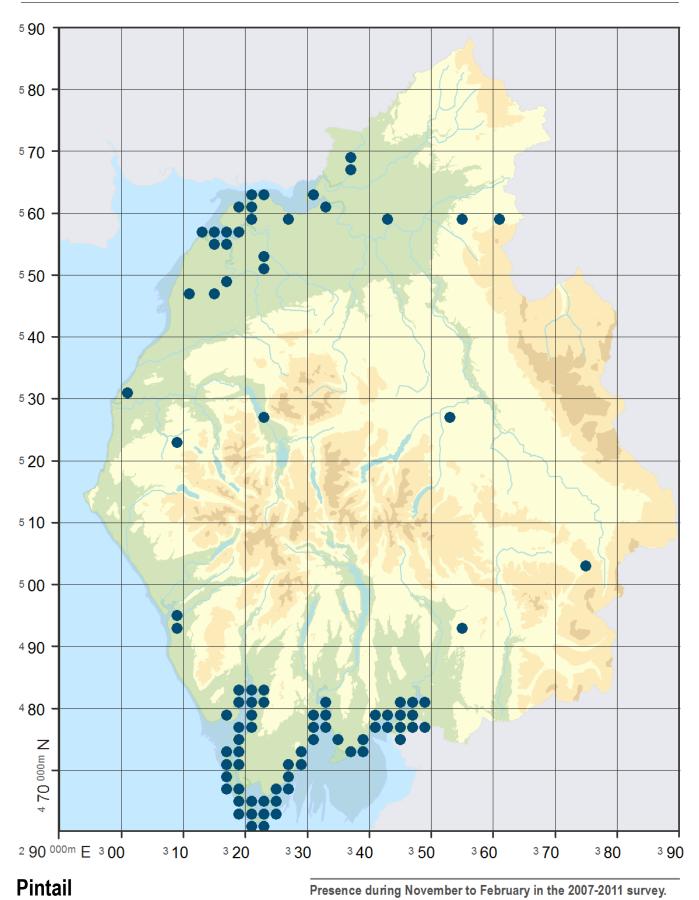


### **Pintail**

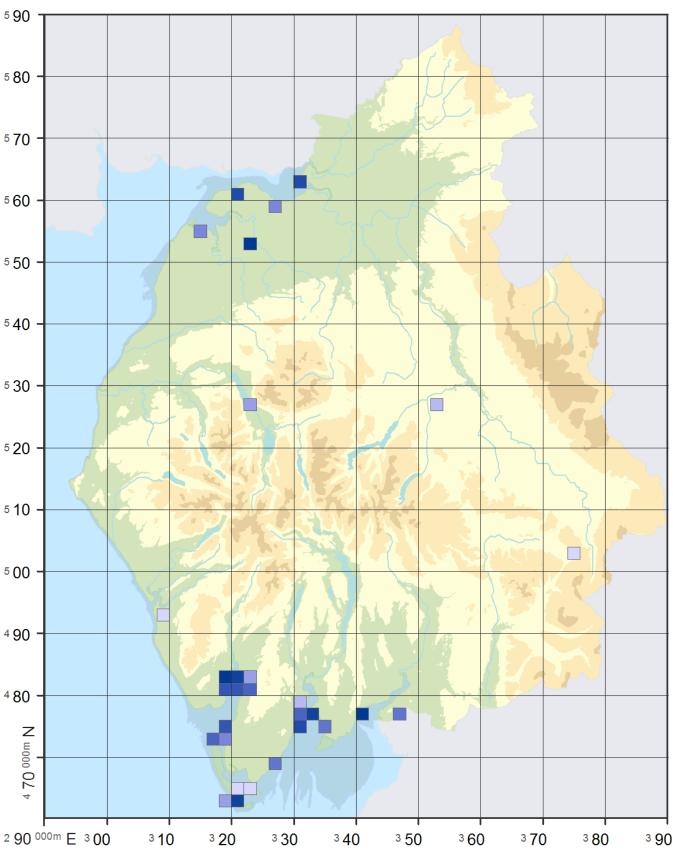
▲ Gain 1● Stable 0▼ Loss 1

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence 89



### **Pintail**

Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 2, 2 = 3 - 3, 3 = 4 - 5, 4 = 6 - 11, 5 = 12 - 19, 6 = 20 - 30, 7 = 31 - 41, 8 = 42 - 70, 9 = 71 - 102, 10 = 103 - 482.

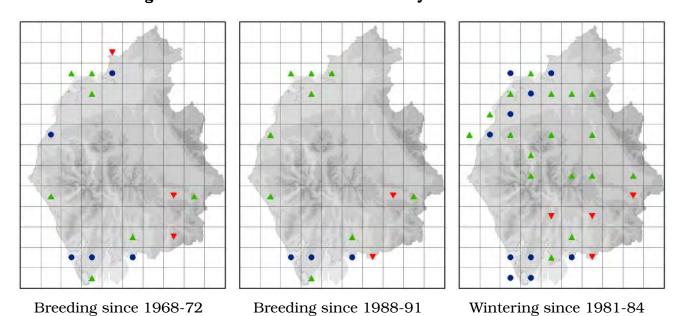
## **SHOVELER** (Anas clypeata)

An uncommon resident, fairly common winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds in very small numbers.

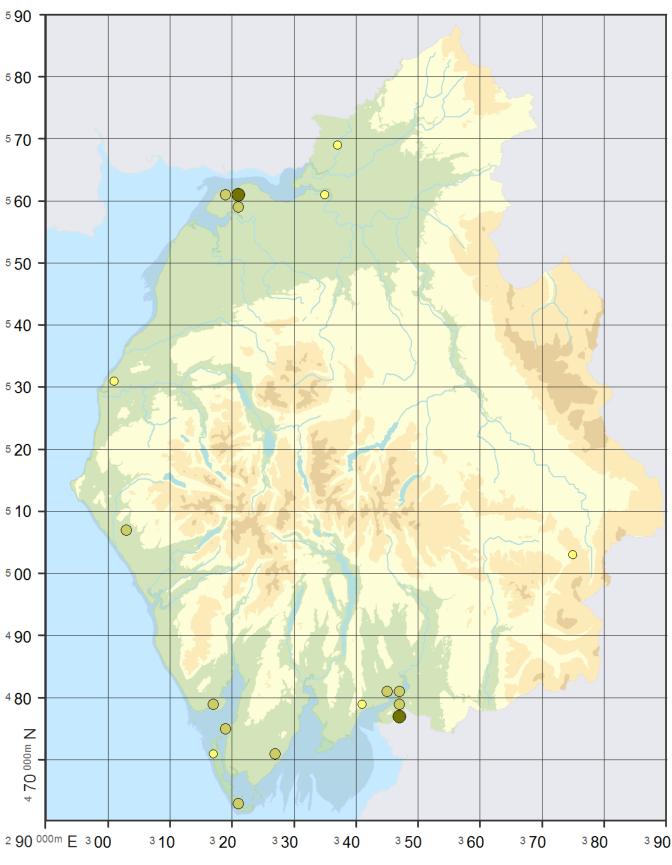
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.7
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.3
Winter 2008 - 2012	3.4			

#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



102



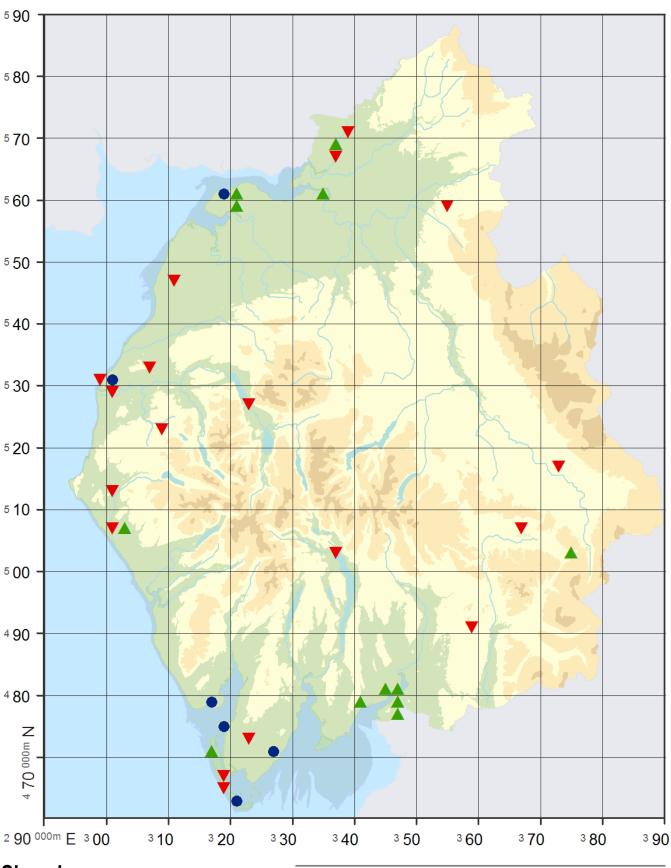
## Shoveler

Possible

ProbableConfirmed2

6

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



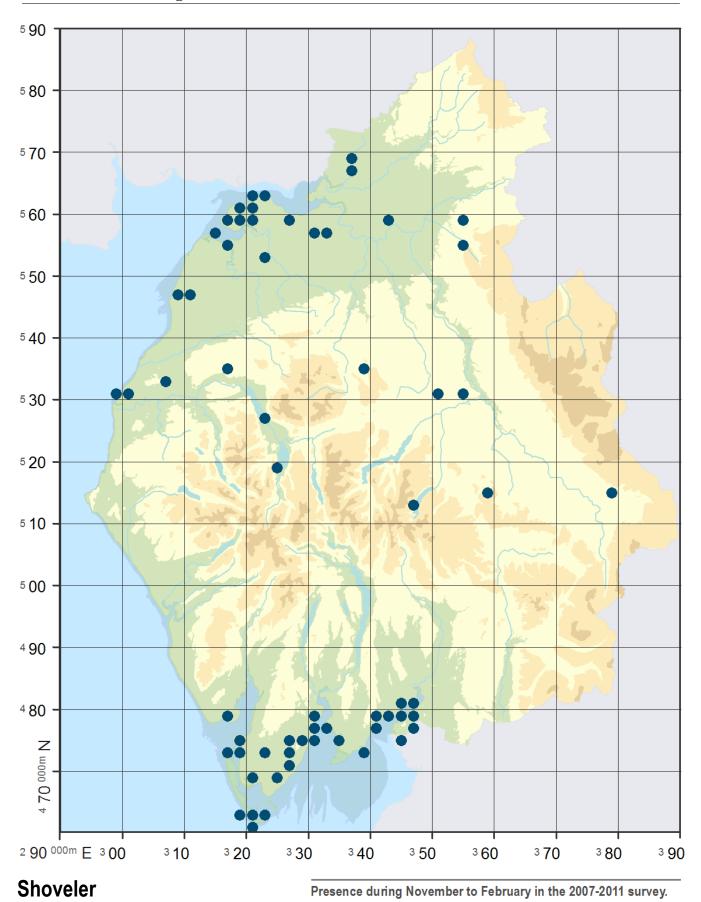
## **Shoveler**

▲ Gain **12** 

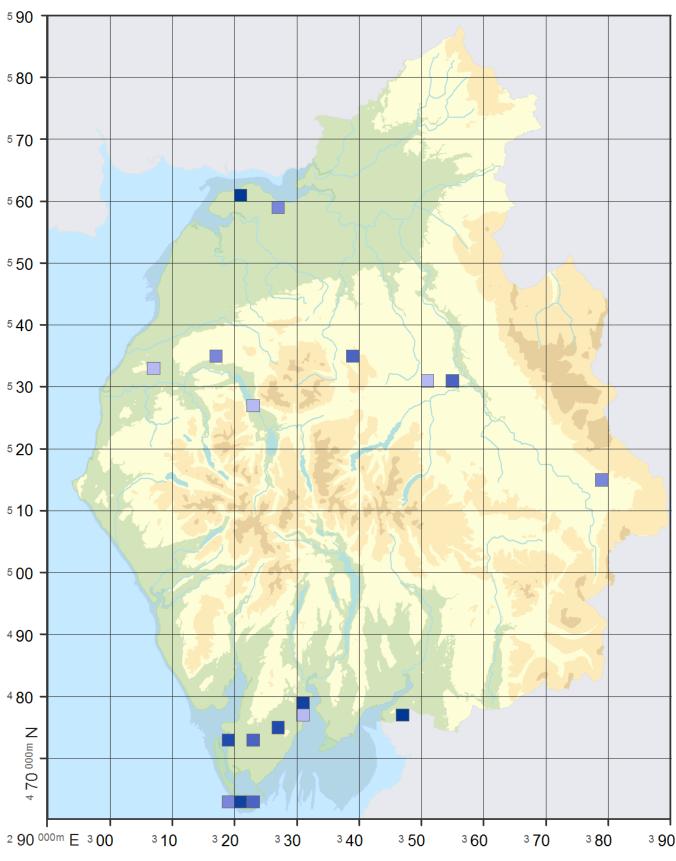
Stable 6Loss 18

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence 62



## **Shoveler**

Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

2 4 6 8 9 10

Categories: 2 = 1 - 1, 4 = 2 - 2, 6 = 3 - 3, 8 = 4 - 4, 9 = 5 - 8, 10 = 9 - 68.

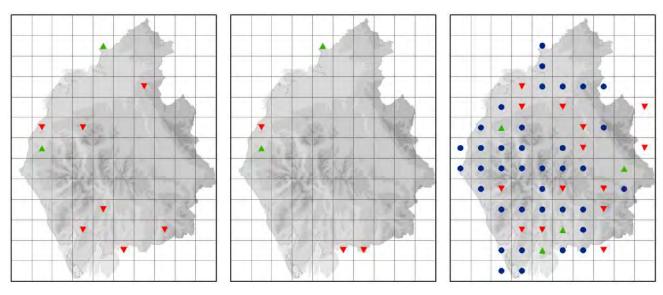
# POCHARD (Aythya ferina)

An uncommon resident, common winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds in very small numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.2	0	0.1	0.1
Winter 2008 - 2012	4.5			

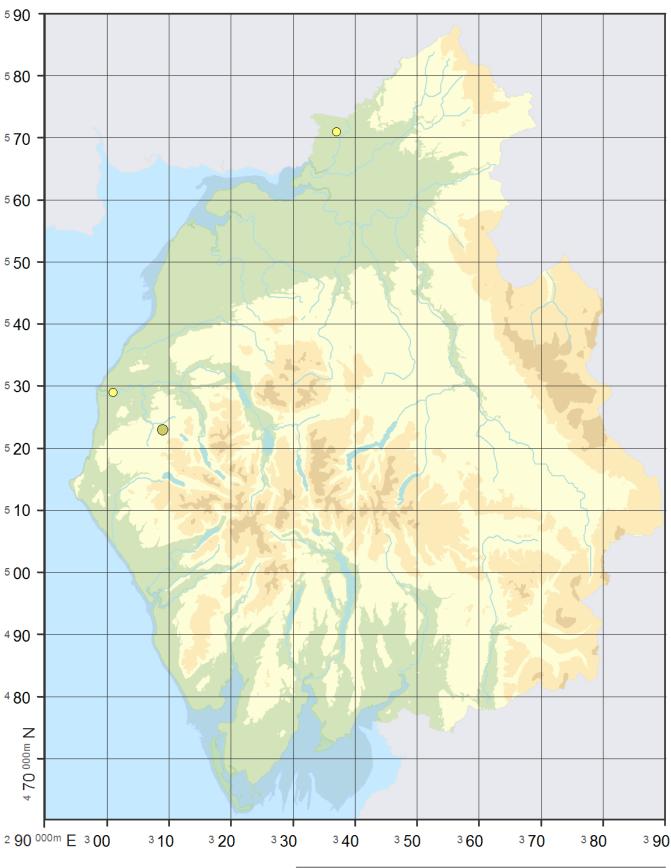
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84

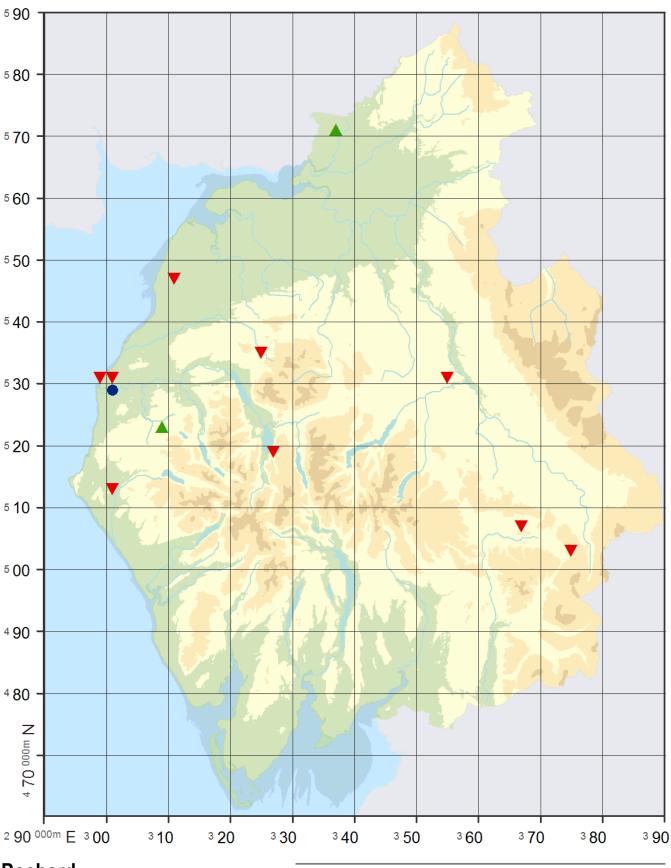


## **Pochard**

PossibleProbable1

Confirmed 0

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



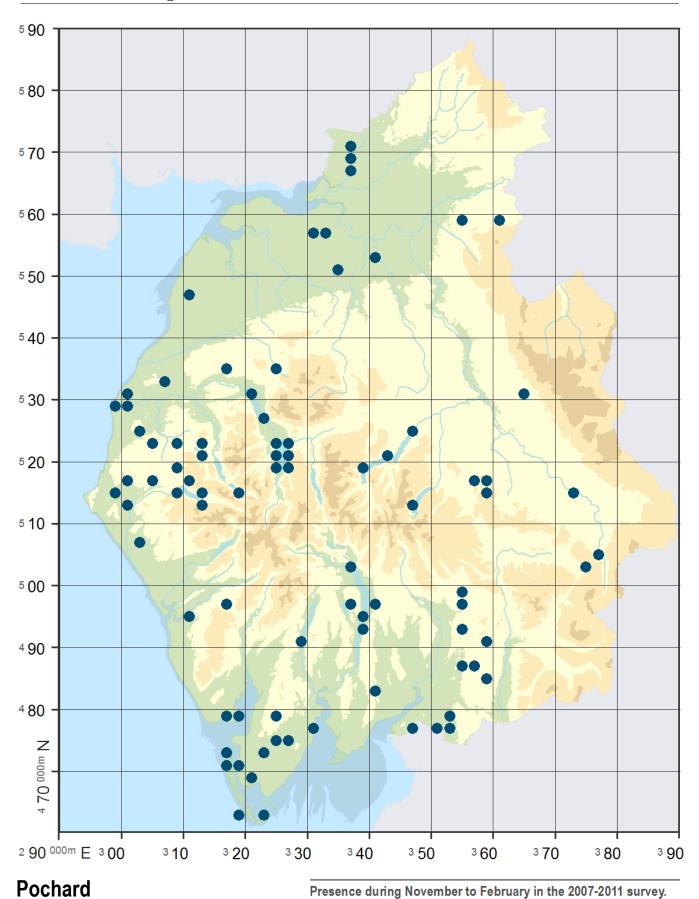
#### **Pochard**

▲ Gain **2** 

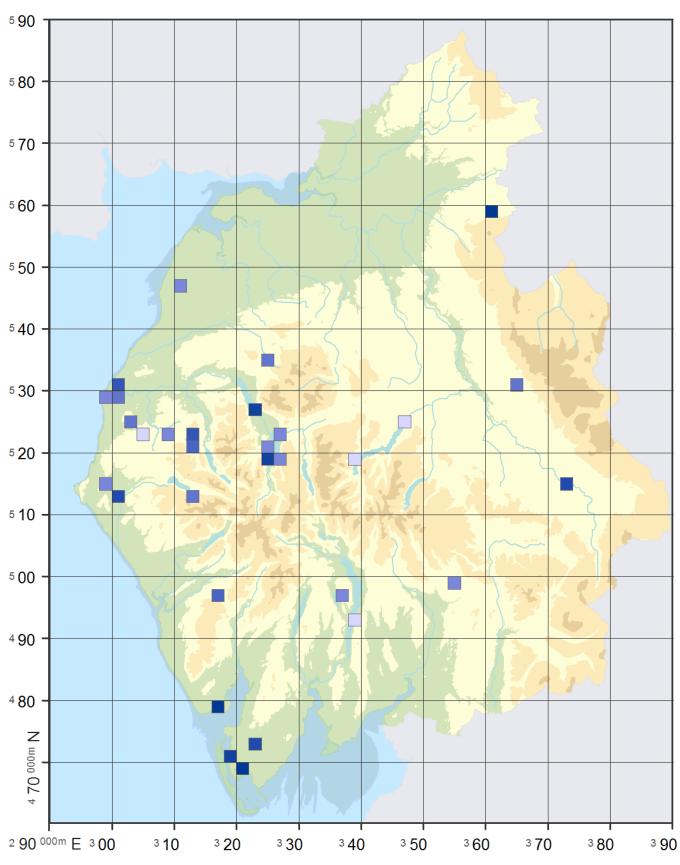
Stable 1Loss 9

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence 84



### **Pochard**

Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 4 = 2 - 2, 5 = 3 - 4, 6 = 5 - 5, 7 = 6 - 7, 8 = 8 - 11, 9 = 12 - 26, 10 = 27 - 41.

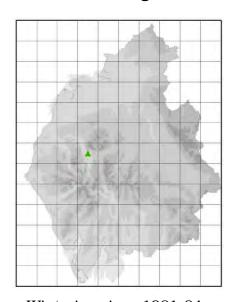
# RING-NECKED DUCK (Athya collaris)

Vagrant.

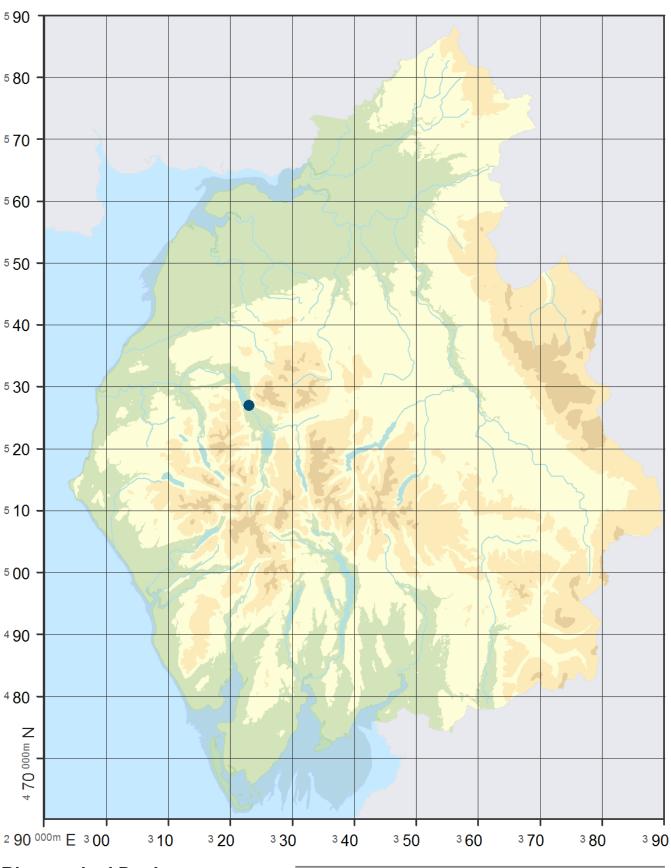
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012				

#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Ring-necked Duck

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 1

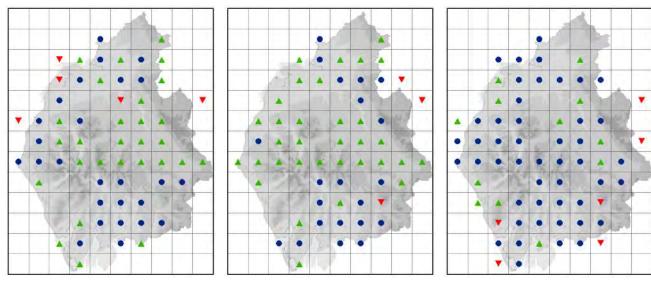
# TUFTED DUCK (Aythya fuligula)

A common resident, winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds in moderate numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	10	3.6	3.6	2.8
Breeding 2008 - 2012	8.6	1.7	4.6	2.3
Winter 2008 - 2012	10.2			

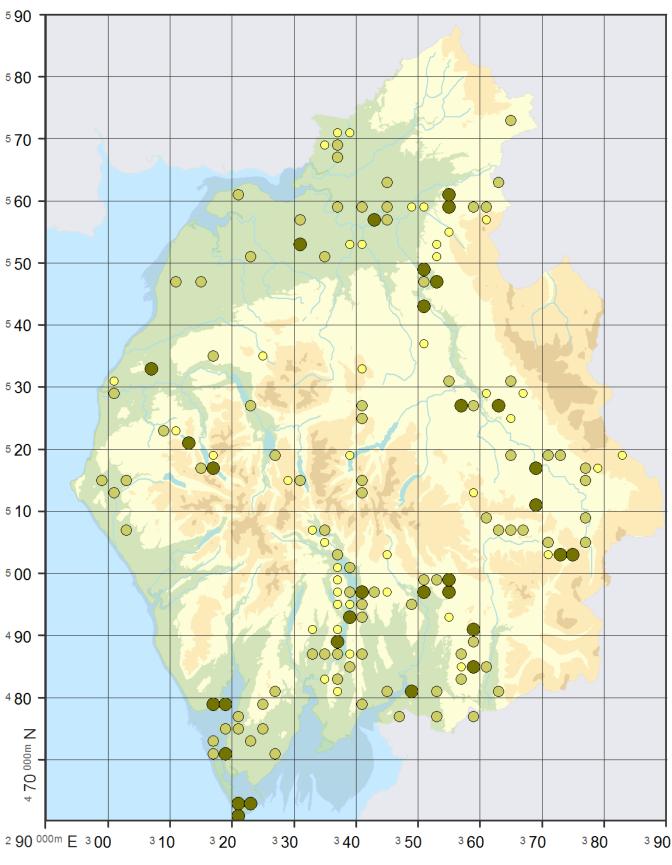
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

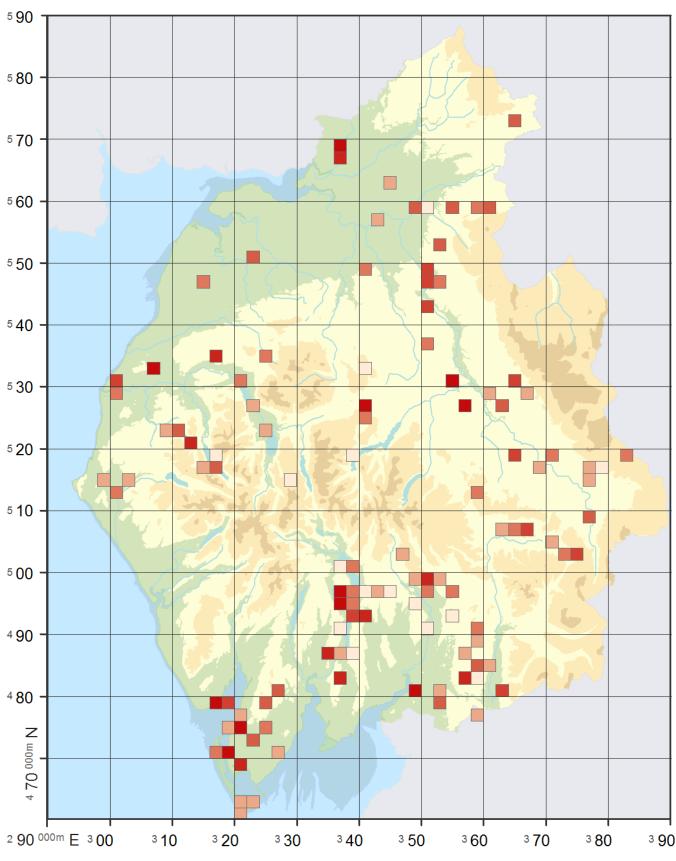
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84



PossibleProbableConfirmed31

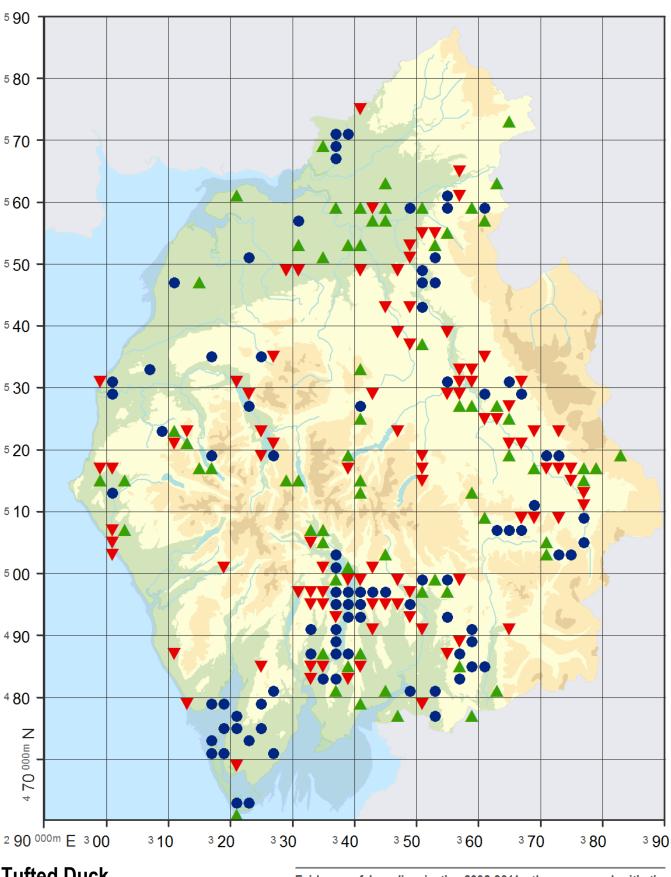
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 4 6 7 8 9 10

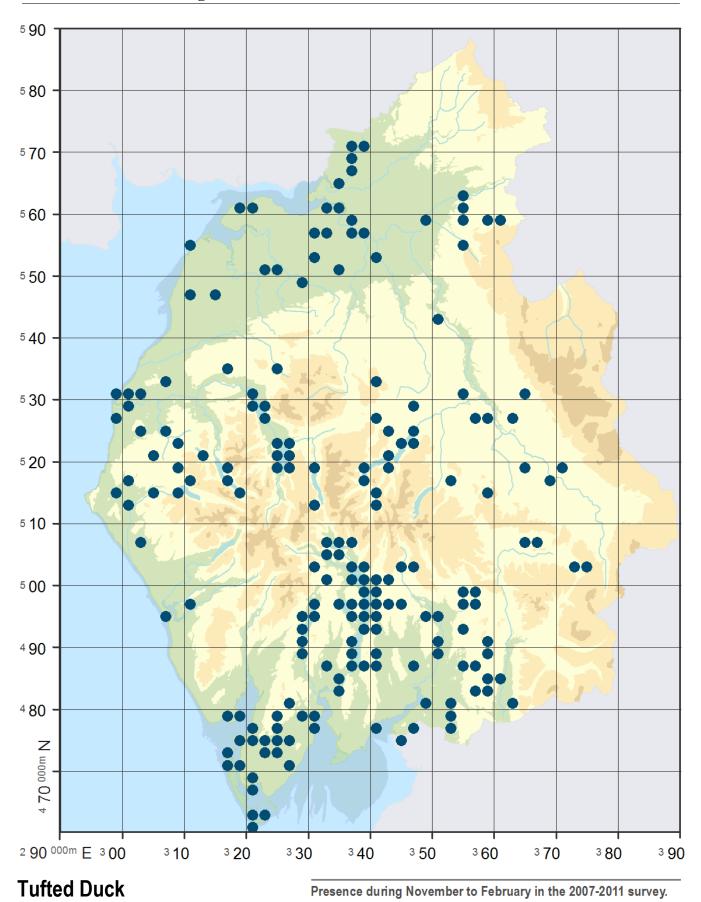
Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 4 = 2 - 2, 6 = 4 - 4, 7 = 5 - 6, 8 = 7 - 8, 9 = 9 - 11, 10 = 12 - 41.



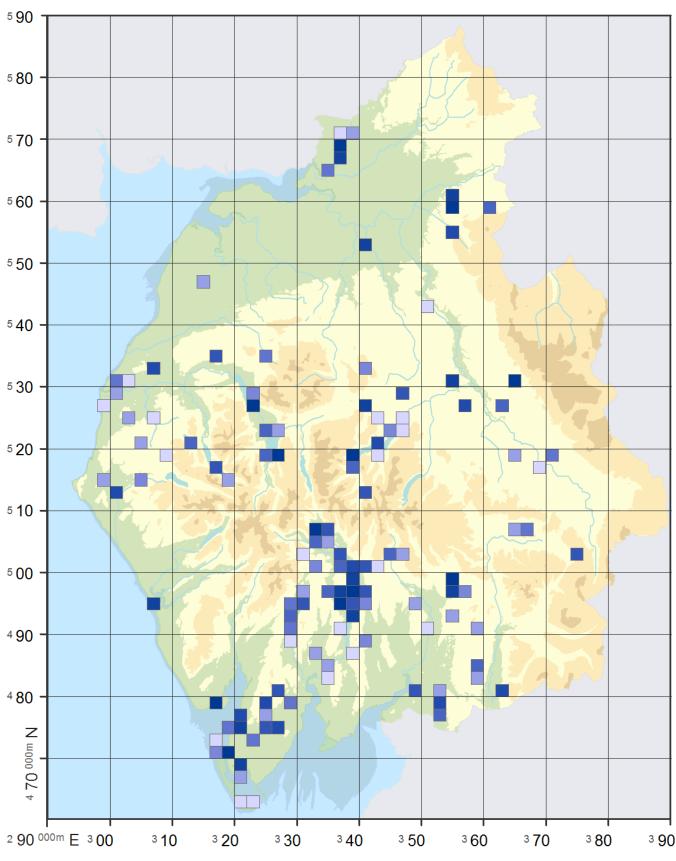
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain 69 Stable 89 95 Loss

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence 190



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 3 = 2 - 2, 4 = 3 - 3, 5 = 4 - 4, 6 = 5 - 7, 7 = 8 - 10, 8 = 11 - 14, 9 = 15 - 26, 10 = 27 - 111.

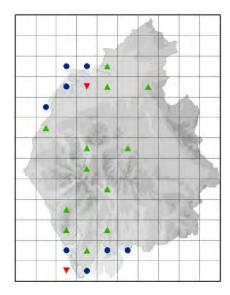
# **SCAUP** (Aythya marila)

A common winter visitor to the Solway, uncommon elsewhere; non-breeders occasionally summer.

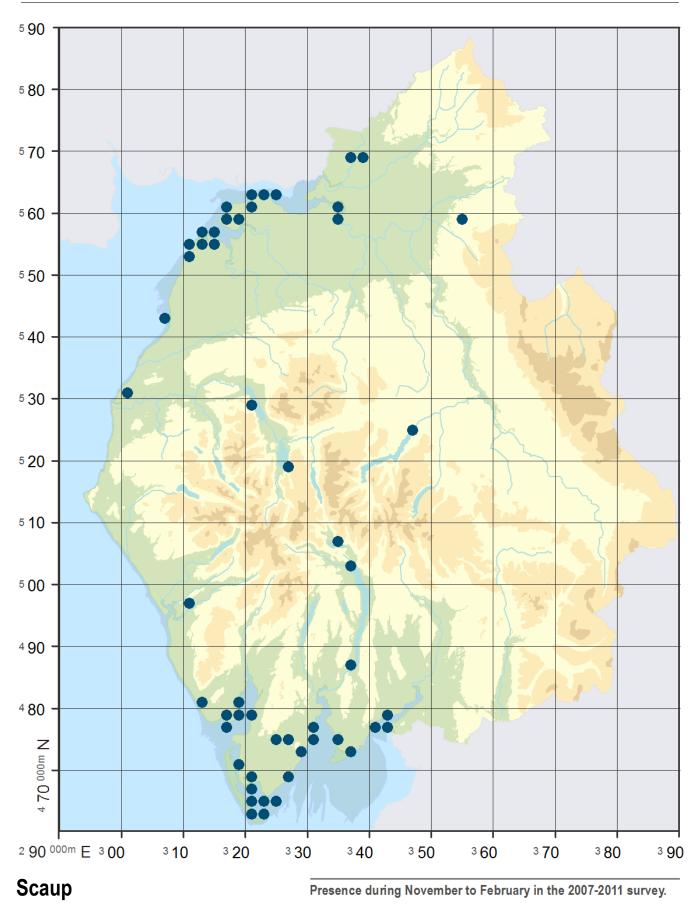
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	2.8			

#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Presence 52

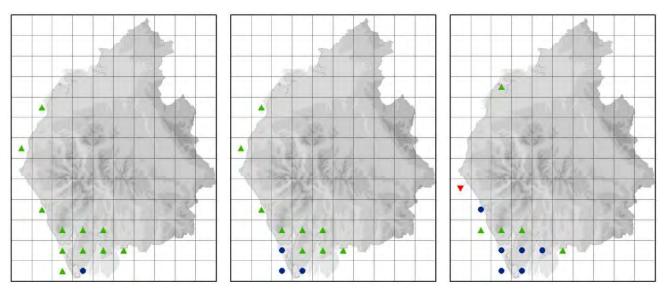
## **EIDER** (Somateria mollisima)

A common resident in the Walney/Foulney area, uncommon elsewhere; breeds in moderate numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	1.6	0.7	0	0.9
Breeding 2008 - 2012	2.1	1.4	0.5	0.2
Winter 2008 - 2012	2.7			

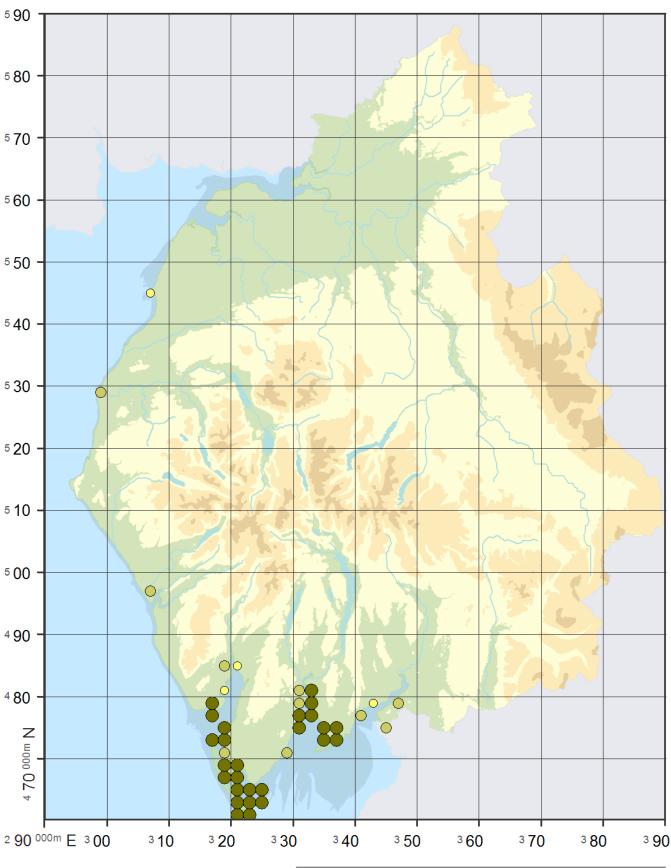
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84

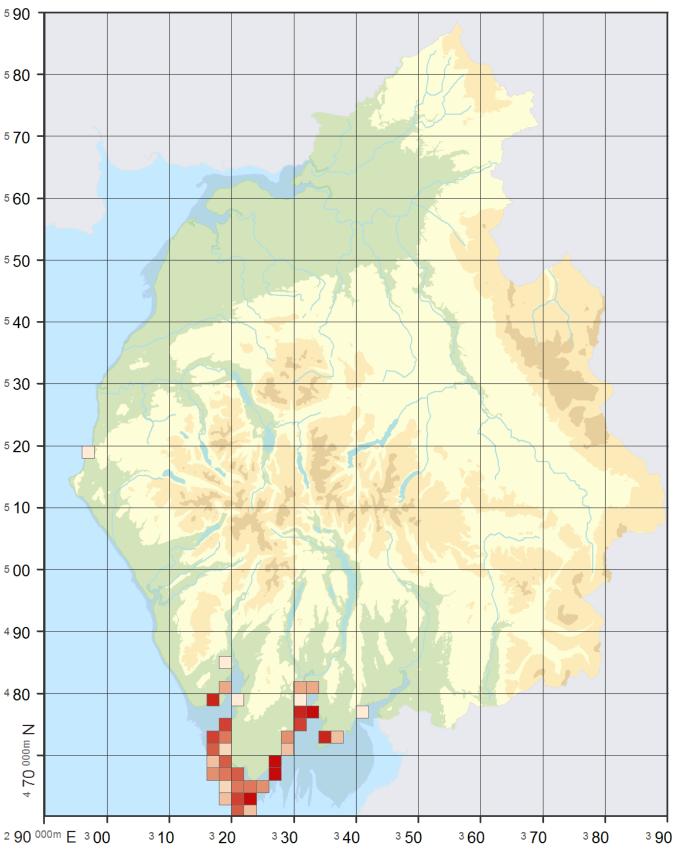


## Eider

• Possible 4

ProbableConfirmed26

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

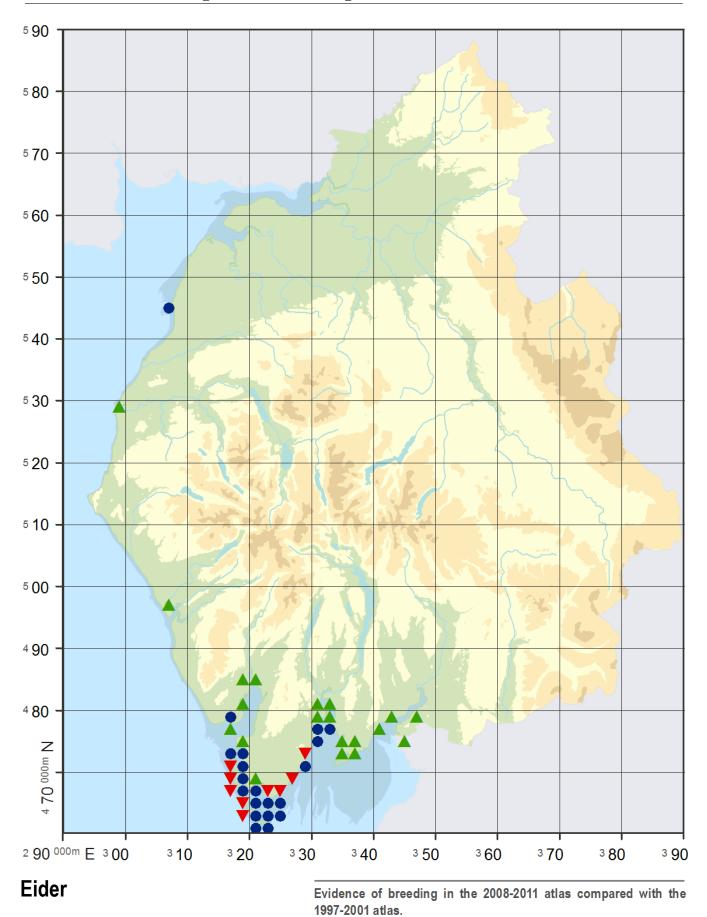


## Eider

Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 2, 2 = 3 - 5, 3 = 6 - 10, 4 = 11 - 15, 5 = 16 - 20, 6 = 21 - 42, 7 = 43 - 67, 8 = 68 - 104, 9 = 105 - 129, 10 = 130 -

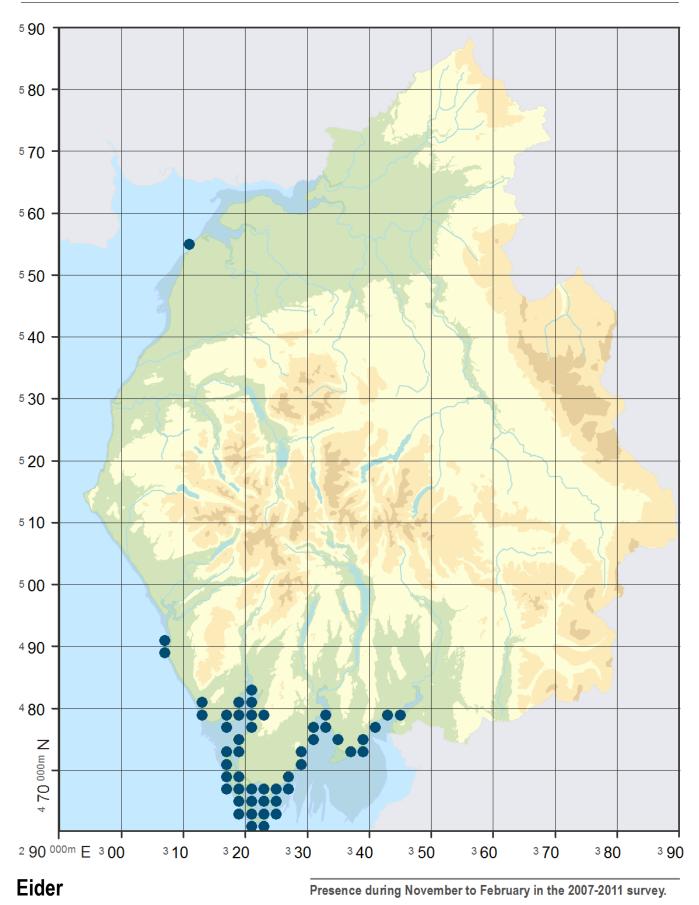


▲ Gain● Stable20

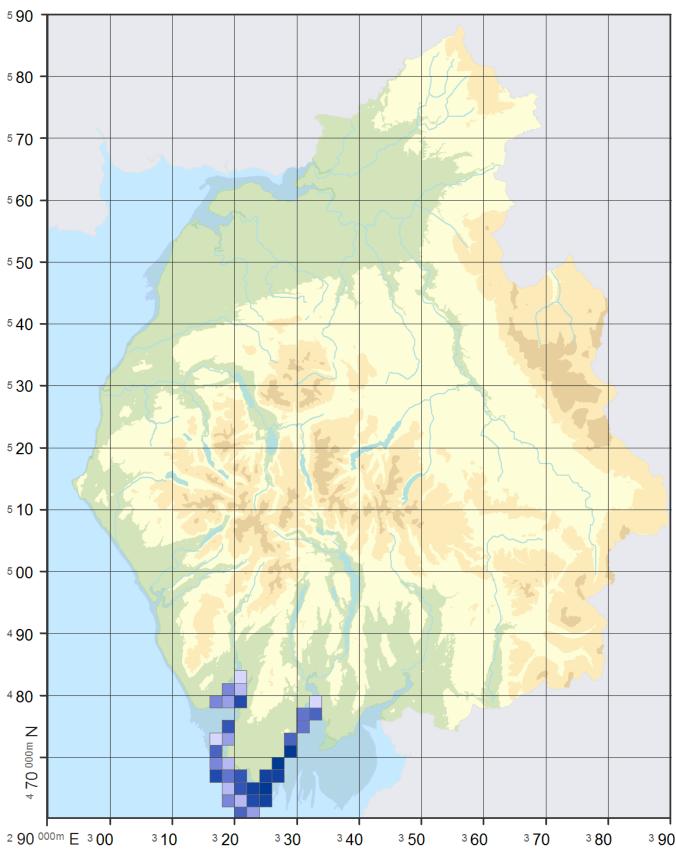
Loss

9

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence 50



## Eider

Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 2, 2 = 3 - 8, 3 = 9 - 11, 4 = 12 - 17, 5 = 18 - 22, 6 = 23 - 50, 7 = 51 - 61, 8 = 62 - 127, 9 = 128 - 1360, 10 = 1361 -

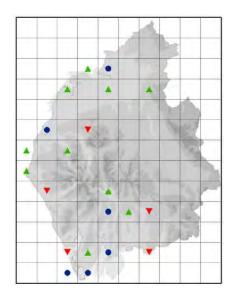
# LONG-TAILED DUCK (Clangula hyemalis)

An uncommon winter visitor, non-breeders occasionally summer.

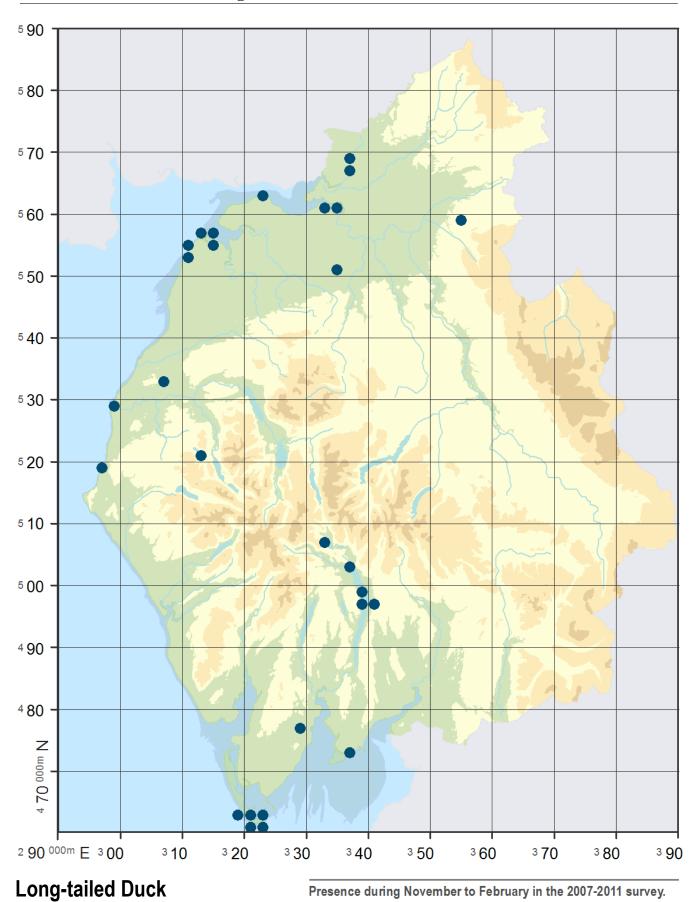
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	1.5			

#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Presence 28

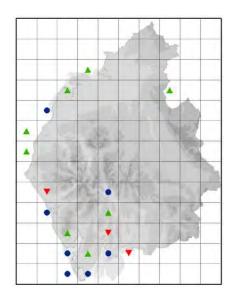
# COMMON SCOTER (Melanitta nigra)

An uncommon winter visitor and common passage migrant, scarce inland.

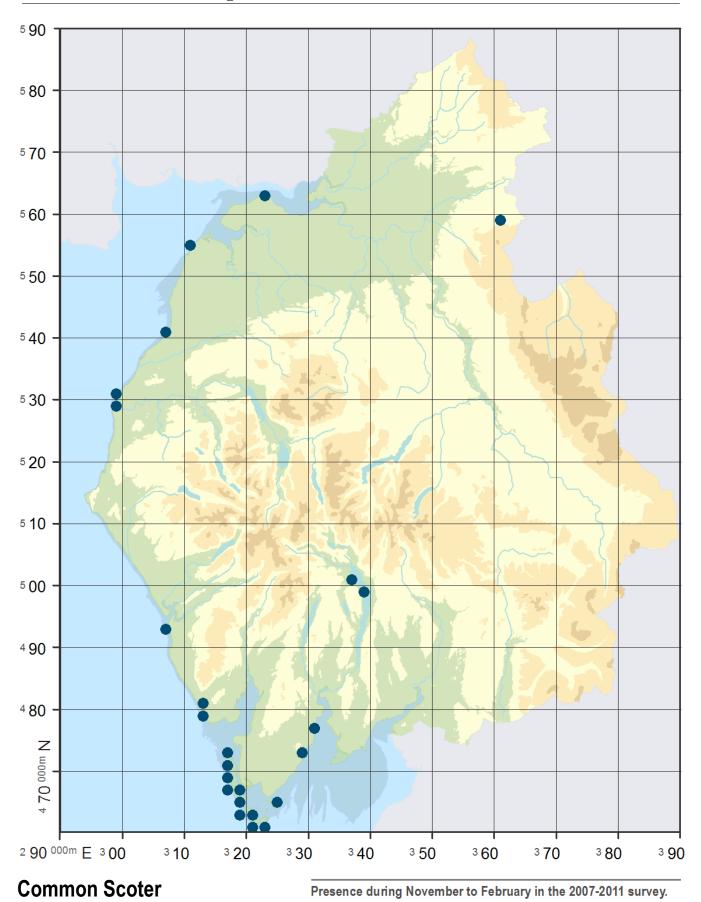
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	1.3			

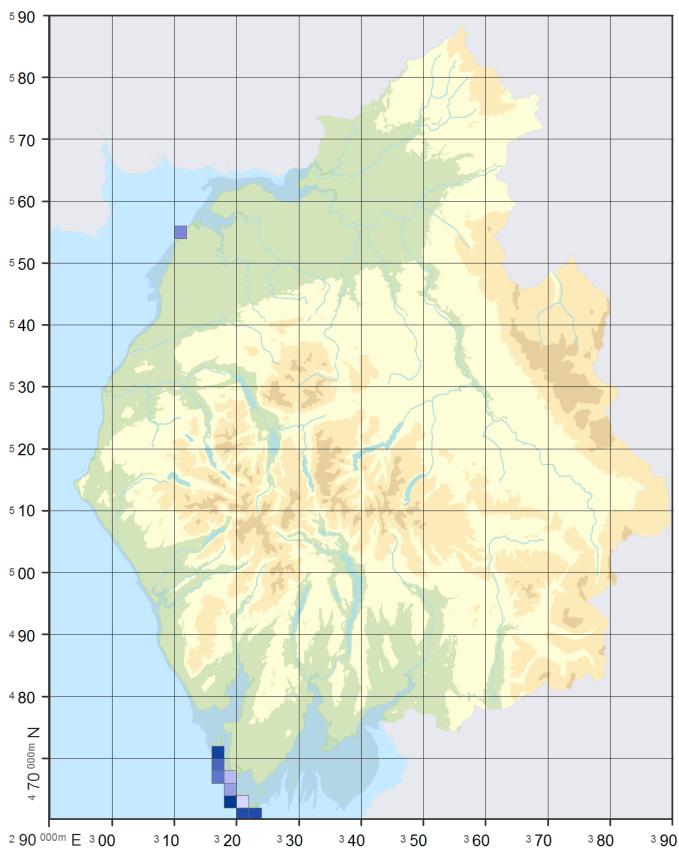
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



• Presence 24



### **Common Scoter**

Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 4, 2 = 5 - 6, 3 = 7 - 9, 4 = 10 - 10, 5 = 11 - 17, 6 = 18 - 25, 8 = 27 - 27, 9 = 28 - 65, 10 = 66 - 100.

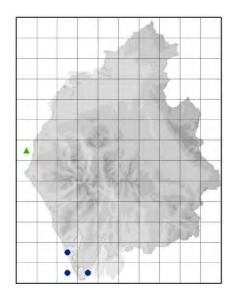
# **VELVET SCOTER (Melanitta fusca)**

An uncommon winter visitor and passage migrant.

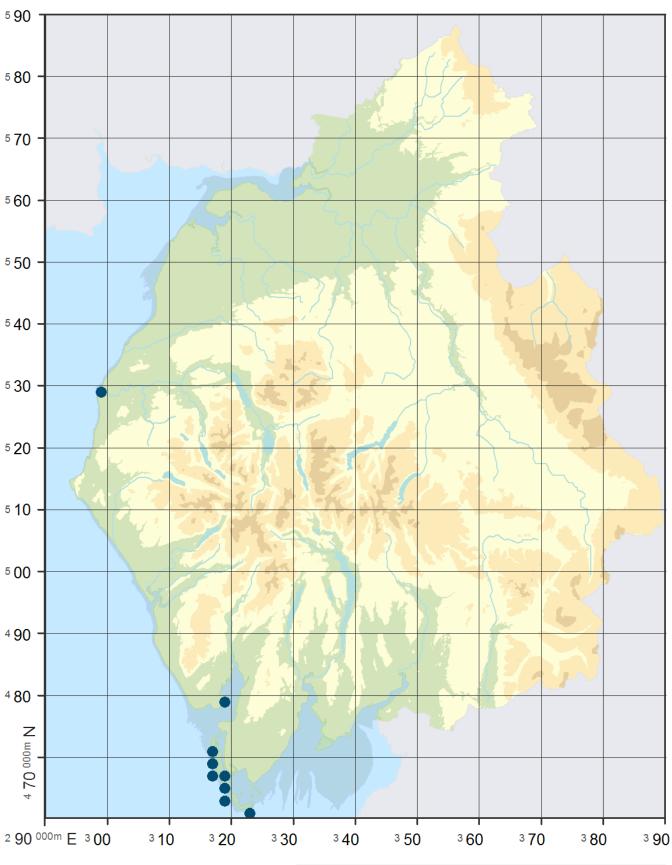
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.5			

#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



**Velvet Scoter** 

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 9

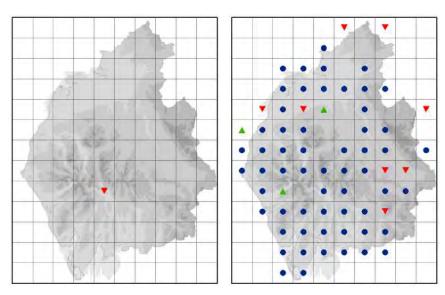
# GOLDENEYE (Bucephala clangula)

A common winter visitor and passage migrant; occasionally summers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

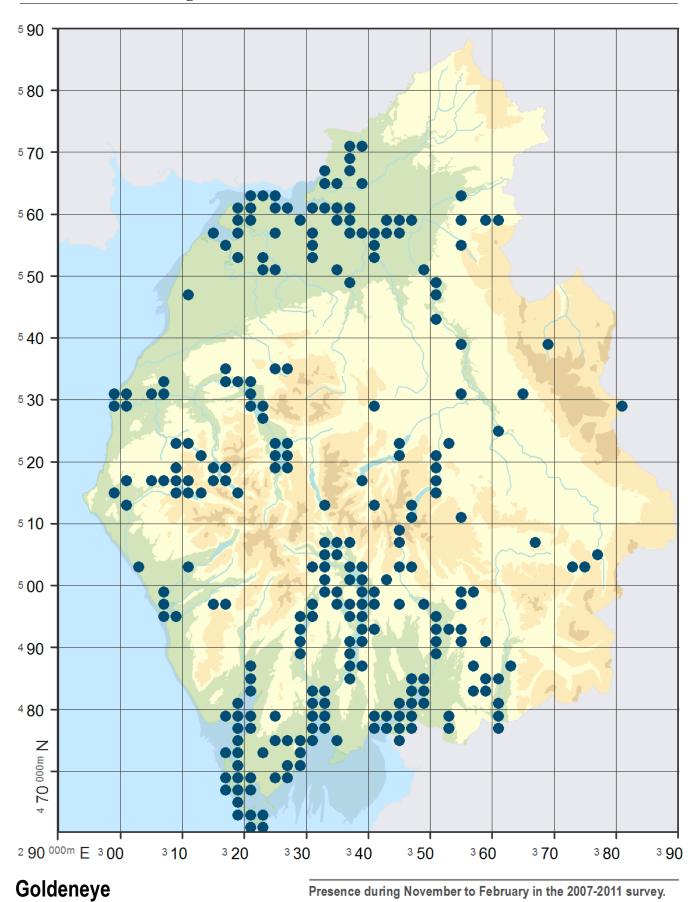
% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012	13.9			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys

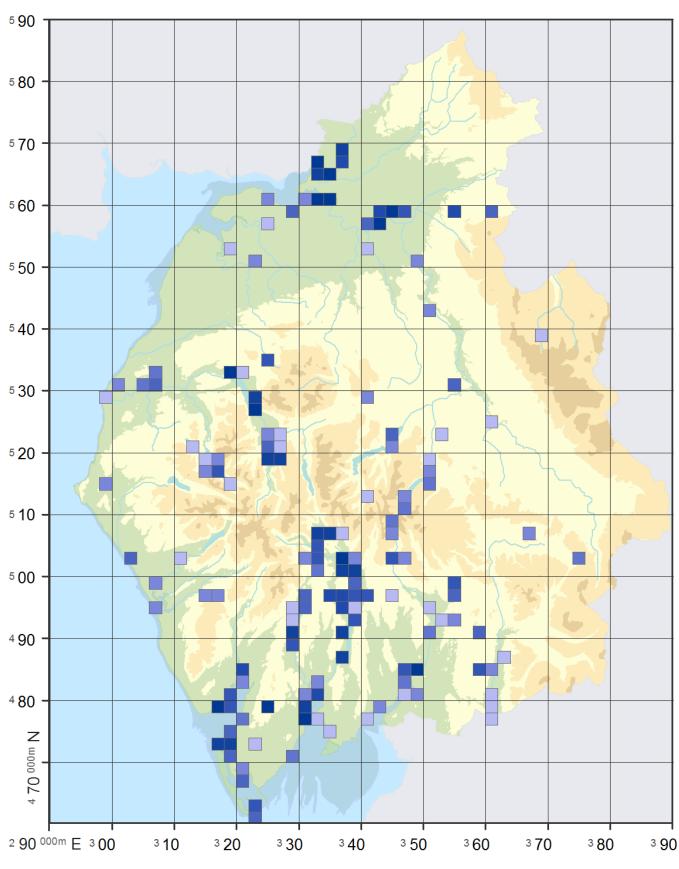


Breeding since 1968-72

Wintering since 1981-84



Presence 257



### Goldeneye

Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

2 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 2 = 1 - 1, 4 = 2 - 2, 5 = 3 - 3, 6 = 4 - 6, 7 = 7 - 8, 8 = 9 - 11, 9 = 12 - 18, 10 = 19 - 92.

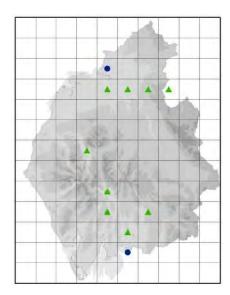
# SMEW (Mergus albellus)

An uncommon winter visitor.

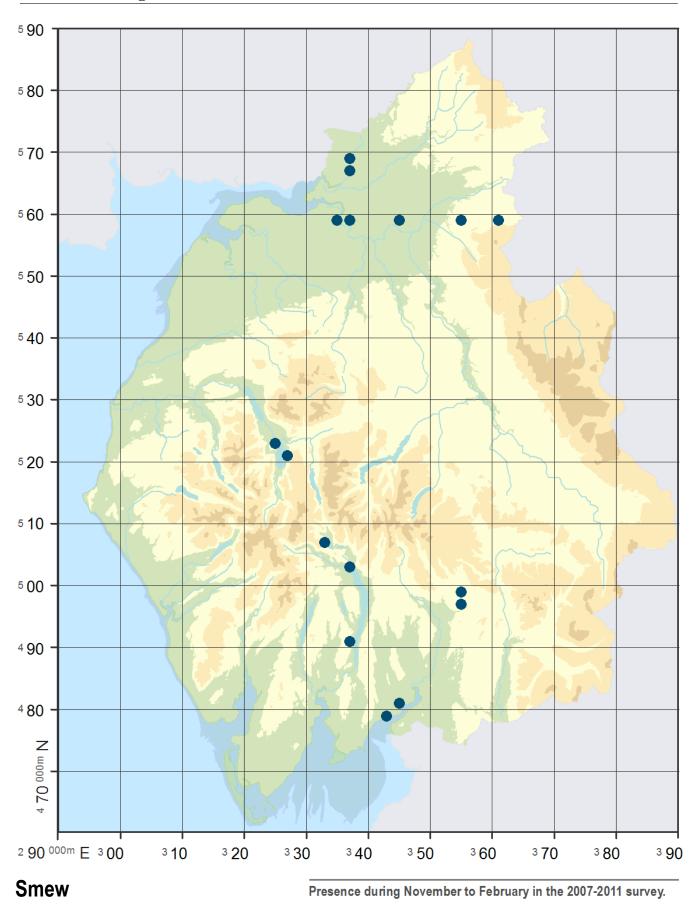
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.9			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Presence 16

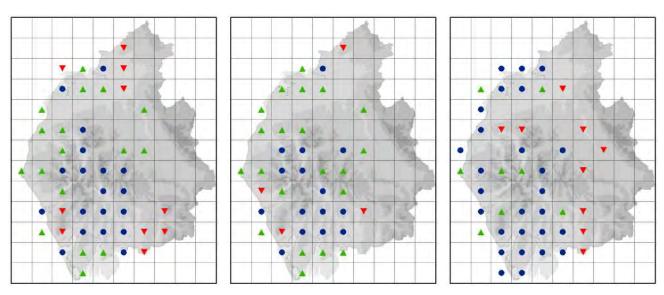
# **RED-BREASTED MERGANSER (Mergus serrator)**

A fairly common resident and common winter visitor; breeds in small numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	5.2	1.4	2.2	1.6
Breeding 2008 - 2012	5.5	0.9	3.1	1.5
Winter 2008 - 2012	6.9			

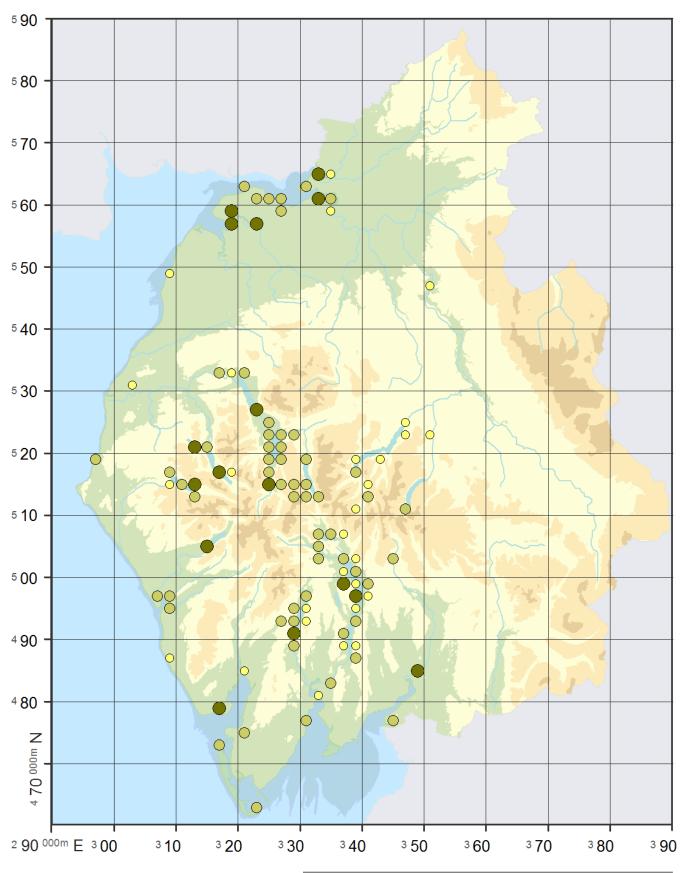
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

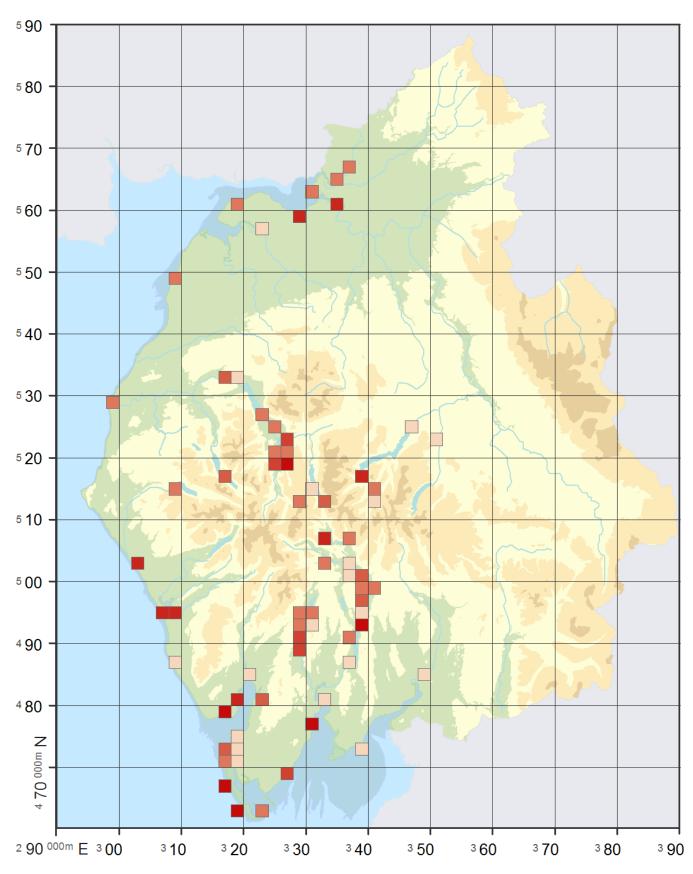
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84



PossibleProbableConfirmed

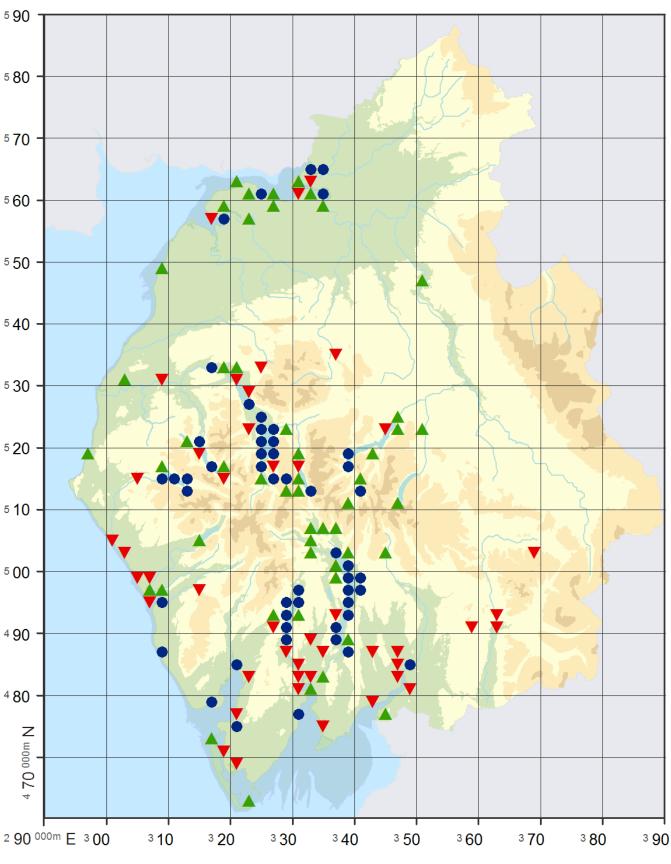
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



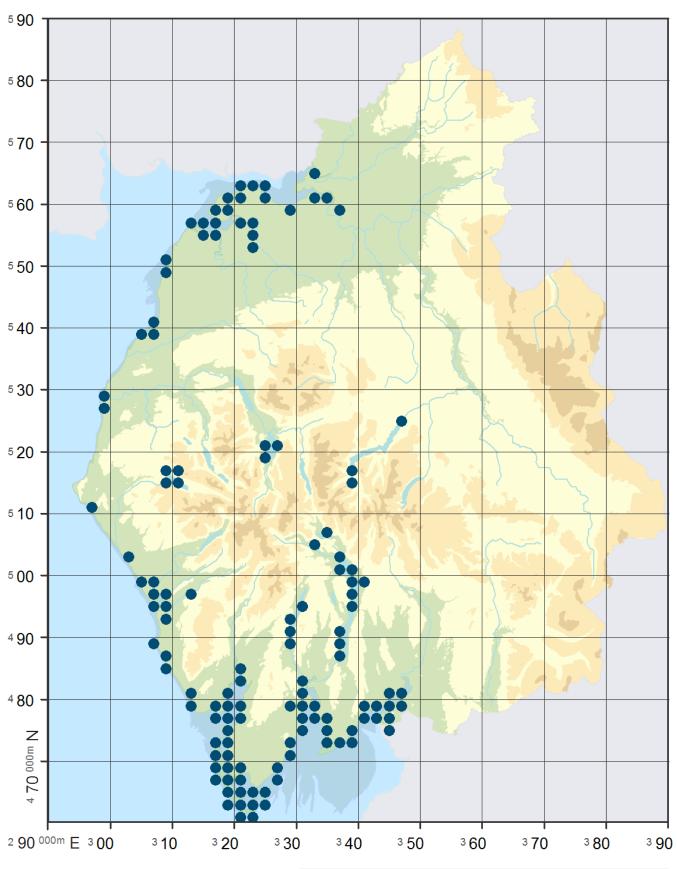
Categories: 2 = 1 - 1, 6 = 2 - 2, 7 = 3 - 3, 8 = 4 - 4, 9 = 5 - 7, 10 = 8 - 62.



Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain 51● Stable 51▼ Loss 45

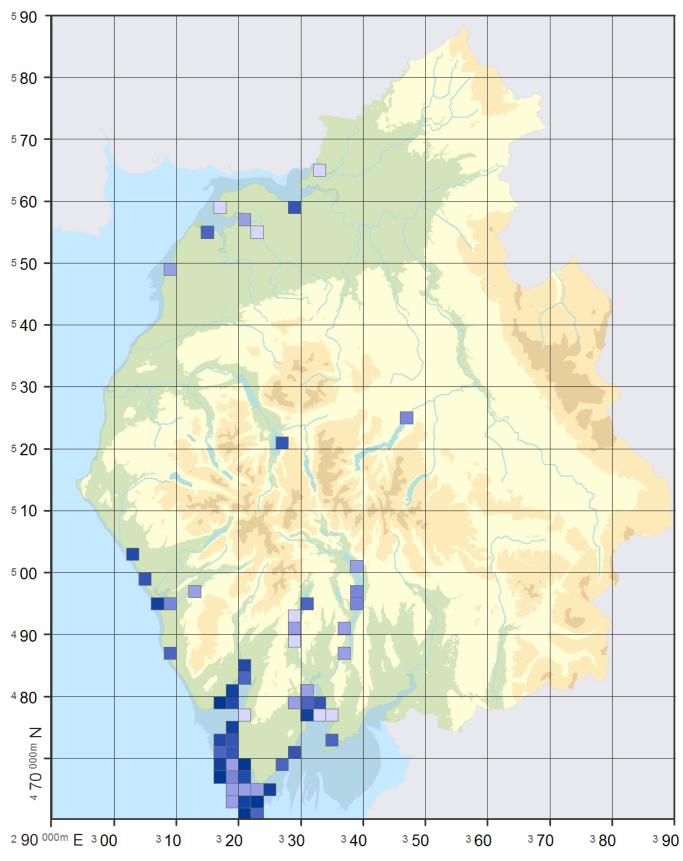
Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



**Red-breasted Merganser** 

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 128



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 3 = 2 - 2, 4 = 3 - 3, 6 = 4 - 4, 7 = 5 - 5, 8 = 6 - 12, 9 = 13 - 20, 10 = 21 - 80.

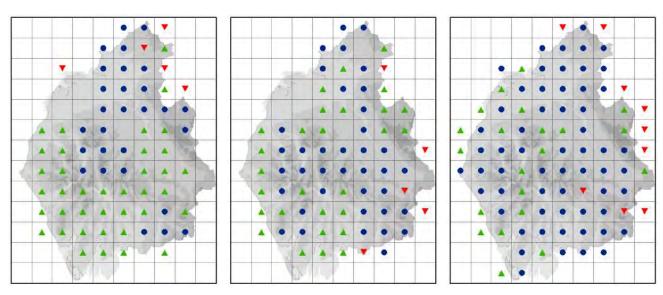
# GOOSANDER (Mergus merganser)

A common resident and winter visitor; breeds in moderate numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	15	4.3	3.7	7
Breeding 2008 - 2012	13.7	5.1	4.6	4
Winter 2008 - 2012	21.6			

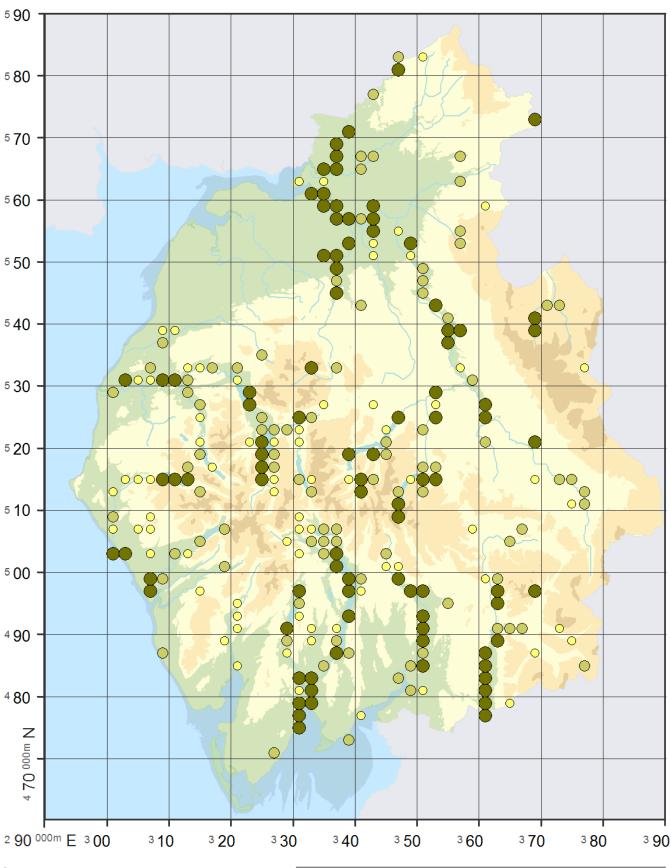
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

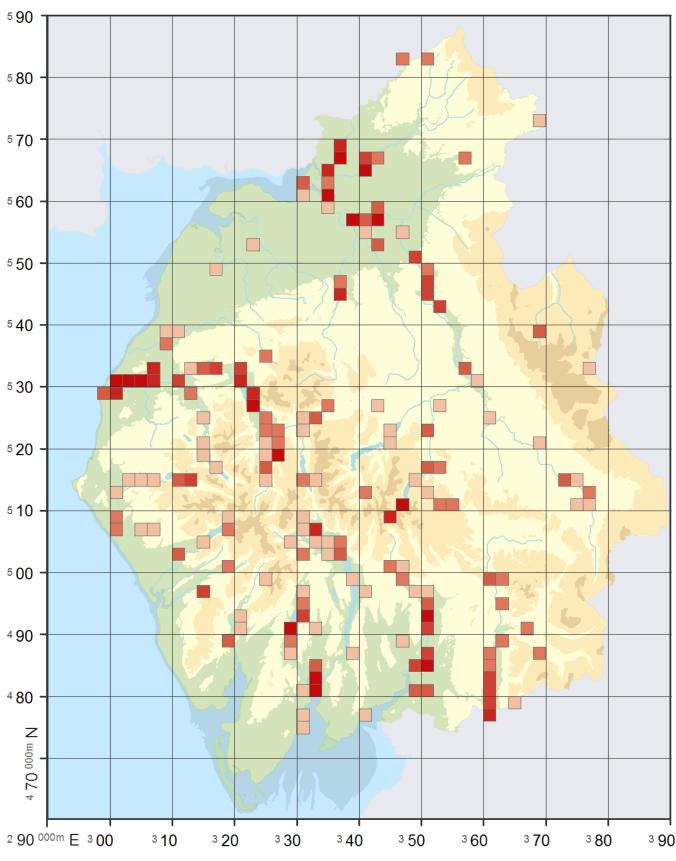
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84



PossibleProbableConfirmed738892

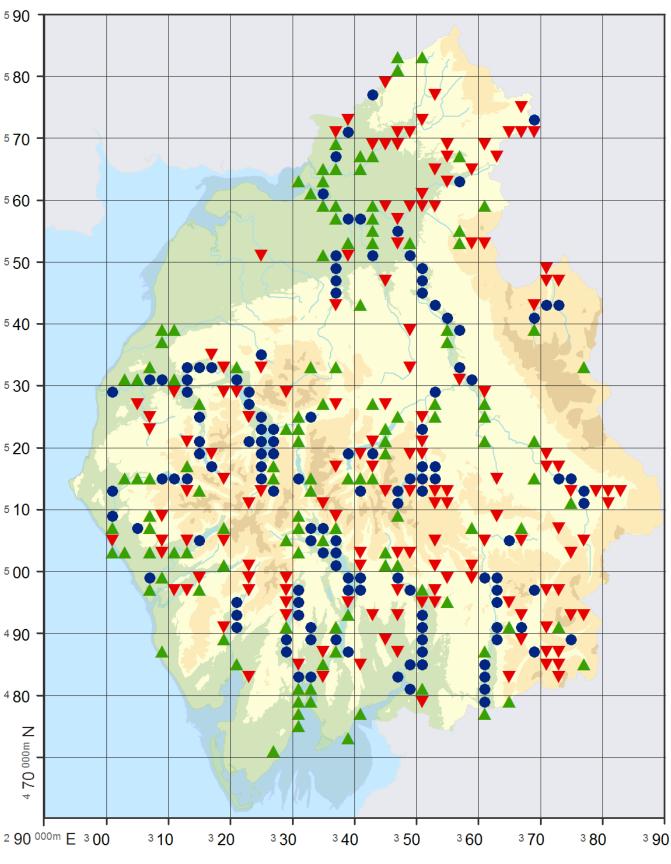
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



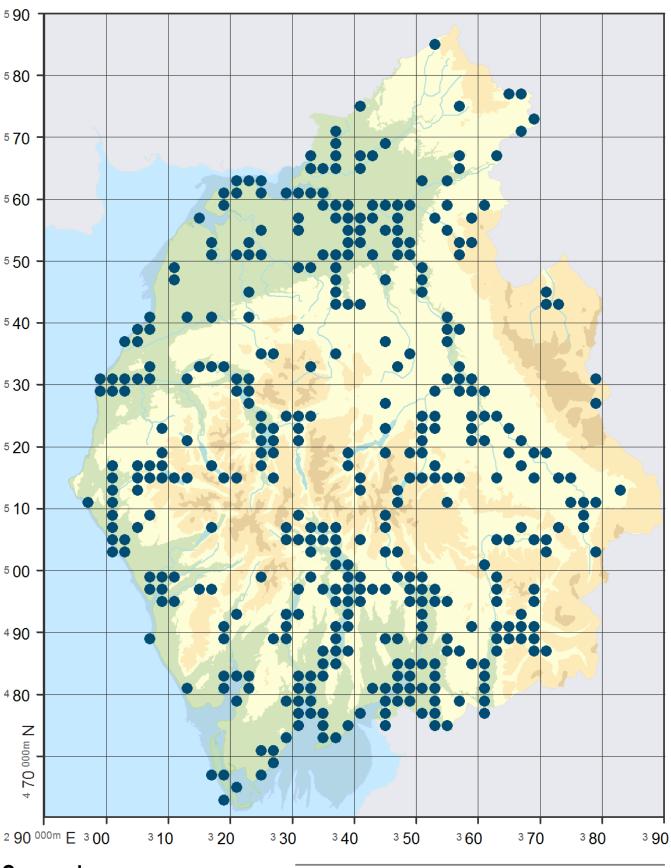
Categories: 3 = 1 - 1, 6 = 2 - 2, 7 = 3 - 3, 8 = 4 - 5, 9 = 6 - 7, 10 = 8 - 30.



Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

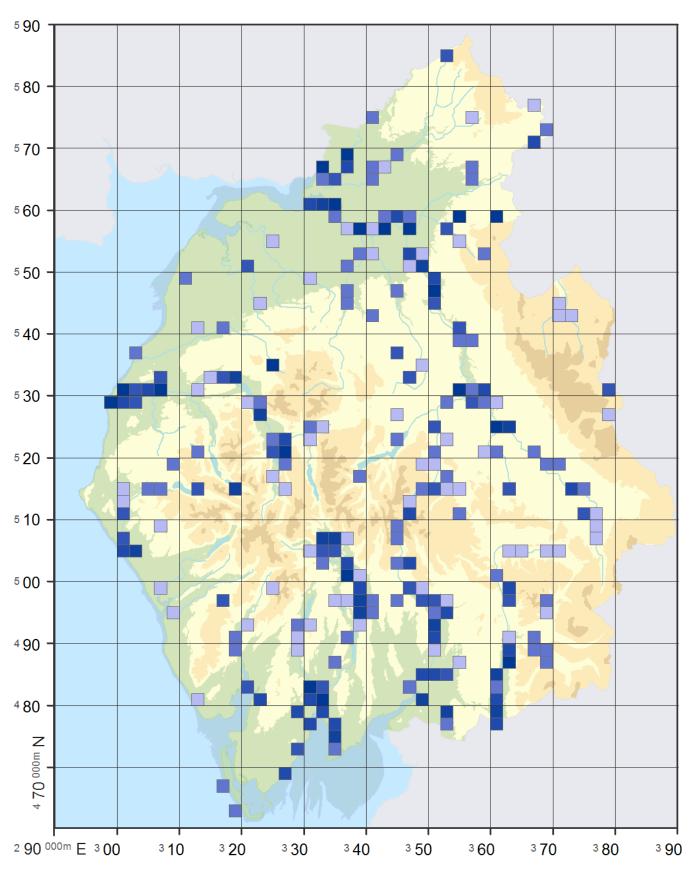
▲ Gain 123● Stable 130▼ Loss 147

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 400



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

2 5 7 8 9 10

Categories: 2 = 1 - 1, 5 = 2 - 2, 7 = 3 - 3, 8 = 4 - 5, 9 = 6 - 7, 10 = 8 - 58.

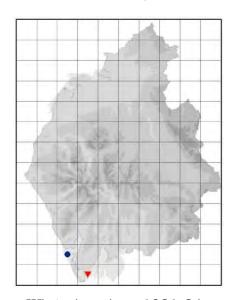
# RUDDY DUCK (Oxyura jamaicensis)

An uncommon resident; occasional breeder, declining in numbers.

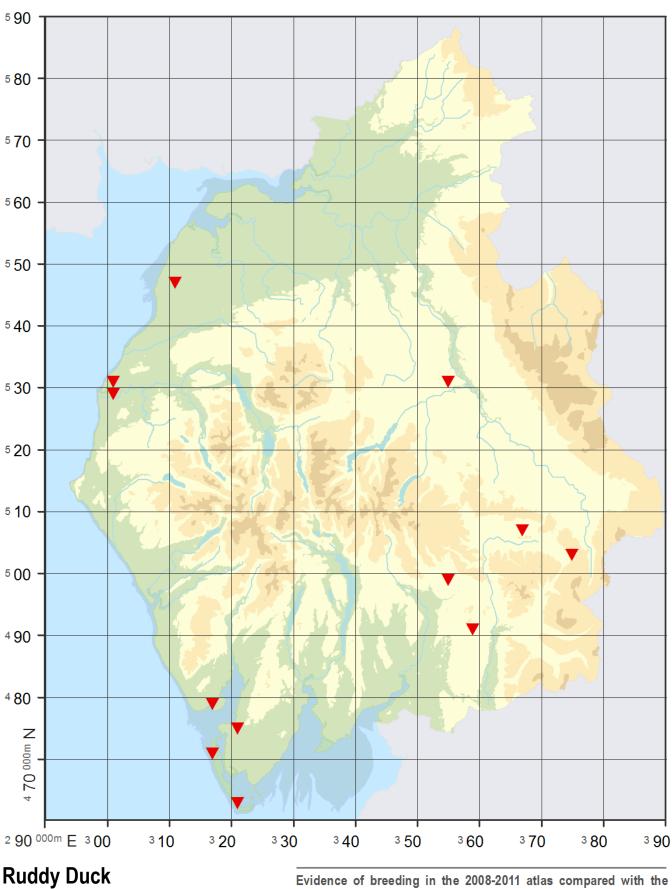
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0	0	0	0
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.1			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



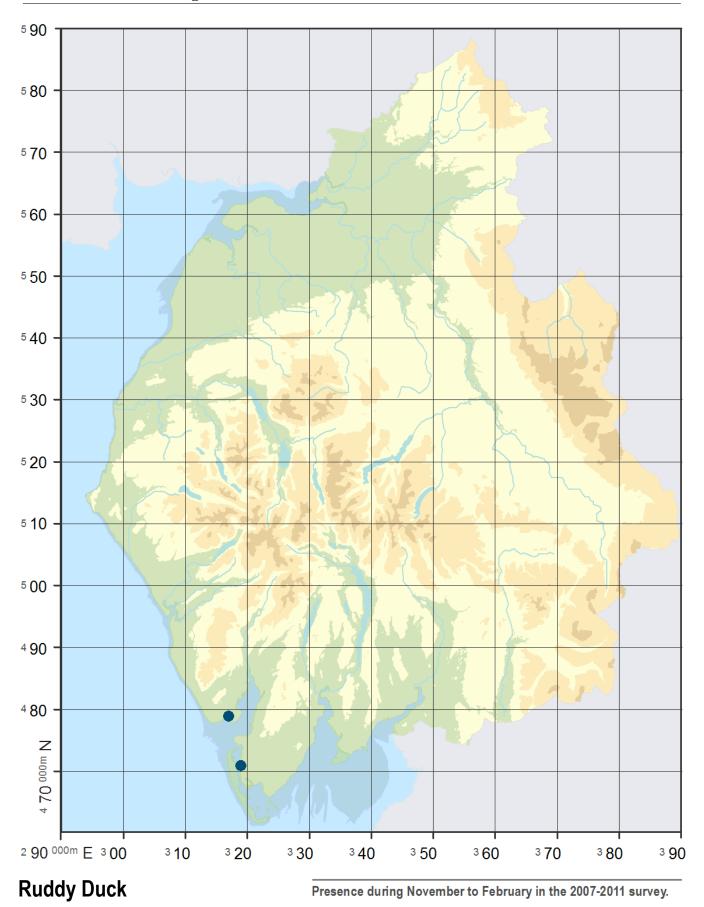
Wintering since 1981-84



Gain 0 Stable 0 **12** Loss

1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence 2

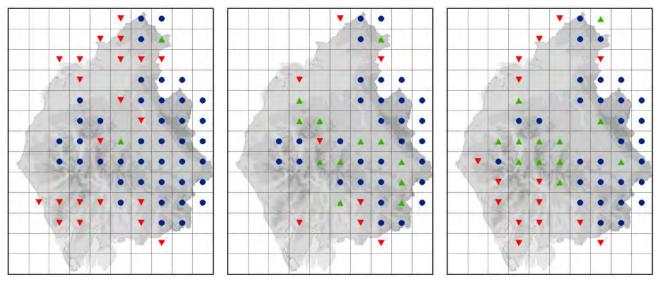
# **RED GROUSE (Lagopus lagopus)**

A common resident; breeds in large numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	11.5	7.5	2.5	1.5
Breeding 2008 - 2012	12.5	6.4	3.2	2.9
Winter 2008 - 2012	14			

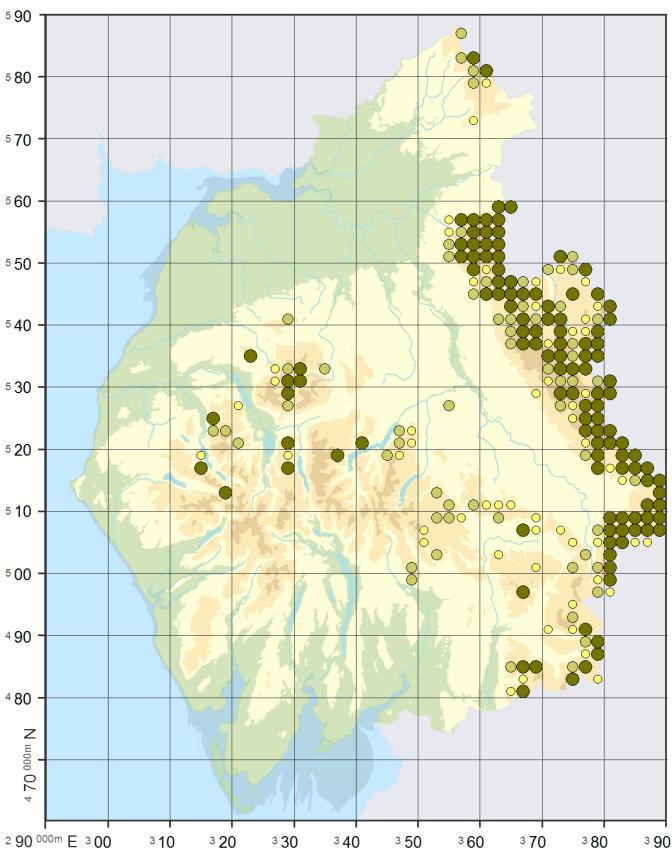
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

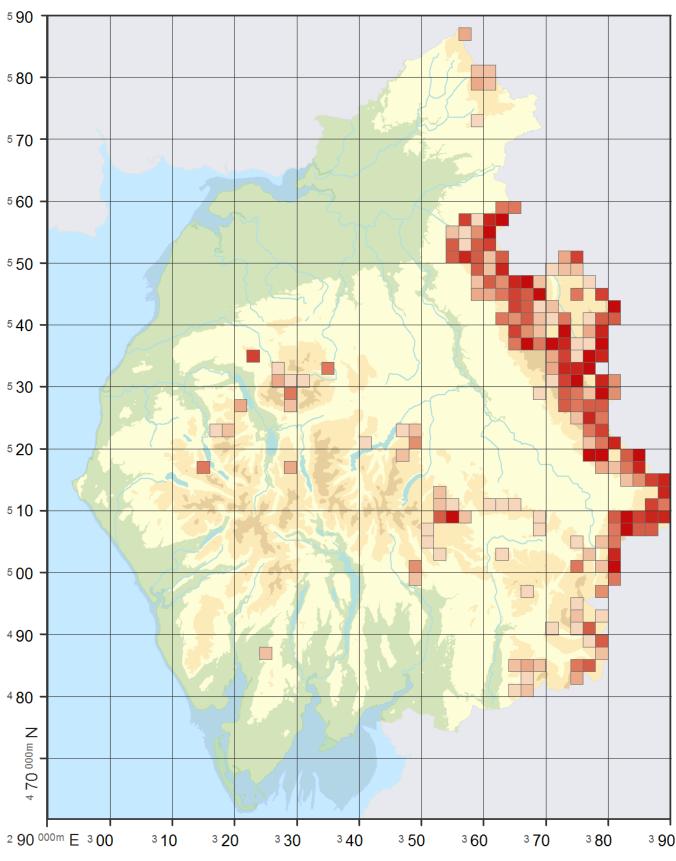
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84



PossibleProbableConfirmed119

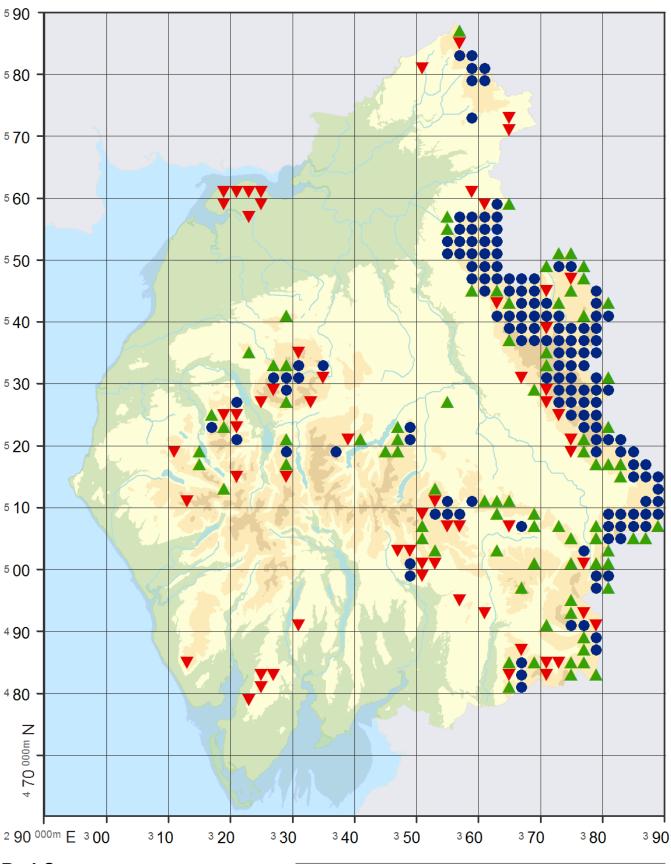
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

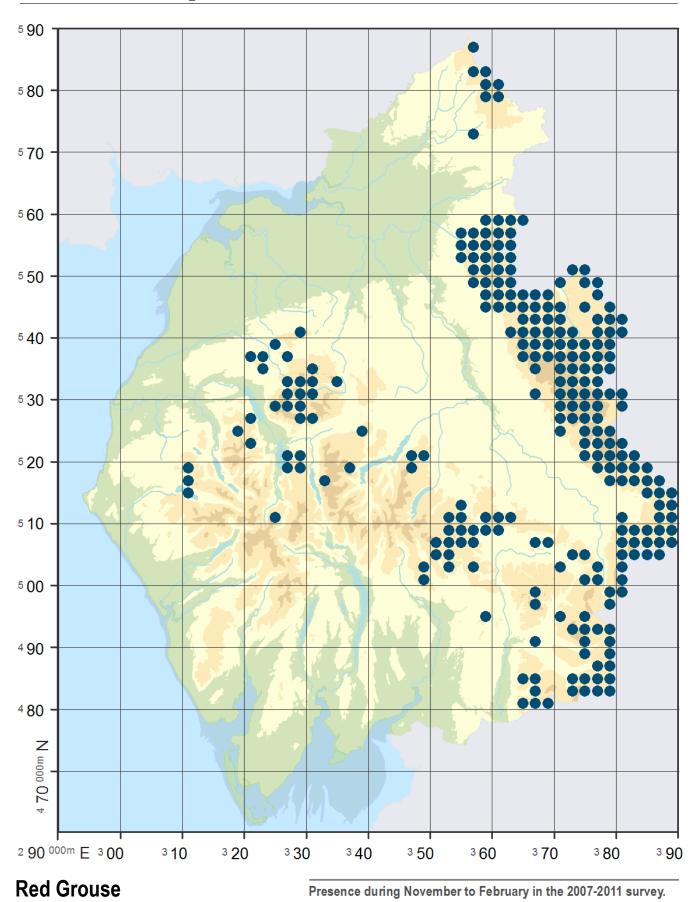
Categories: 2 = 1 - 1, 3 = 2 - 2, 4 = 3 - 3, 5 = 4 - 4, 6 = 5 - 7, 7 = 8 - 11, 8 = 12 - 16, 9 = 17 - 25, 10 = 26 - 49.



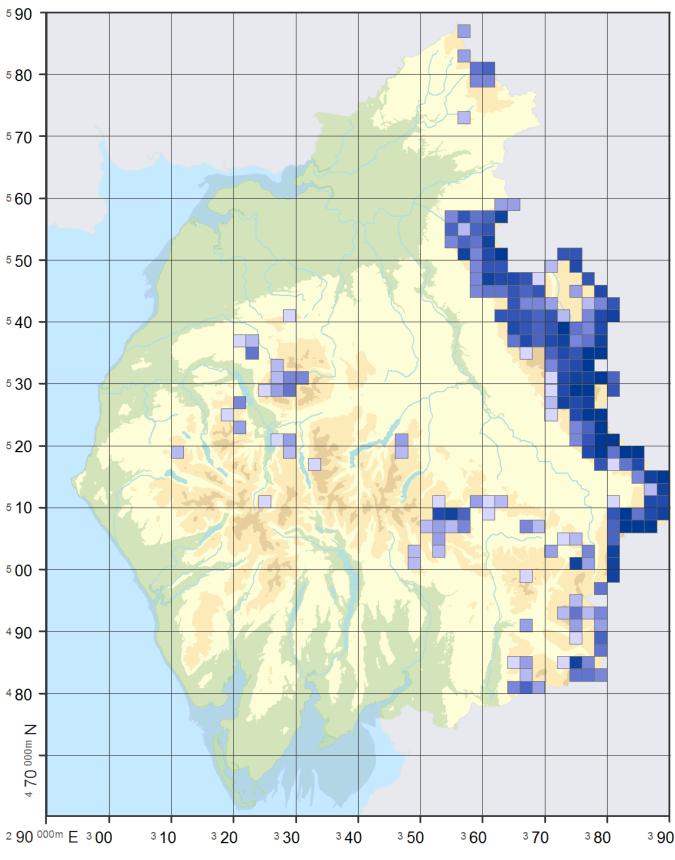
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain 83● Stable 150▼ Loss 62

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence 259



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 2 = 2 - 2, 3 = 3 - 4, 4 = 5 - 7, 5 = 8 - 10, 6 = 11 - 16, 7 = 17 - 24, 8 = 25 - 39, 9 = 40 - 60, 10 = 61 - 153.

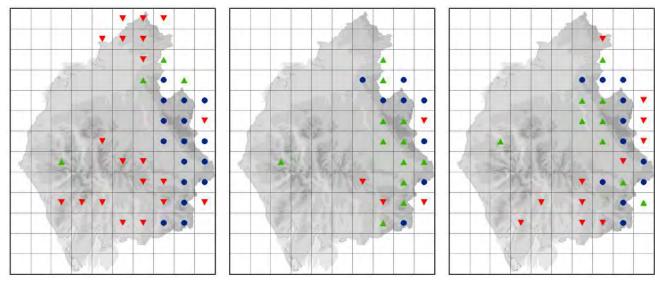
# **BLACK GROUSE (Tetrao tetrix)**

An uncommon resident; breeds in small numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	2.6	0.3	1.4	0.9
Breeding 2008 - 2012	3.4	0.5	1.5	1.4
Winter 2008 - 2012	3.8			

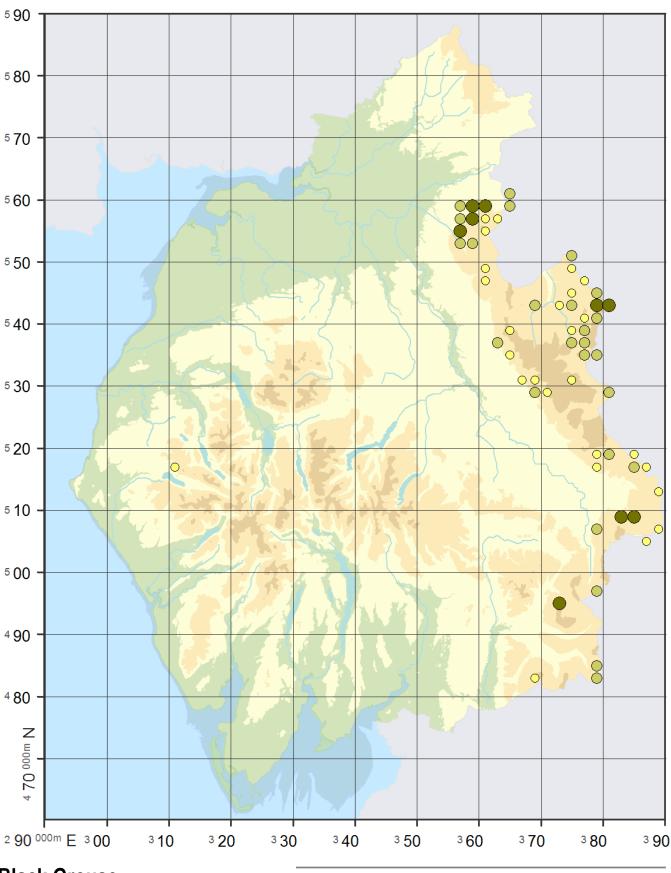
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

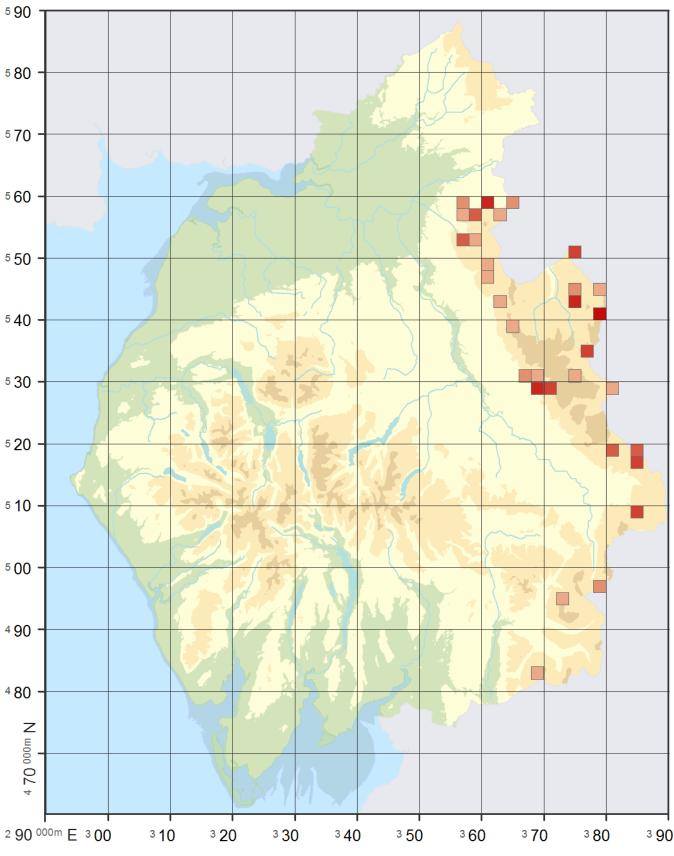
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84

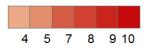


PossibleProbableConfirmed

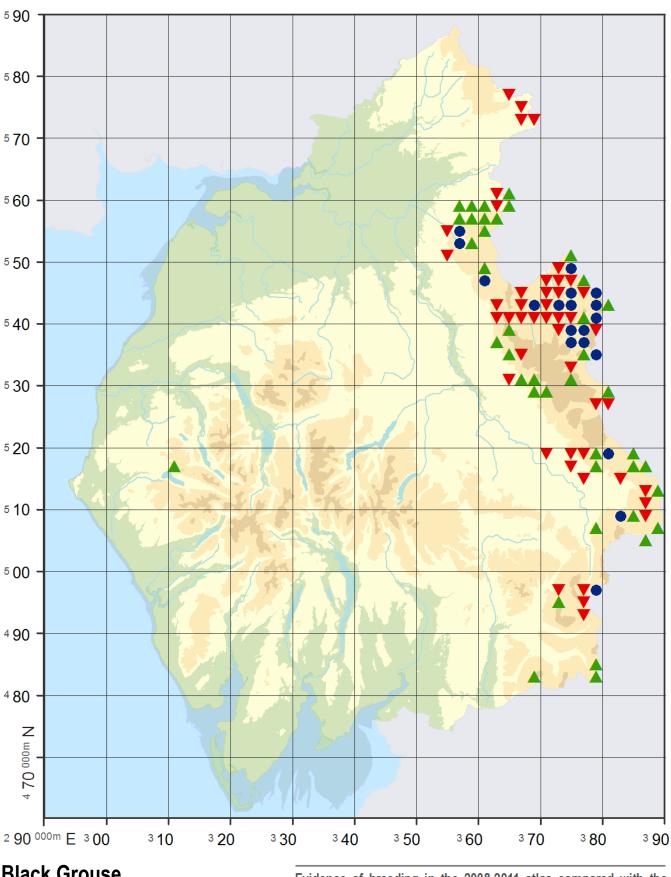
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 4 = 1 - 1, 5 = 2 - 2, 7 = 3 - 3, 8 = 4 - 4, 9 = 5 - 5, 10 = 6 - 7.



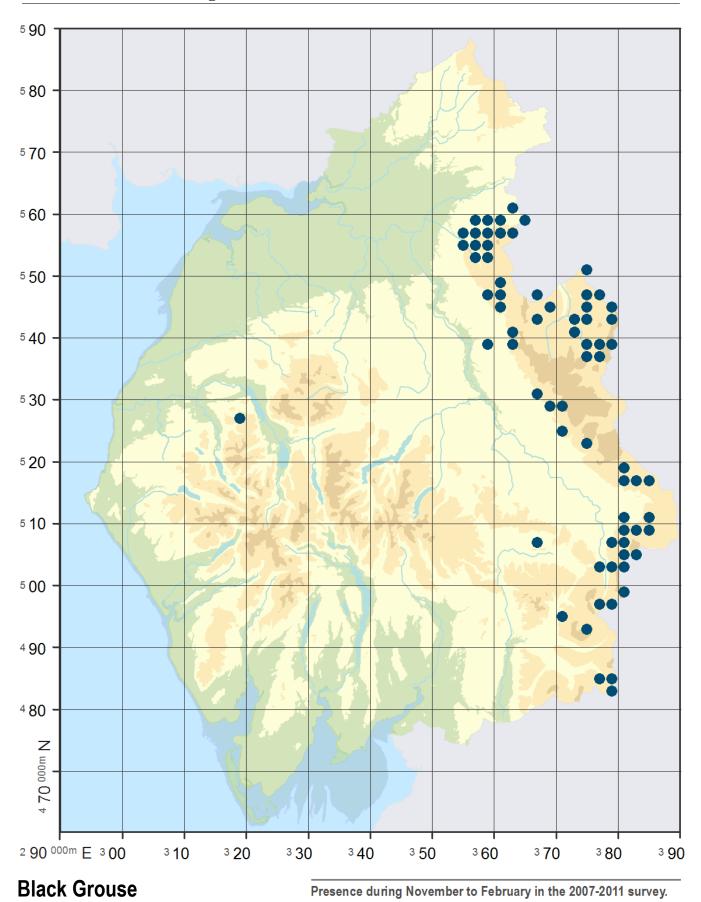
Gain 41

Stable 19

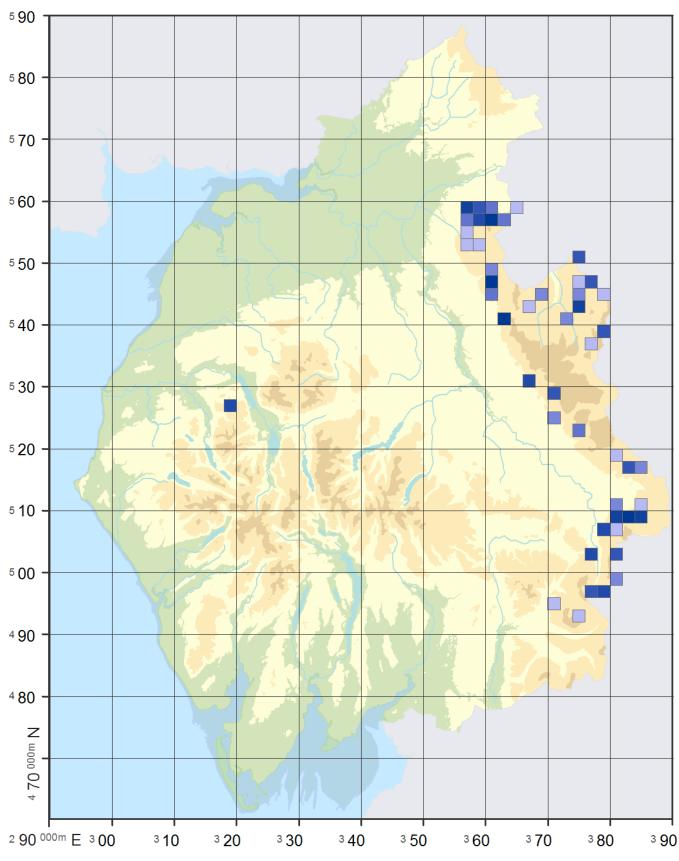
46 Loss

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence 70



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

2 4 5 7 8 9 10

Categories: 2 = 1 - 1, 4 = 2 - 2, 5 = 3 - 3, 7 = 5 - 5, 8 = 6 - 7, 9 = 8 - 9, 10 = 10 - 29.

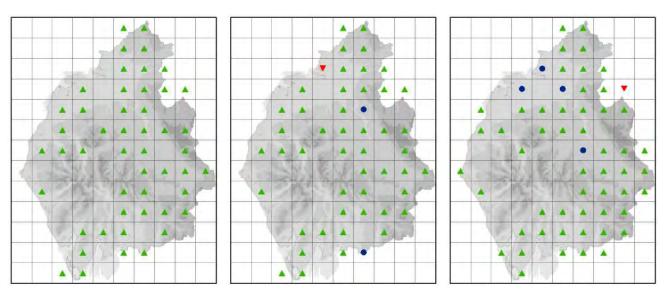
# RED-LEGGED PARTRIDGE (Alectoris rufa)

A fairly common introduced resident; breeds in small numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	3.3	0.5	1	1.8
Breeding 2008 - 2012	7.8	0.3	4.4	3.1
Winter 2008 - 2012	6.7			

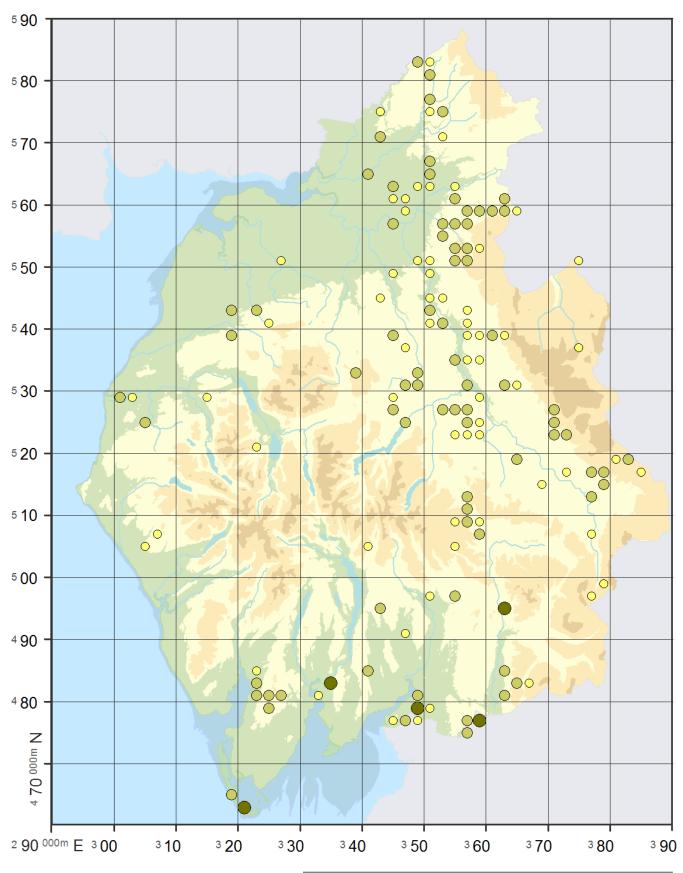
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

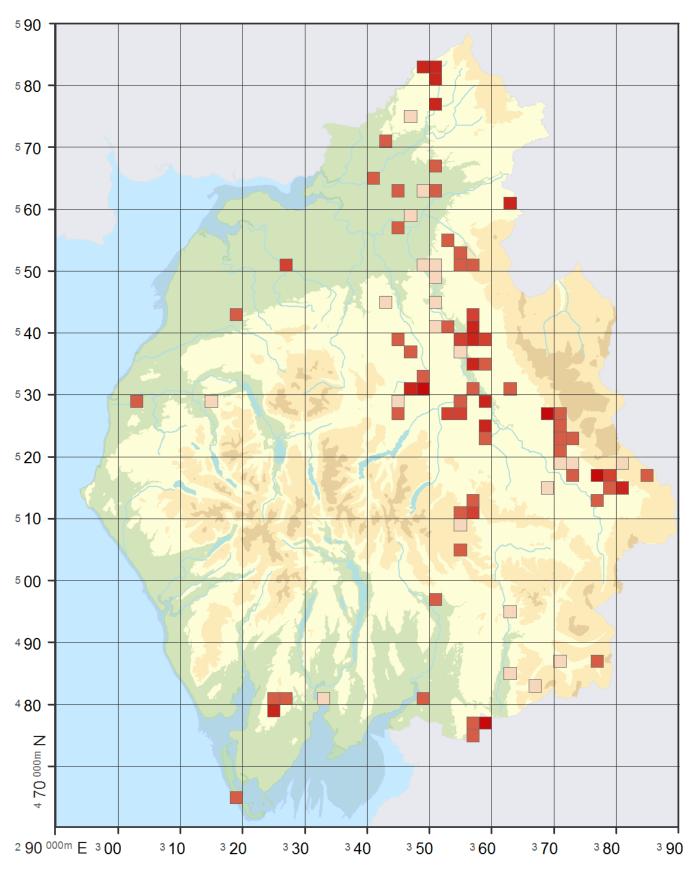
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84



PossibleProbableConfirmed5

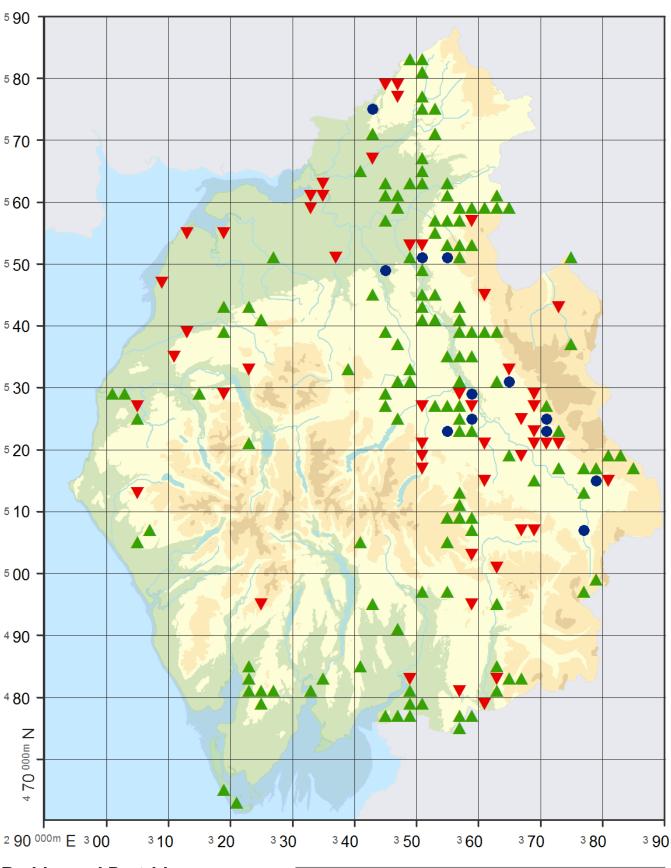
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



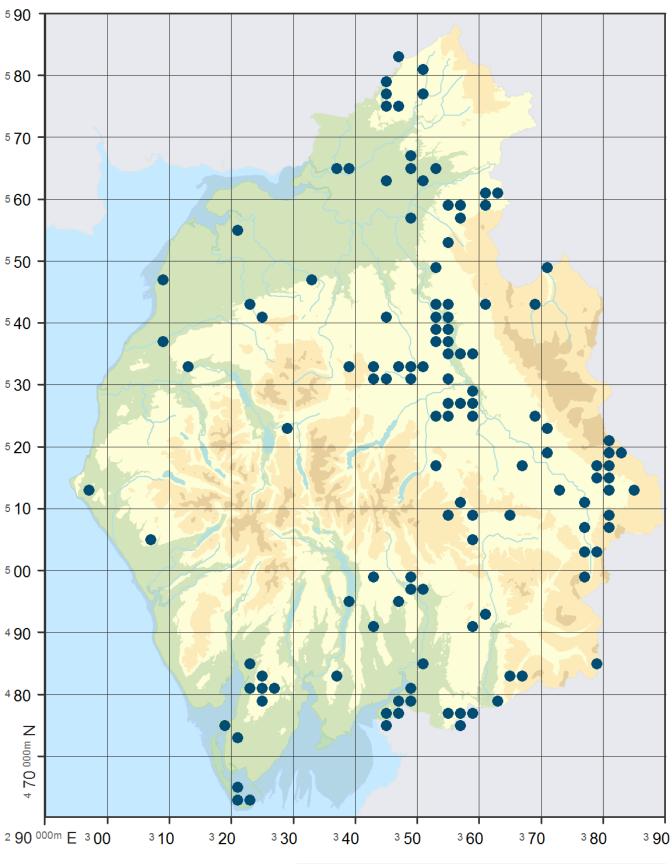
Categories: 2 = 1 - 1, 7 = 2 - 2, 8 = 3 - 3, 9 = 4 - 4, 10 = 5 - 8.



Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain■ Stable▼ Loss51

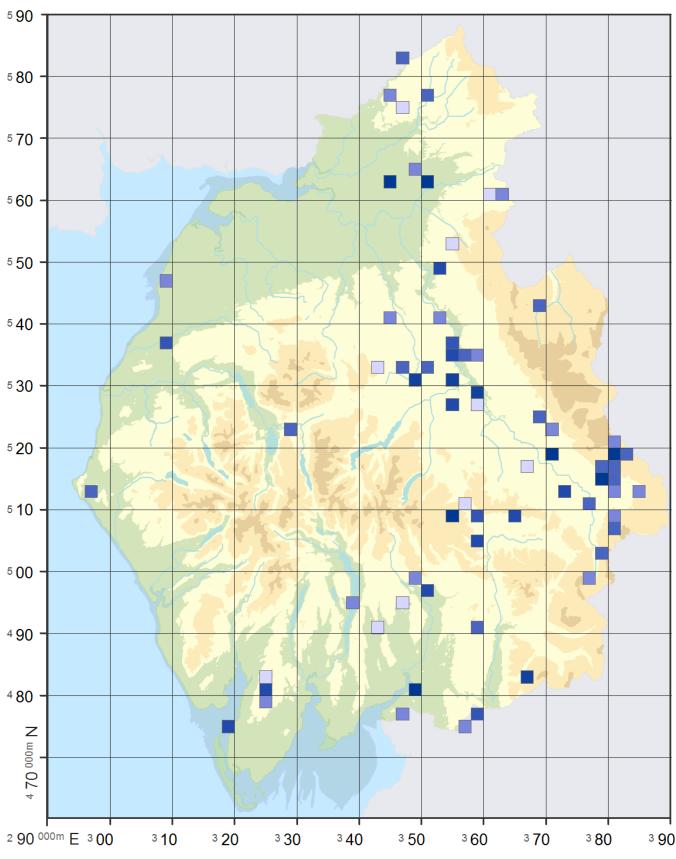
Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



**Red-legged Partridge** 

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 127



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 4 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 4 = 2 - 2, 6 = 4 - 4, 7 = 5 - 5, 8 = 6 - 7, 9 = 8 - 10, 10 = 11 - 141.

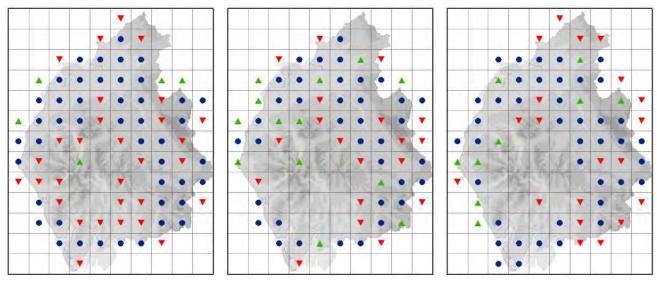
# GREY PARTRIDGE (Perdix perdix)

A common resident; breeds in moderate numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	14.7	4.4	7	3.3
Breeding 2008 - 2012	9.5	1.7	5.5	2.3
Winter 2008 - 2012	10			

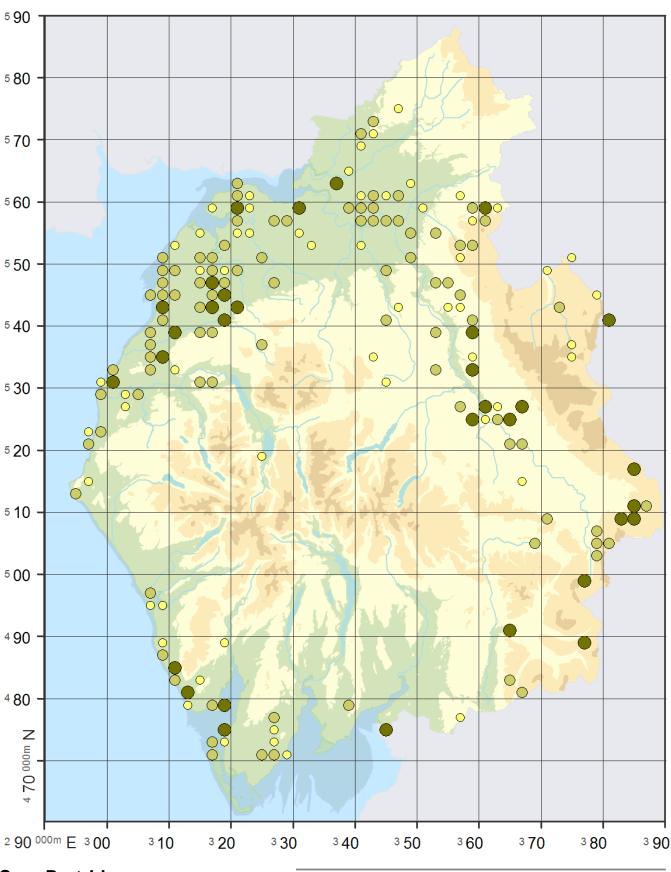
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

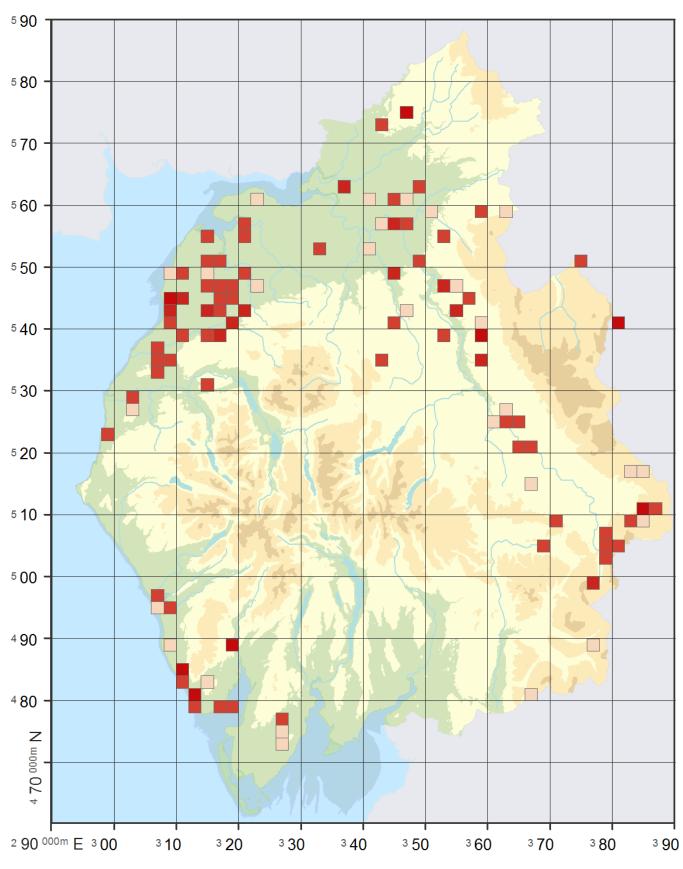
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84



PossibleProbableConfirmed32

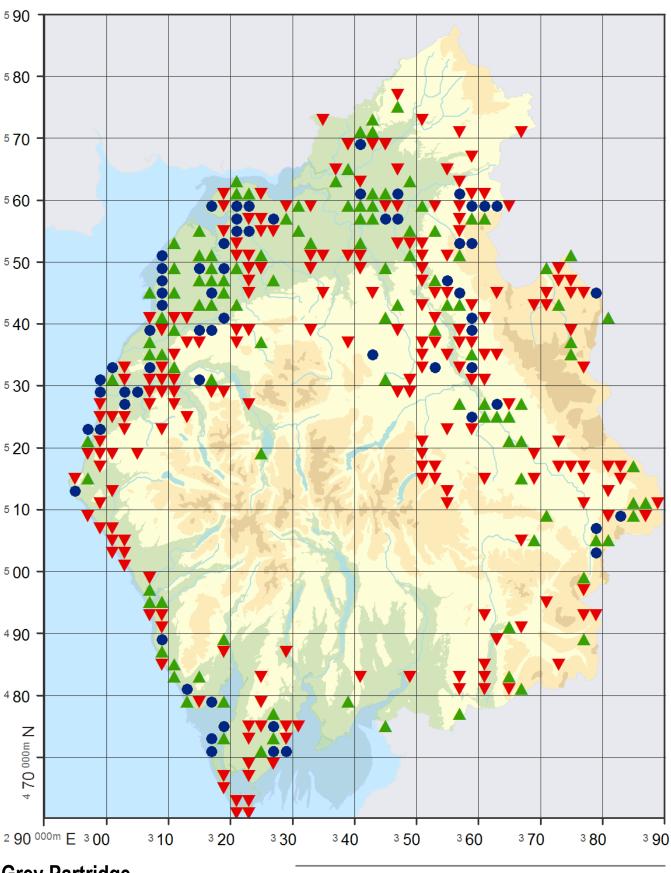
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 2 = 1 - 1, 8 = 2 - 2, 9 = 3 - 4, 10 = 5 - 12.

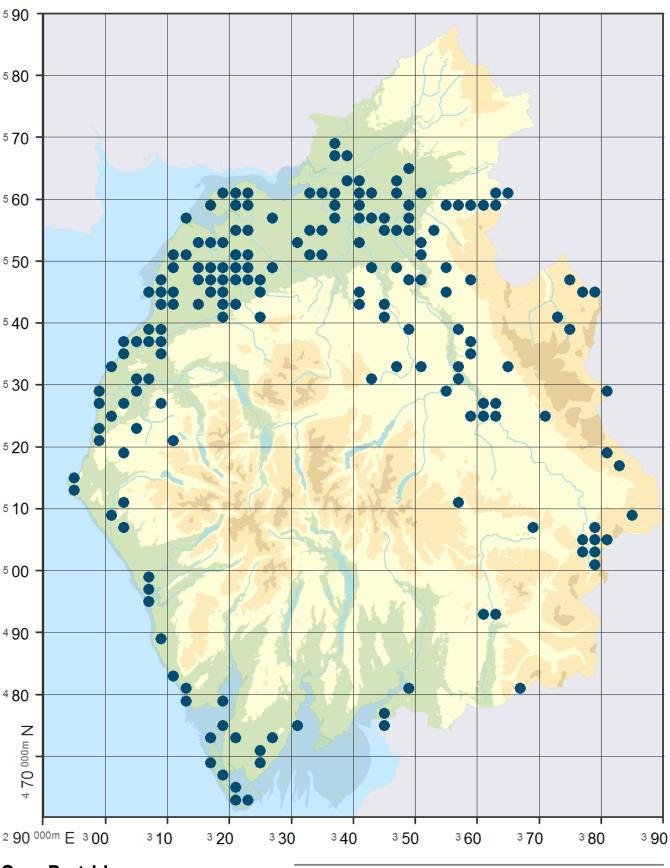


▲ Gain 113

Stable 64Loss 208

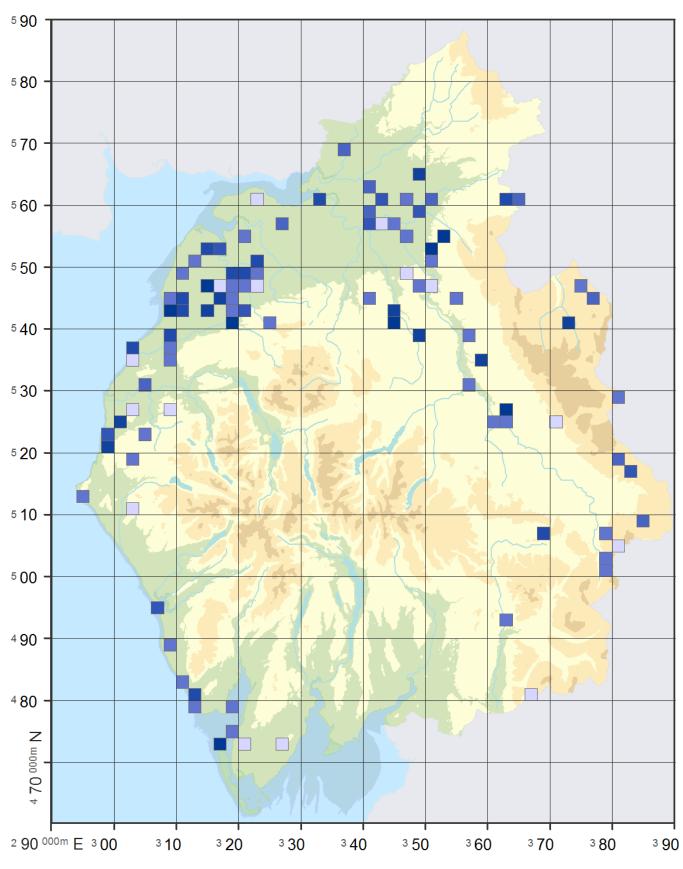
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 184



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 5 = 2 - 2, 6 = 3 - 3, 7 = 4 - 4, 8 = 5 - 6, 9 = 7 - 9, 10 = 10 - 25.

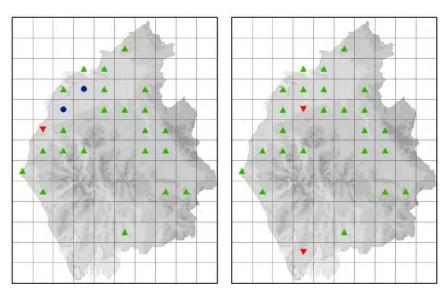
# **QUAIL** (Coturnix coturnix)

An uncommon summer visitor and passage migrant; occasional breeder.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

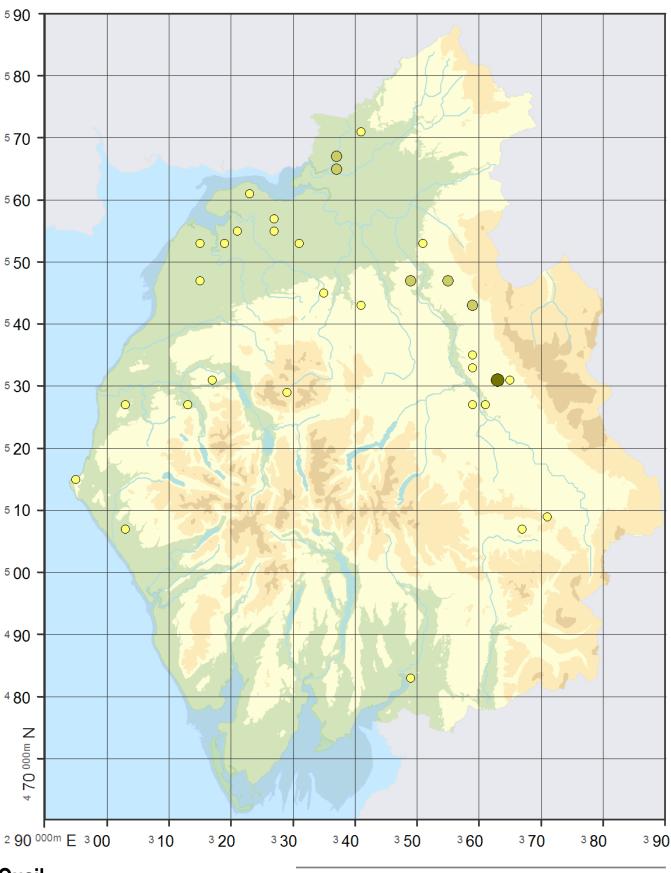
% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2
Breeding 2008 - 2012	1.8	0.1	1.6	0.1
Winter 2008 - 2012				

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

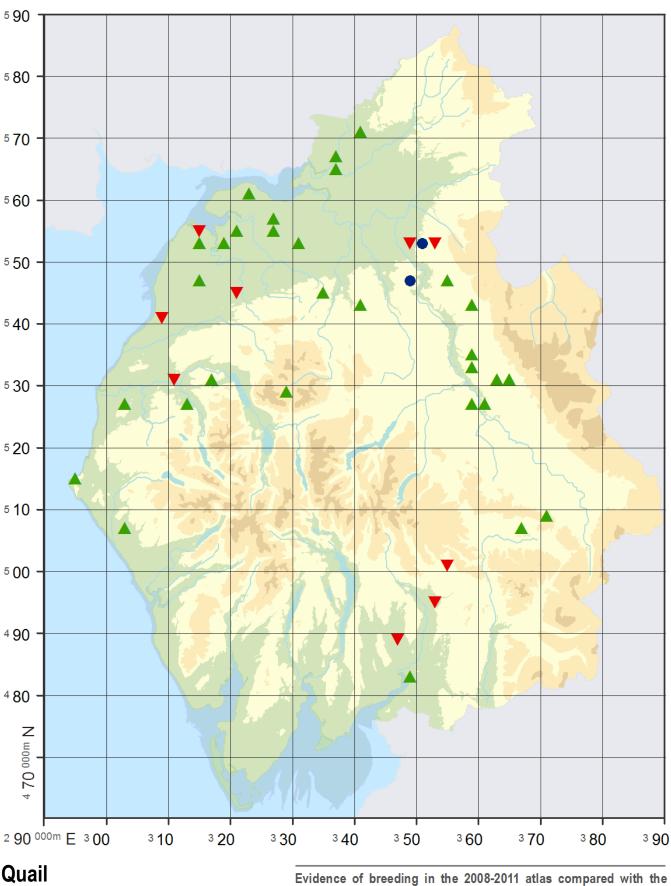
Breeding since 1988-91



## Quail

PossibleProbableConfirmed

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



## Quail

Gain 30

Stable 2 9

Loss

1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.

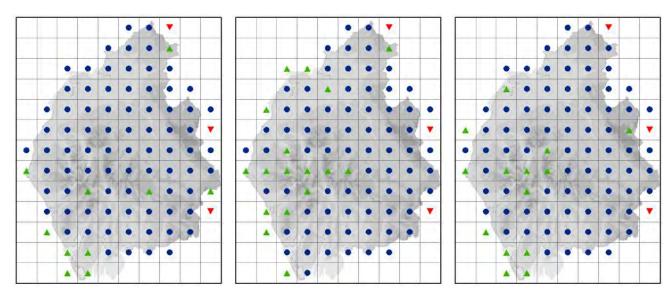
## PHEASANT (Phasianus colchicus)

An abundant resident; breeds in large numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	59.2	17.4	28.1	13.7
Breeding 2008 - 2012	67.1	8.9	27	31.2
Winter 2008 - 2012	60.5			

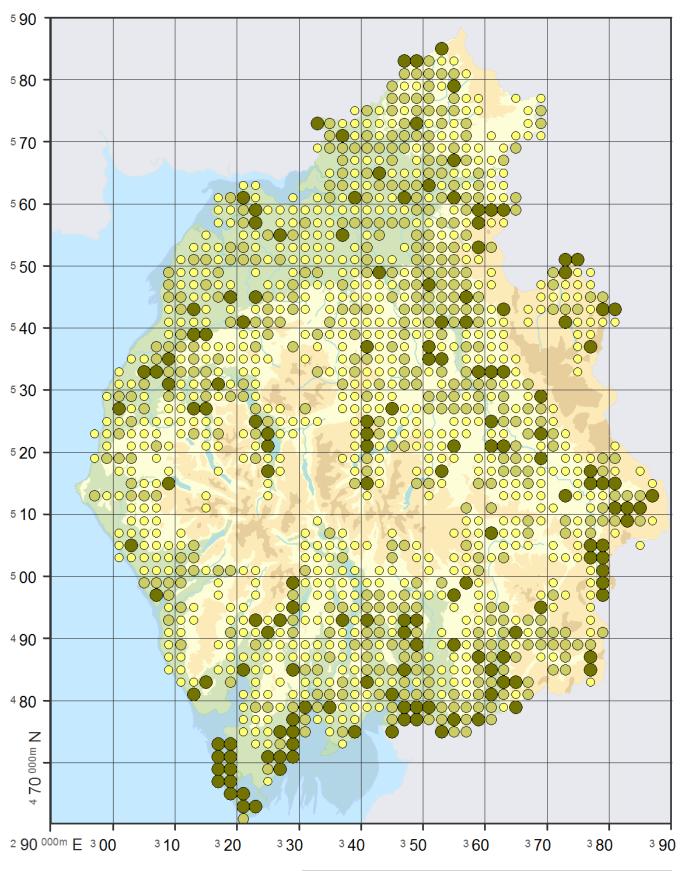
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

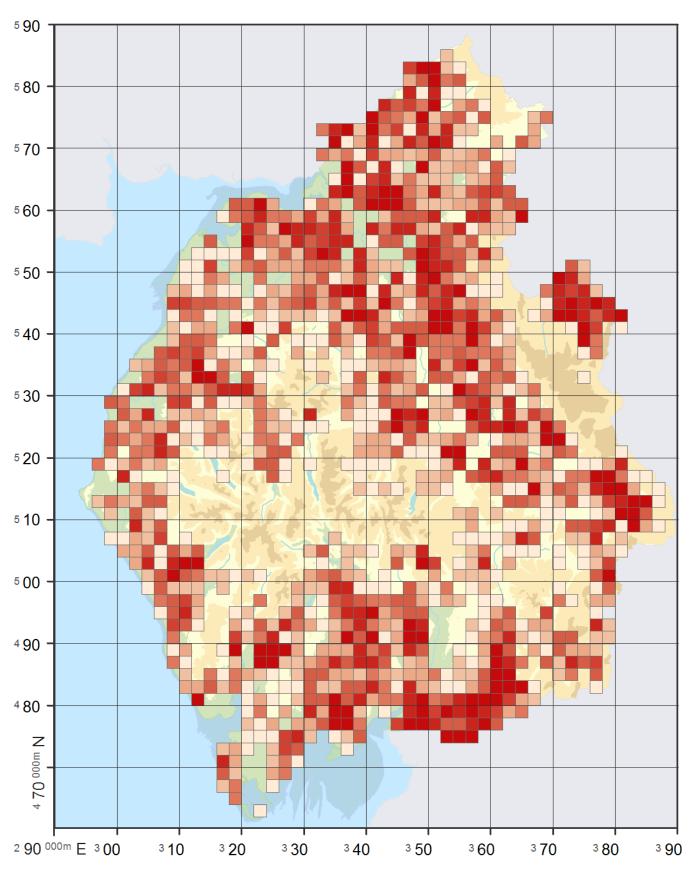
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84

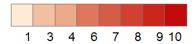


Possible
 Probable
 Confirmed
 425
 159

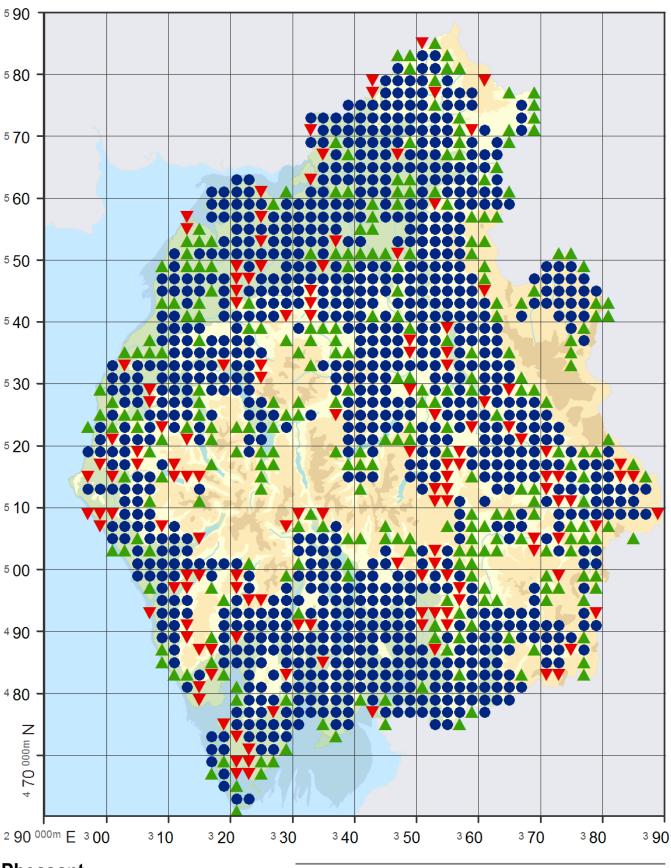
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



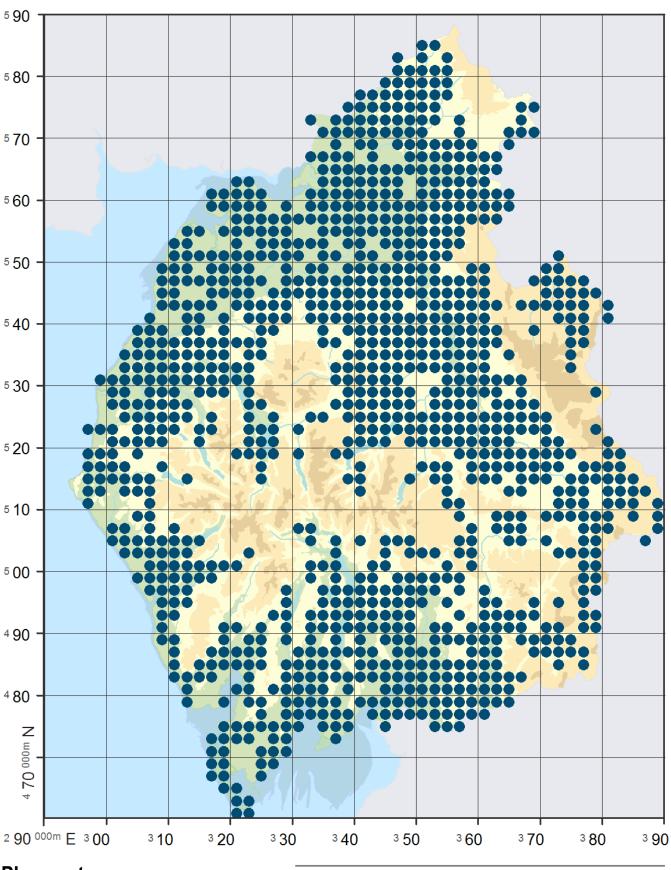
Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 3 = 2 - 2, 4 = 3 - 3, 6 = 4 - 4, 7 = 5 - 6, 8 = 7 - 7, 9 = 8 - 11, 10 = 12 - 100.



Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

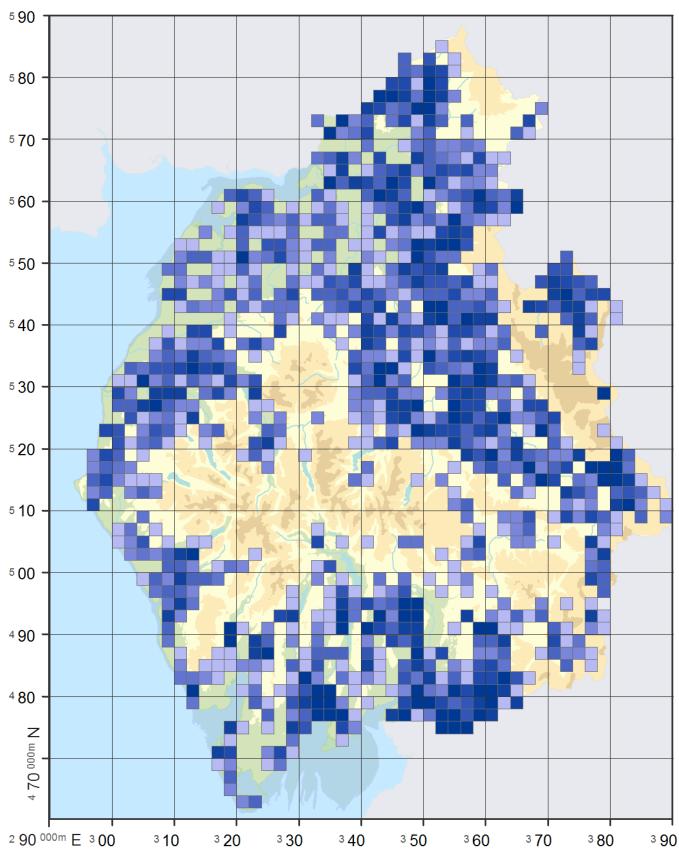
▲ Gain● Stable▼ Loss141

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 1119



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

2 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 2 = 1 - 1, 4 = 2 - 2, 5 = 3 - 3, 6 = 4 - 5, 7 = 6 - 6, 8 = 7 - 9, 9 = 10 - 16, 10 = 17 - 650.

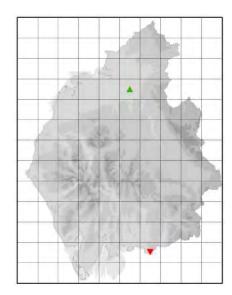
# GOLDEN PHEASANT (Chrysolophus pictus)

Escape

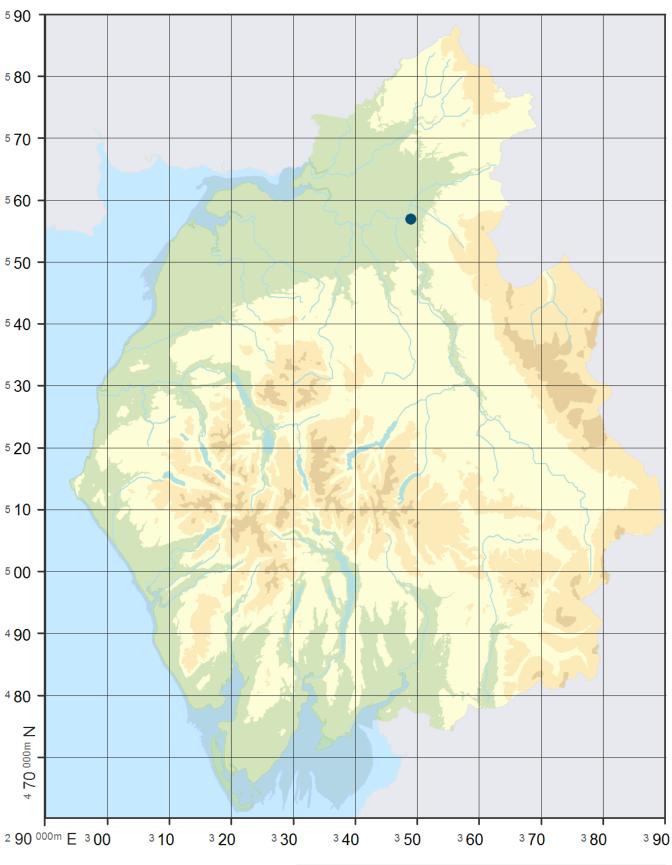
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012				

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



**Golden Pheasant** 

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 1

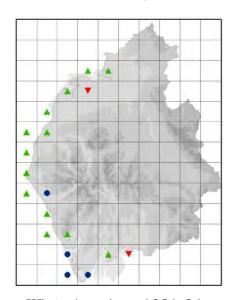
# RED-THROATED DIVER (Gavia stellata)

A fairly common winter visitor and passage migrant, most numerous in spring, scarce inland.

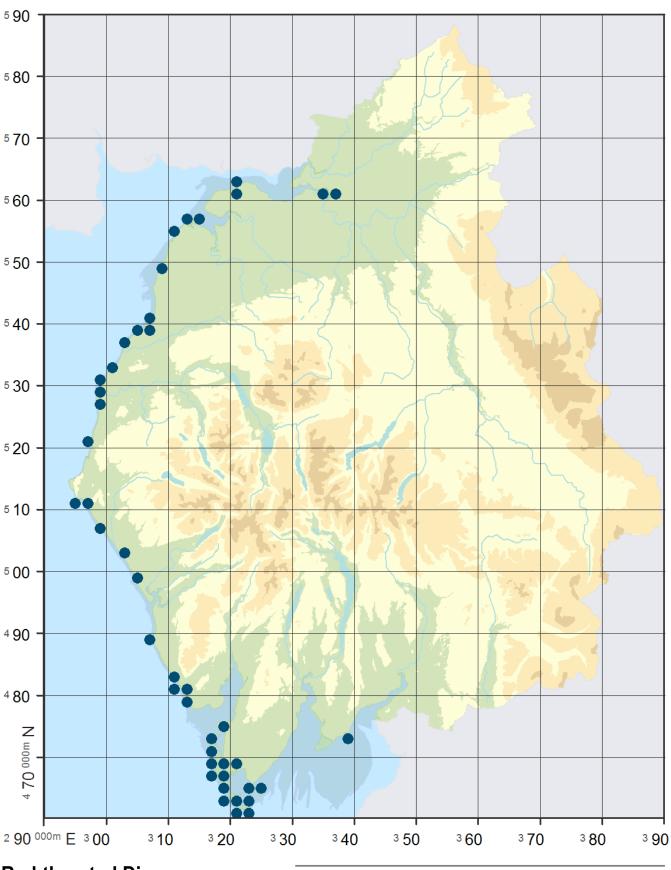
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012	2.4			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



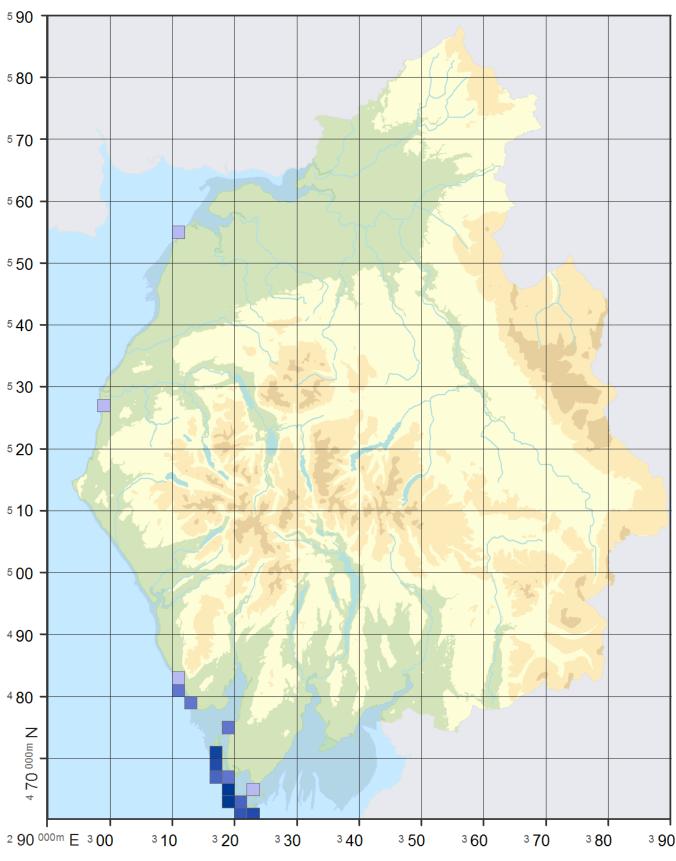
Wintering since 1981-84



Red-throated Diver

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 44



### **Red-throated Diver**

Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

2 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 2 = 1 - 1, 5 = 2 - 2, 6 = 3 - 5, 7 = 6 - 6, 8 = 7 - 12, 9 = 13 - 15, 10 = 16 - 31.

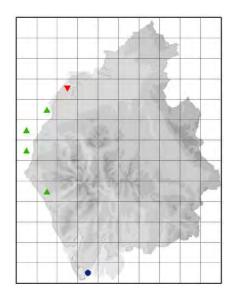
# **BLACK-THROATED DIVER (Gavia arctica)**

An uncommon winter visitor and passage migrant; scarce inland.

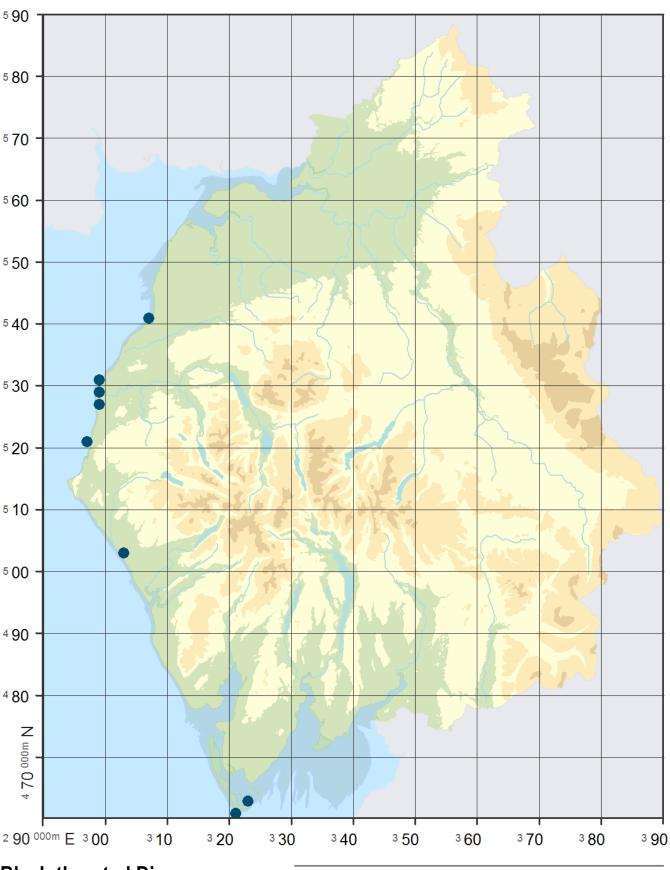
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.4			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



**Black-throated Diver** 

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 8

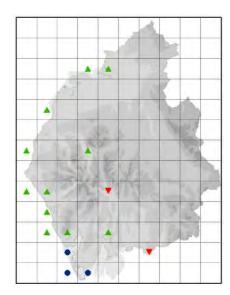
# **GREAT NORTHERN DIVER (Gavia immer)**

An uncommon winter visitor and passage migrant; scarce inland.

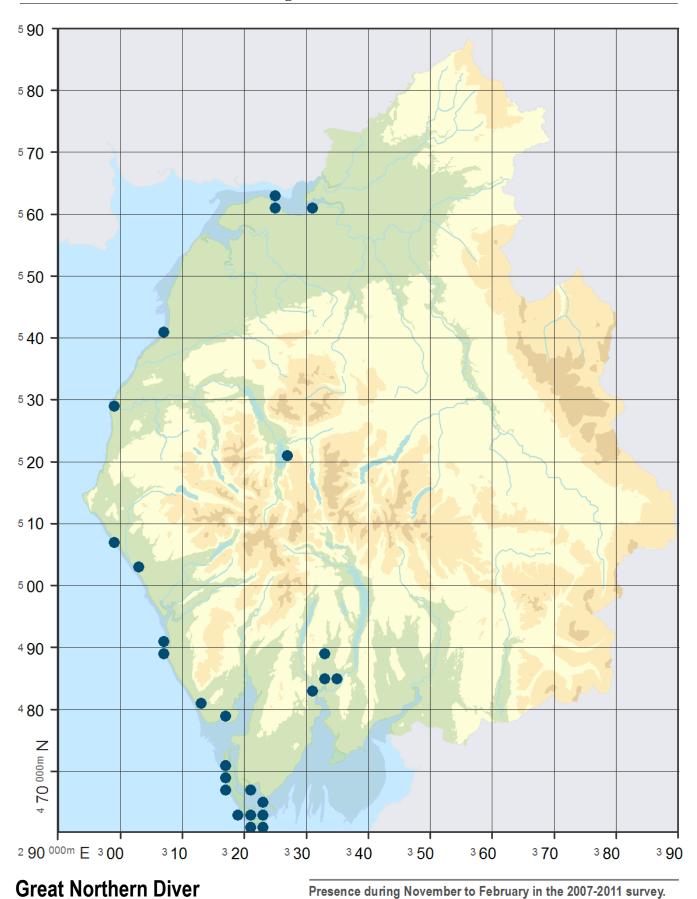
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	1.4			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Presence 26

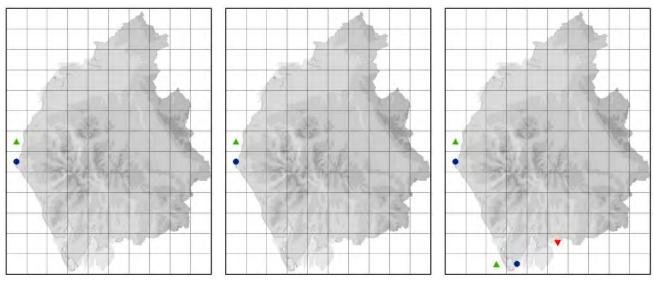
# **FULMAR** (Fulmarus glacialis)

A common offshore summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in small numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.2	0.2	0	0
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.3	0.3	0	0
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.5			

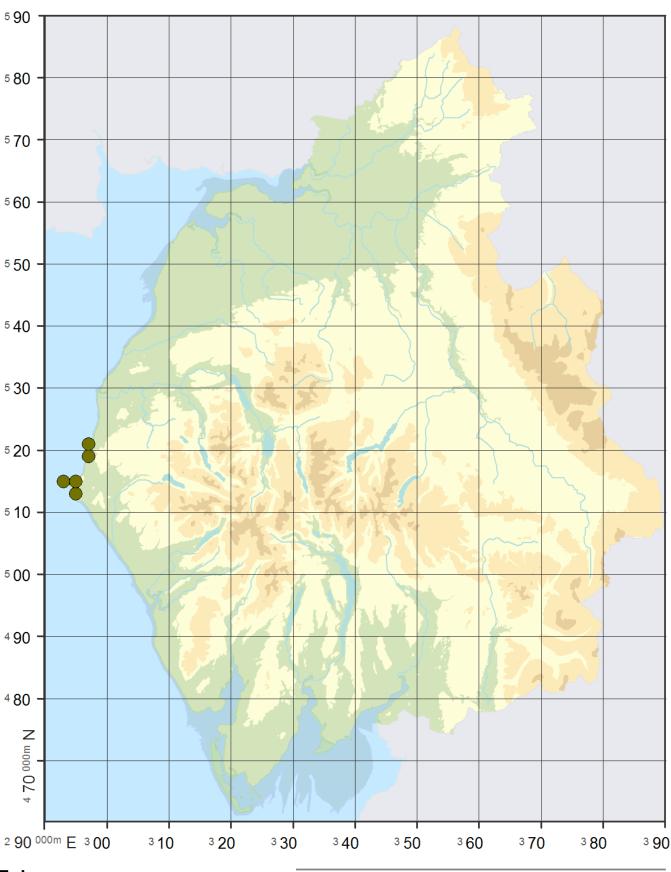
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84

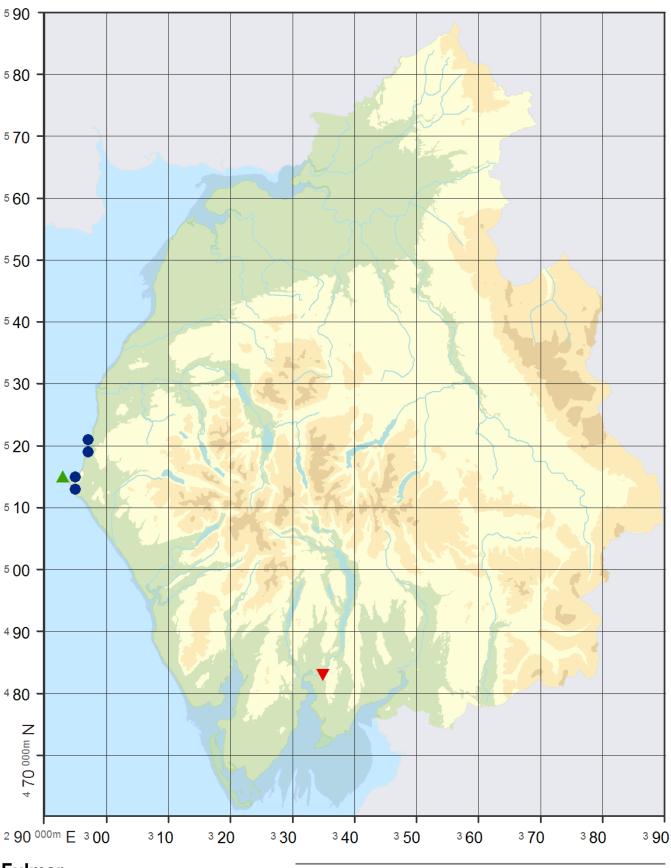


### **Fulmar**

PossibleProbable0

Confirmed5

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



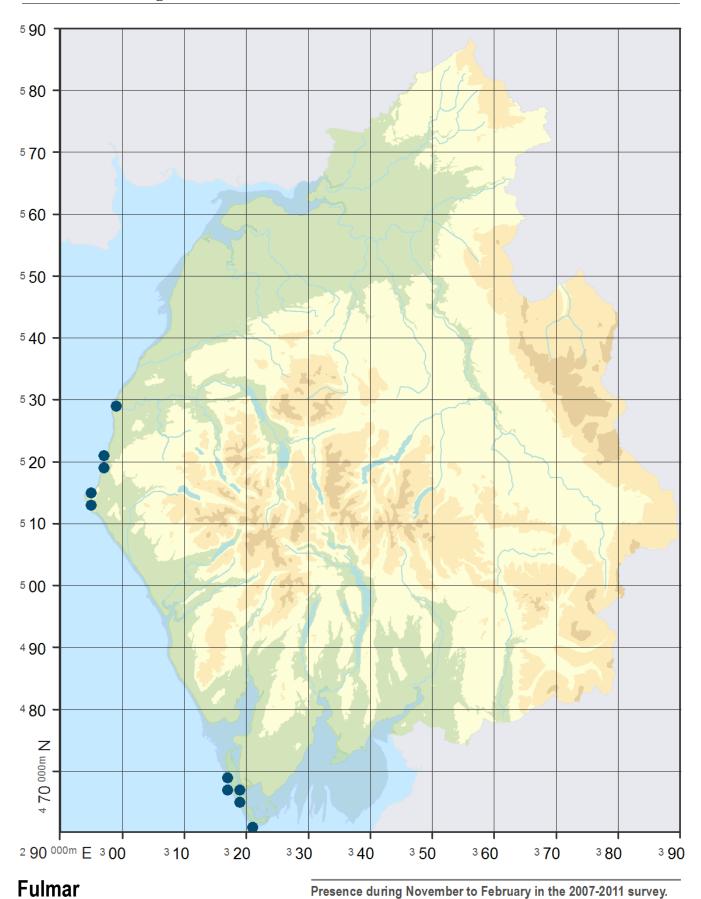
### **Fulmar**

Gain

Loss

1 Stable 4 1 Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence 10

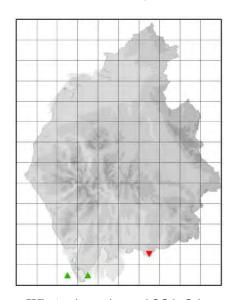
# LEACH'S PETREL (Oceanodroma leucorhoa)

An uncommon passage migrant, occurs mainly in autumn

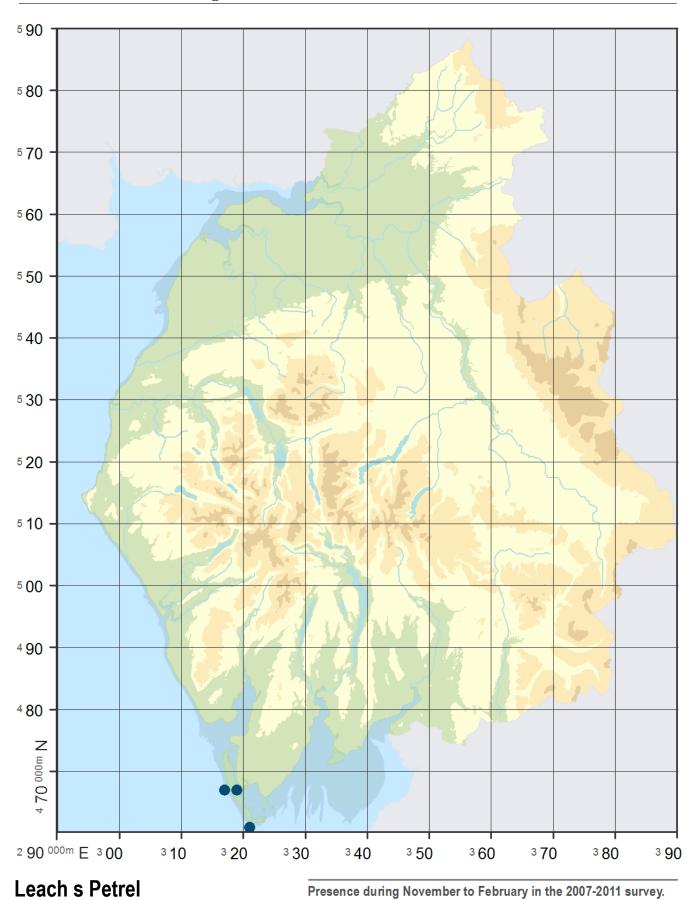
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012	-			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



• Presence 3

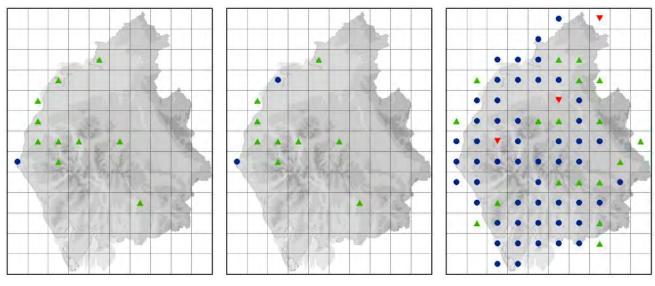
## **CORMORANT** (Phalacrocorax carbo)

A common resident, winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds in small numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.9	0.2	0	0.7
Breeding 2008 - 2012	1	0.3	0.2	0.5
Winter 2008 - 2012	16.9			

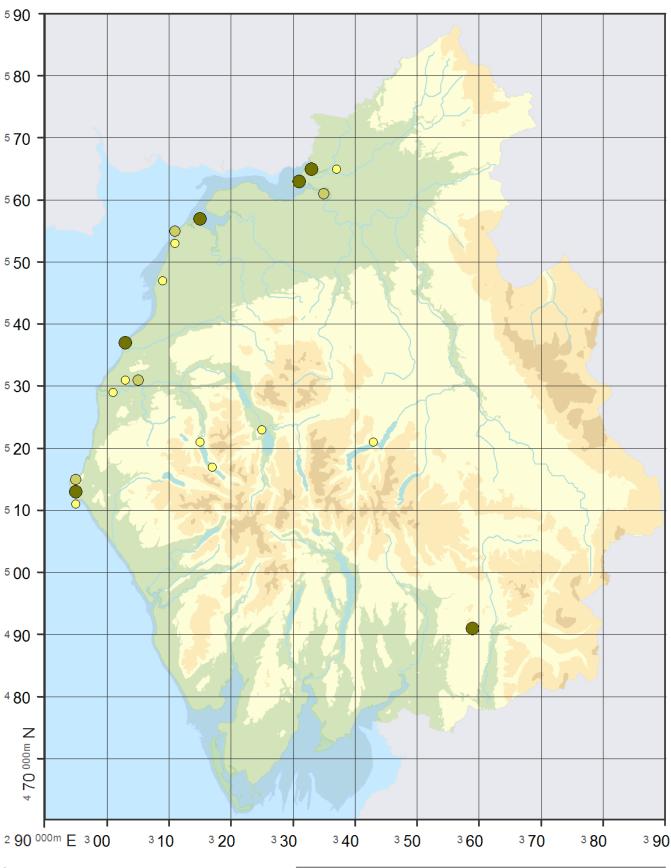
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84

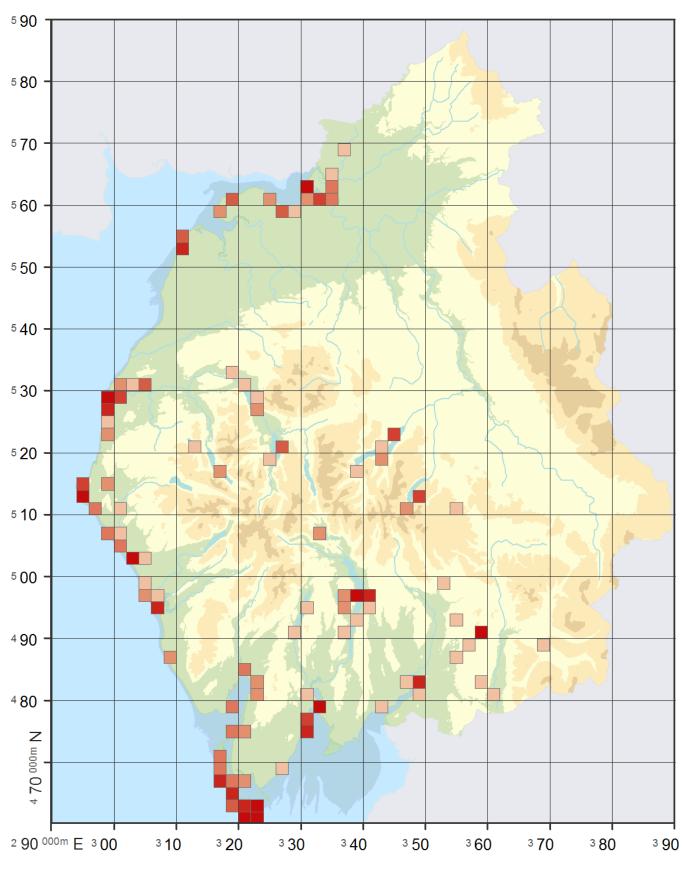


PossibleProbable4

6

Confirmed

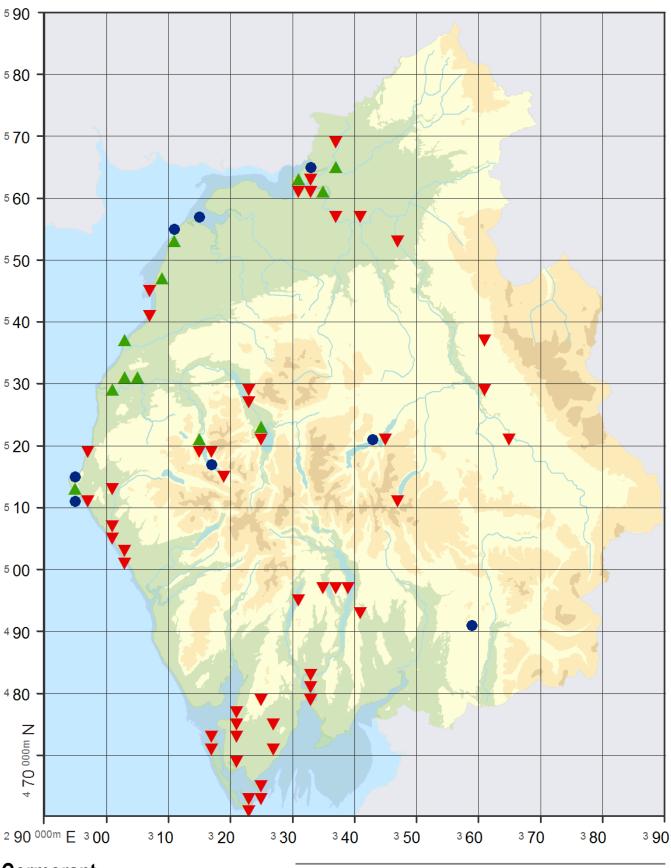
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

3 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 3 = 1 - 1, 5 = 2 - 2, 6 = 3 - 3, 7 = 4 - 5, 8 = 6 - 7, 9 = 8 - 15, 10 = 16 - 45.

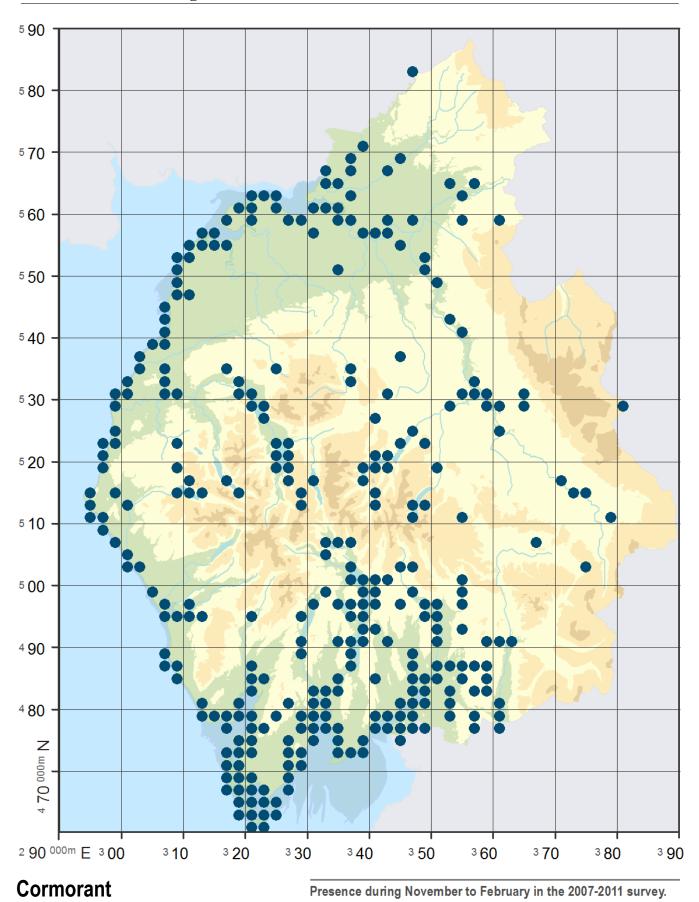


▲ Gain **12** 

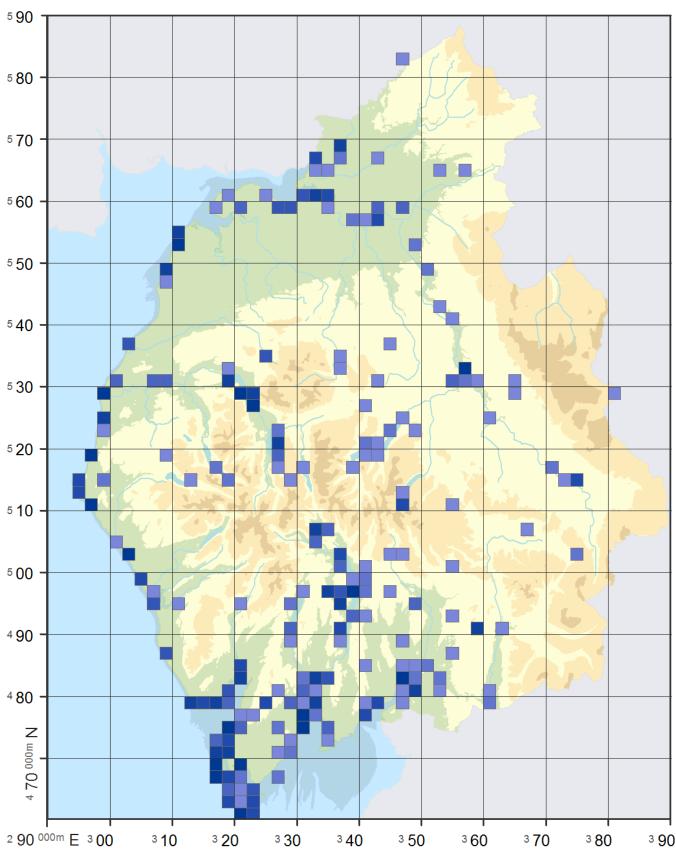
Stable 8Loss 48

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



• Presence 313



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 4 = 1 - 1, 5 = 2 - 2, 6 = 3 - 3, 7 = 4 - 4, 8 = 5 - 8, 9 = 9 - 13, 10 = 14 - 175.

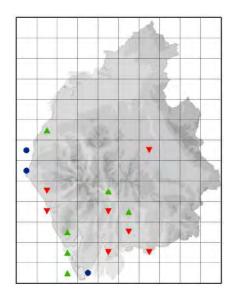
# SHAG (Phalacrocorax aristotelis)

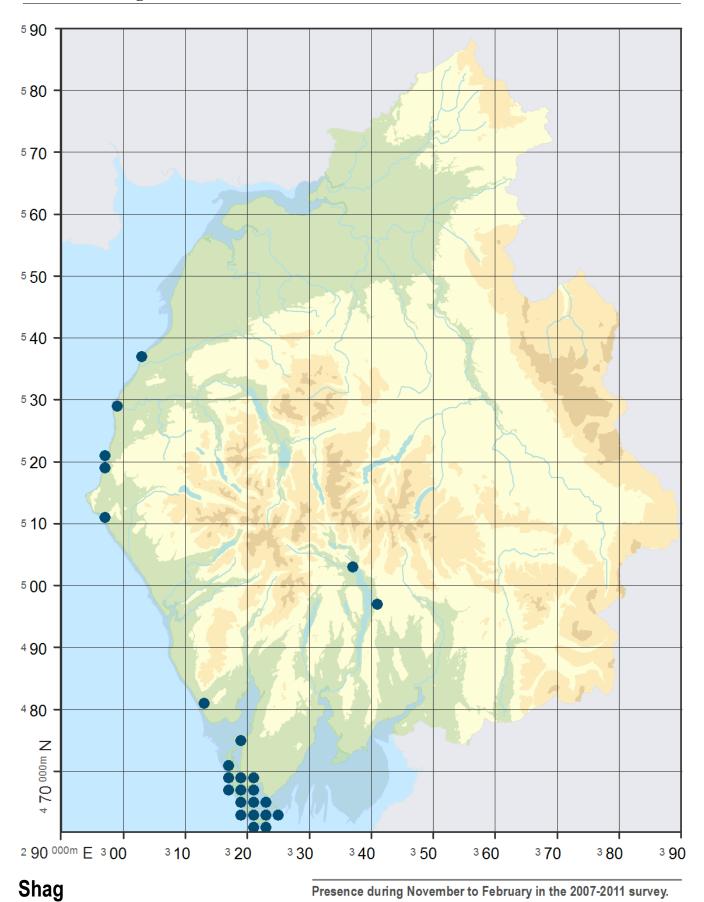
An uncommon non-breeding visitor.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	1.4			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys





• Presence 25

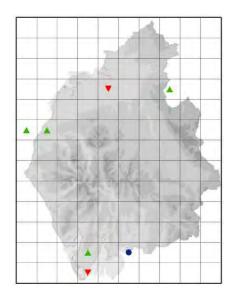
# **BITTERN** (Botaurus stellaris)

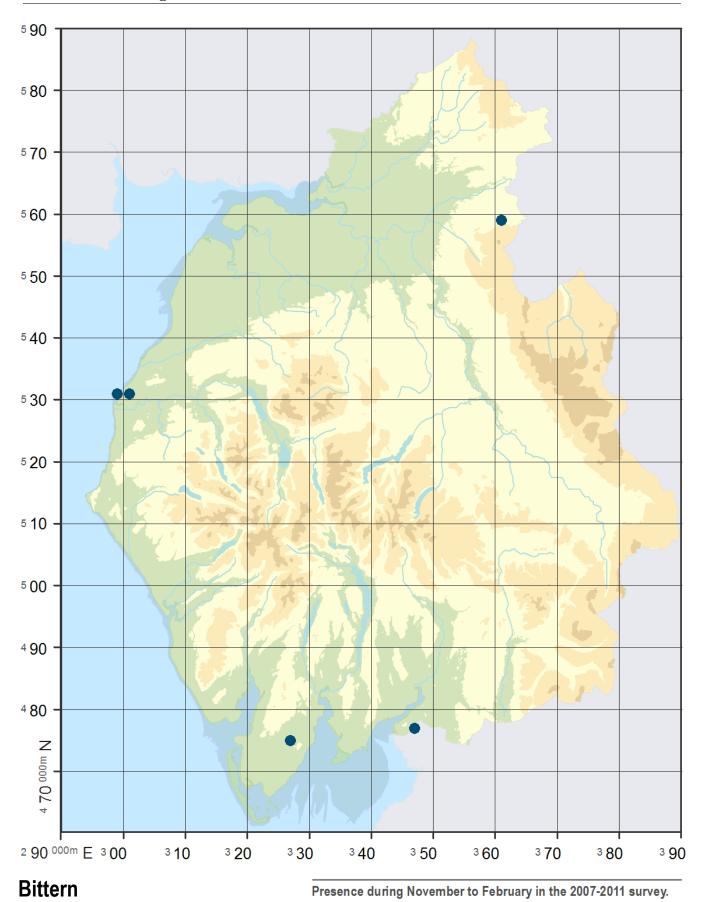
A rare passage migrant and winter visitor; former breeder.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.3			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys





Presence 5

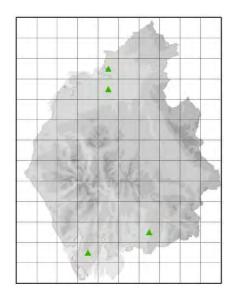
# **CATTLE EGRET (Bubulcus ibis)**

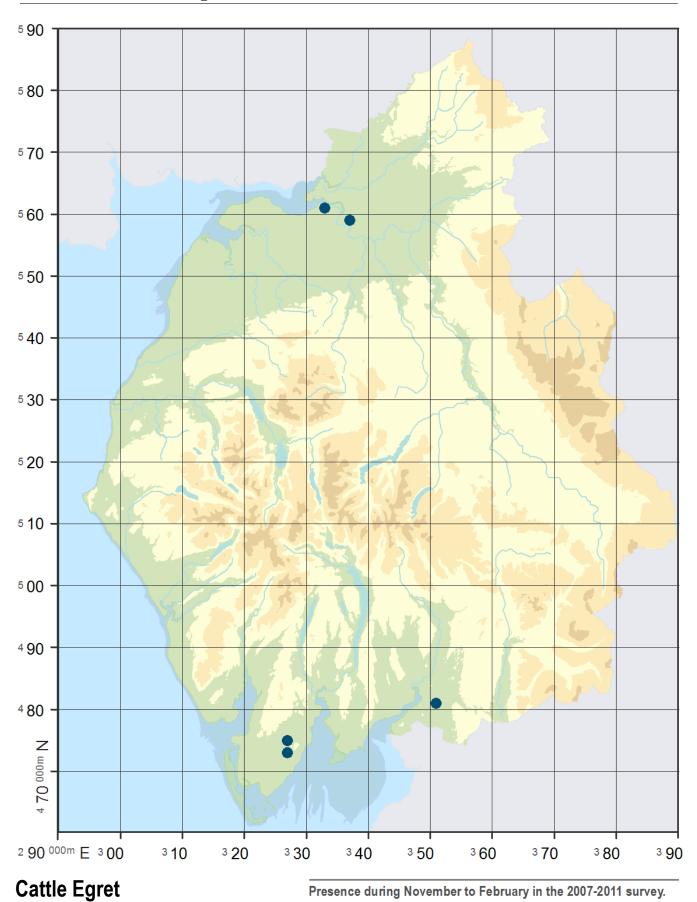
Vagrant.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012				

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys





Presence 5

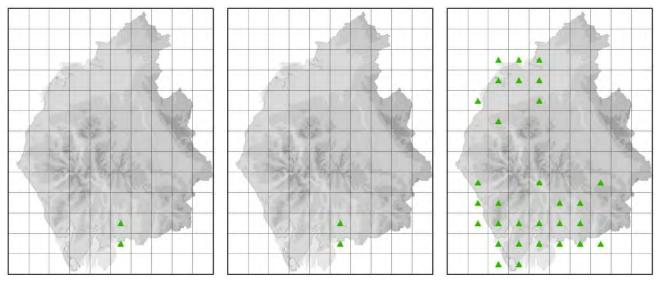
# LITTLE EGRET (Egretta garzetta)

A fairly common passage migrant and winter visitor.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0	0	0	0
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Winter 2008 - 2012	6.6			

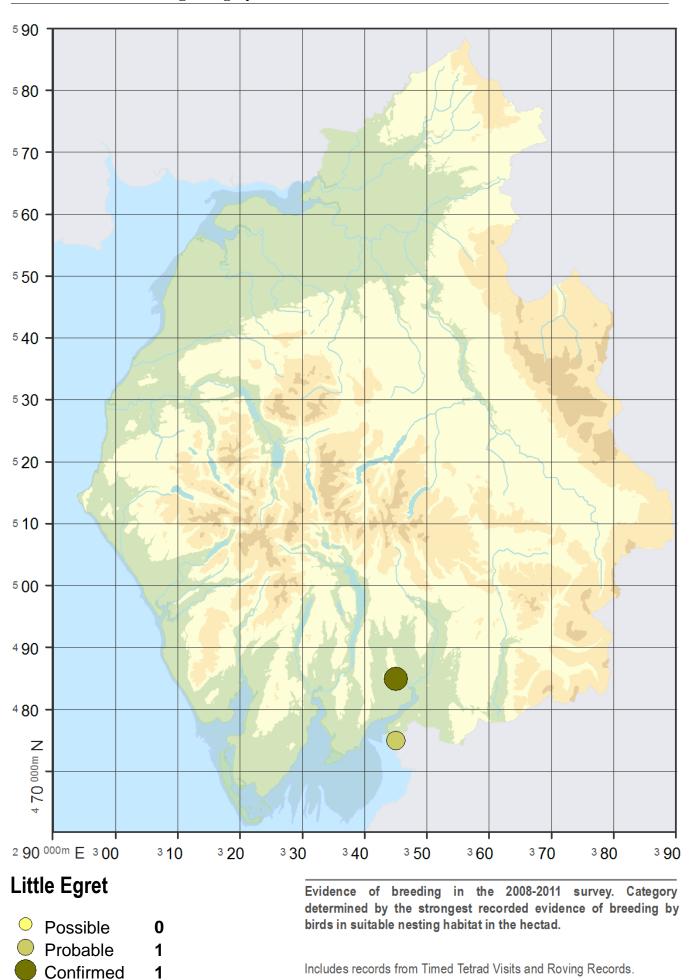
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys

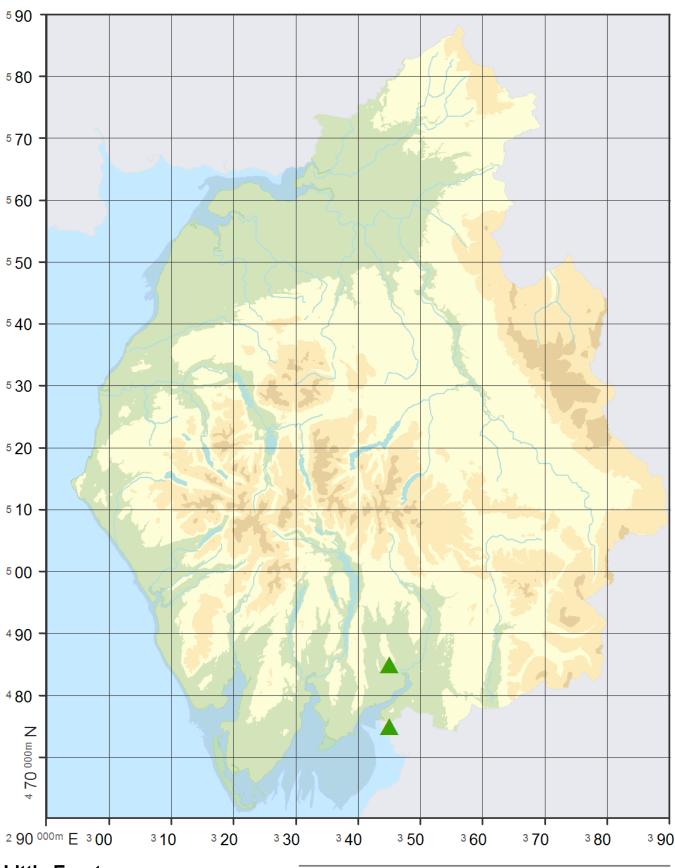


Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84



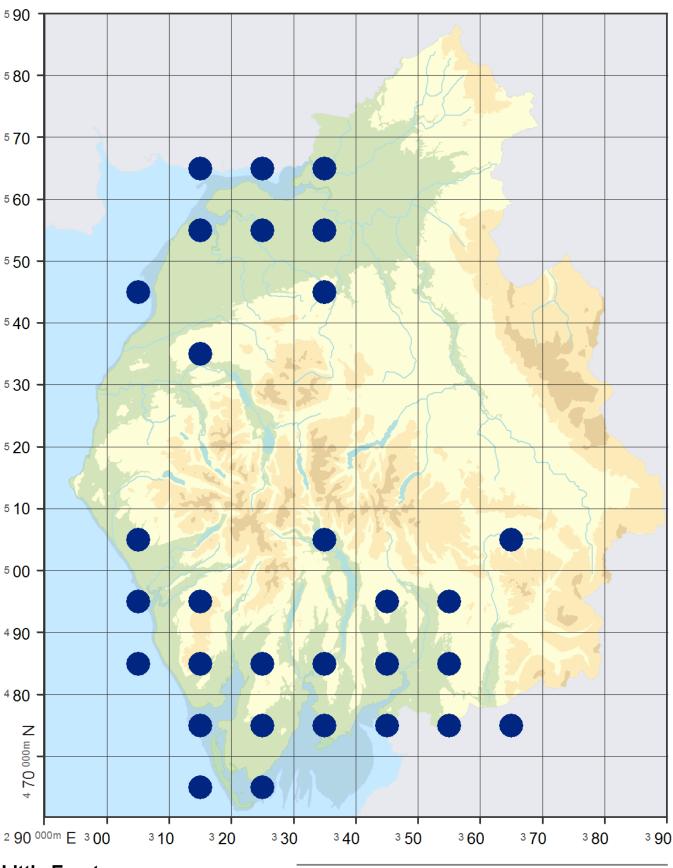


# **Little Egret**

▲ Gain● Stable▼ Loss0

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



**Little Egret** 

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 30

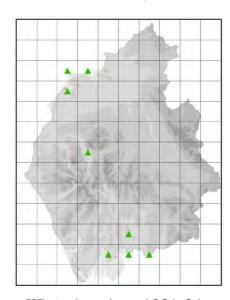
# GREAT WHITE EGRET (Ardea alba)

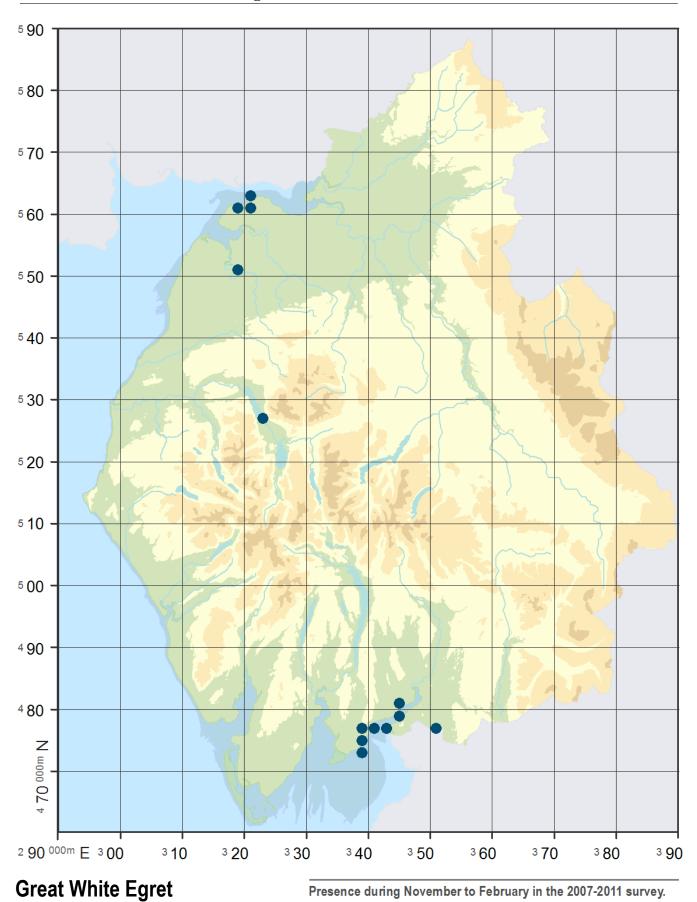
A rare passage migrant.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012				

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys





Presence 13

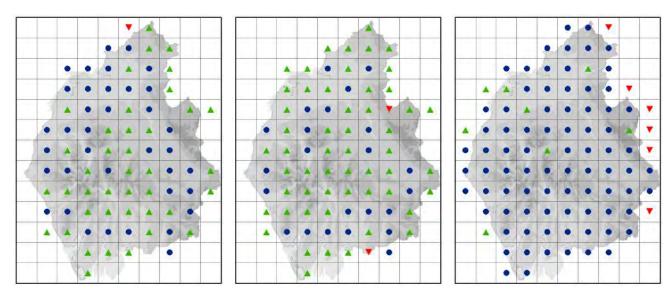
# GREY HERON (Ardea cinerea)

A fairly common resident; breeds in moderate numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

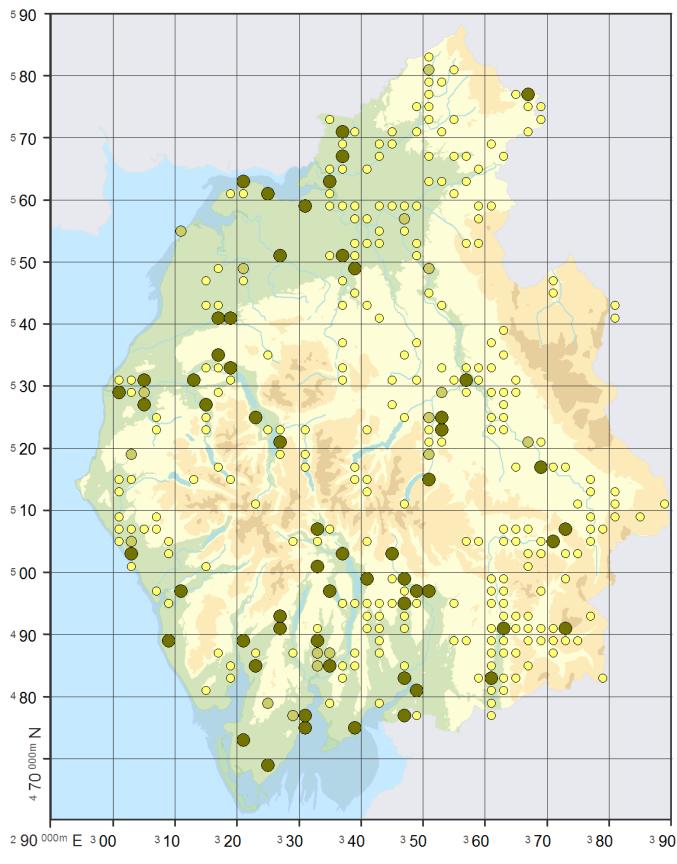
% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	19.5	2	0	17.5
Breeding 2008 - 2012	18	3.1	0.9	14
Winter 2008 - 2012	45.4			

#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

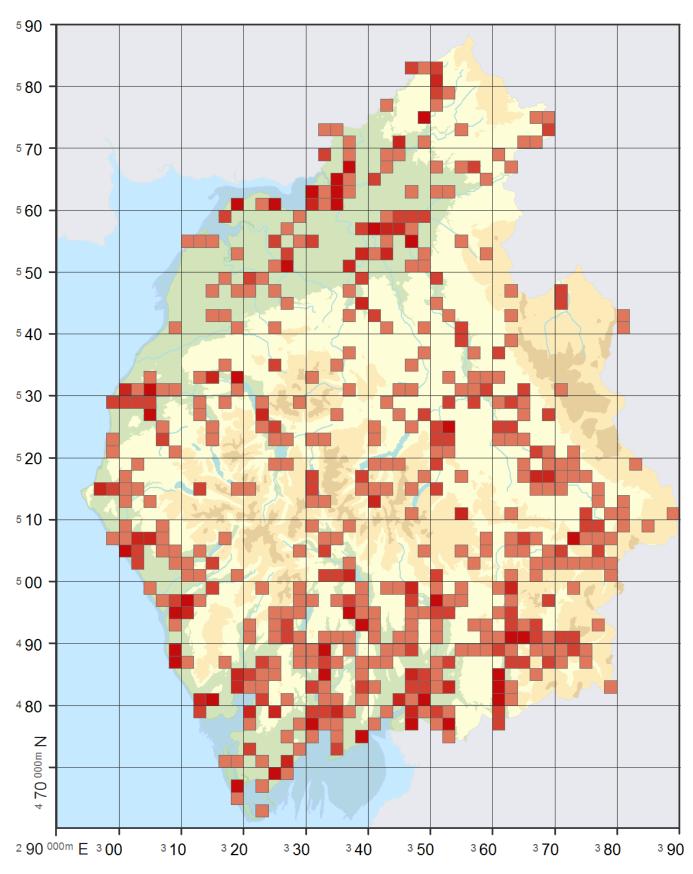
Breeding since 1988-91



PossibleProbable17

ProbableConfirmed58

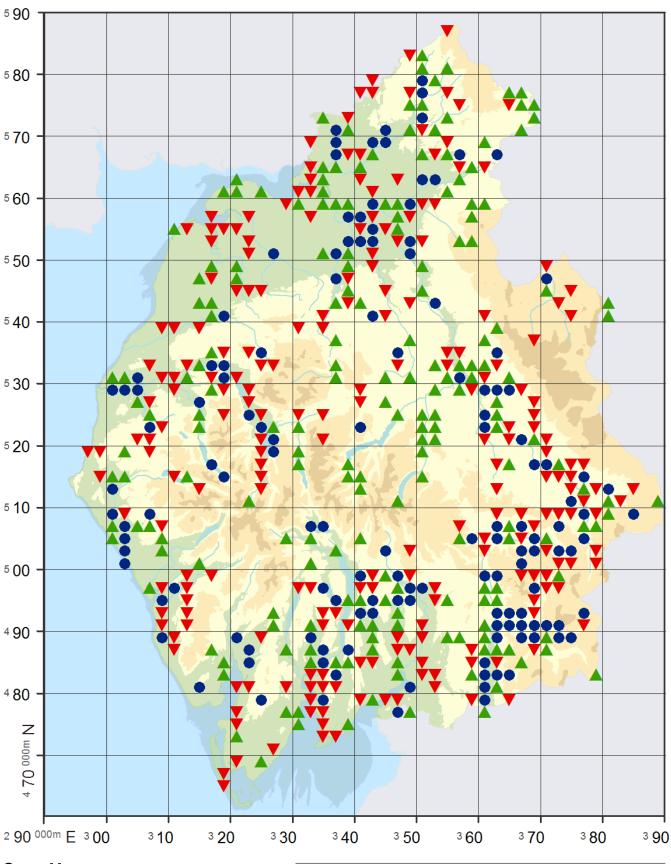
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 6 = 1 - 1, 8 = 2 - 2, 9 = 3 - 3, 10 = 4 - 20.

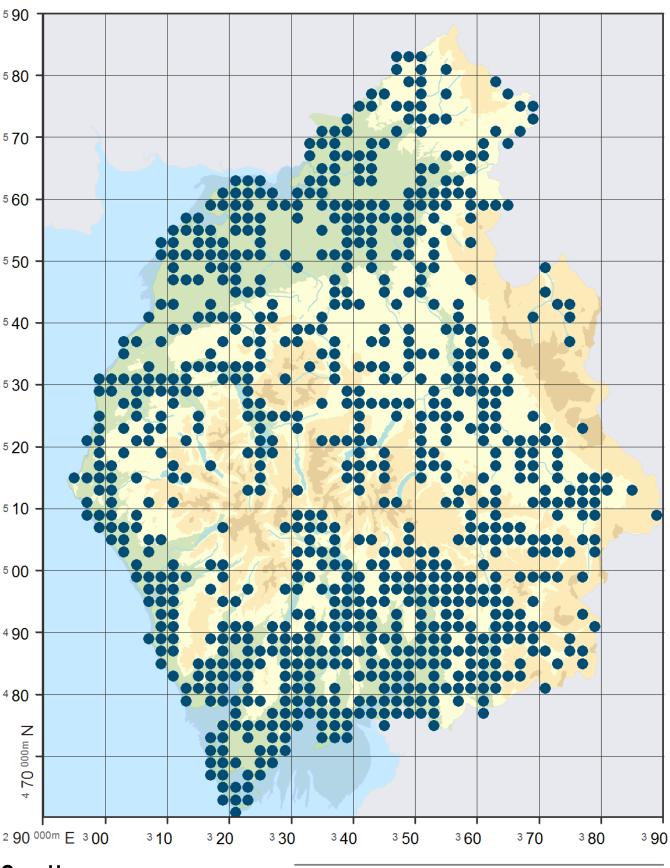


▲ Gain **197** 

Stable 136Loss 222

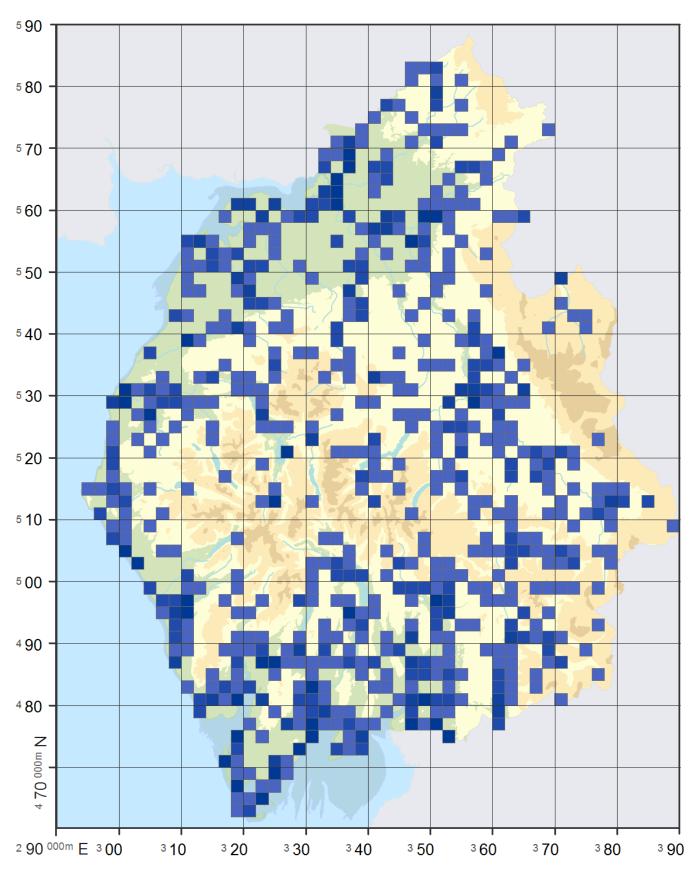
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 840



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 6 = 1 - 1, 8 = 2 - 2, 9 = 3 - 3, 10 = 4 - 13.

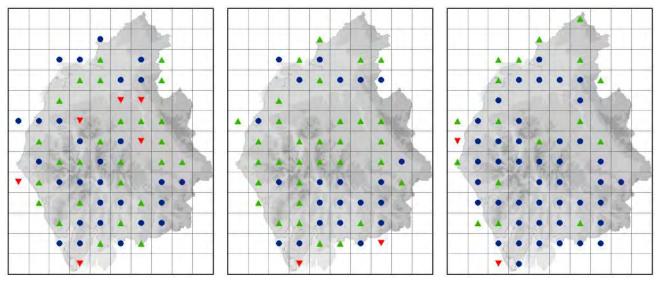
# LITTLE GREBE (Tachybaptus ruficollis)

A fairly common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in small numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

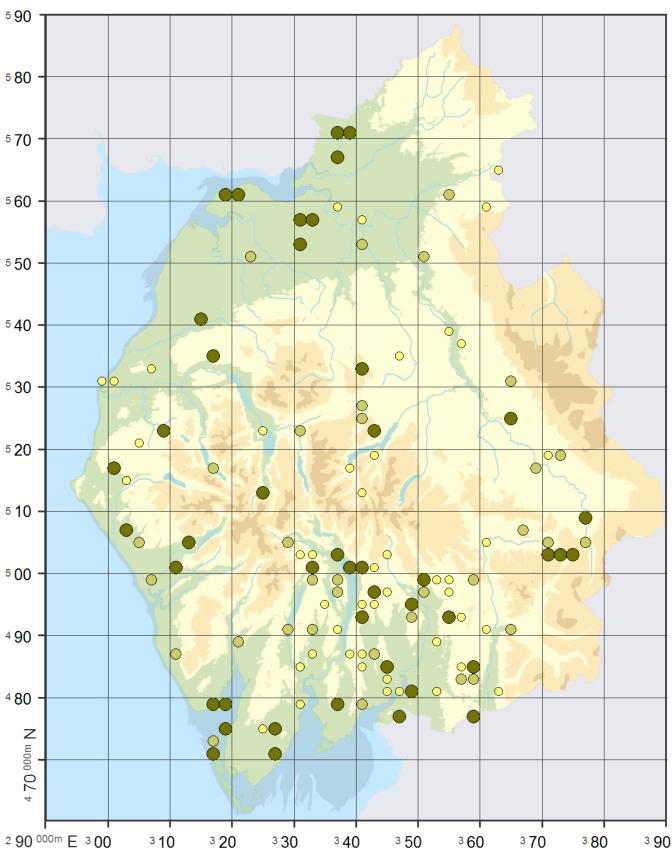
% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	4.7	2.3	1.4	1
Breeding 2008 - 2012	6.7	2.4	1.9	2.4
Winter 2008 - 2012	10.3			

#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

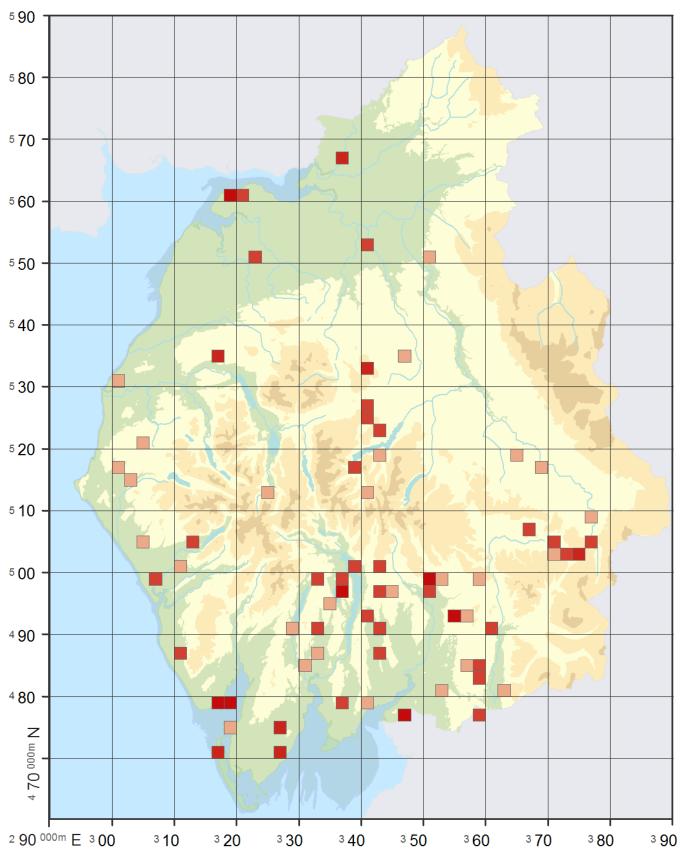
Breeding since 1988-91



PossibleProbable33

Confirmed 44

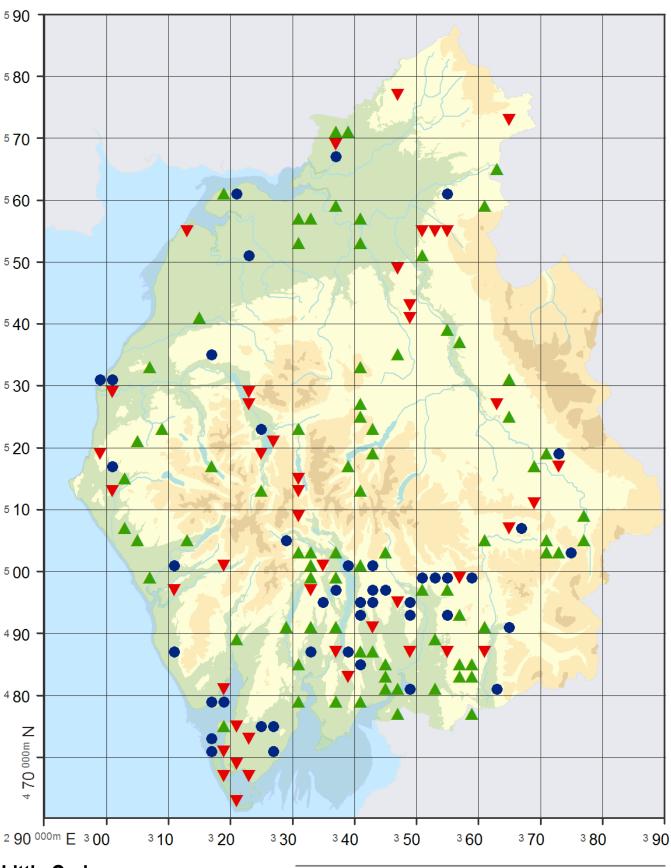
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



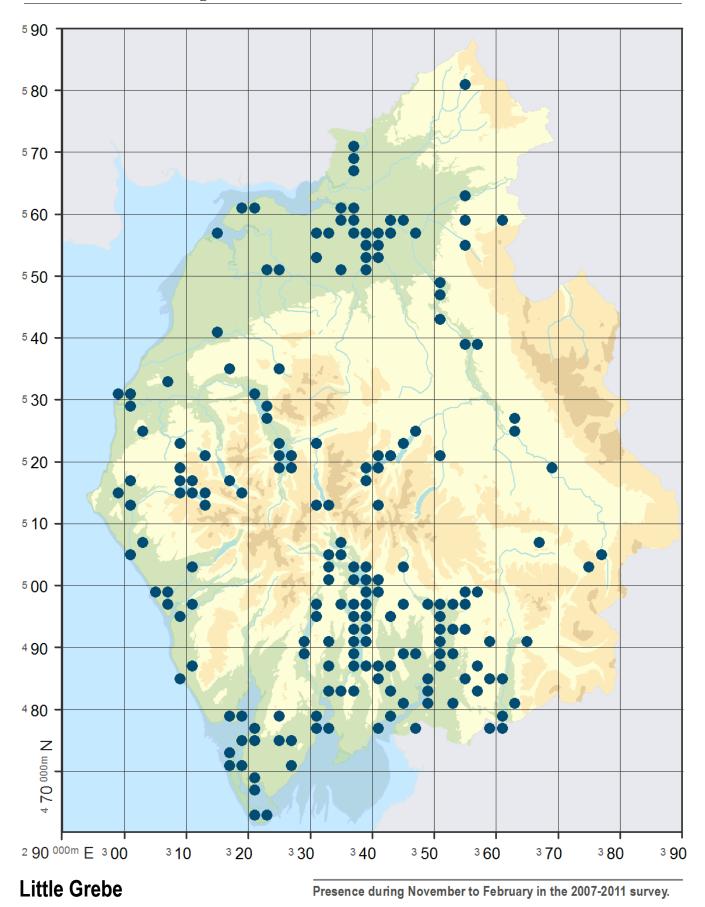
Categories: 4 = 1 - 1, 8 = 2 - 2, 9 = 3 - 3, 10 = 4 - 6.



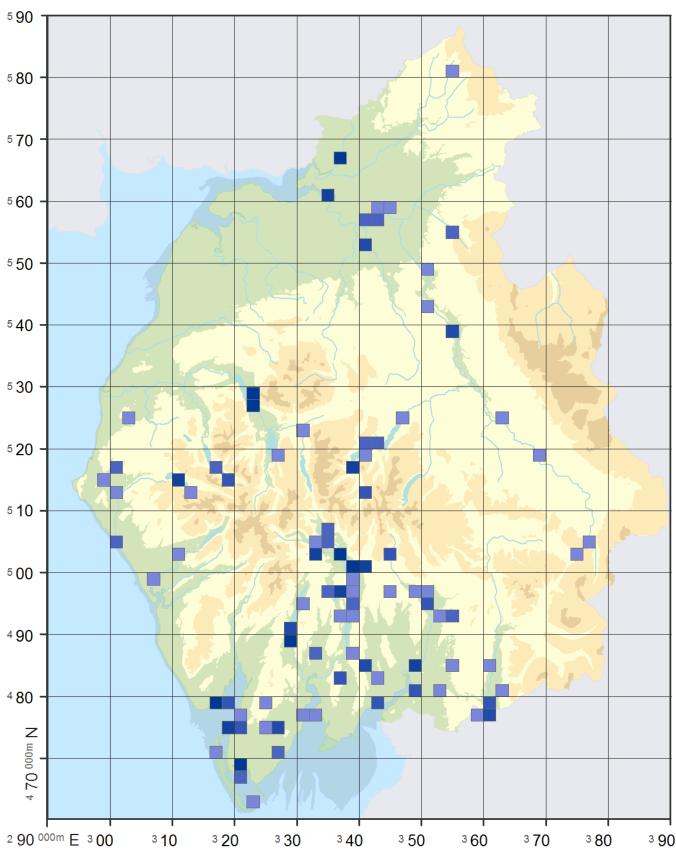
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain 79● Stable 44▼ Loss 44

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence 190



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

4 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 4 = 1 - 1, 6 = 2 - 2, 7 = 3 - 3, 8 = 4 - 4, 9 = 5 - 7, 10 = 8 - 24.

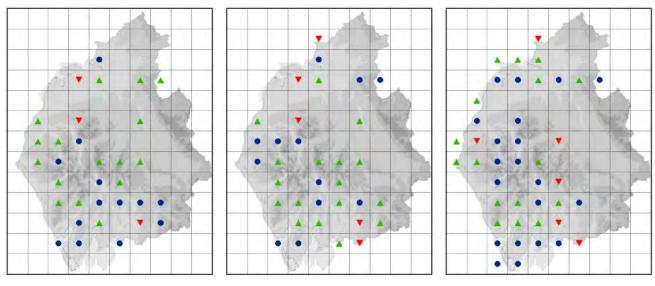
# **GREAT CRESTED GREBE (Podiceps cristatus)**

A fairly common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in small numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

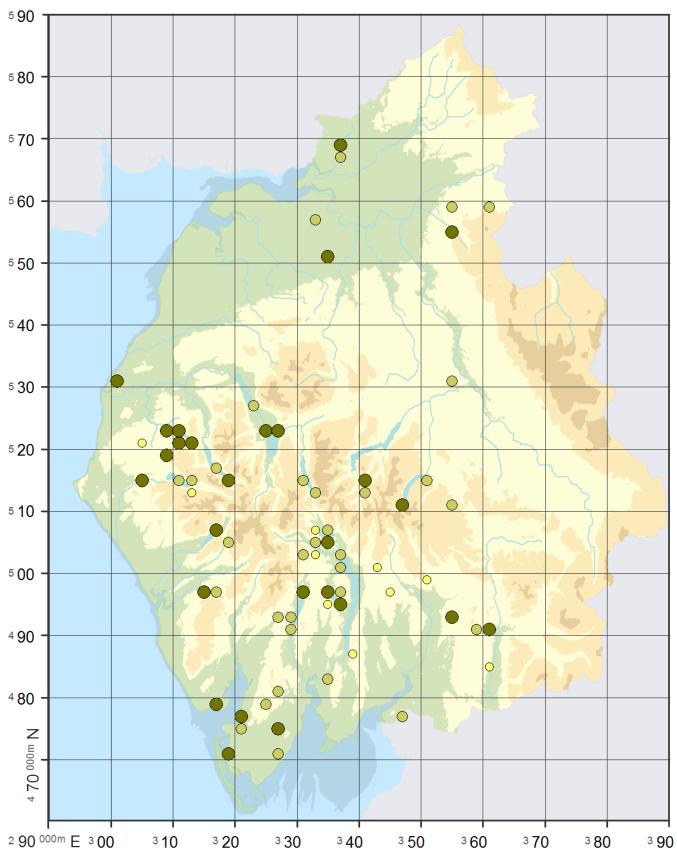
% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	4.3	2	0.9	1.4
Breeding 2008 - 2012	3.7	1.5	1.7	0.5
Winter 2008 - 2012	6.5			

#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



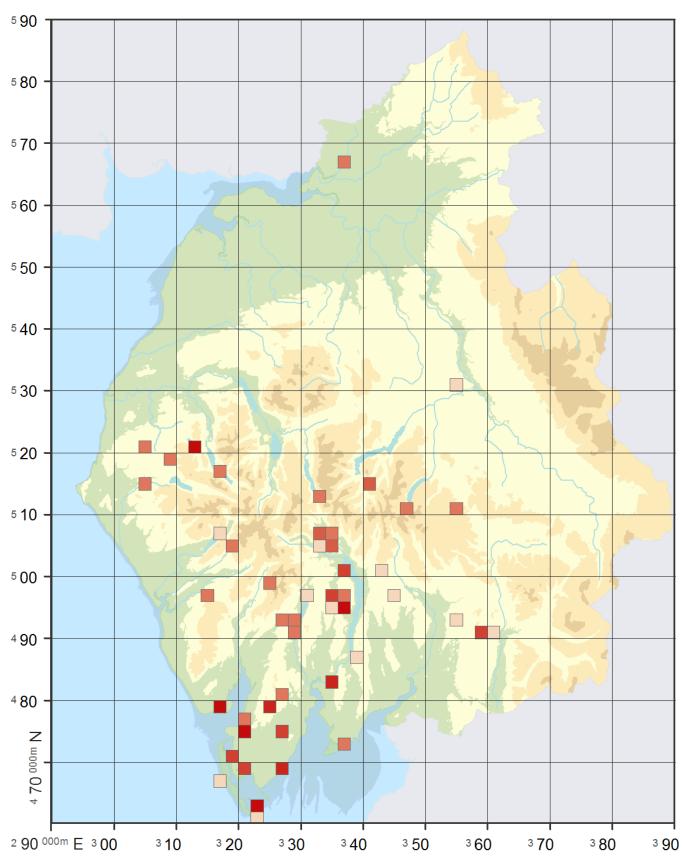
Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91



PossibleProbableConfirmed

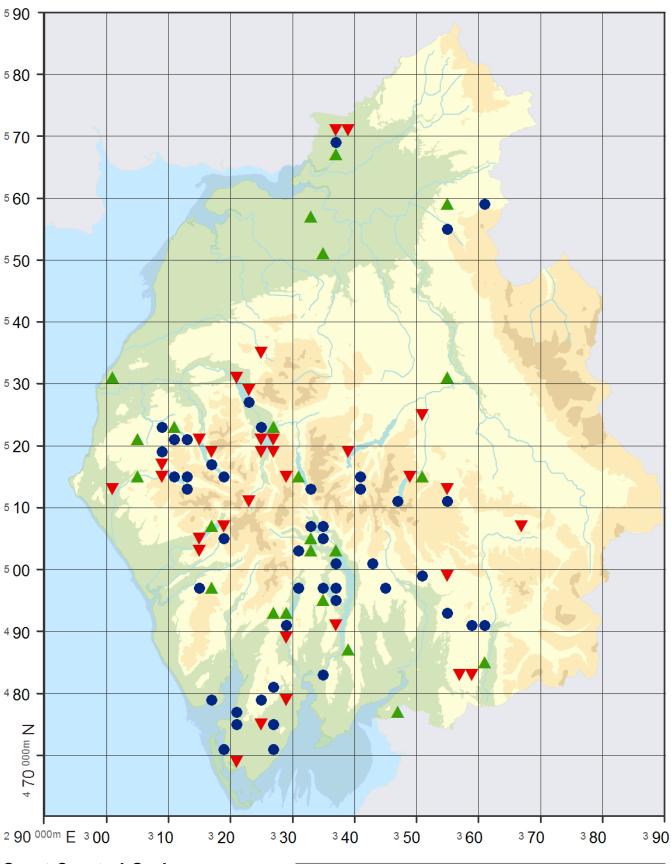
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



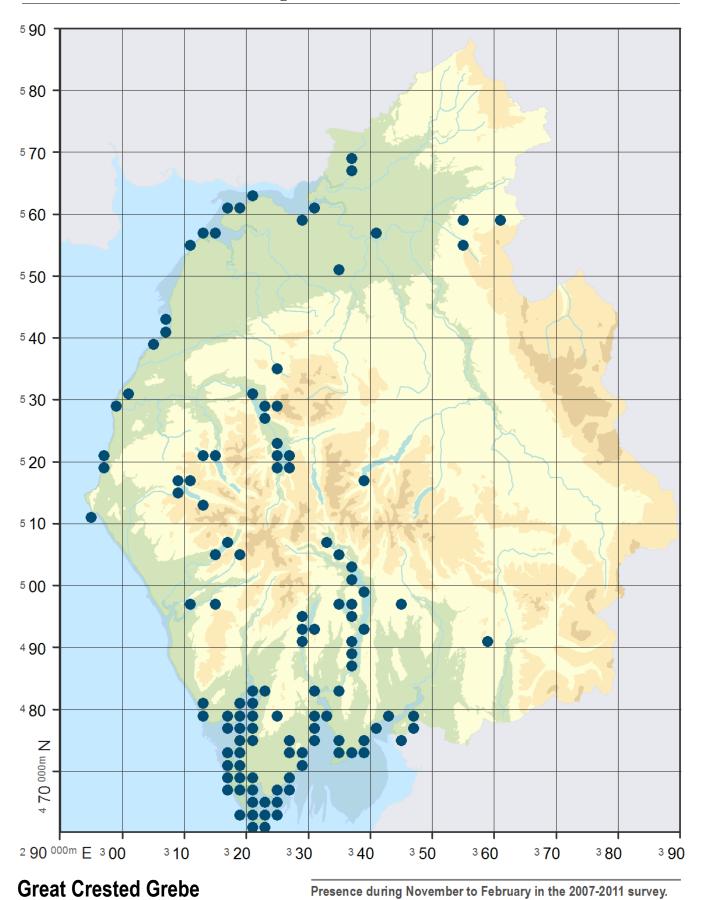
Categories: 2 = 1 - 1, 6 = 2 - 2, 7 = 3 - 3, 8 = 4 - 4, 9 = 5 - 5, 10 = 6 - 32.



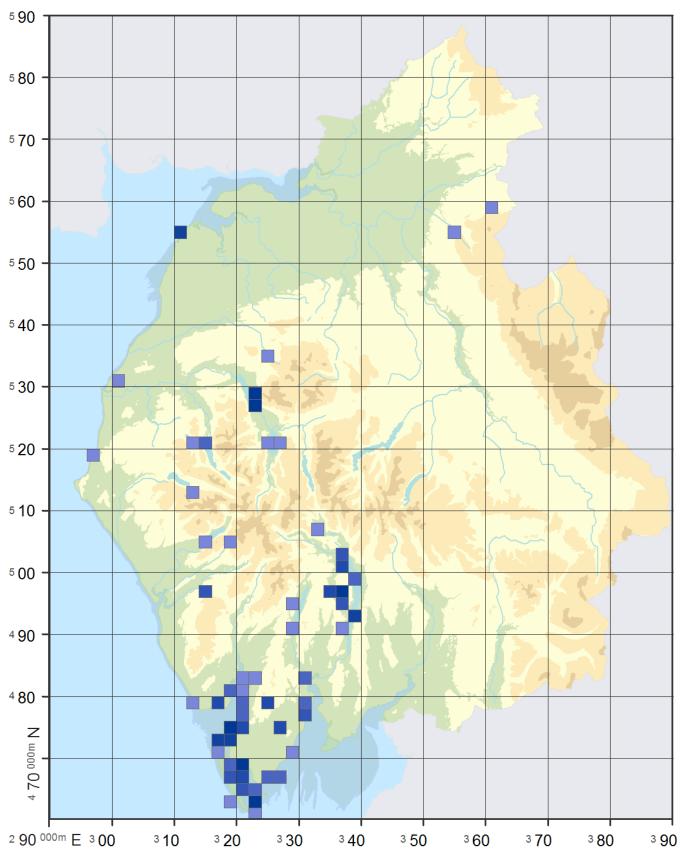
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain◆ Stable▼ Loss4632

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence 120



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

4 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 4 = 1 - 1, 6 = 2 - 2, 7 = 3 - 3, 8 = 4 - 5, 9 = 6 - 9, 10 = 10 - 45.

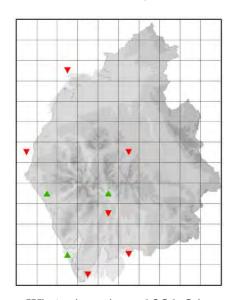
# RED-NECKED GREBE (Podiceps grisegena)

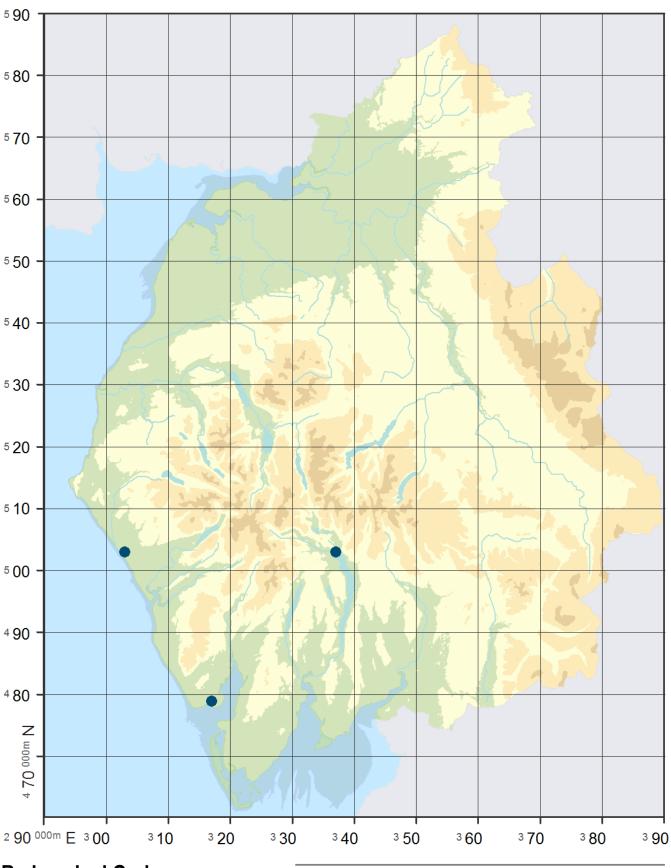
A scarce winter visitor.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012				

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys





**Red-necked Grebe** 

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

• Presence 3

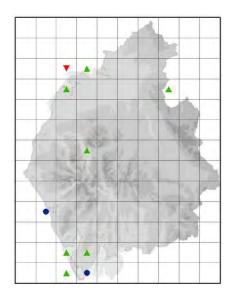
# **SLAVONIAN GREBE (Podiceps auritus)**

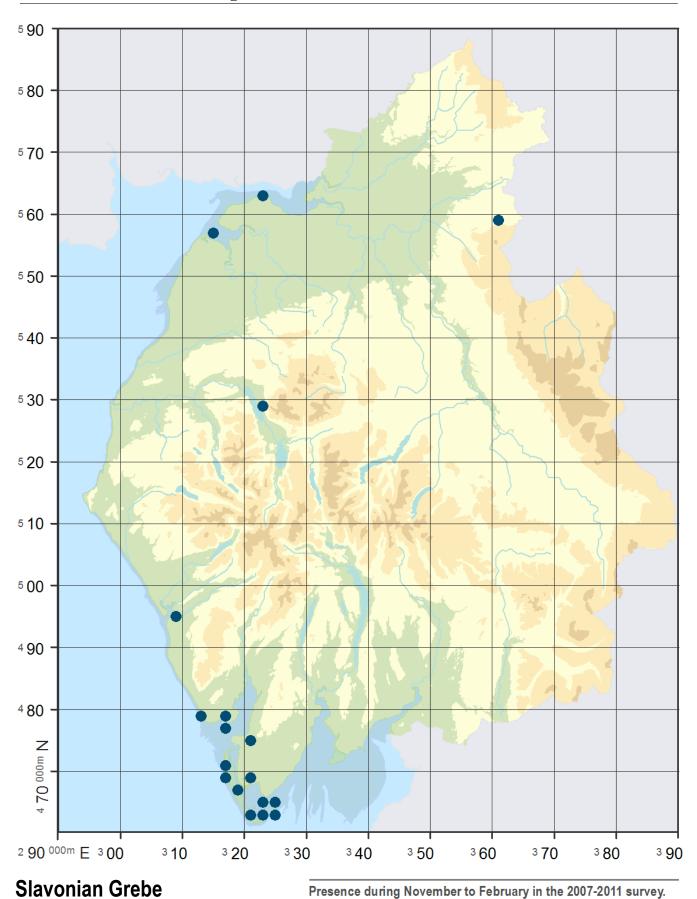
An uncommon winter visitor.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012	1			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys





Presence 18

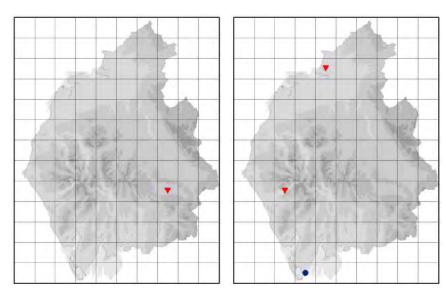
# BLACK-NECKED GREBE (Podiceps nigricollis)

A scarce passage migrant and winter visitor; occasional breeder.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

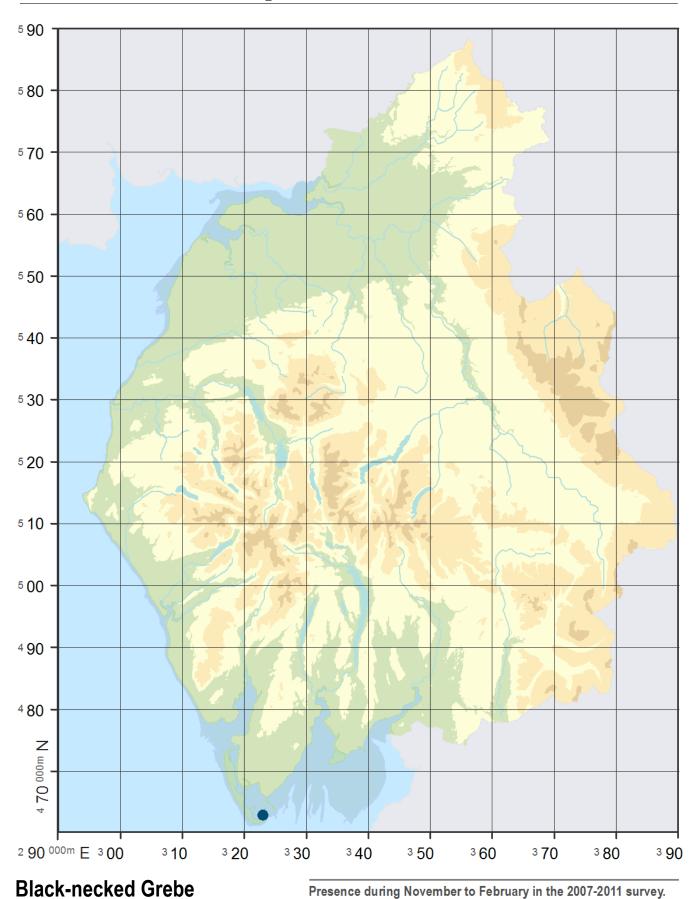
% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012	-			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Wintering since 1981-84



Presence 1

# **HONEY-BUZZARD** (Pernis apivorus)

A rare summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in very small numbers. No maps are shown due to the sensitive nature of this species.

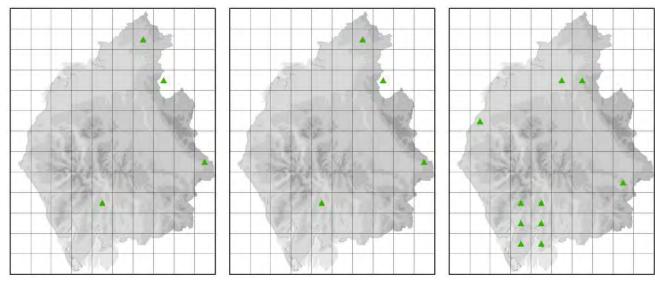
# **RED KITE (Milvus milvus)**

A scarce winter visitor and passage migrant; reintroduced former breeder.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0	0	0	0
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.3	0	0.1	0.2
Winter 2008 - 2012	1.8			

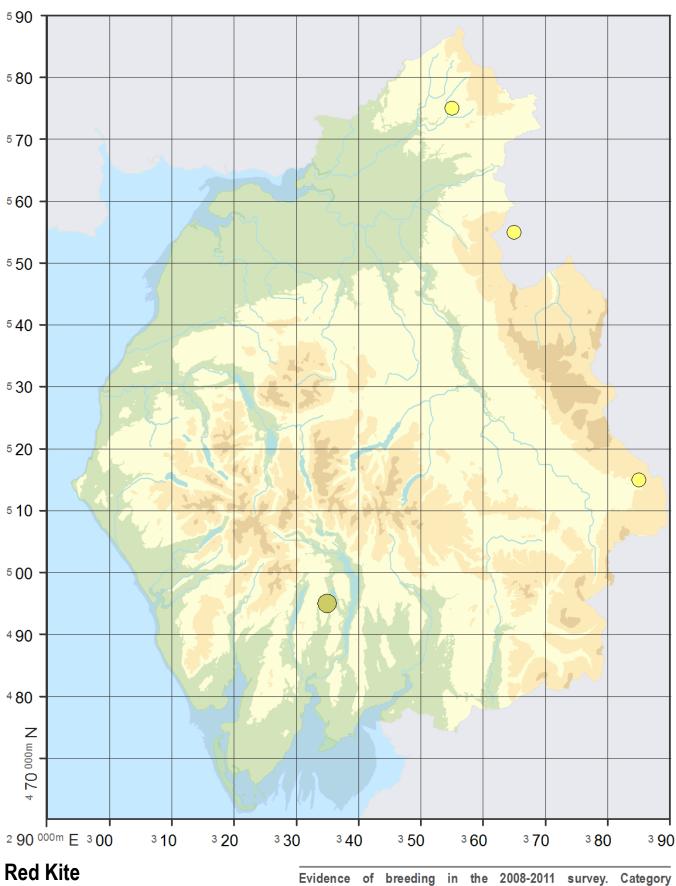
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

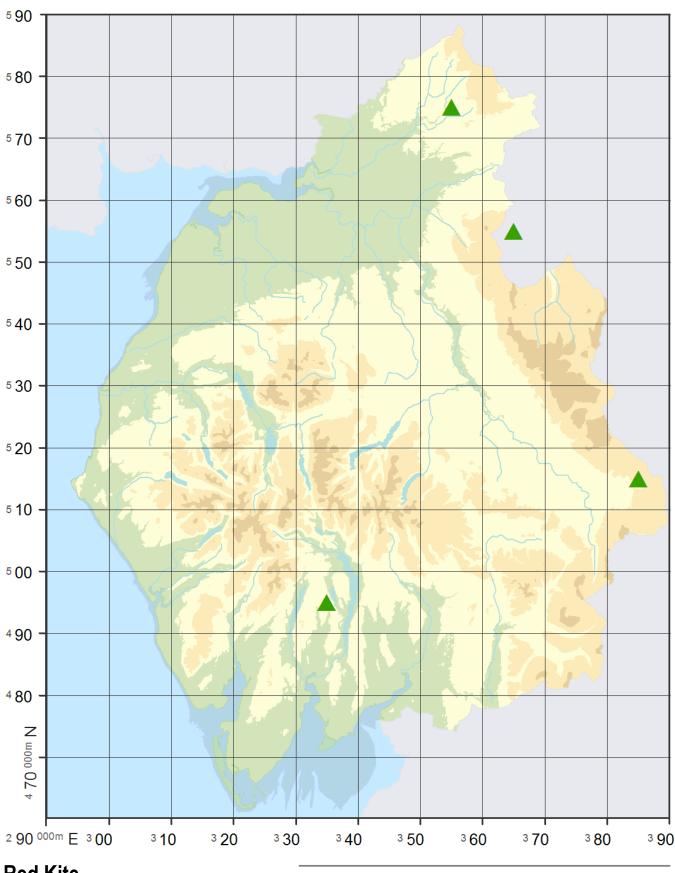
Wintering since 1981-84



Possible 3

Probable 1
Confirmed 0

determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the hectad.

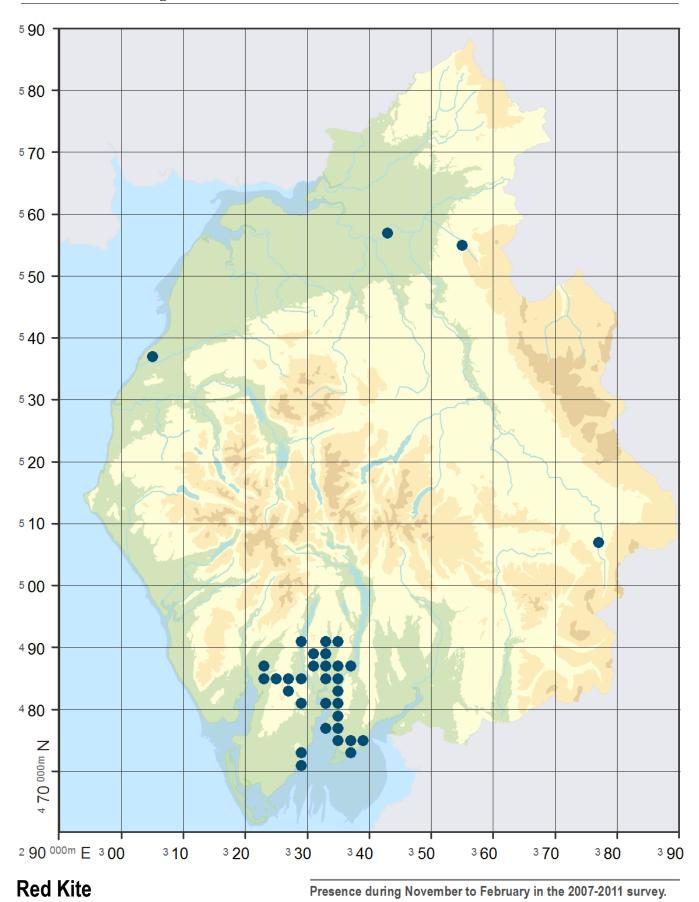


### **Red Kite**

▲ Gain 4● Stable 0▼ Loss 0

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence 34

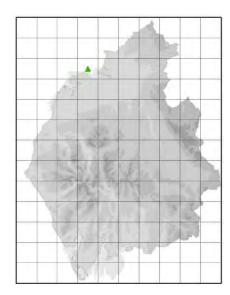
# WHITE-TAILED EAGLE (Haliaeetus albicilla)

Vagrant; former resident breeder.

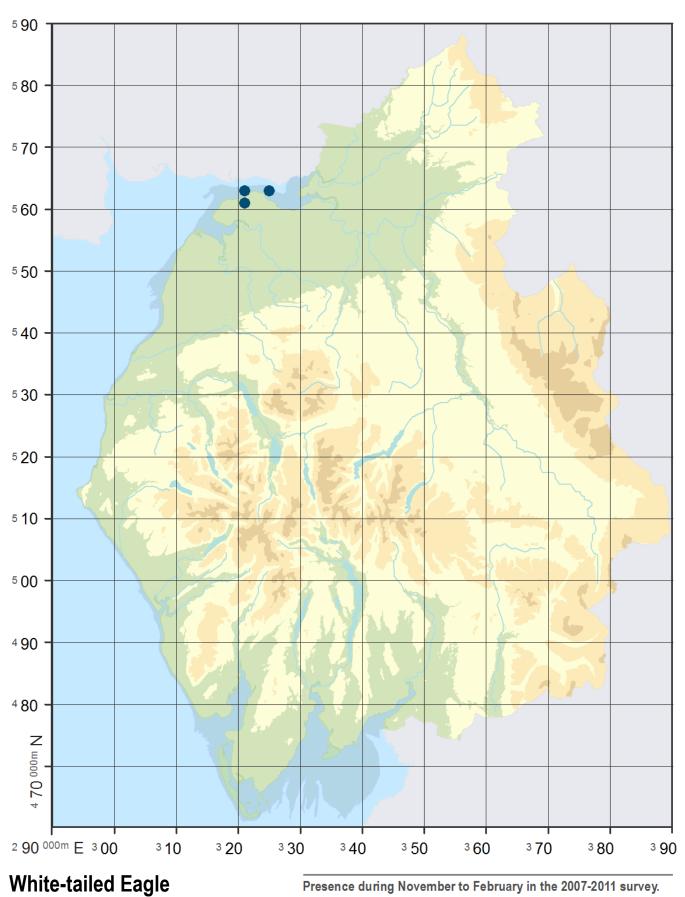
### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012				

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Presence

3

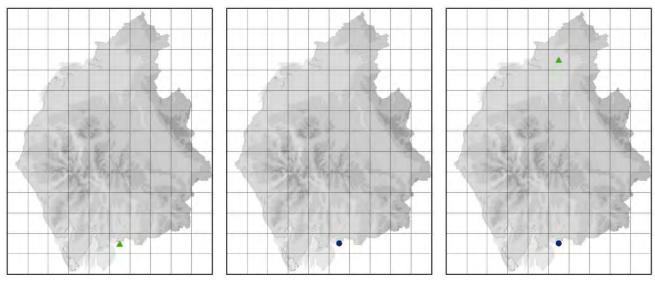
# MARSH HARRIER (Circus aeruginosus)

An uncommon passage migrant, former breeder.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012				

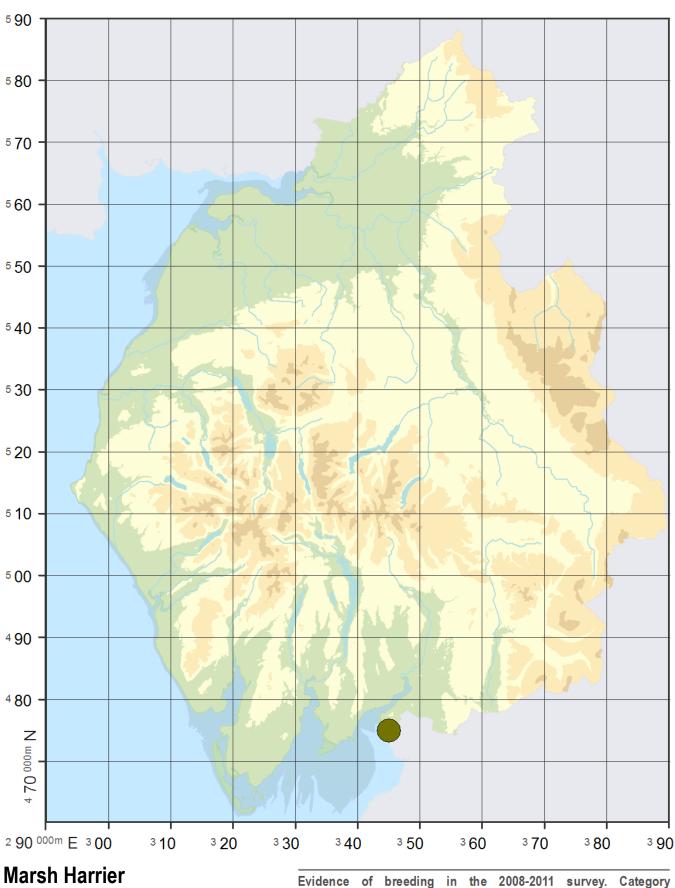
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84

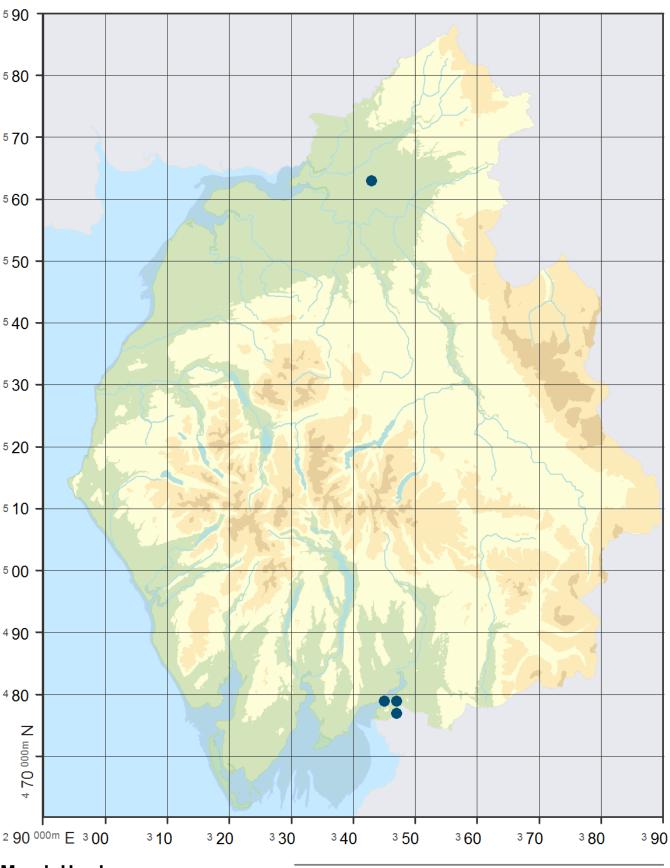


Possible **0**Probable **0** 

1

Confirmed

determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the hectad.



**Marsh Harrier** 

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 4

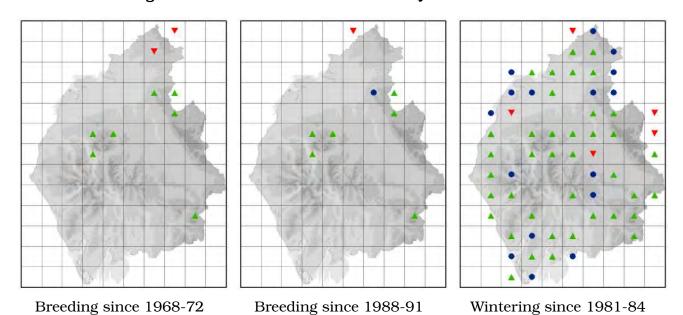
## **HEN HARRIER (Circus cyaneus)**

A scarce resident, uncommon winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds in very small numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.8
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4
Winter 2008 - 2012	7.3			

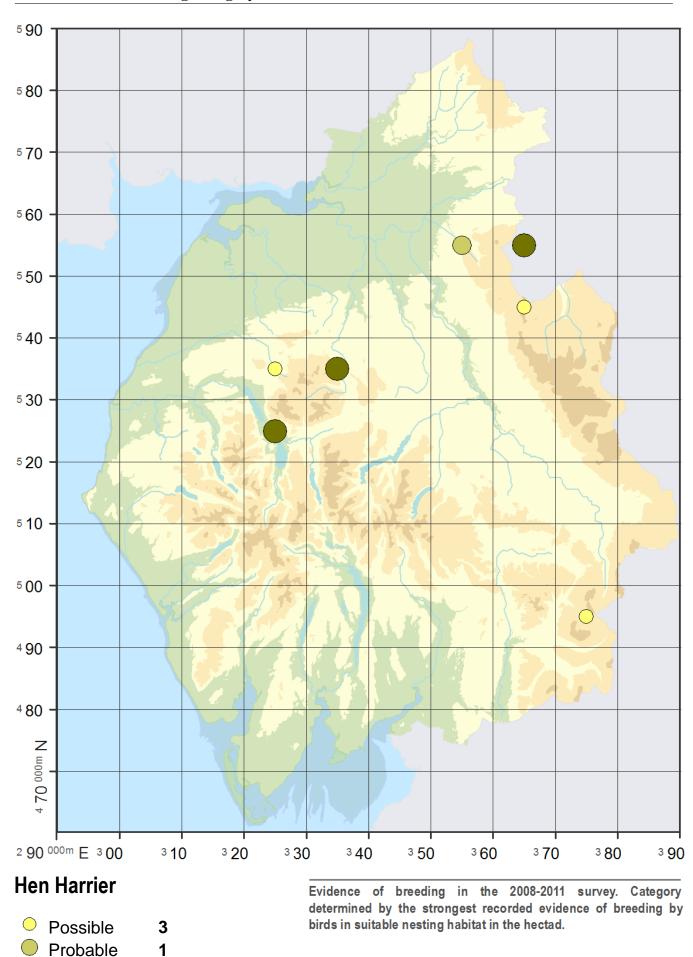
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys

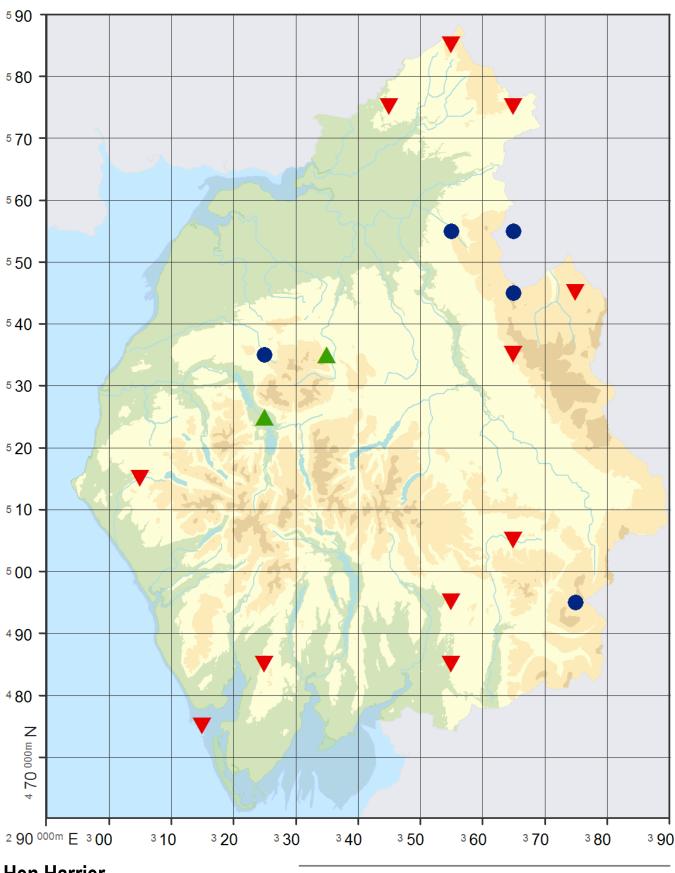


255

Confirmed

3

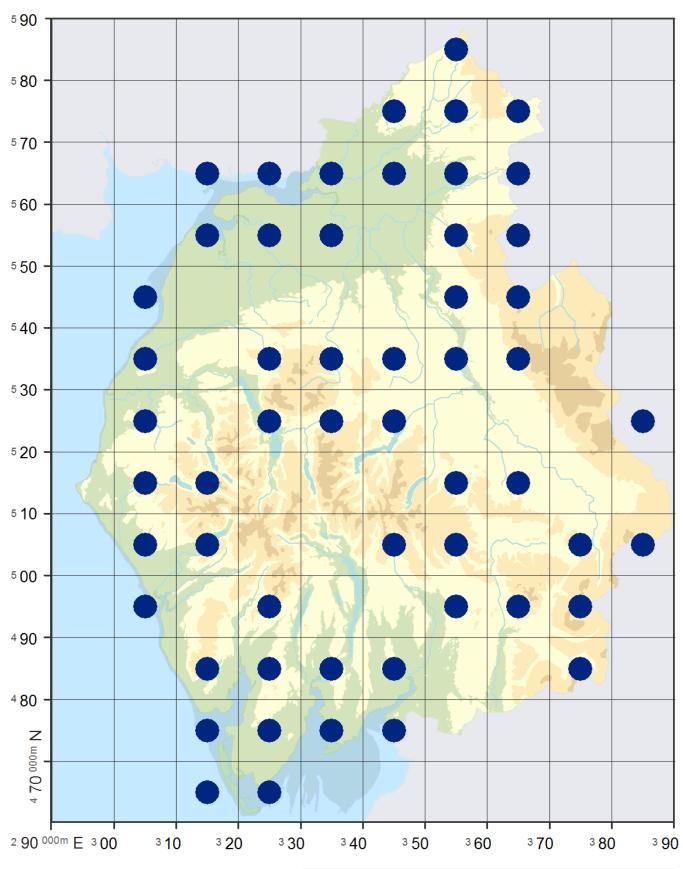




### **Hen Harrier**

▲ Gain 2 Stable 5 Loss 11 Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



**Hen Harrier** 

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 55

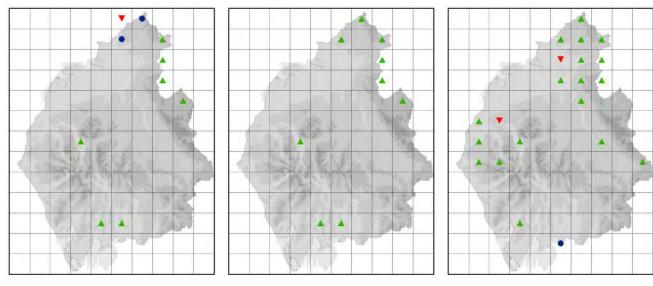
# GOSHAWK (Accipter gentilis)

An uncommon resident; breeds in very small numbers.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.7
Breeding 2008 - 2012	1	0.1	0.3	0.6
Winter 2008 - 2012	2			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

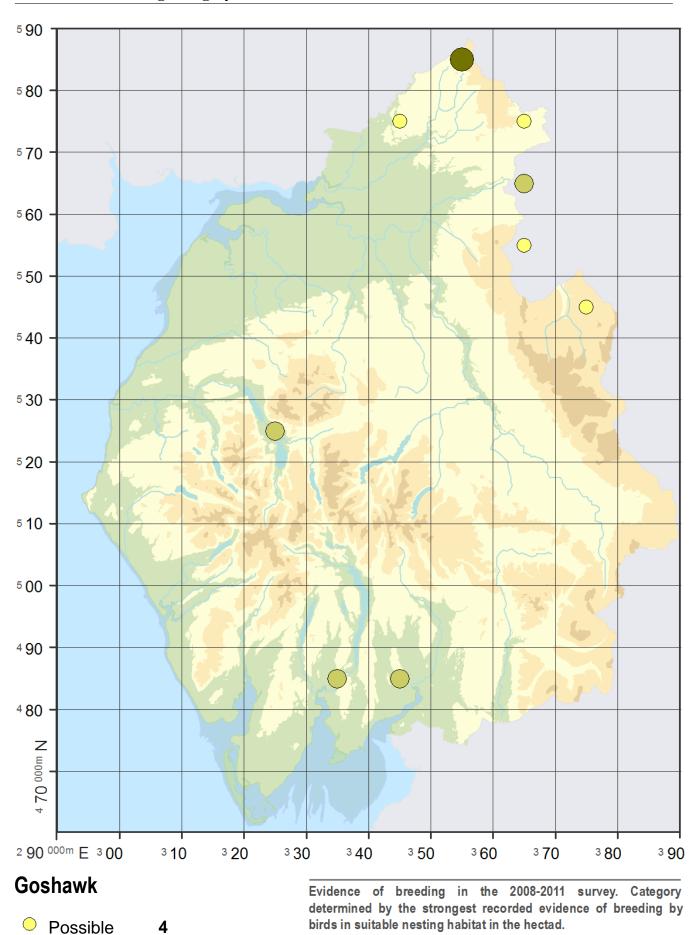
Wintering since 1981-84

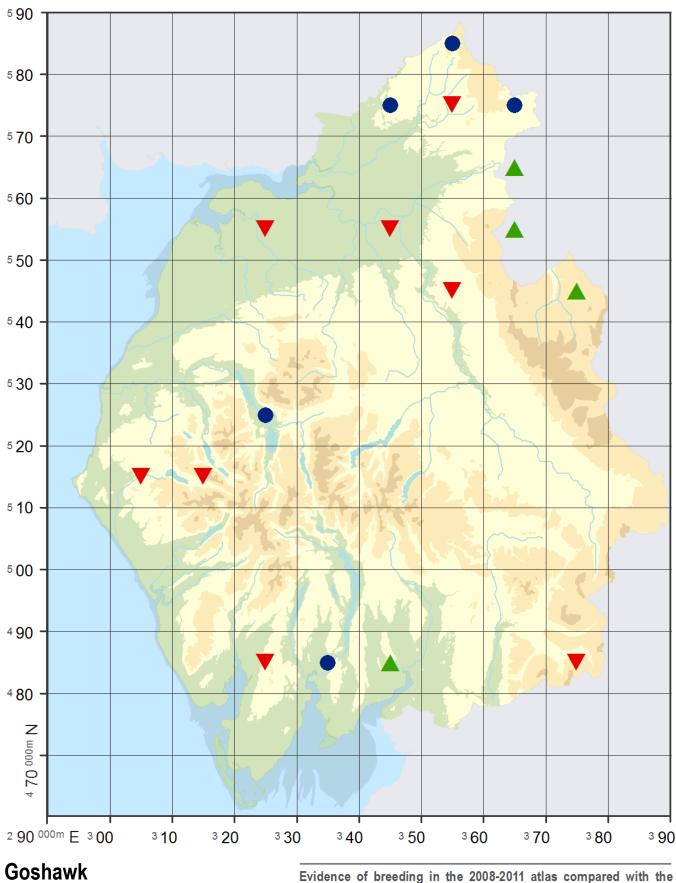
Probable

Confirmed

4

1

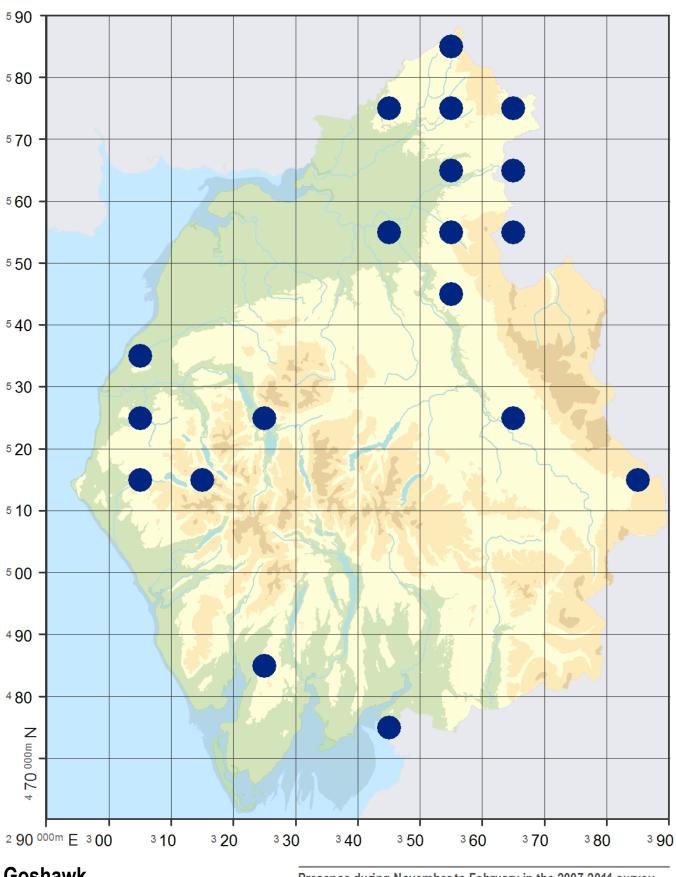




▲ Gain 4● Stable 5▼ Loss 8

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Goshawk

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 19

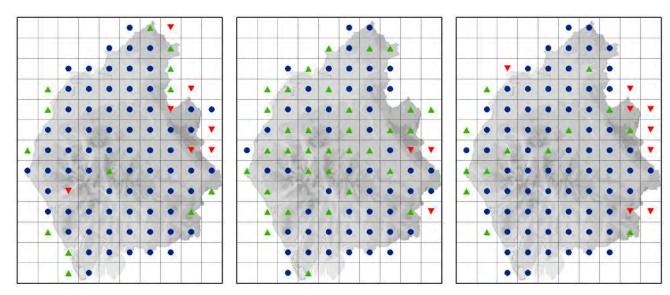
## SPARROWHAWK (Accipter nisus)

A common resident; breeds in moderate numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	24.7	4.6	9	11.1
Breeding 2008 - 2012	26	5	3.8	17.2
Winter 2008 - 2012	38.1			

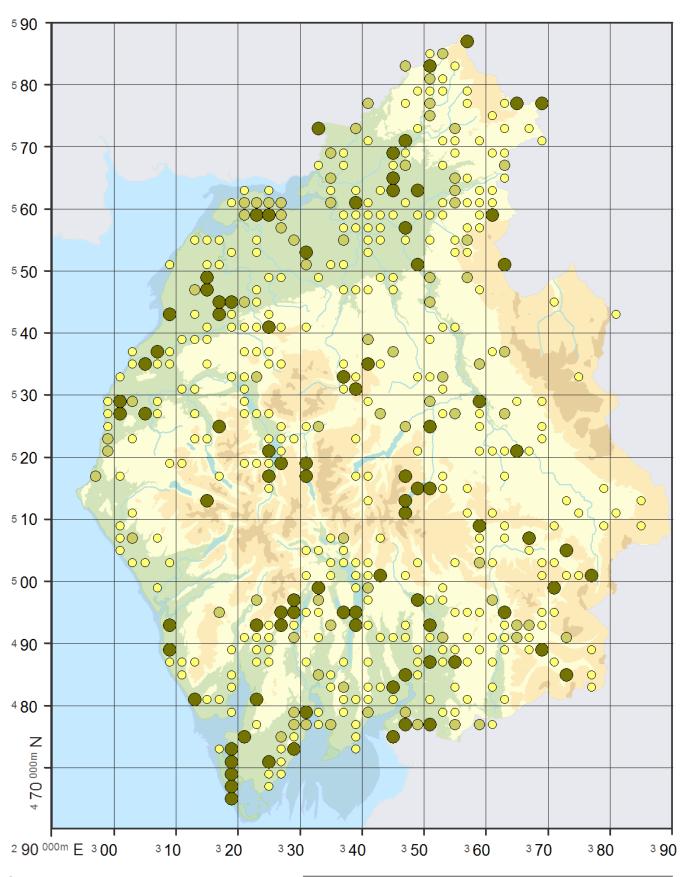
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84

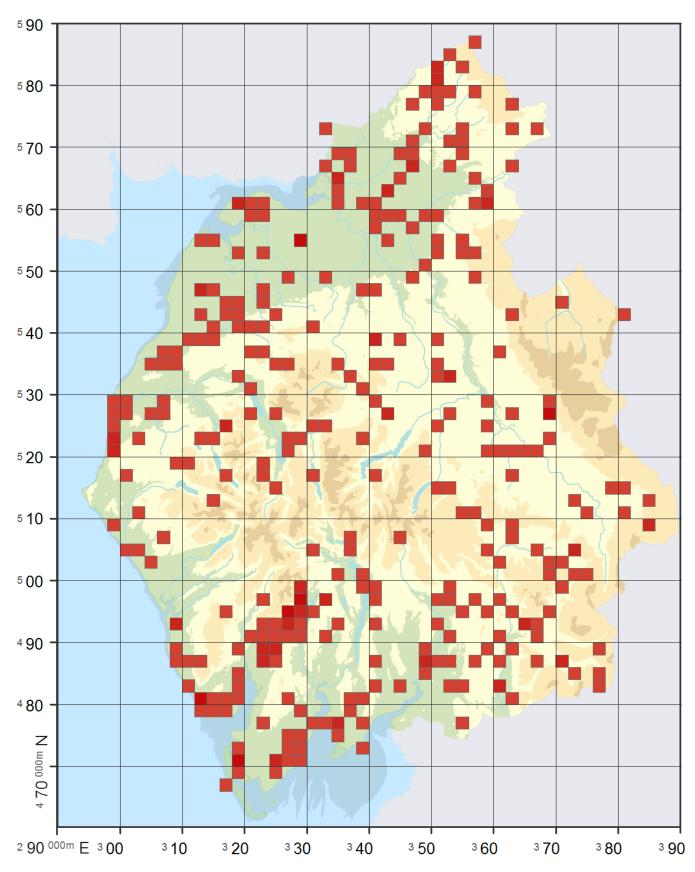


PossibleProbable75

Confirmed 88 Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by

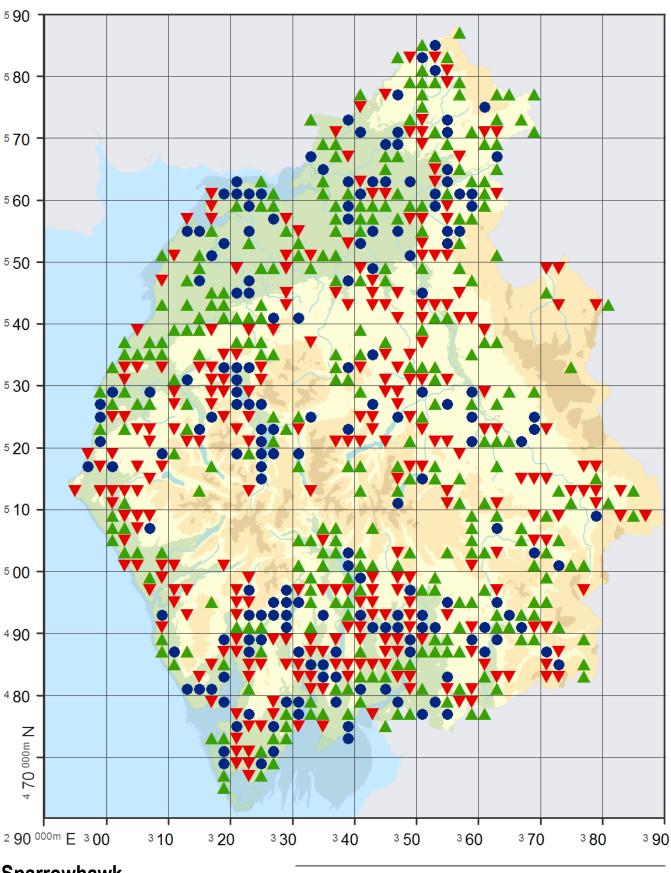
birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



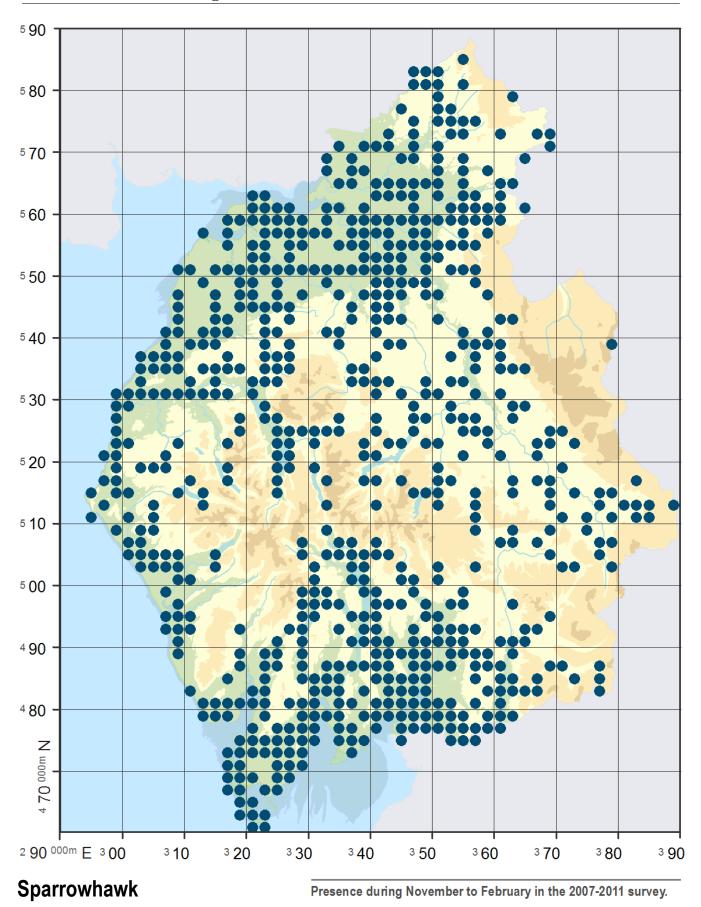
Categories: 8 = 1 - 1, 9 = 2 - 2, 10 = 3 - 5.



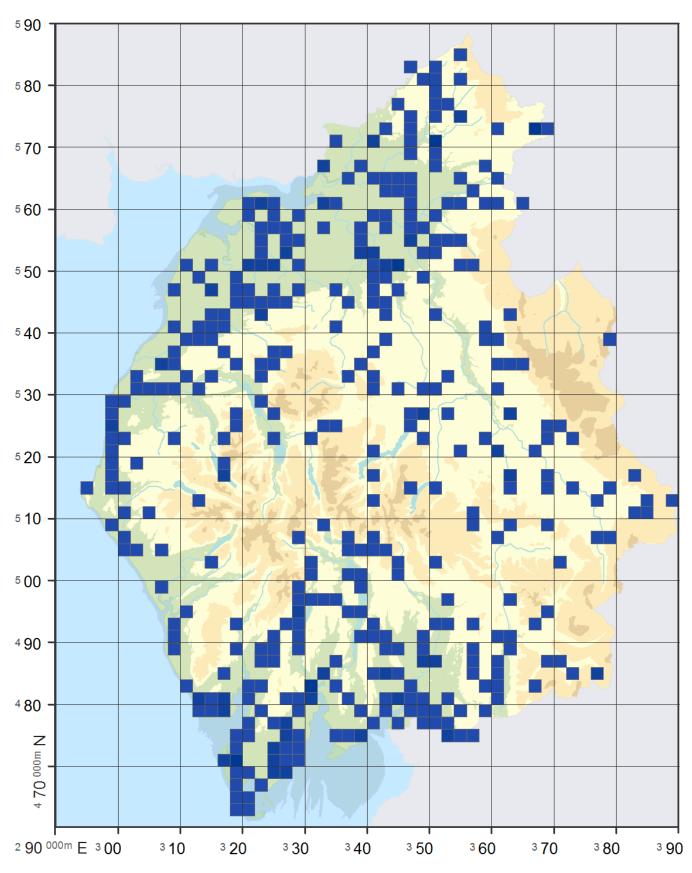
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain 304● Stable 178▼ Loss 277

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



• Presence **705** 



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

8 9 10

Categories: 8 = 1 - 1, 9 = 2 - 2, 10 = 3 - 4.

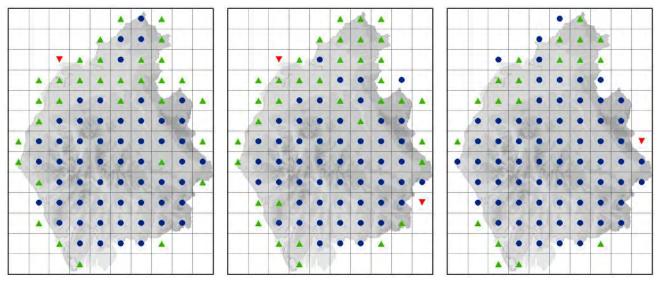
### **BUZZARD** (Buteo buteo)

A common resident; breeds in large numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	61.3	19.1	20.6	21.6
Breeding 2008 - 2012	73.9	21.4	21.3	31.2
Winter 2008 - 2012	79.1			

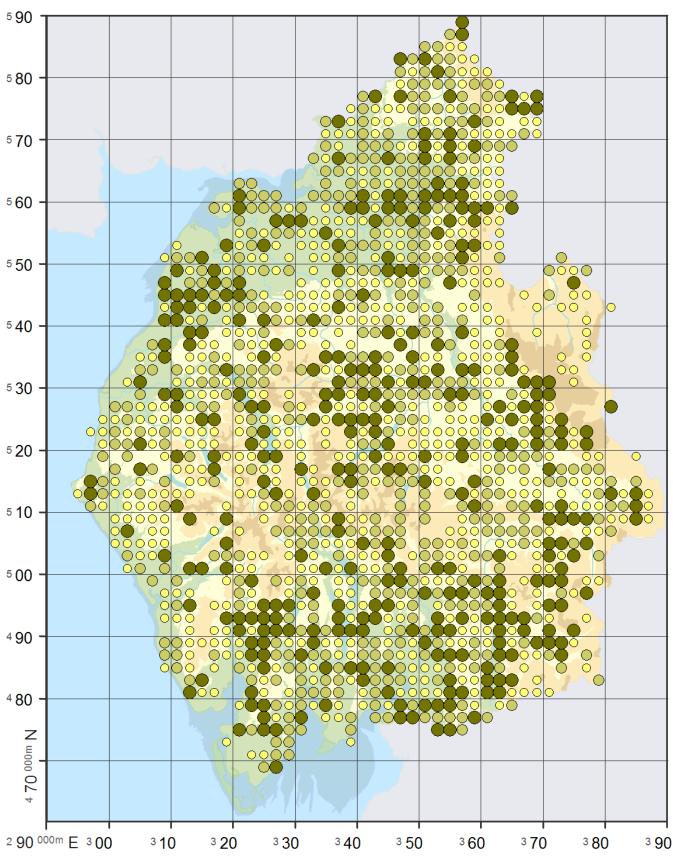
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

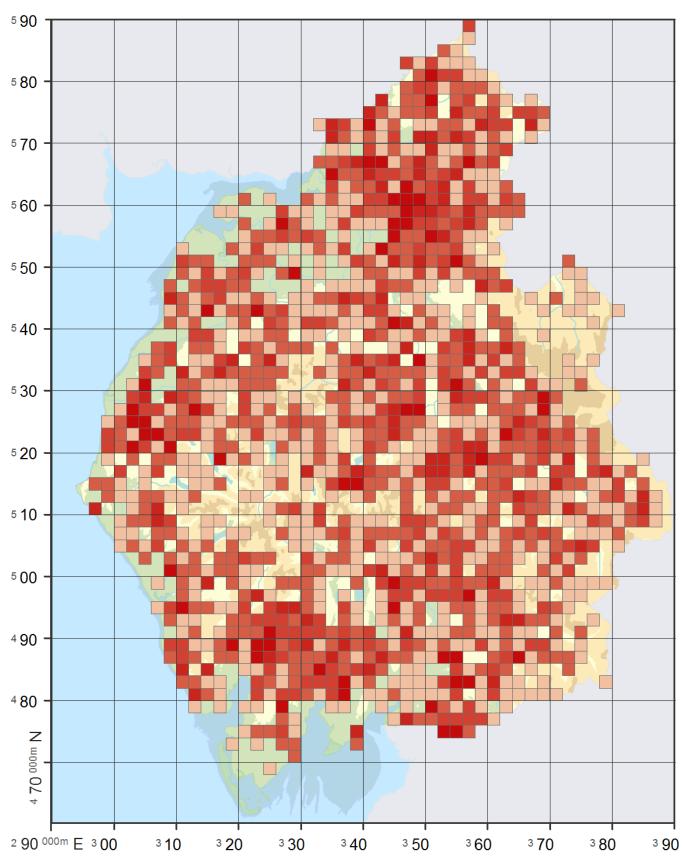
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84

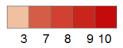


Possible
 Probable
 Confirmed
 339

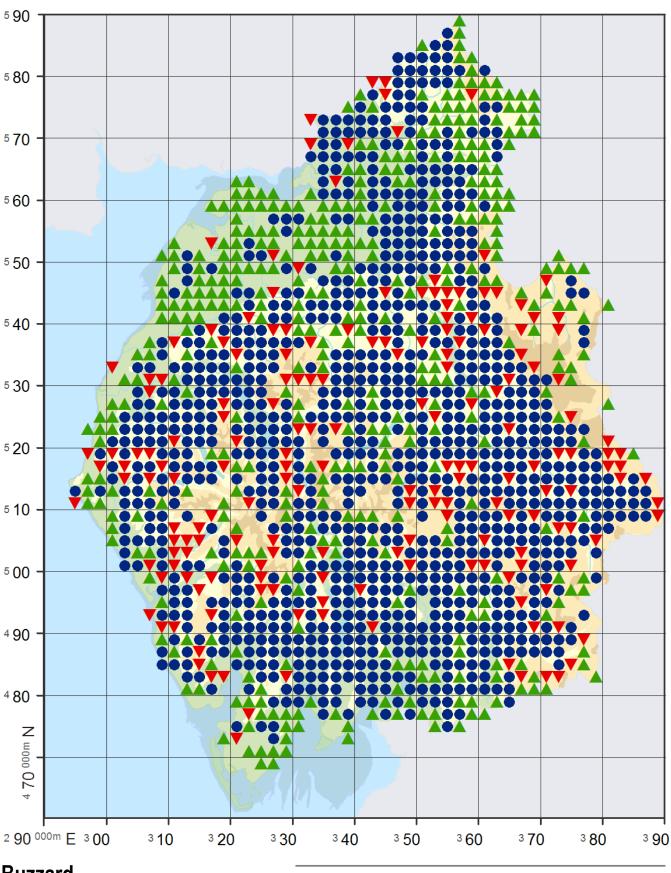
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



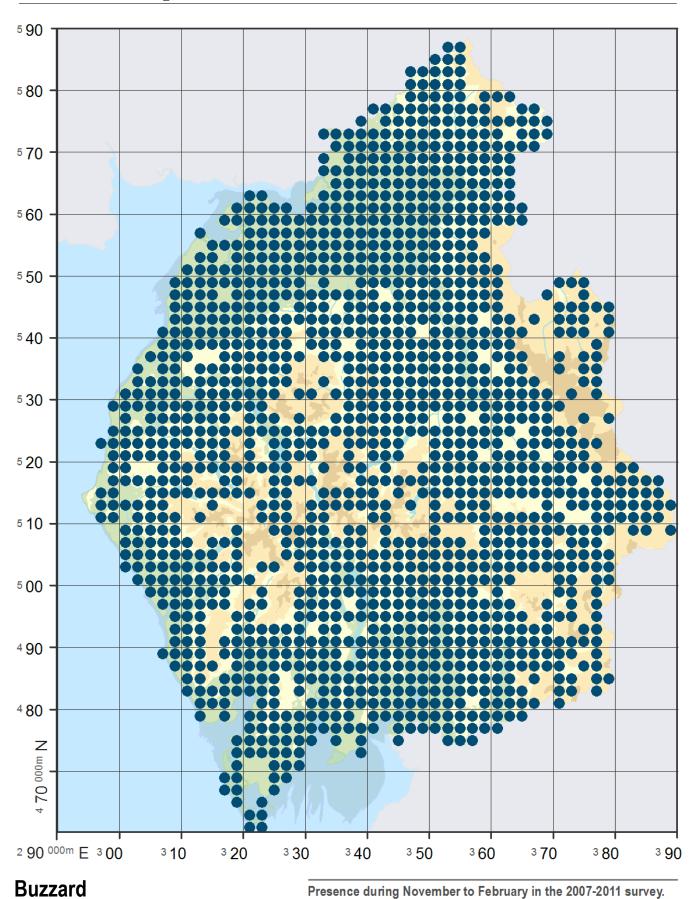
Categories: 3 = 1 - 1, 7 = 2 - 2, 8 = 3 - 3, 9 = 4 - 4, 10 = 5 - 14.



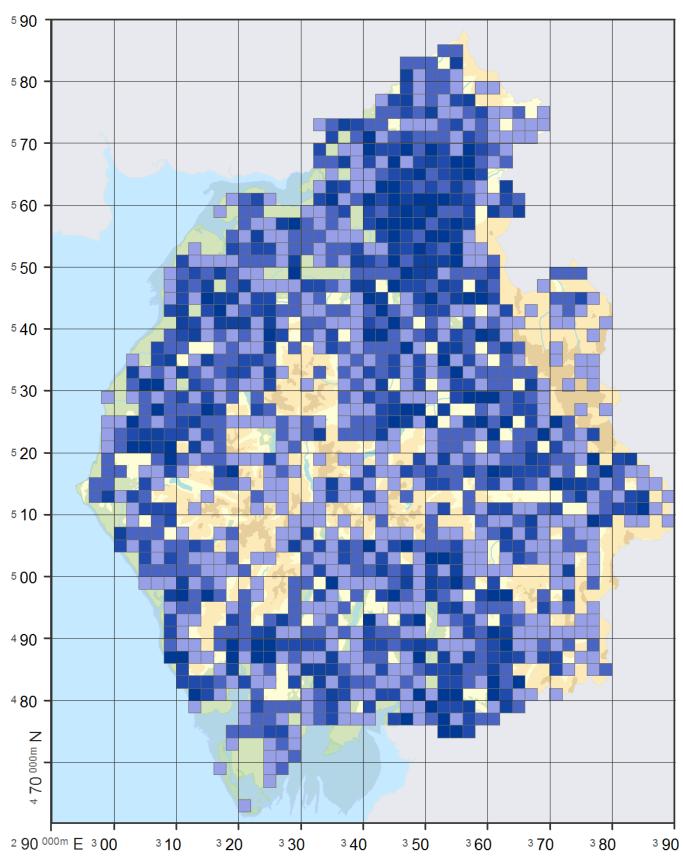
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain◆ Stable▼ Loss421946▼ Loss

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



• Presence 1465



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 3 = 1 - 1, 6 = 2 - 2, 8 = 3 - 3, 9 = 4 - 4, 10 = 5 - 13.

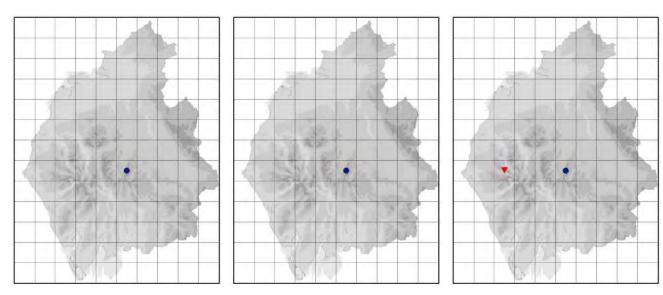
# **GOLDEN EAGLE (Aquila chrysaetos)**

A rare resident; occasional breeder.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.1	0.1	0	0
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.1	0	0	0.1
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.2			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



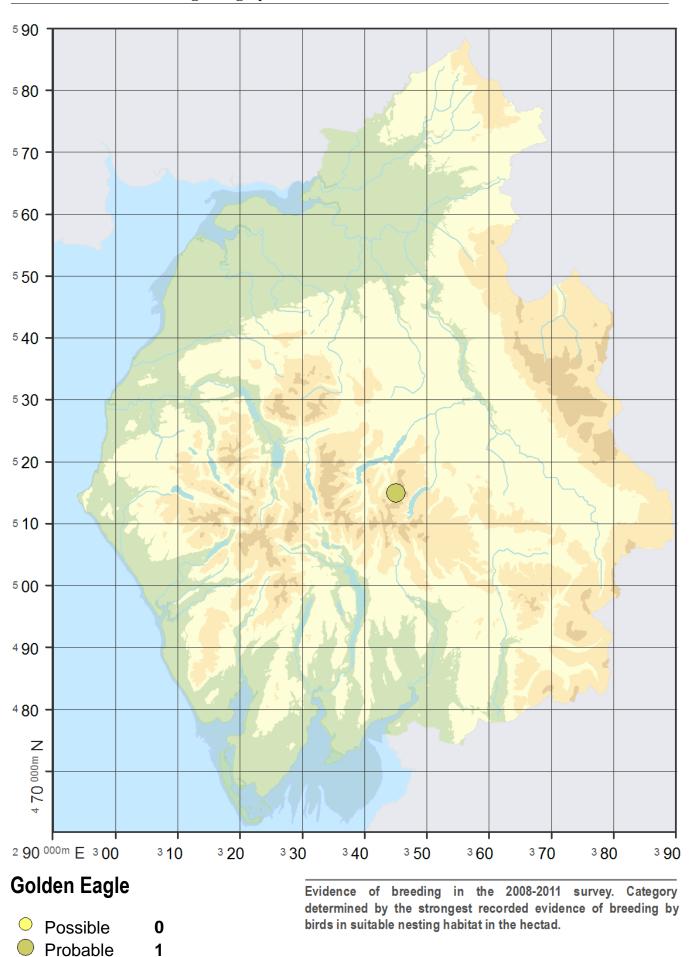
Breeding since 1968-72

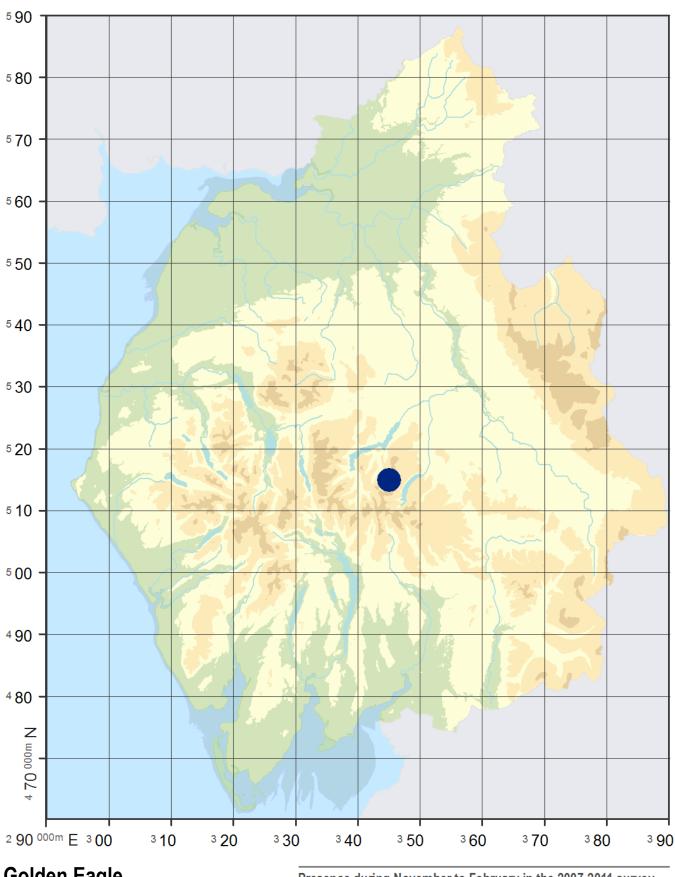
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84

Confirmed

0





Golden Eagle

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.



Presence 1

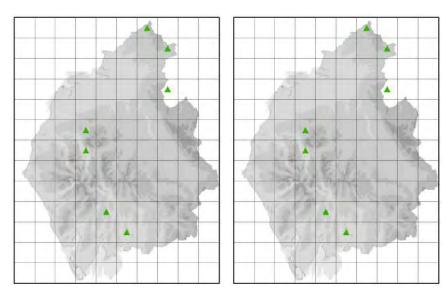
# **OSPREY** (Pandion haliaetus)

A scarce summer visitor and uncommon passage migrant; breeds in very small numbers.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.5	0	0.1	0.4
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1
Winter 2008 - 2012				

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys

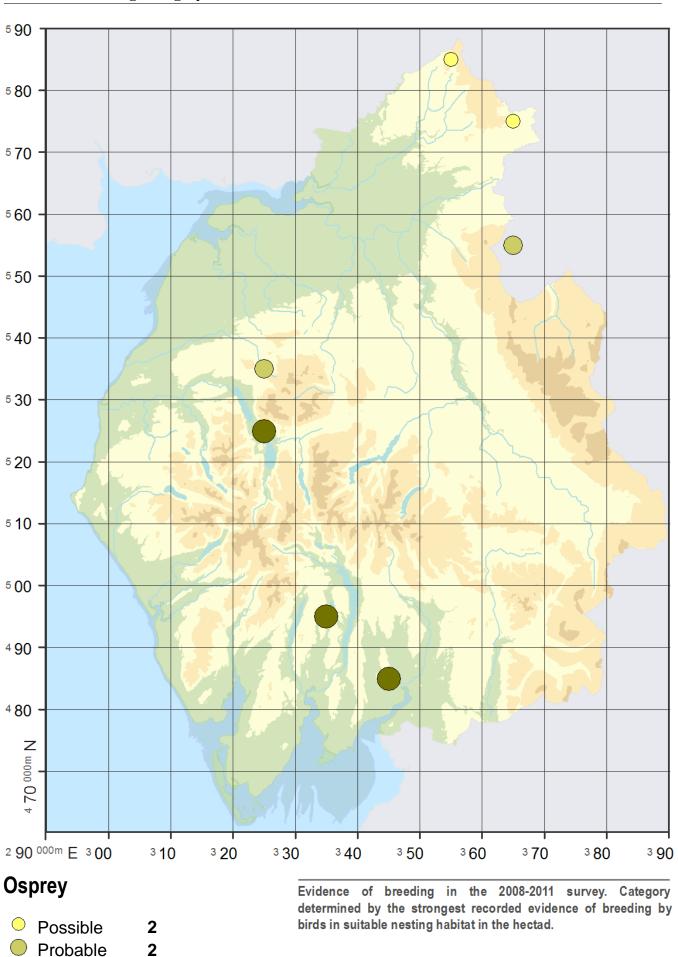


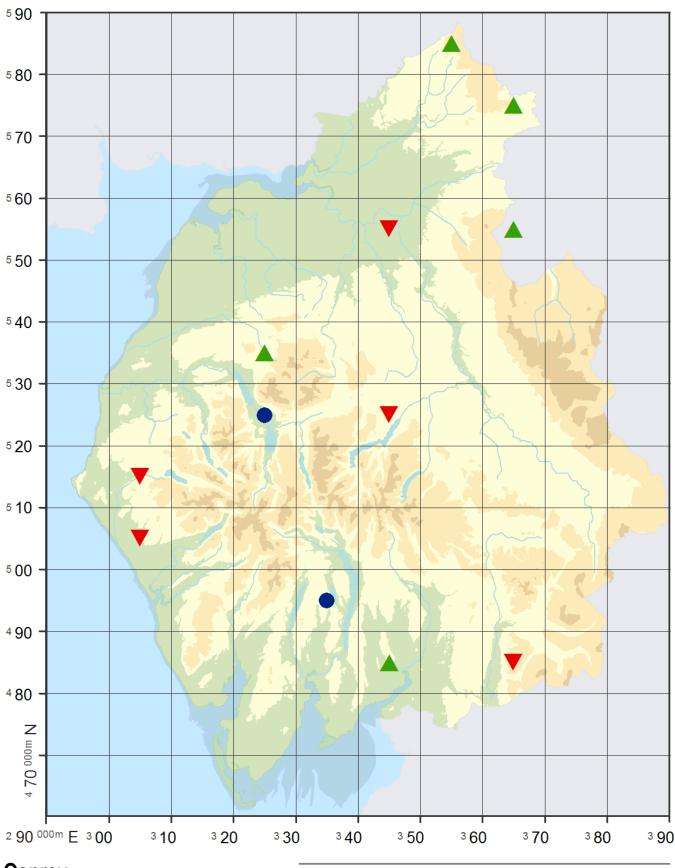
Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

3

Confirmed





### **Osprey**

▲ Gain 5
● Stable 2
▼ Loss 5

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.

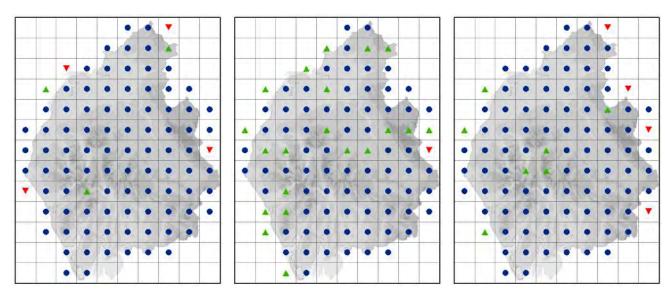
# **KESTREL** (Falco tinnunculus)

A common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in moderate numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	46.6	8.8	14	23.8
Breeding 2008 - 2012	43.7	9.2	7.5	27
Winter 2008 - 2012	63.9			

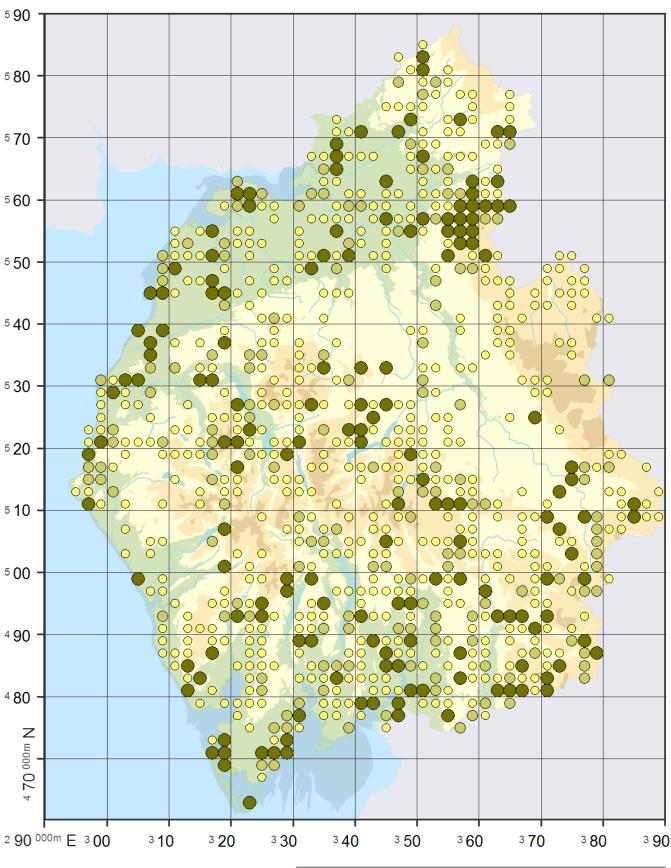
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

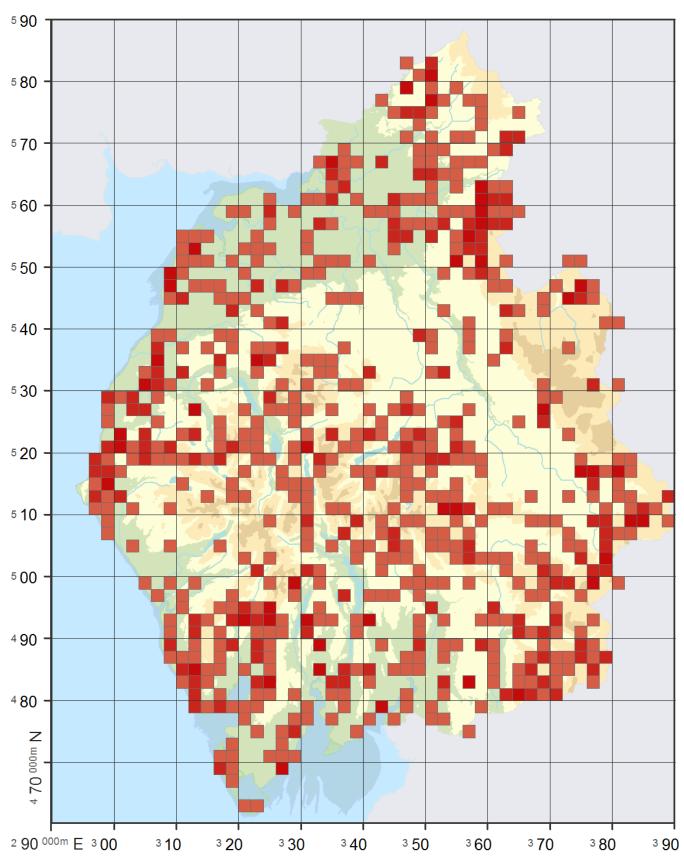
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84



Possible
 Probable
 Confirmed
 148
 160

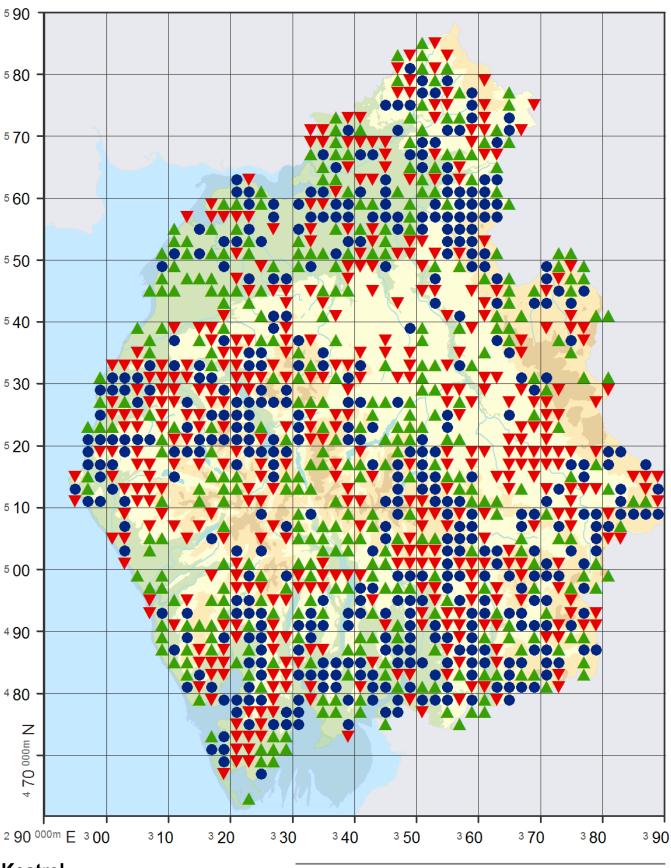
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



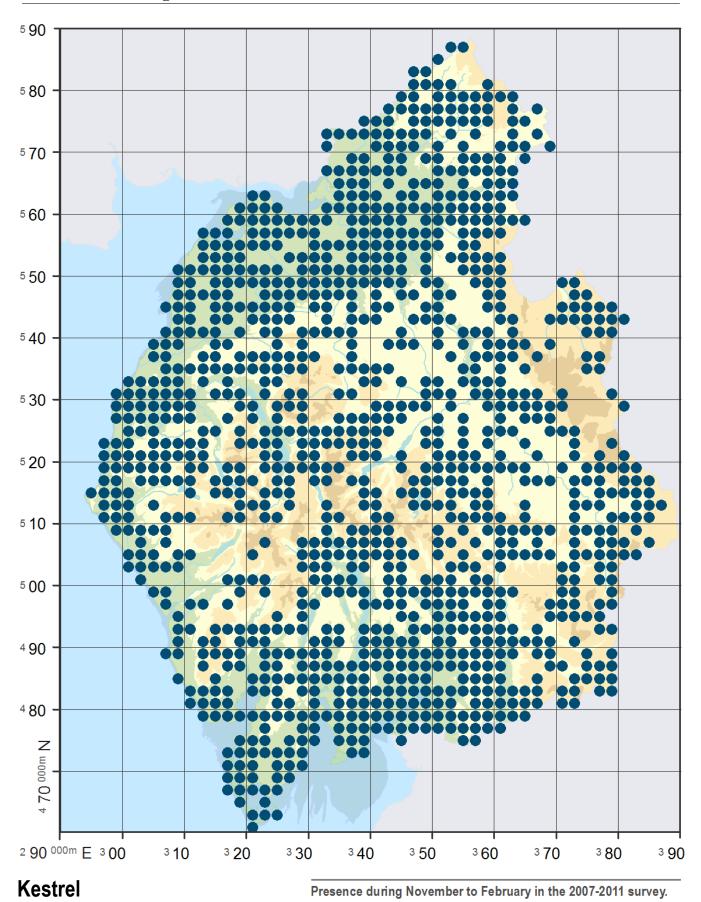
Categories: 7 = 1 - 1, 9 = 2 - 2, 10 = 3 - 6.



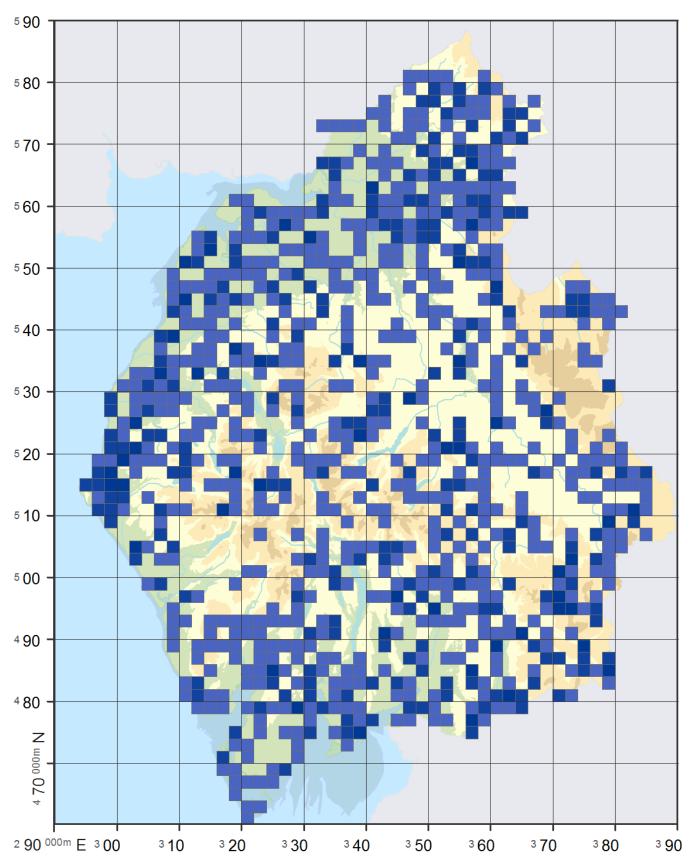
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain 375● Stable 433▼ Loss 426

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



• Presence 1182



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

6 9 10

Categories: 6 = 1 - 1, 9 = 2 - 2, 10 = 3 - 6.

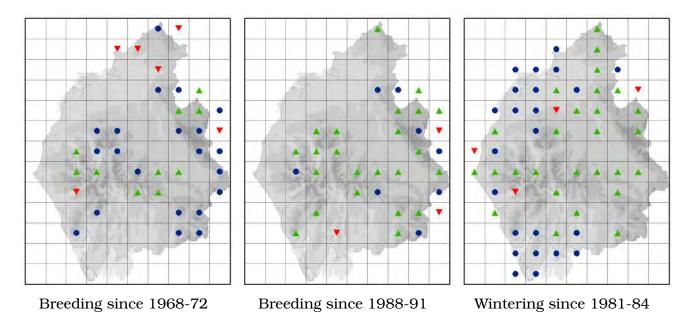
# **MERLIN** (Falco columbarius)

An uncommon resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in small numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	5.3	2.4	0.7	2.2
Breeding 2008 - 2012	3.8	1.7	0.4	1.7
Winter 2008 - 2012	7.6			

#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



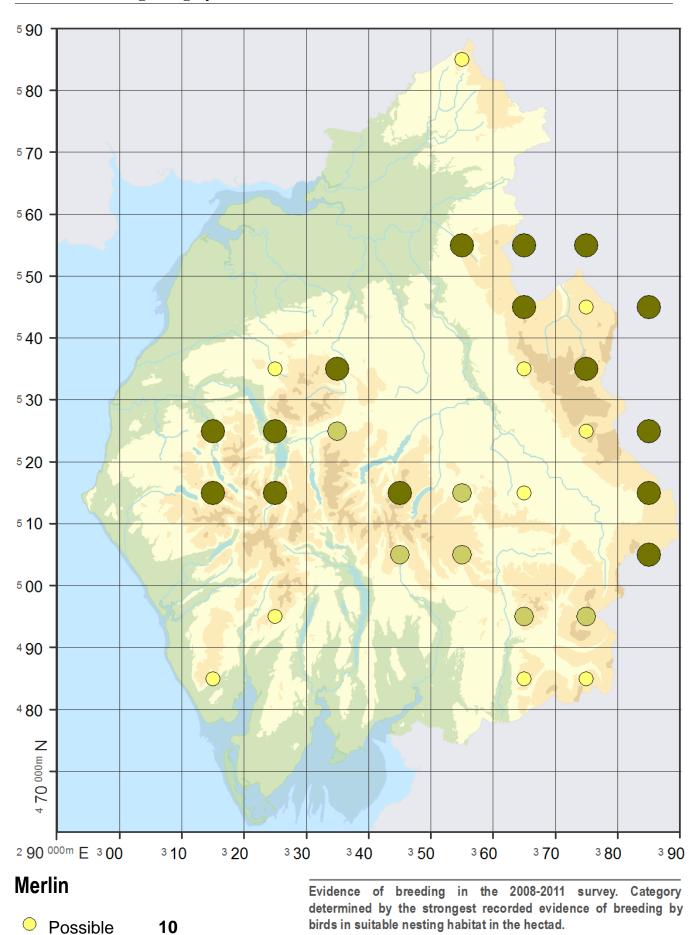
287

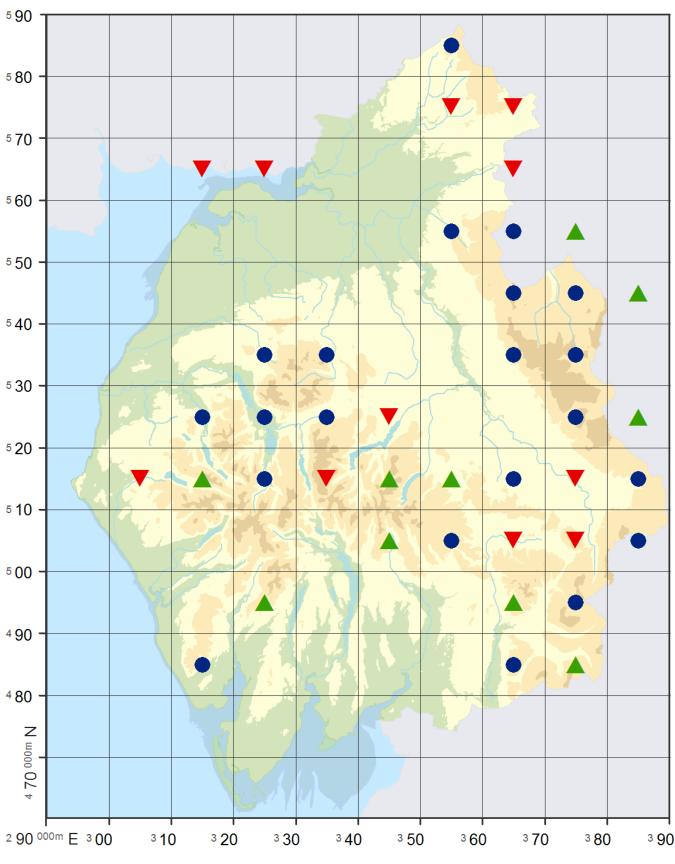
Probable

Confirmed

6

15



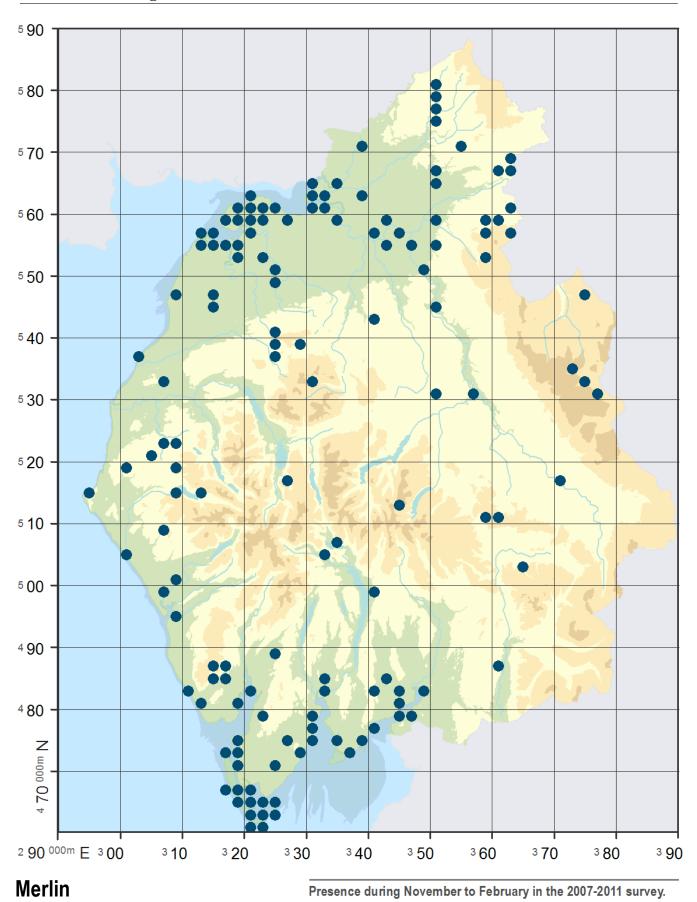


### Merlin

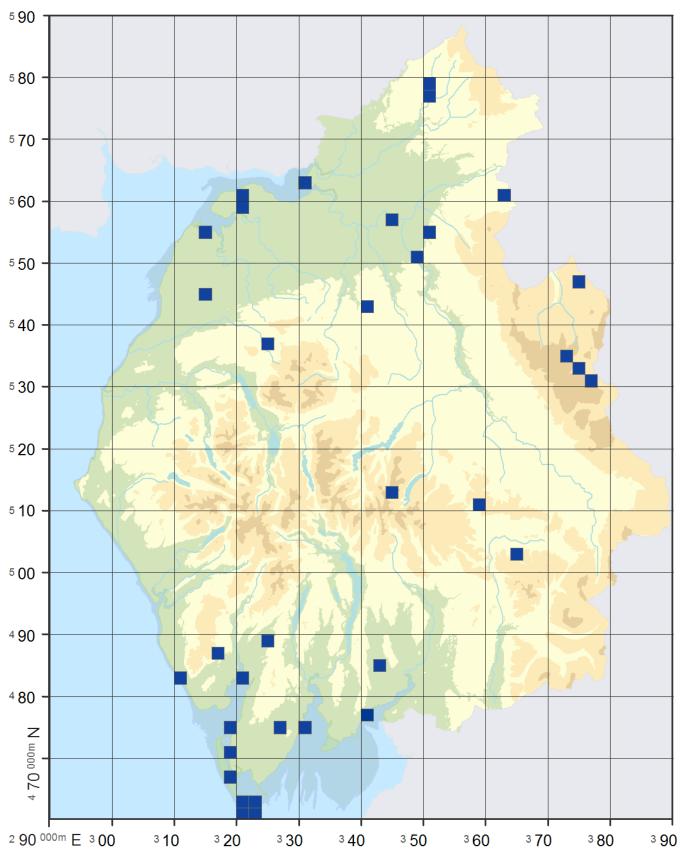
▲ Gain■ Stable▼ Loss11

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence 140



## Merlin

Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

9 10

Categories: 9 = 1 - 1, 10 = 2 - 2.

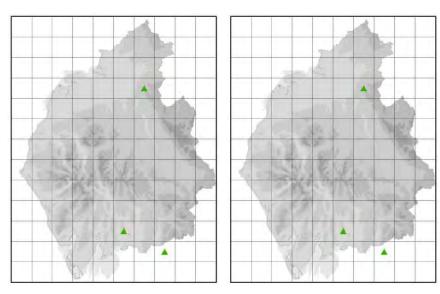
# **HOBBY** (Falco subbuteo)

A scarce passage migrant.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0	0	0	0
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.21	0.05	0	0.16
Winter 2008 - 2012				

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys

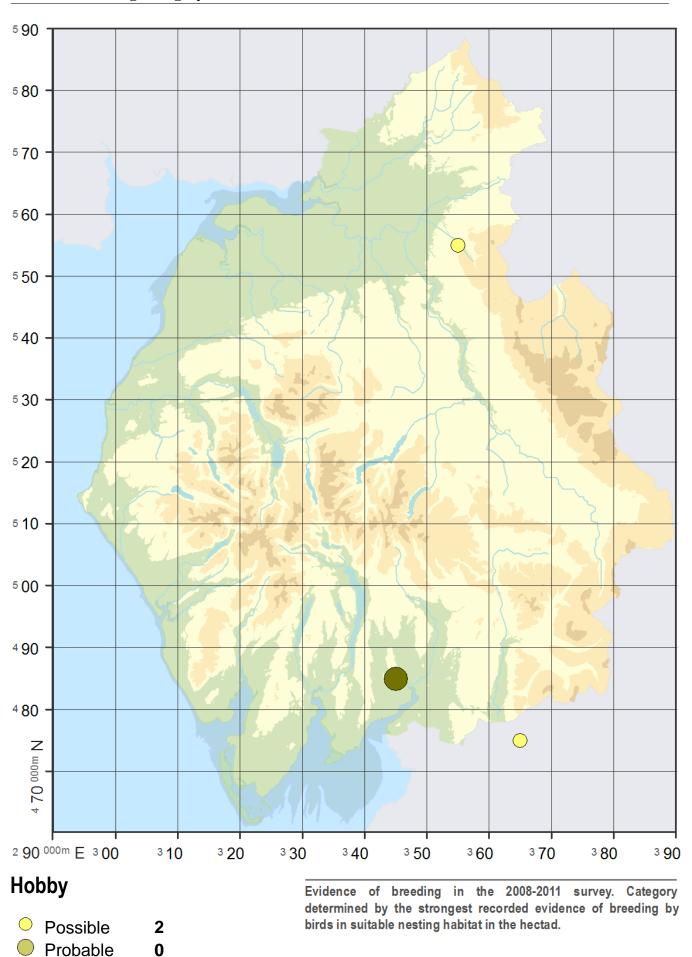


Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

Confirmed

1



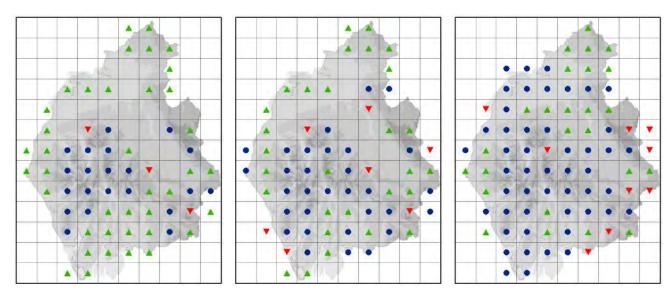
# PEREGRINE (Falco peregrinus)

A fairly common resident; breeds in small numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	11.6	6.9	0.7	4
Breeding 2008 - 2012	8.7	4.7	1.1	2.9
Winter 2008 - 2012	17.1			

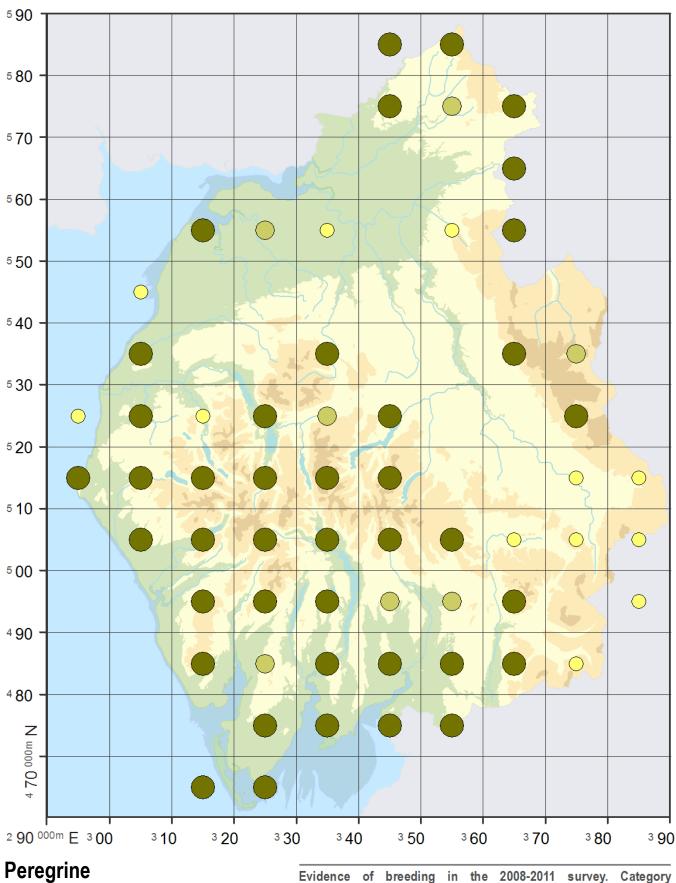
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84

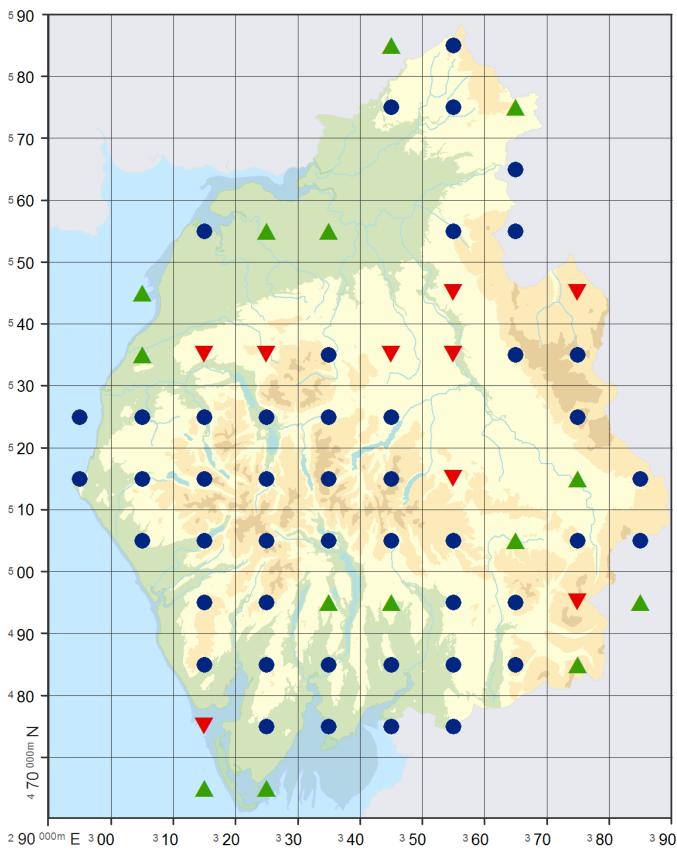


Possible 12 Probable 7

41

Confirmed

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the hectad.

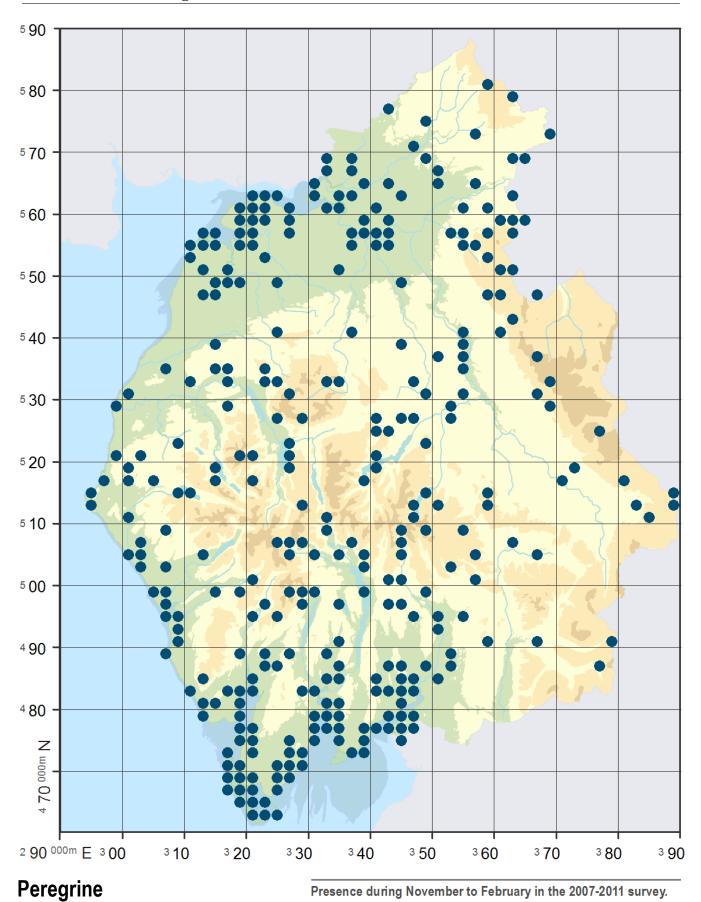


# **Peregrine**

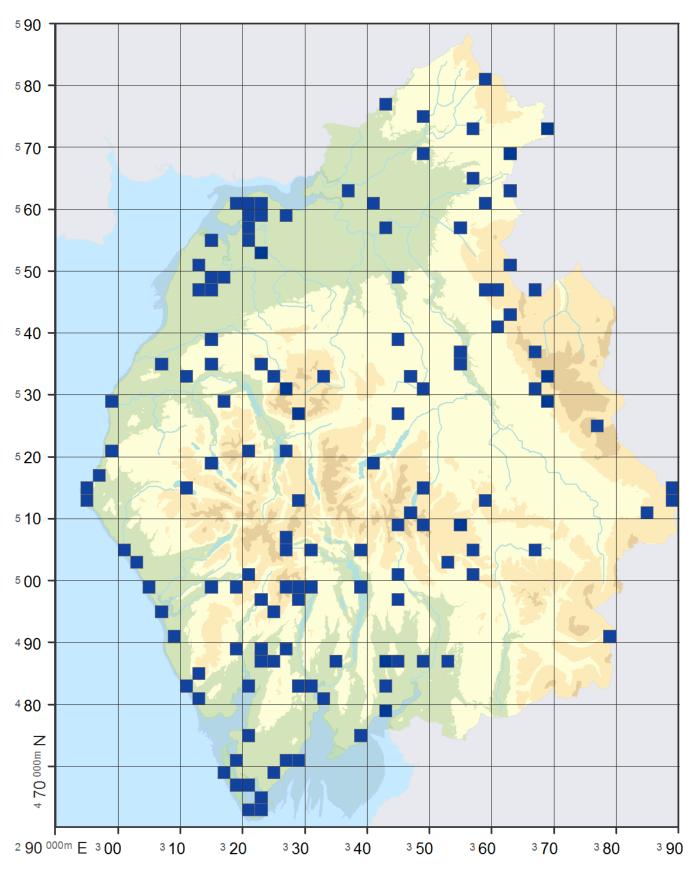
▲ Gain■ Stable▼ Loss9

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence 316



# Peregrine

Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 9 = 1 - 1, 10 = 2 - 3.

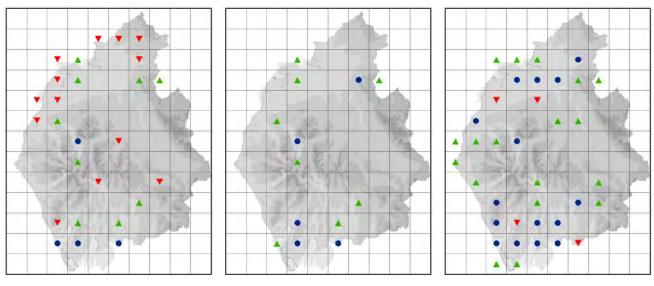
# **WATER RAIL (Rallus aquaticus)**

An uncommon resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in small numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.5
Breeding 2008 - 2012	1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Winter 2008 - 2012	3.8			

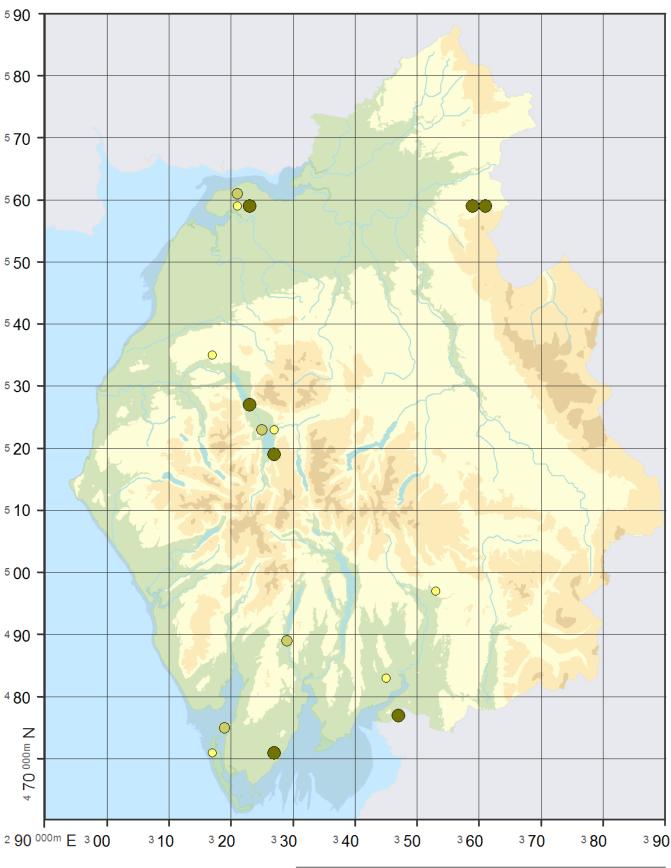
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84



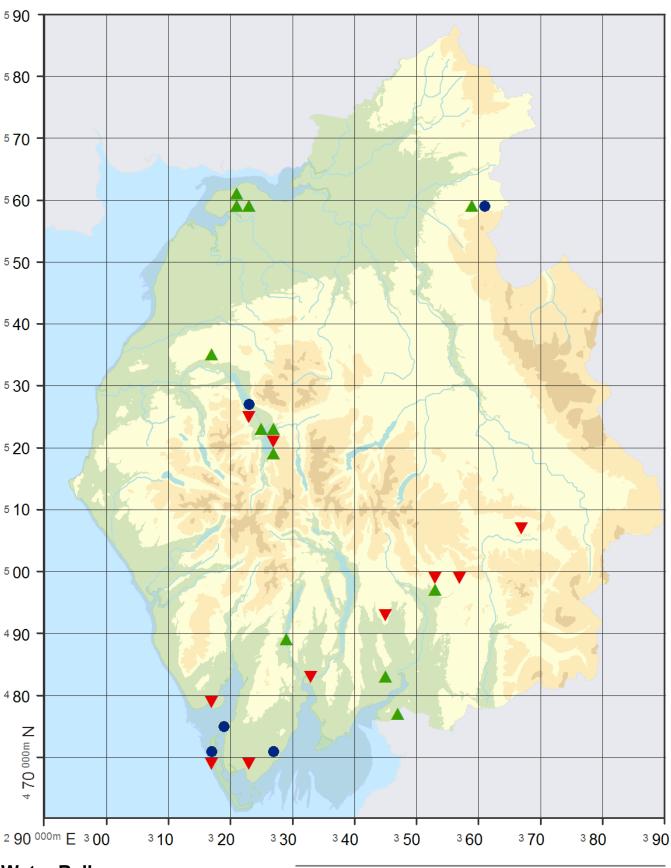
## **Water Rail**

PossibleProbable4

7

ProbableConfirmed

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



1997-2001 atlas.

### **Water Rail**

Gain

Loss

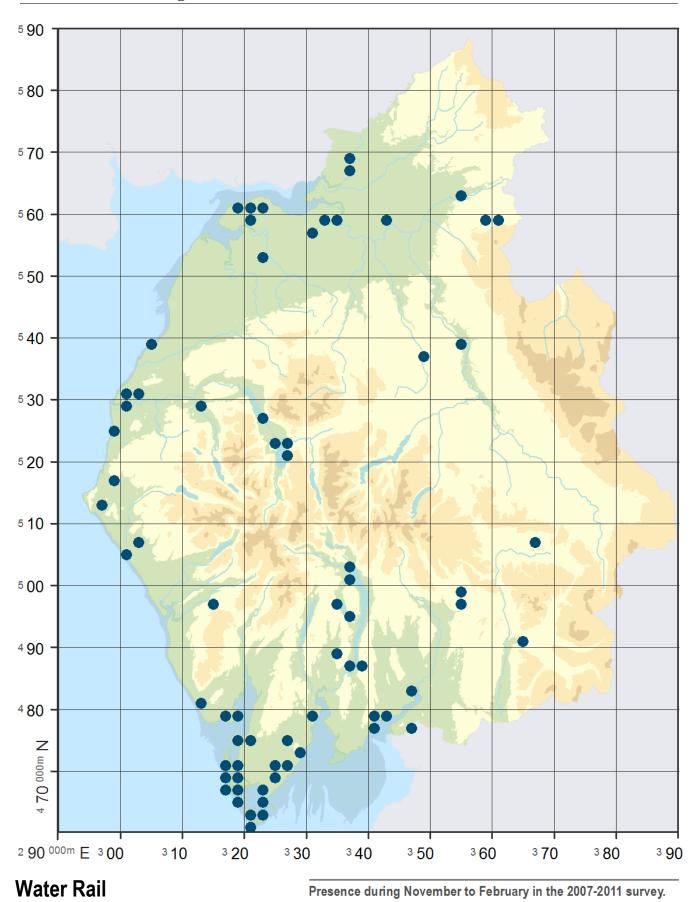
• Stable **5** 

12

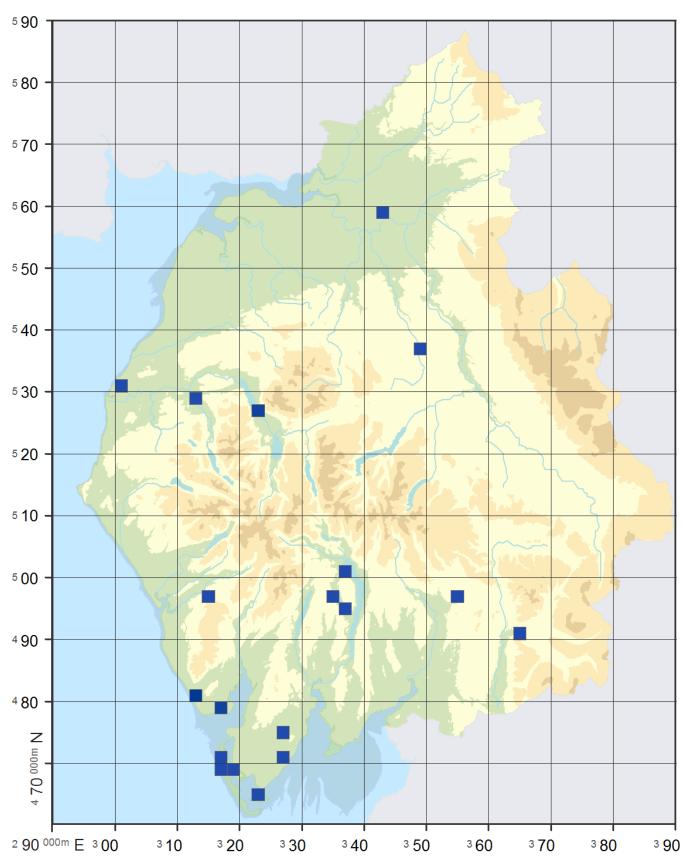
10

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the



Presence 70



### **Water Rail**

Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 8 = 1 - 1, 9 = 2 - 2, 10 = 3 - 6.

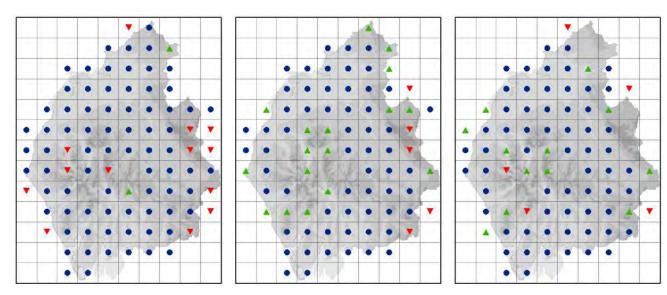
# **MOORHEN** (Gallinula chloropus)

An abundant resident; breeds in large numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	21	11.3	5.6	4.1
Breeding 2008 - 2012	20	9.8	2.7	7.5
Winter 2008 - 2012	20.5			

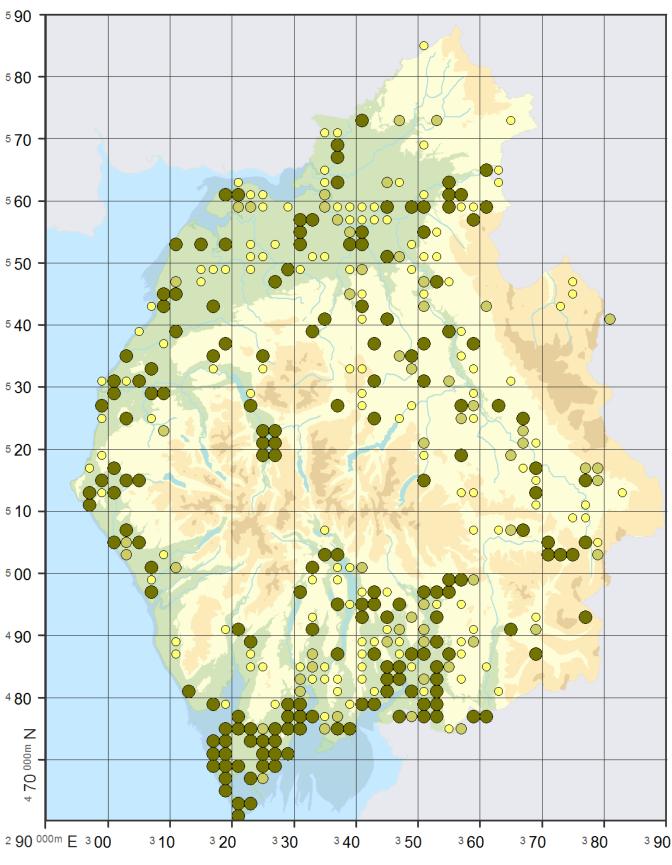
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

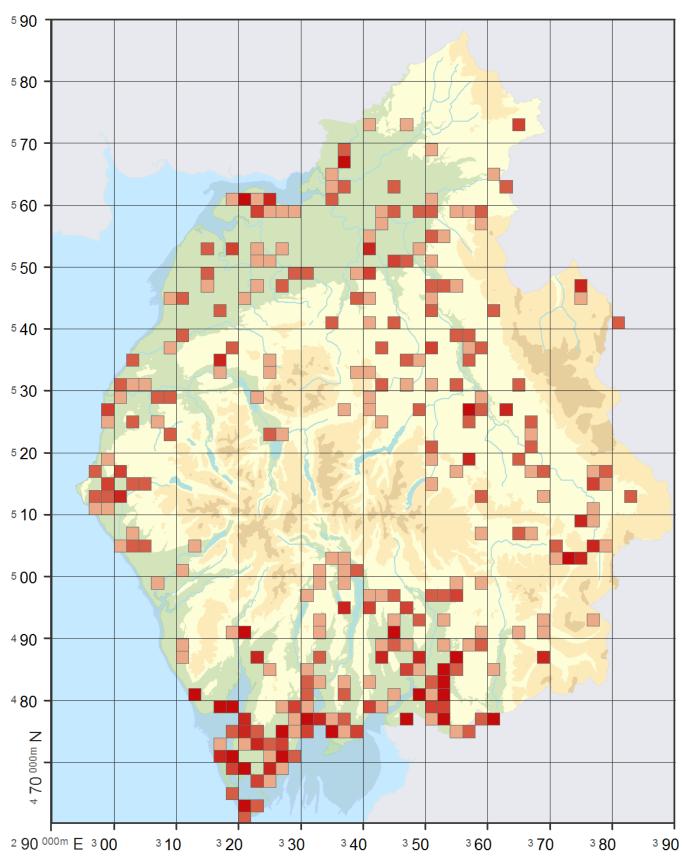
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84

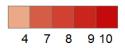


Possible
 Probable
 Confirmed
 138
 57
 178

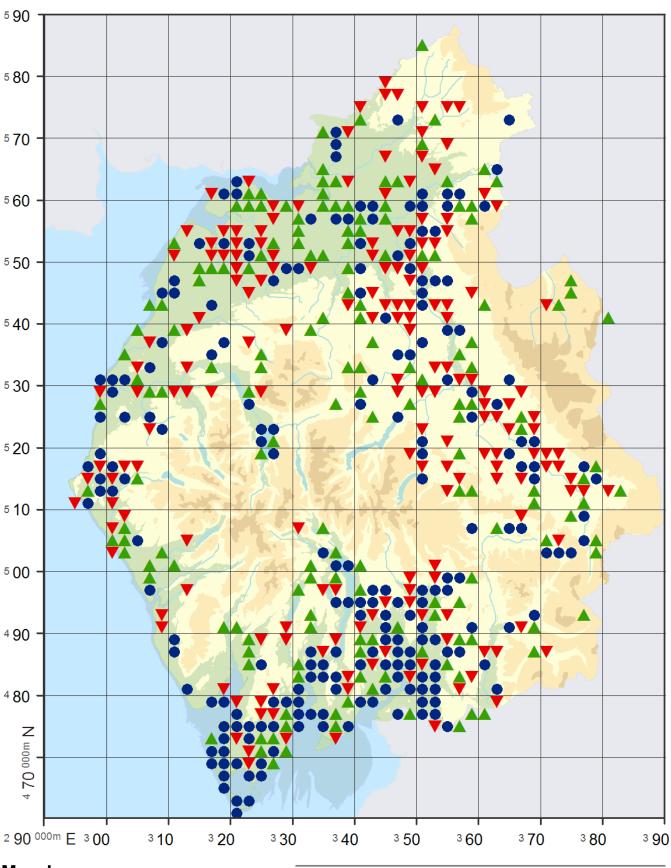
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



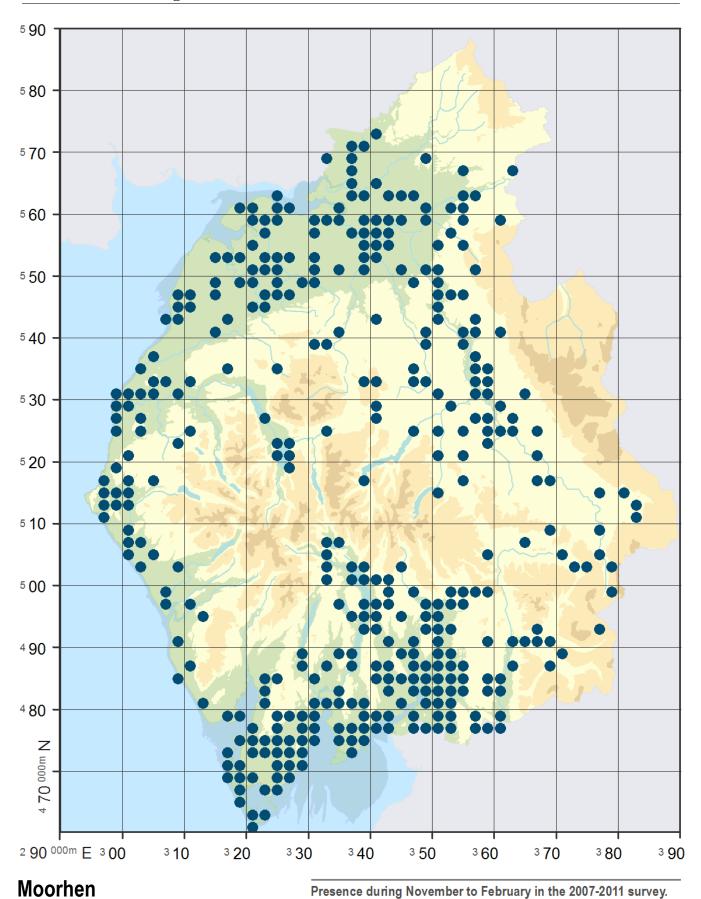
Categories: 4 = 1 - 1, 7 = 2 - 2, 8 = 3 - 3, 9 = 4 - 5, 10 = 6 - 25.



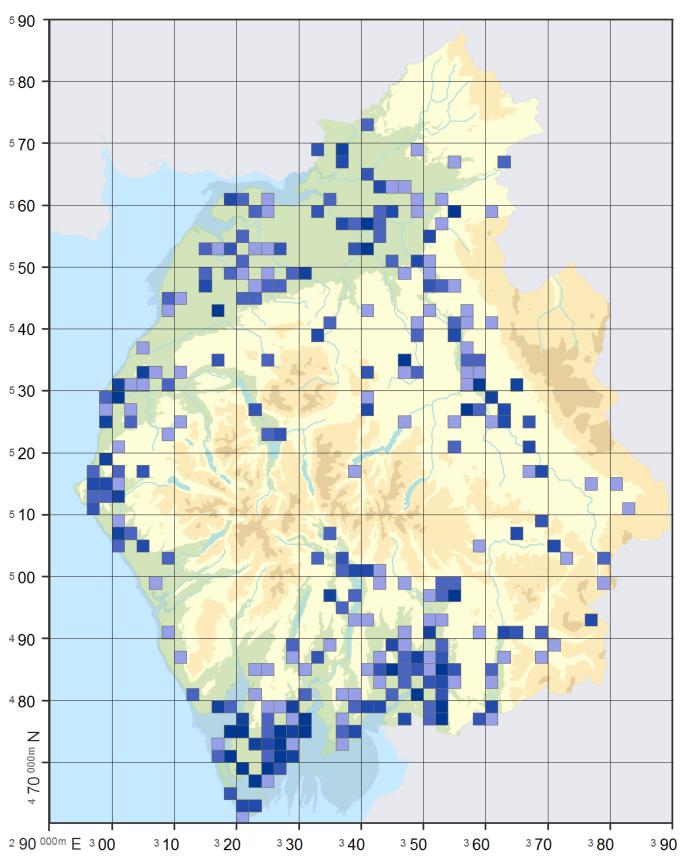
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain 166● Stable 207▼ Loss 181

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence 379



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 3 = 1 - 1, 6 = 2 - 2, 7 = 3 - 3, 8 = 4 - 5, 9 = 6 - 8, 10 = 9 - 30.

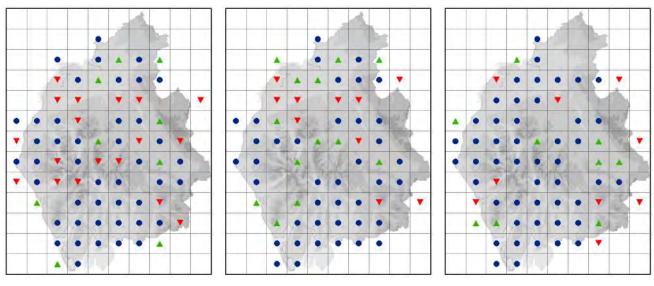
# COOT (Fulica atra)

A common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in moderate numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	13.9	9.4	3	1.5
Breeding 2008 - 2012	9.5	6.2	1.1	2.2
Winter 2008 - 2012	9.4			

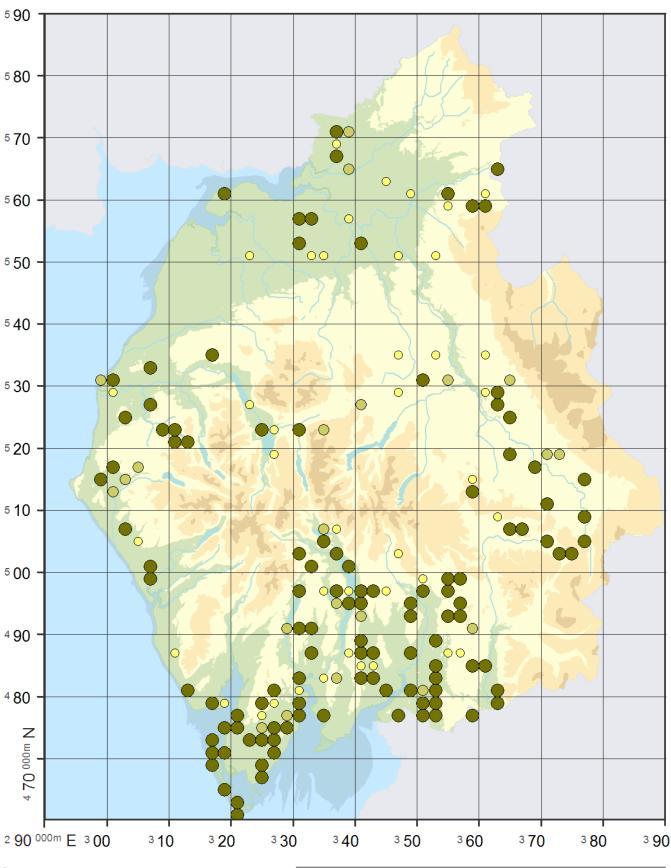
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

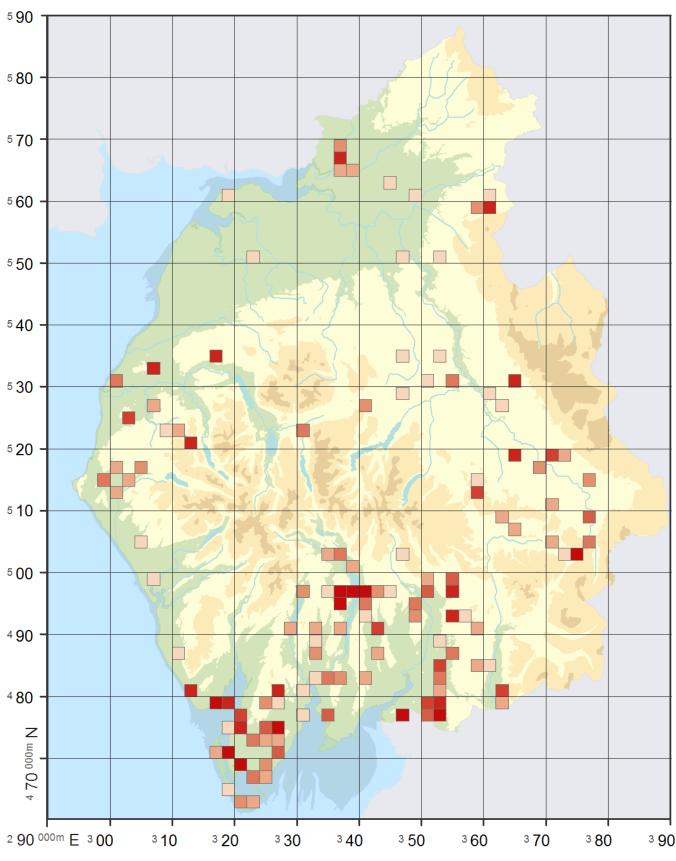
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84

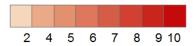


PossibleProbableConfirmed

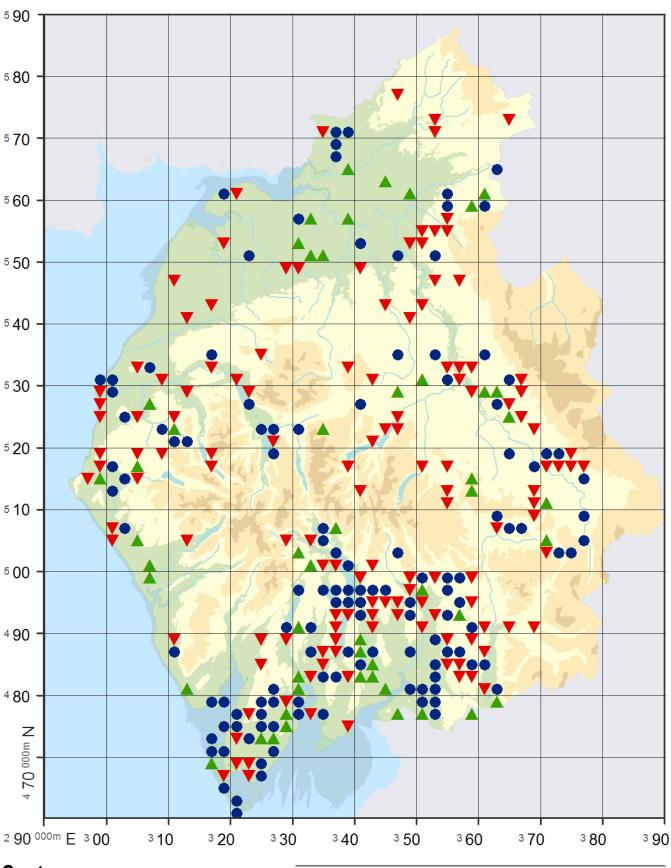
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



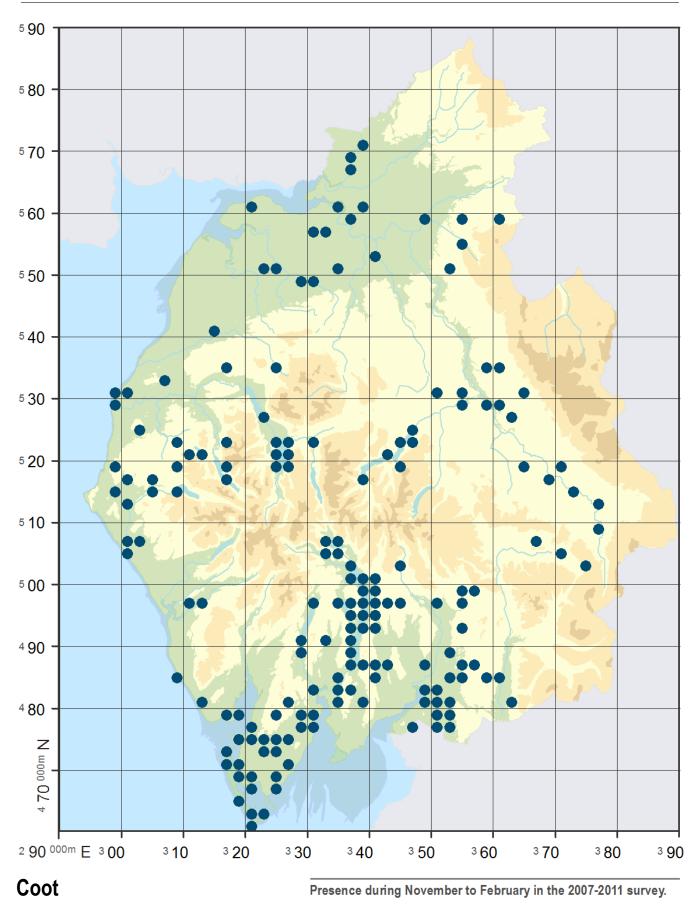
Categories: 2 = 1 - 1, 4 = 2 - 2, 5 = 3 - 3, 6 = 4 - 4, 7 = 5 - 5, 8 = 6 - 6, 9 = 7 - 12, 10 = 13 - 96.



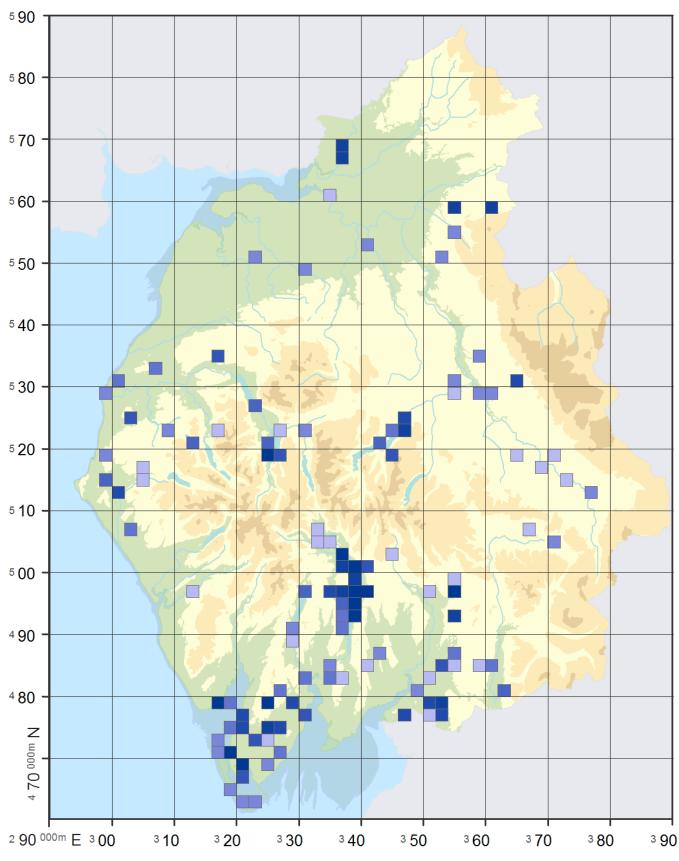
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain 51● Stable 124▼ Loss 133

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



• Presence 174



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 2 = 1 - 1, 4 = 2 - 2, 5 = 3 - 4, 6 = 5 - 6, 7 = 7 - 10, 8 = 11 - 15, 9 = 16 - 44, 10 = 45 - 1234.

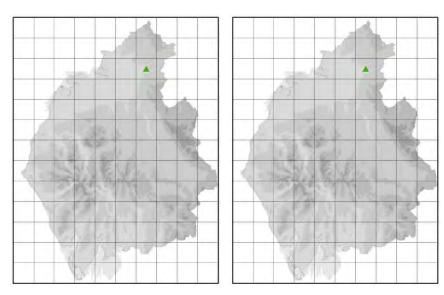
# CRANE (Grus grus)

A rare passage migrant.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

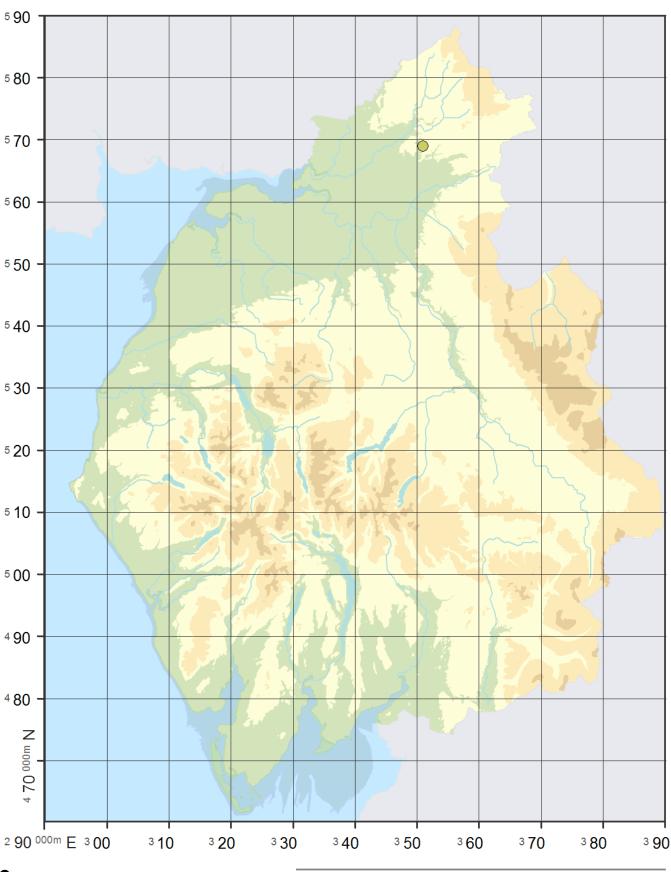
% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012	-			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

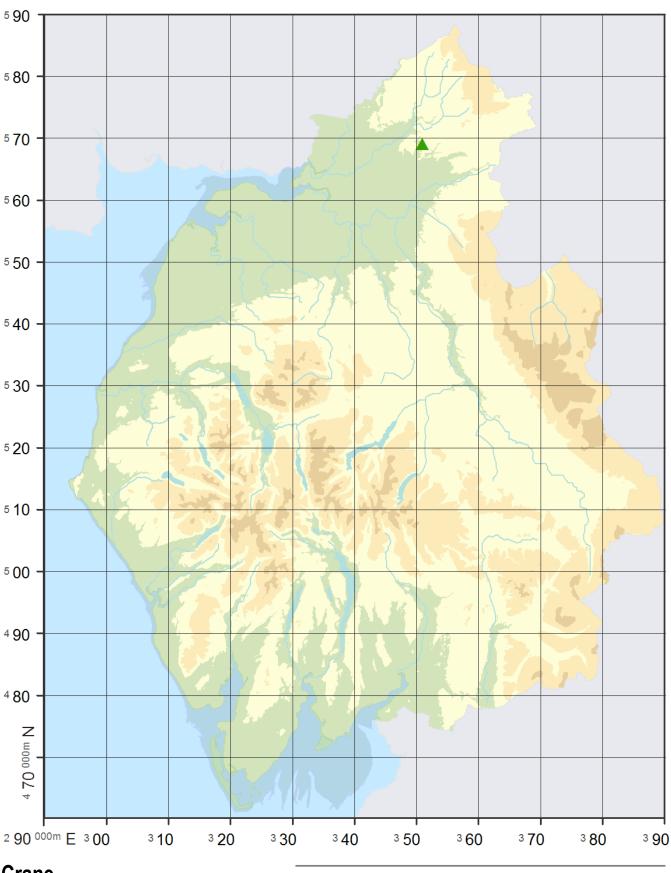


### Crane

PossibleProbable1

Confirmed0

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



### Crane

▲ Gain 1● Stable 0

Loss

0

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.

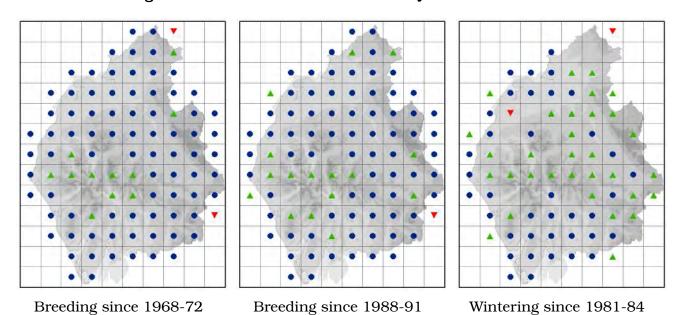
# **OYSTERCATCHER** (Haematopus ostralegus)

An abundant resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in large numbers.

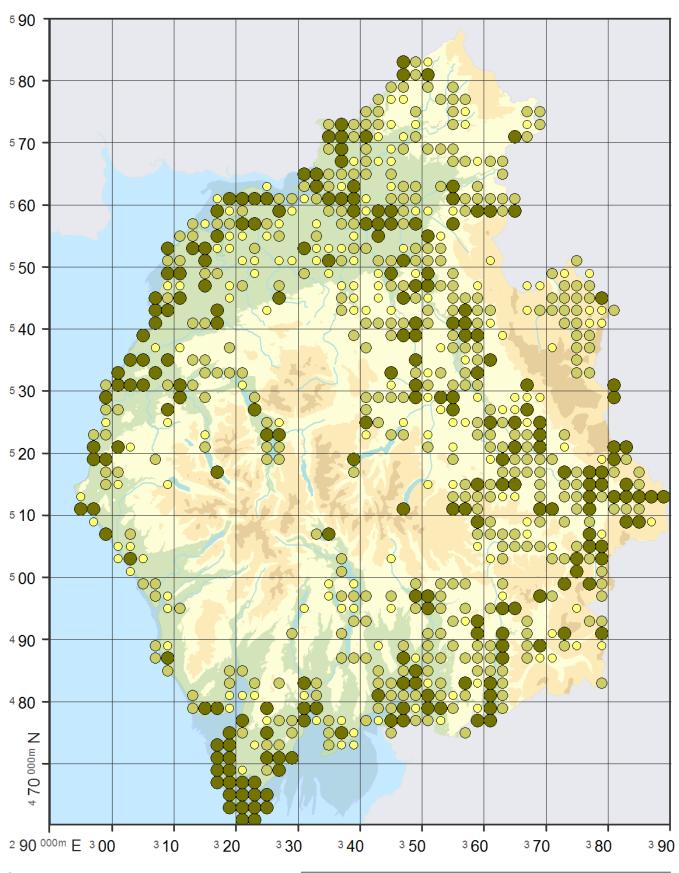
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	44.3	17.1	16.6	10.6
Breeding 2008 - 2012	40.4	16	15.3	9.1
Winter 2008 - 2012	17.8			

#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys

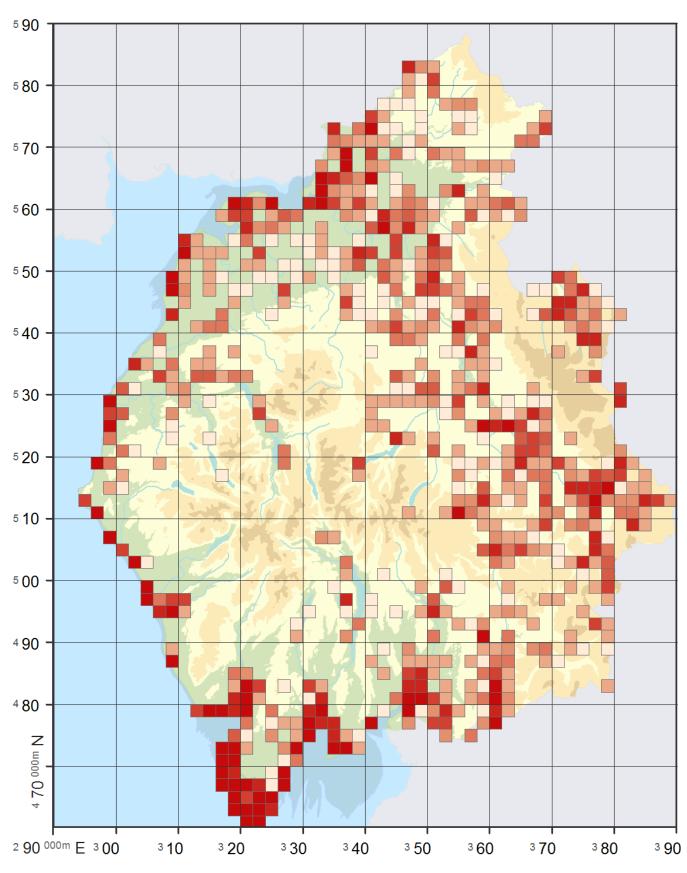


319



Possible
 Probable
 Confirmed
 223

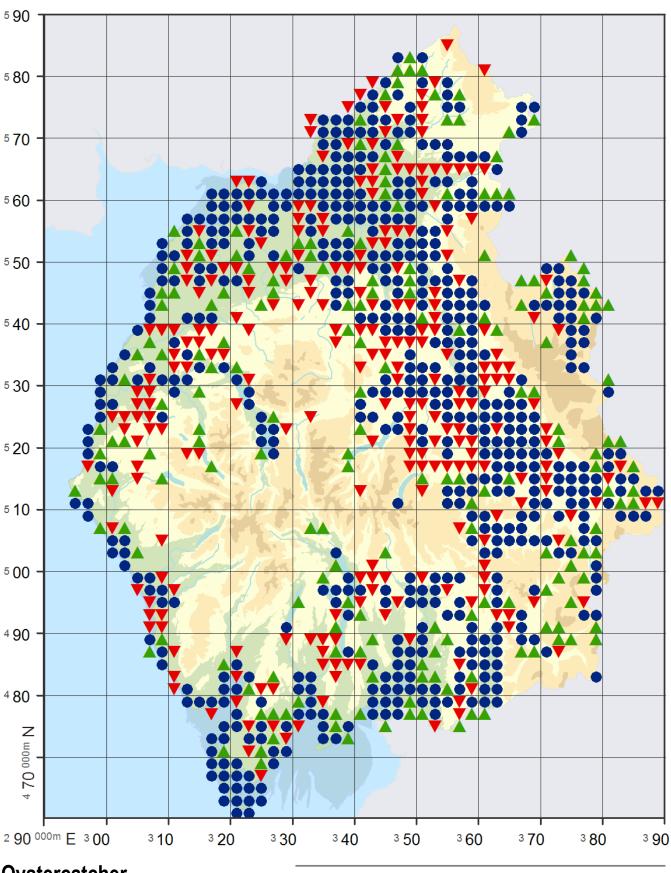
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

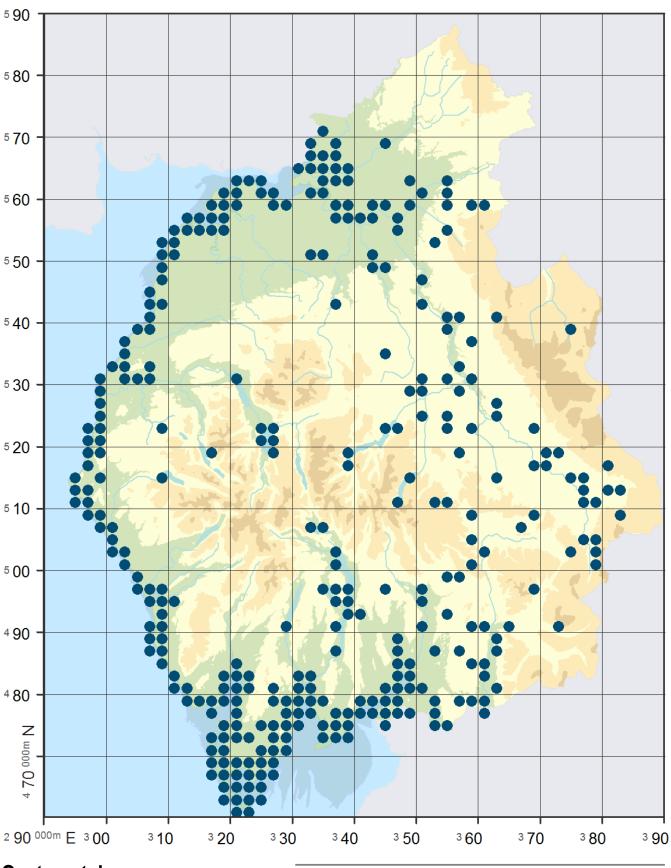
Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 4 = 2 - 2, 5 = 3 - 3, 6 = 4 - 4, 7 = 5 - 5, 8 = 6 - 7, 9 = 8 - 13, 10 = 14 - 965.



Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

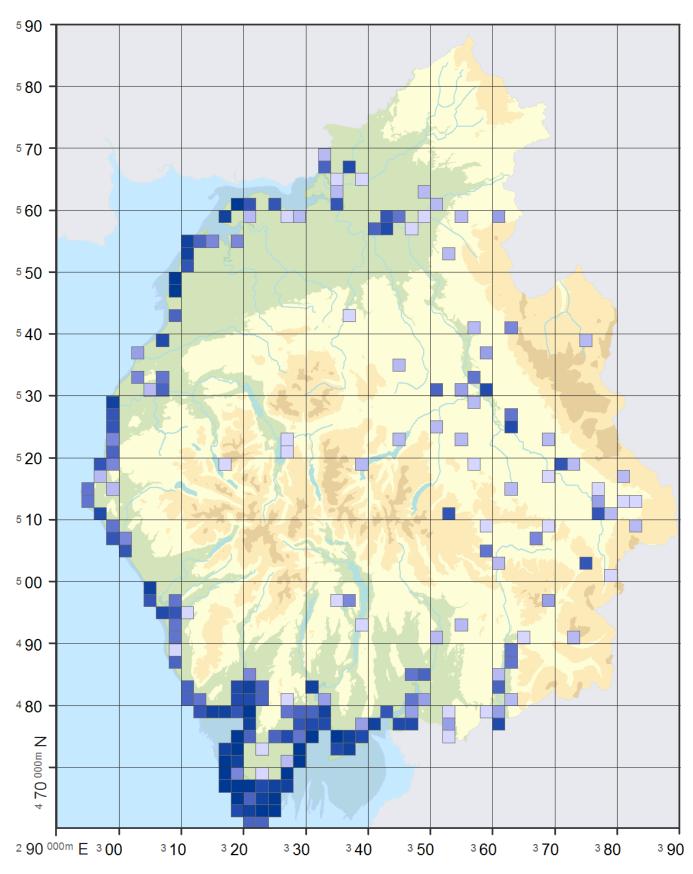
▲ Gain● Stable▼ Loss193554263

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 329



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 2 = 2 - 2, 3 = 3 - 3, 4 = 4 - 5, 5 = 6 - 13, 6 = 14 - 30, 7 = 31 - 63, 8 = 64 - 152, 9 = 153 - 495, 10 = 496 - 7200.

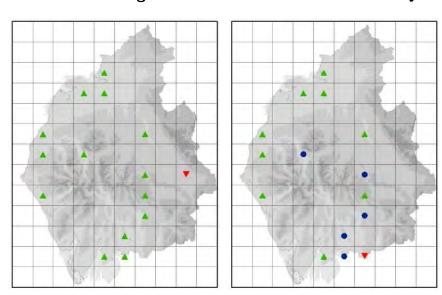
# LITTLE RINGED PLOVER (Charadrius dubius)

An uncommon summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in very small numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

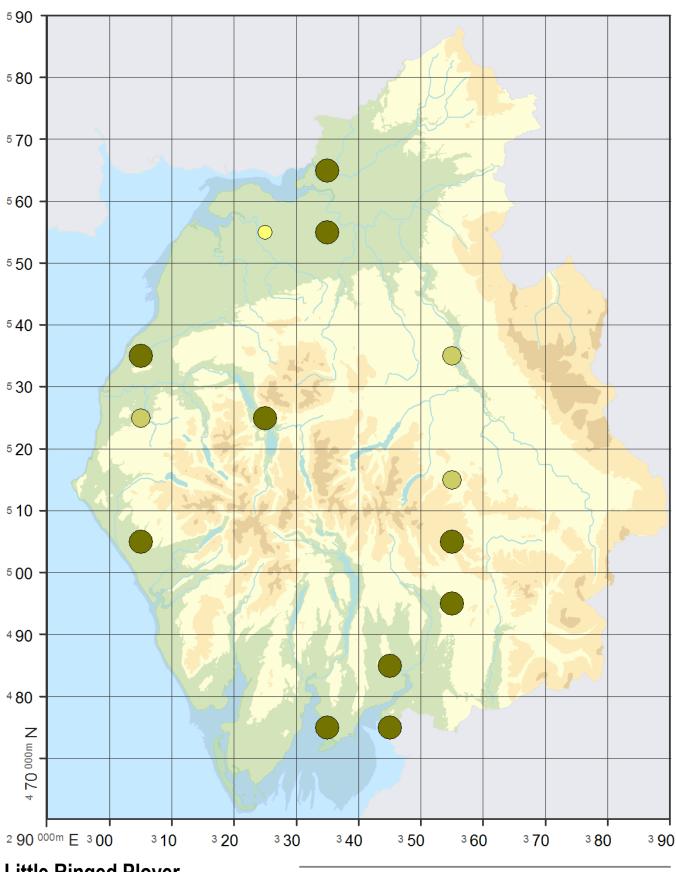
% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.5	0.2	0	0.3
Breeding 2008 - 2012	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.1
Winter 2008 - 2012	-			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

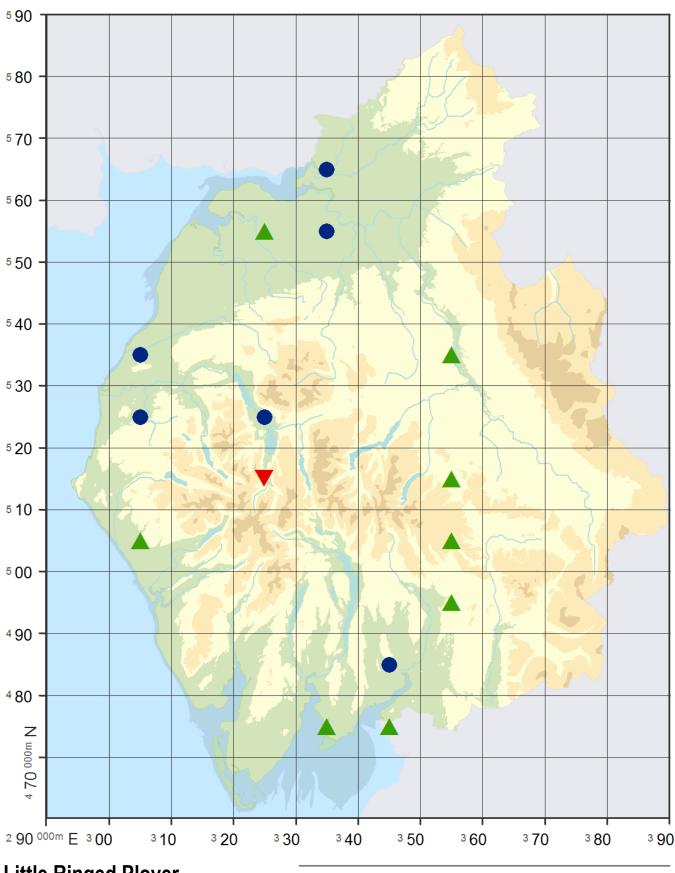
Breeding since 1988-91



# **Little Ringed Plover**

Possible 1

Probable 3 Confirmed 10 Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the hectad.



### **Little Ringed Plover**

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain● Stable▼ Loss1

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.

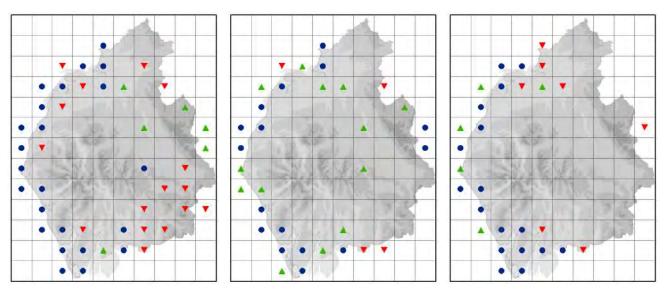
# RINGED PLOVER (Charadrius hiaticula)

A fairly common resident, common passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in small numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	4.4	3.2	0.9	0.3
Breeding 2008 - 2012	4.3	2.8	0.6	0.9
Winter 2008 - 2012	5.1			

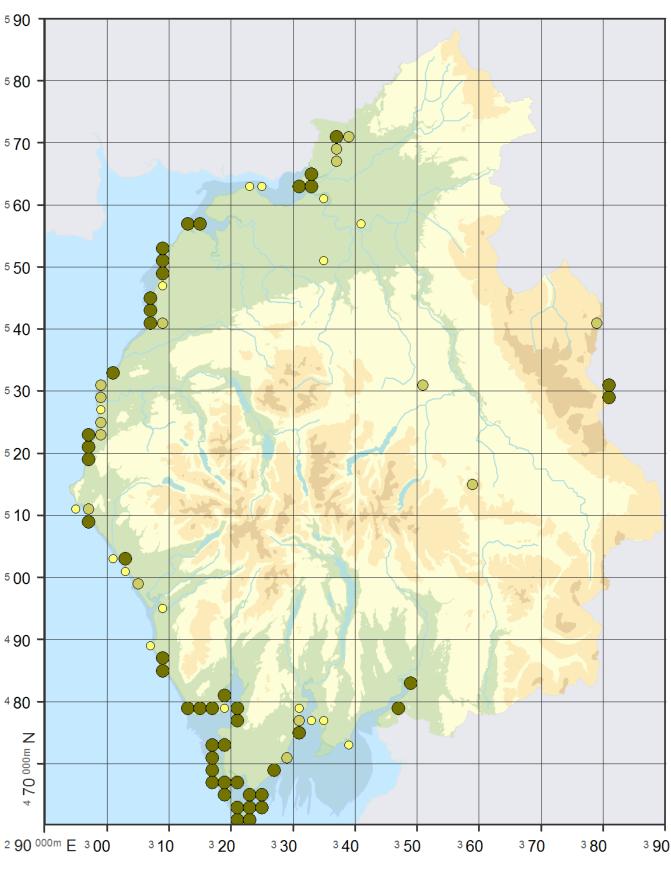
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

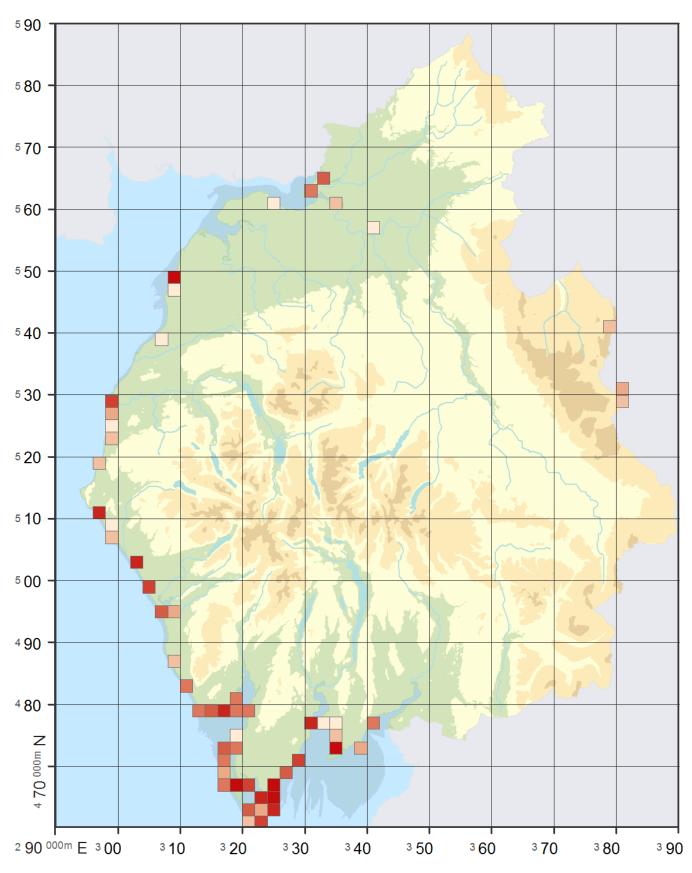
Wintering since 1981-84



PossibleProbable15

Confirmed 47

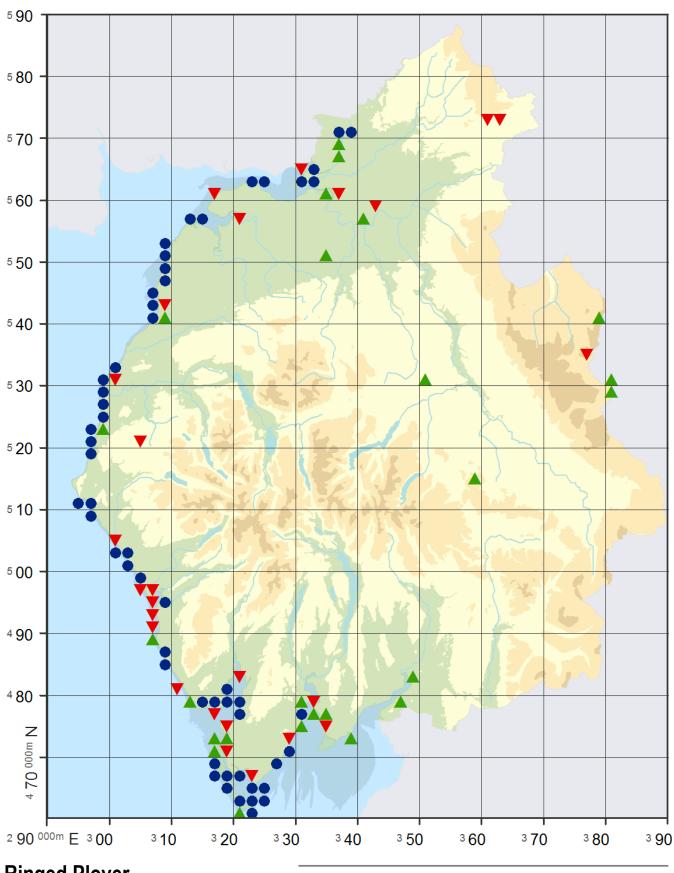
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 3 4 6 7 8 9 10

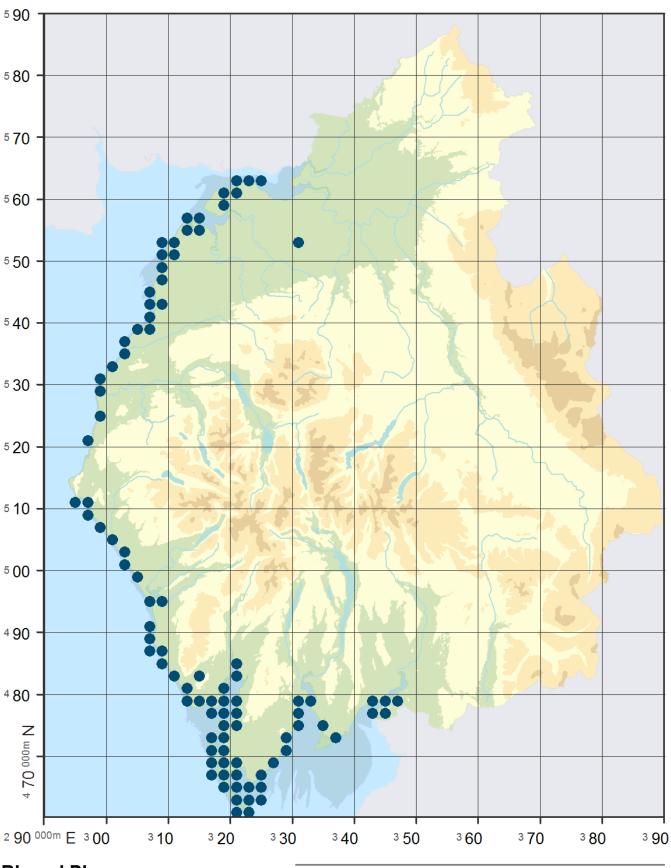
Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 3 = 2 - 2, 4 = 3 - 3, 6 = 4 - 4, 7 = 5 - 6, 8 = 7 - 10, 9 = 11 - 16, 10 = 17 - 93.



Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

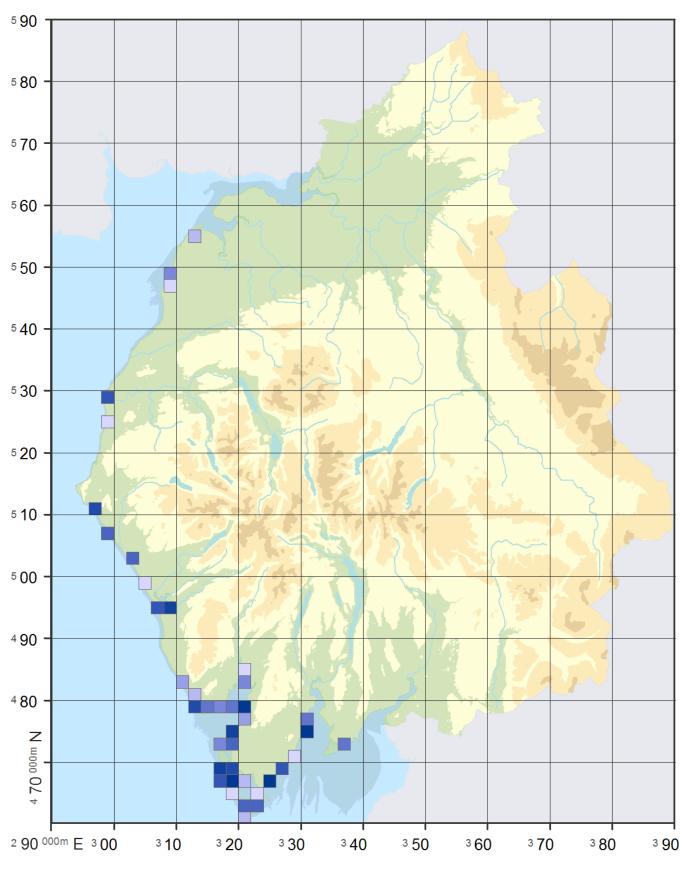
▲ Gain● Stable▼ Loss255426

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 95



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 2, 2 = 3 - 4, 3 = 5 - 5, 4 = 6 - 6, 5 = 7 - 7, 6 = 8 - 12, 7 = 13 - 15, 8 = 16 - 23, 9 = 24 - 30, 10 = 31 - 150.

# **DOTTEREL** (Charadrius morinellus)

A fairly common passage migrant in spring, scarce in autumn; occasional breeder. No maps are shown due to the sensitive nature of this species.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.7	0.05	0.11	0.54
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.43	0.11	0.16	0.16
Winter 2008 - 2012				

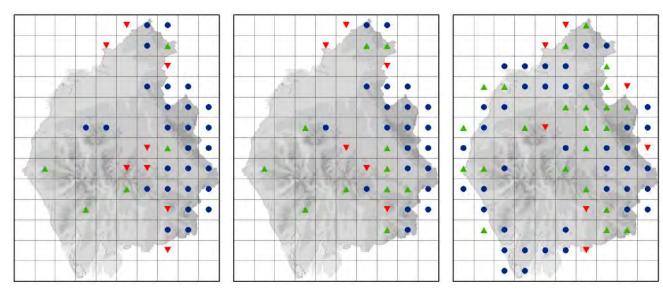
# **GOLDEN PLOVER (Pluvialis apricaria)**

A fairly common resident, abundant winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds in moderate numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	7.7	4.6	2.3	0.8
Breeding 2008 - 2012	10.3	6.2	2.1	2
Winter 2008 - 2012	13.62			

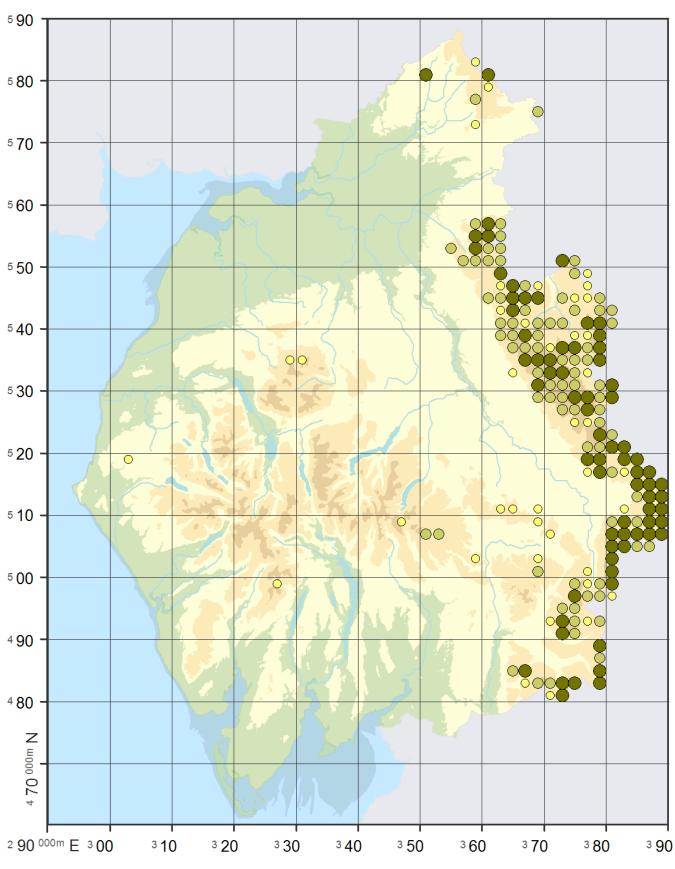
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

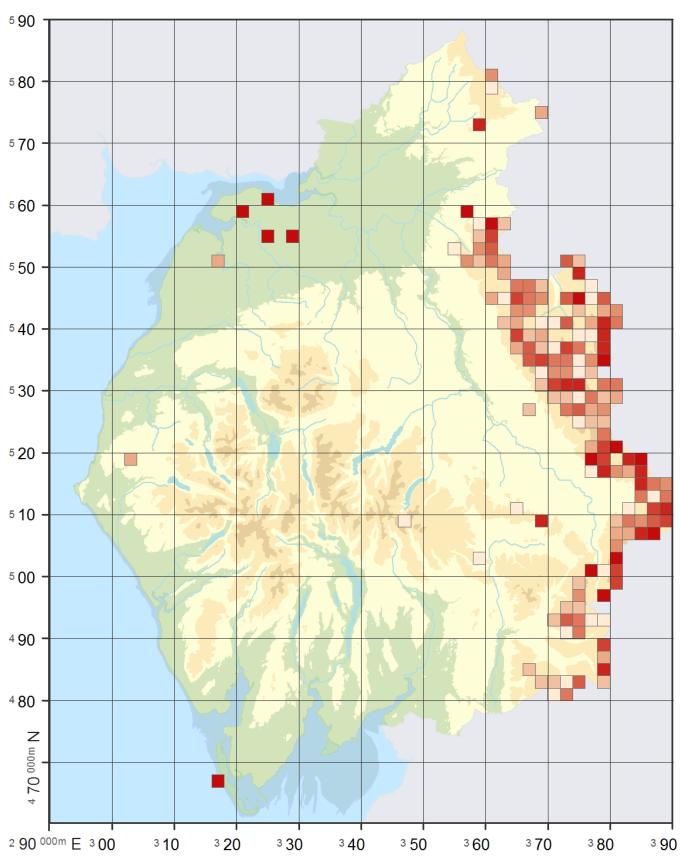
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84



PossibleProbableConfirmed78

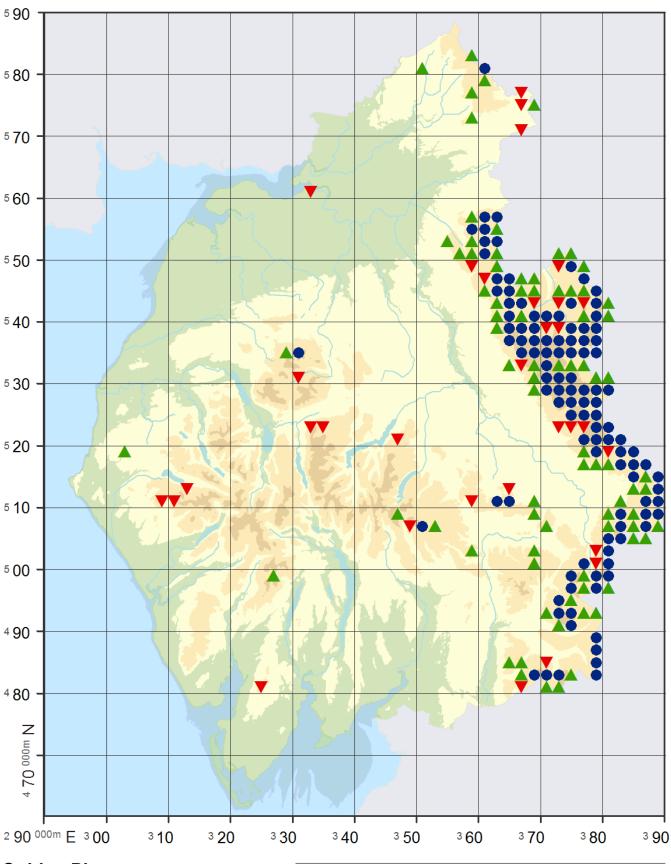
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

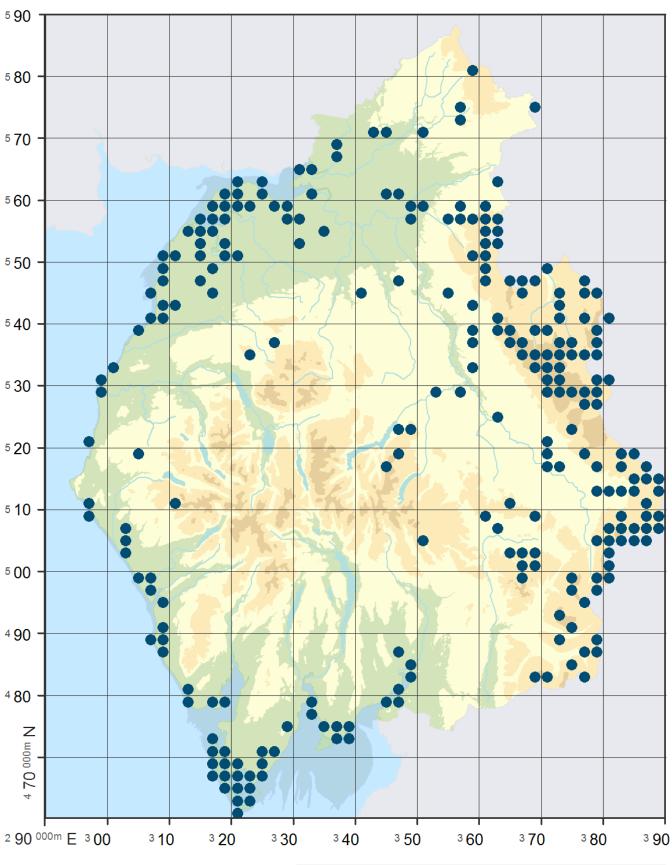
Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 3 = 2 - 2, 4 = 3 - 4, 5 = 5 - 6, 6 = 7 - 8, 7 = 9 - 10, 8 = 11 - 14, 9 = 15 - 22, 10 = 23 - 400.



Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain 81● Stable 109▼ Loss 32

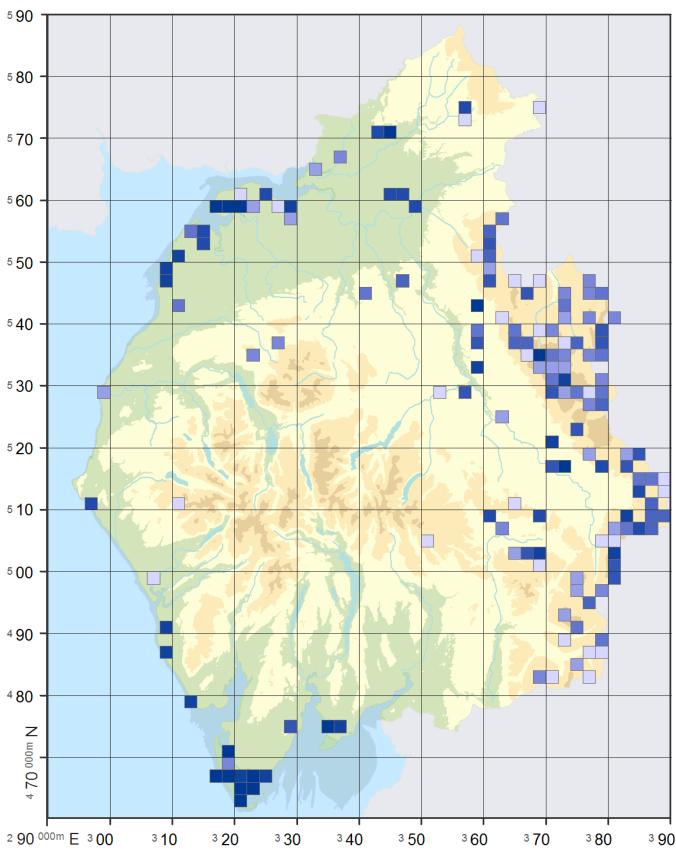
Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



**Golden Plover** 

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 252



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 3 = 2 - 2, 4 = 3 - 3, 5 = 4 - 5, 6 = 6 - 10, 7 = 11 - 15, 8 = 16 - 25, 9 = 26 - 65, 10 = 66 - 800.

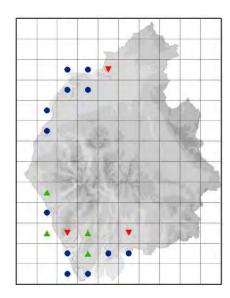
# GREY PLOVER (Pluvialis squatarola)

A common winter visitor and passage migrant.

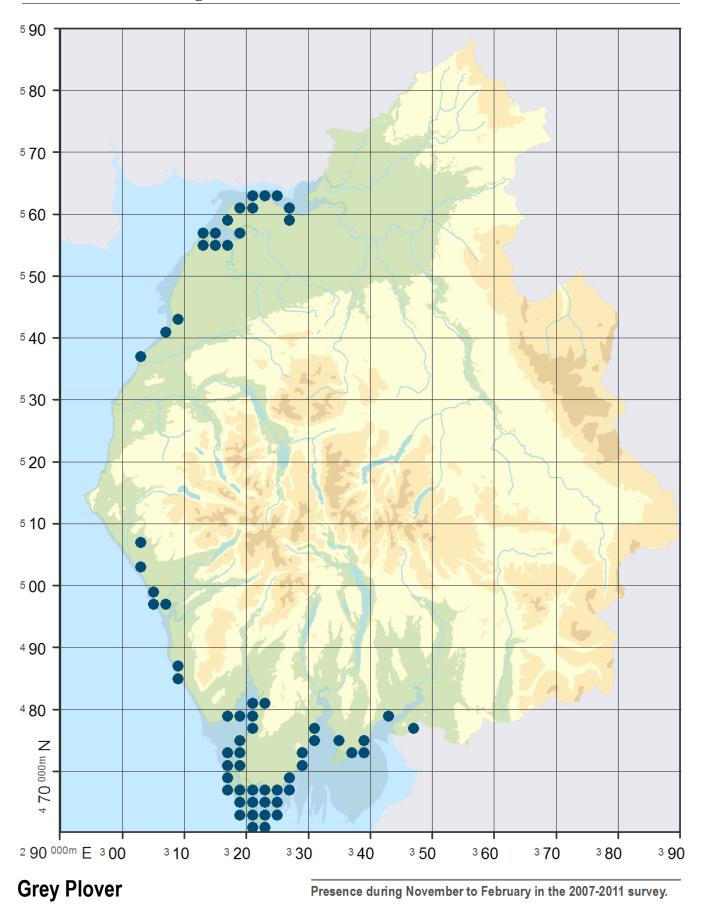
### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	3.4			

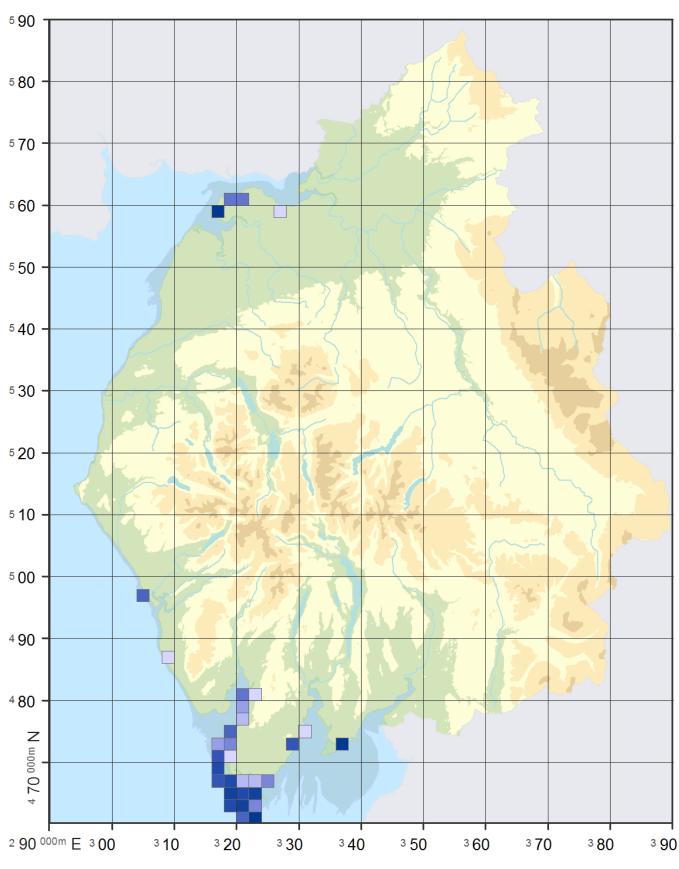
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Presence 63



### **Grey Plover**

Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 2 = 2 - 2, 3 = 3 - 5, 4 = 6 - 7, 5 = 8 - 8, 6 = 9 - 14, 7 = 15 - 23, 8 = 24 - 50, 9 = 51 - 73, 10 = 74 - 100.

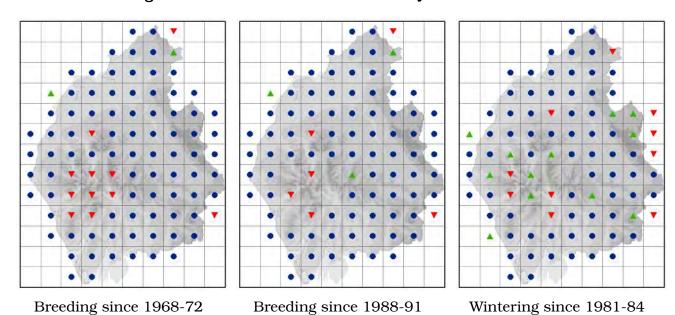
### LAPWING (Vanellus vanellus)

An abundant resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in large numbers.

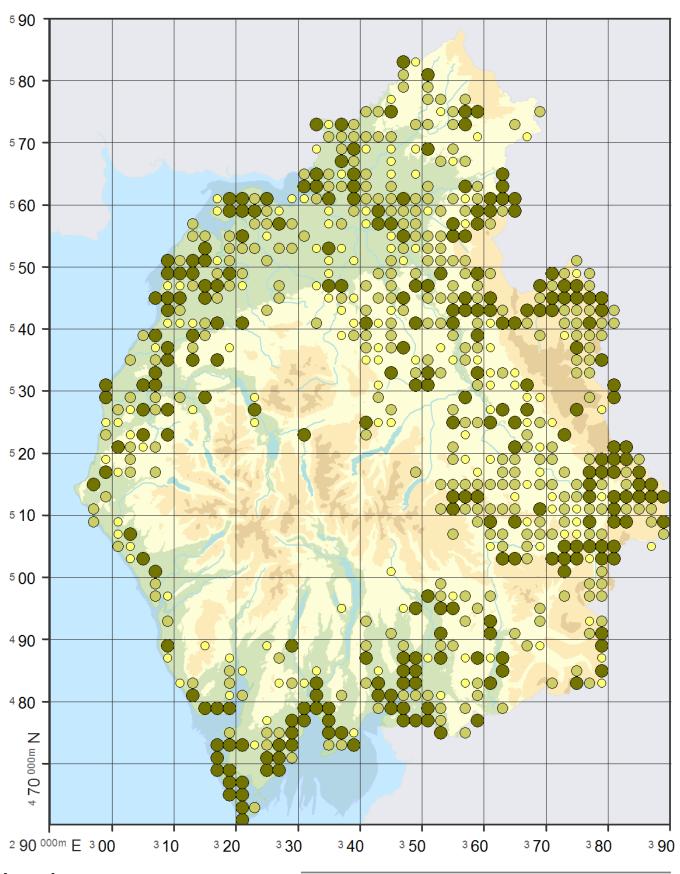
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	43.9	24.8	13.7	5.4
Breeding 2008 - 2012	37.3	17.7	12.3	7.3
Winter 2008 - 2012	30.3			

#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys

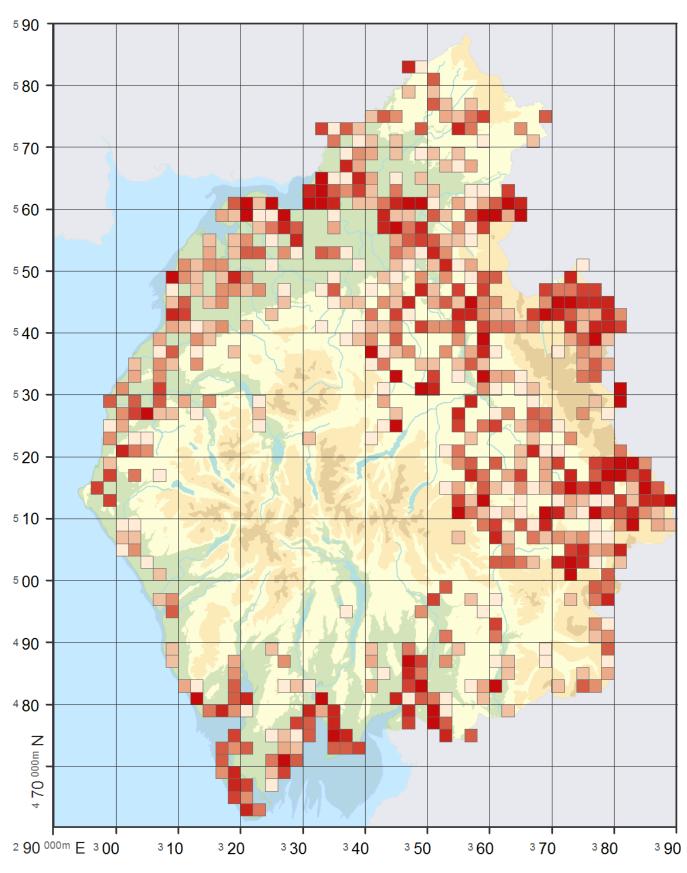


344



Possible
 Probable
 Confirmed
 298
 253

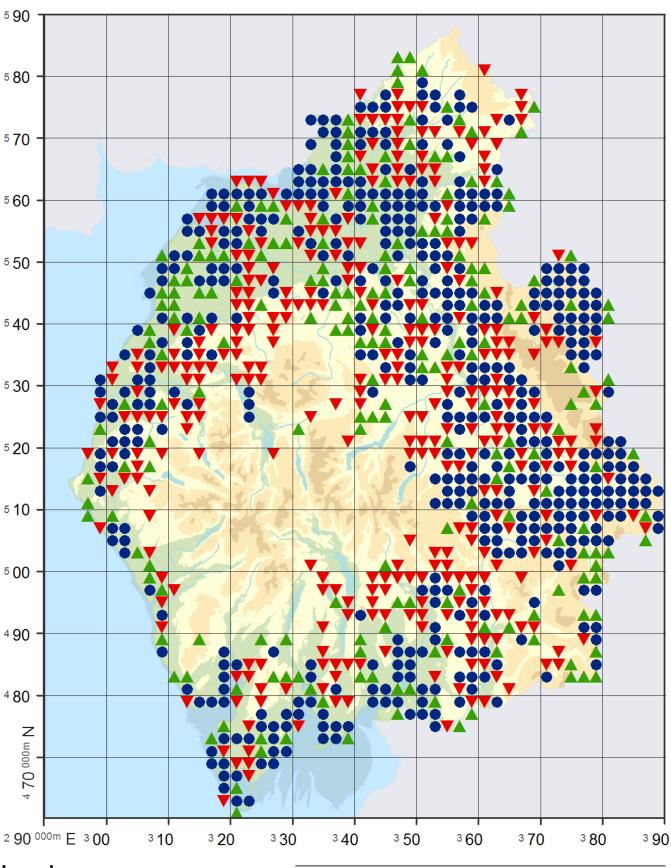
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

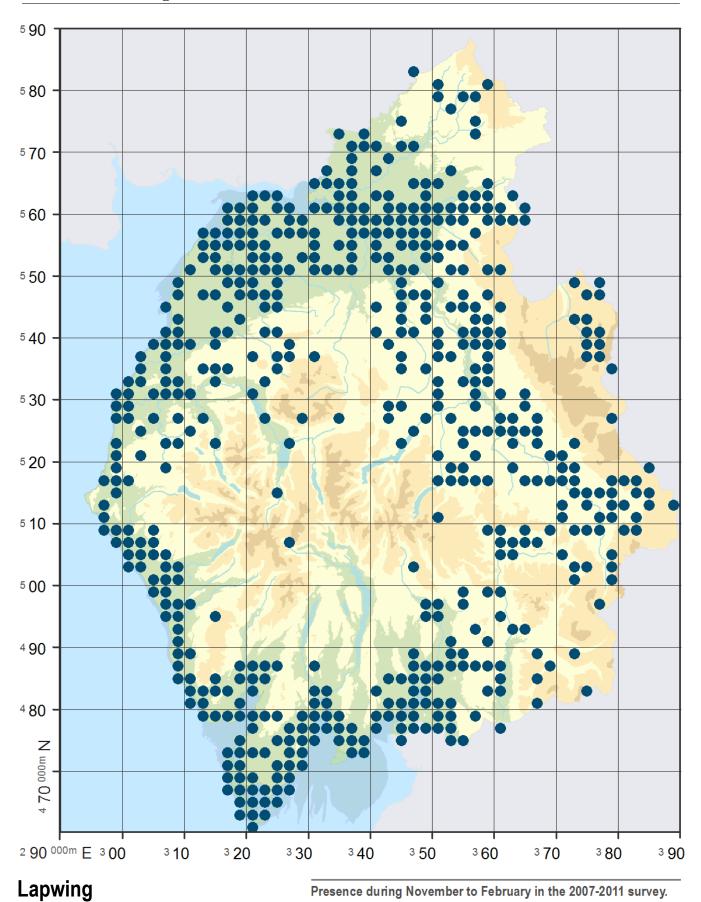
Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 3 = 2 - 2, 4 = 3 - 3, 5 = 4 - 4, 6 = 5 - 5, 7 = 6 - 7, 8 = 8 - 10, 9 = 11 - 19, 10 = 20 - 180.



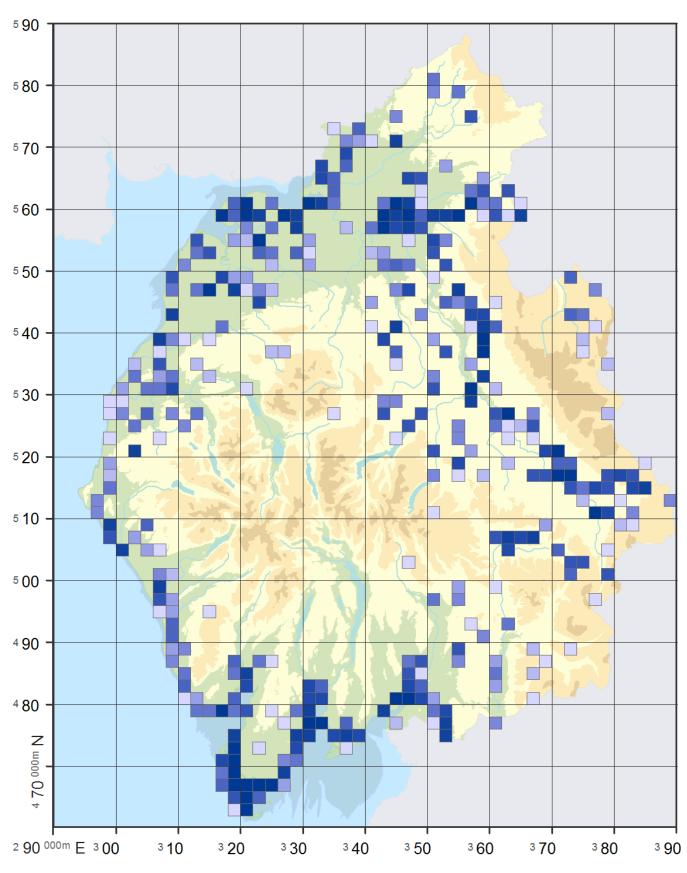
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain● Stable▼ Loss474336

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence 561



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 2, 2 = 3 - 4, 3 = 5 - 7, 4 = 8 - 13, 5 = 14 - 24, 6 = 25 - 40, 7 = 41 - 75, 8 = 76 - 115, 9 = 116 - 234, 10 = 235 - 4000.

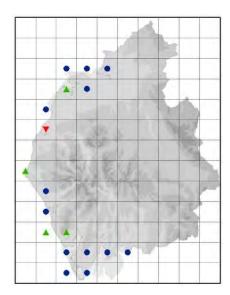
# **KNOT** (Calidris canutus)

An abundant winter visitor and passage migrant.

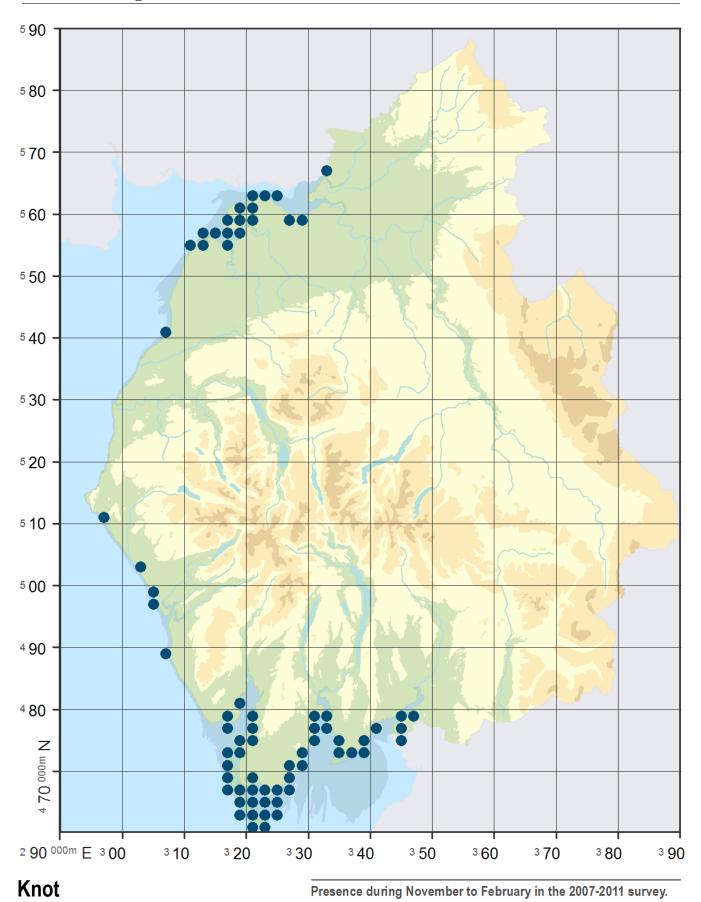
### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	3.8			

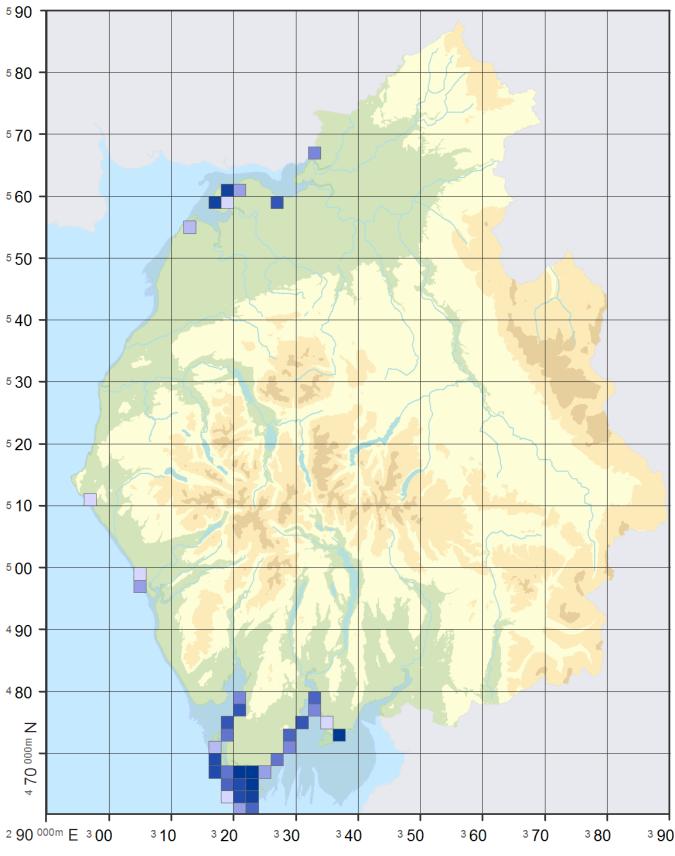
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Presence 71



### Knot

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

Categories: 1 = 1 - 3, 2 = 4 - 8, 3 = 9 - 20, 4 = 21 - 50, 5 = 51 - 107, 6 = 108 - 250, 7 = 251 - 470, 8 = 471 - 900, 9 = 901 - 2030,

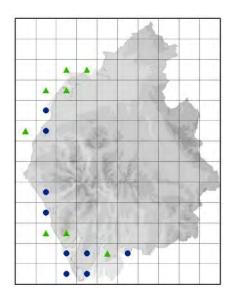
# **SANDERLING** (Calidris alba)

A common winter visitor and passage migrant, most numerous in spring.

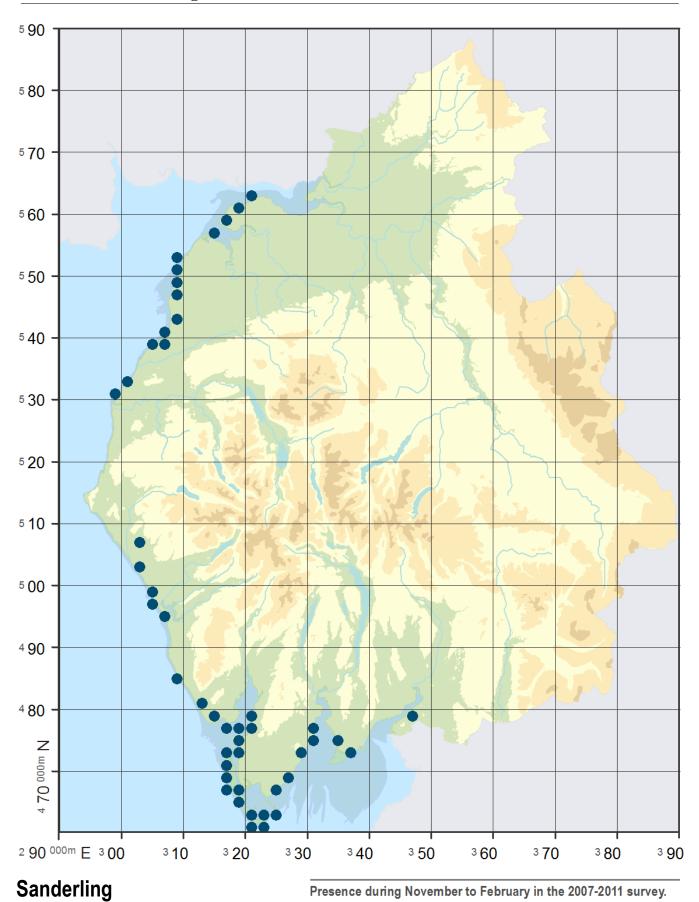
### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	2.5			

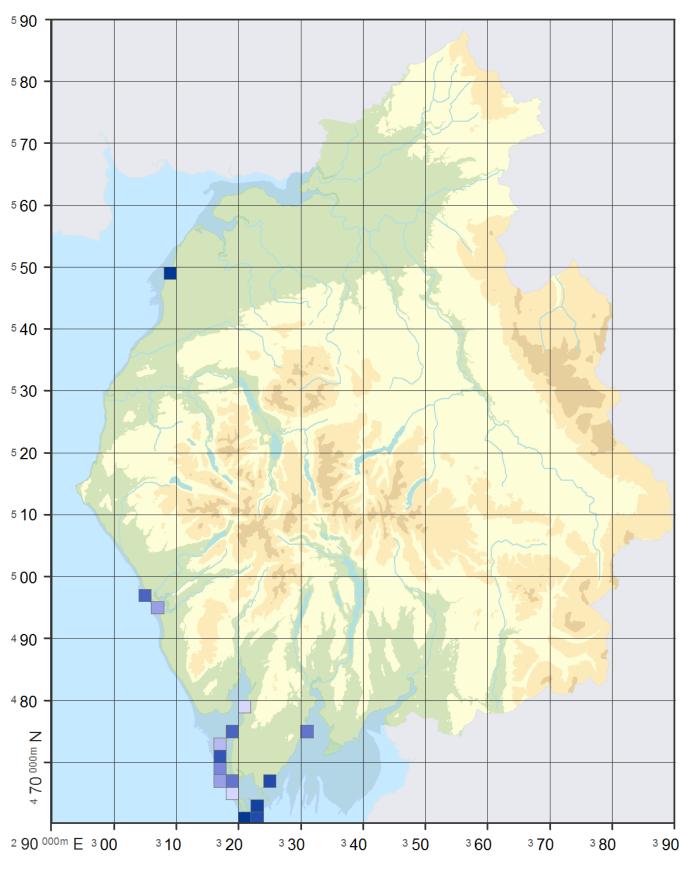
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Presence 47



### **Sanderling**

Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 5, 2 = 6 - 10, 3 = 11 - 30, 4 = 31 - 35, 5 = 36 - 58, 6 = 59 - 62, 7 = 63 - 105, 8 = 106 - 120, 9 = 121 - 140, 10 =

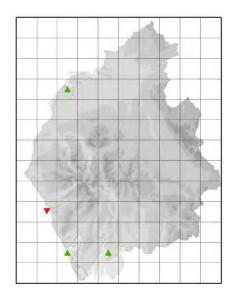
# LITTLE STINT (Calidris minuta)

An uncommon passage migrant, occurs mainly in autumn.

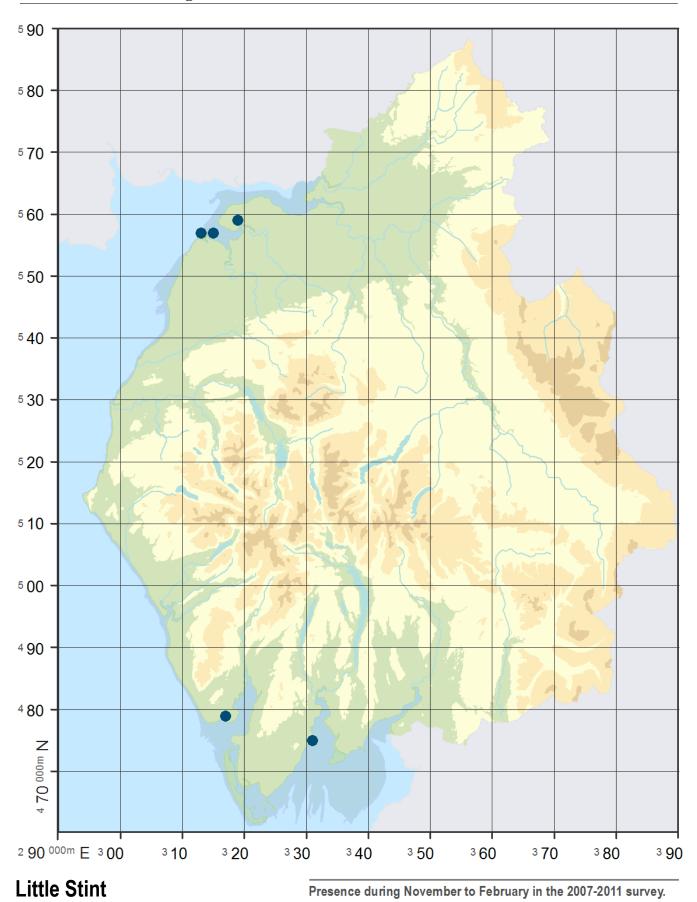
### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.3			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Presence 5

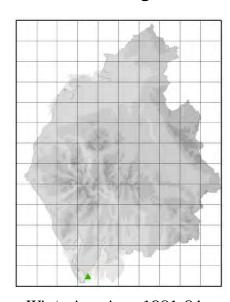
# CURLEW SANDPIPER (Calidris ferruginea)

An uncommon passage migrant, most numerous in autumn.

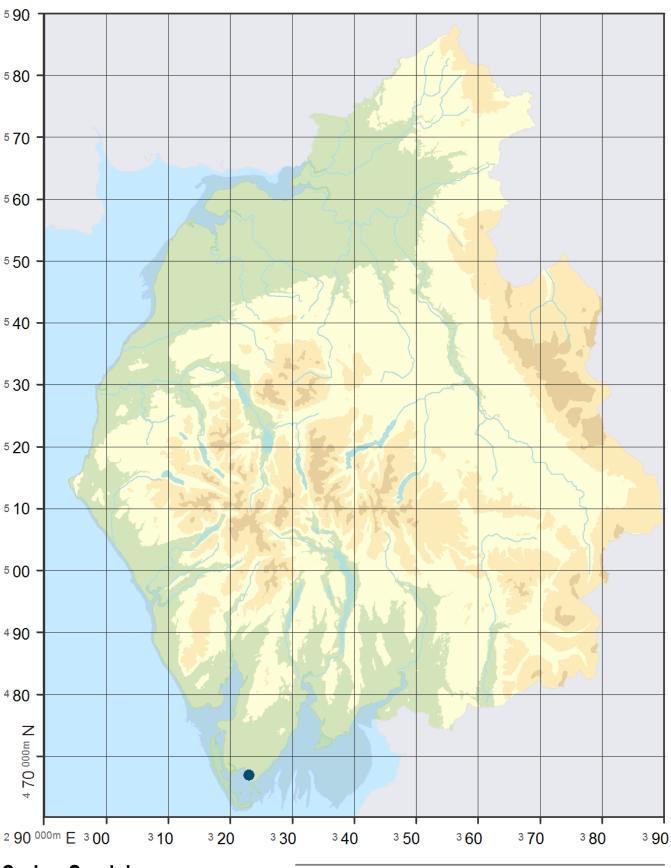
### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.05			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



**Curlew Sandpiper** 

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 1

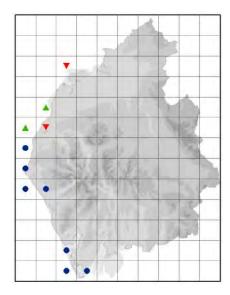
# PURPLE SANDPIPER (Calidris maritima)

A fairly common winter visitor, almost exclusively confined to the western coast line of the county.

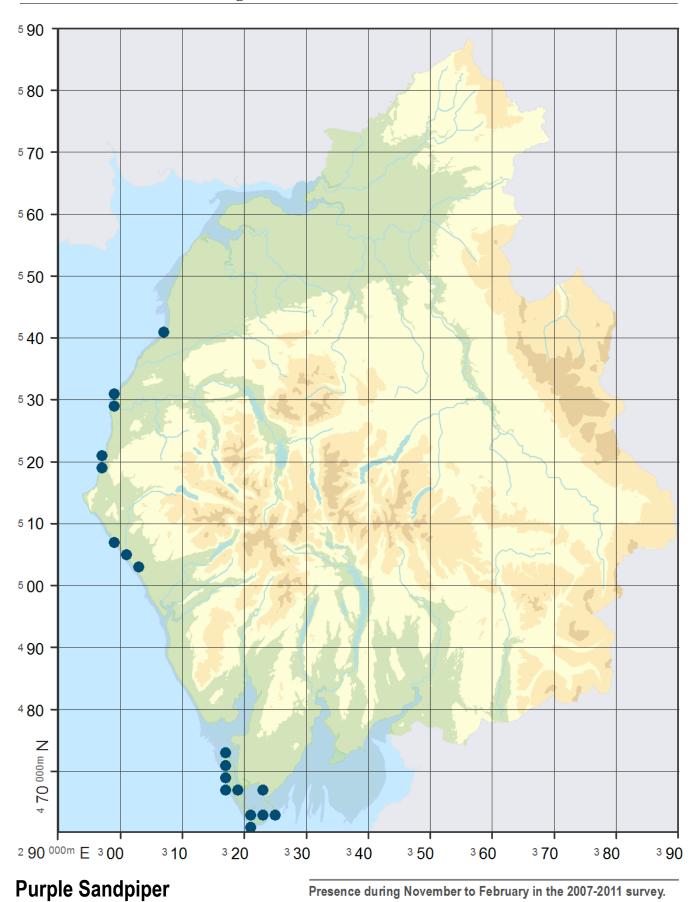
### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012	1			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Presence 18

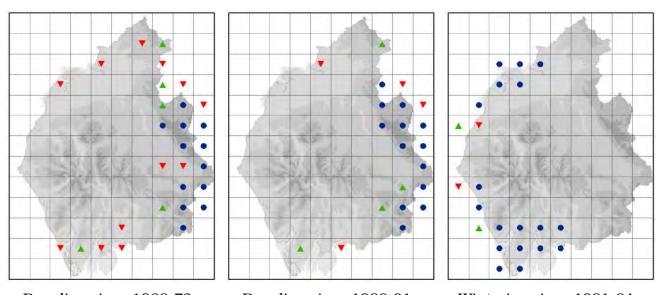
## **DUNLIN** (Calidris alpina)

An uncommon resident, abundant winter visitor and passage migrant. Breeds in very small numbers in the uplands. Non-breeders present on coast during breeding season Timed Tetrad Counts.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	2.4	0.7	1	0.7
Breeding 2008 - 2012	2.97	1	0.87	1.1
Winter 2008 - 2012	5.1			

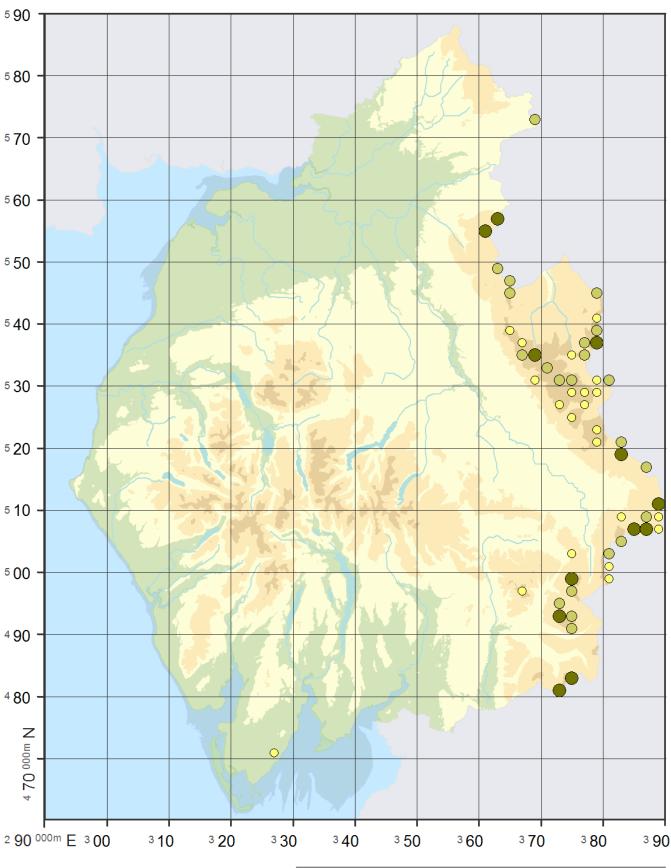
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

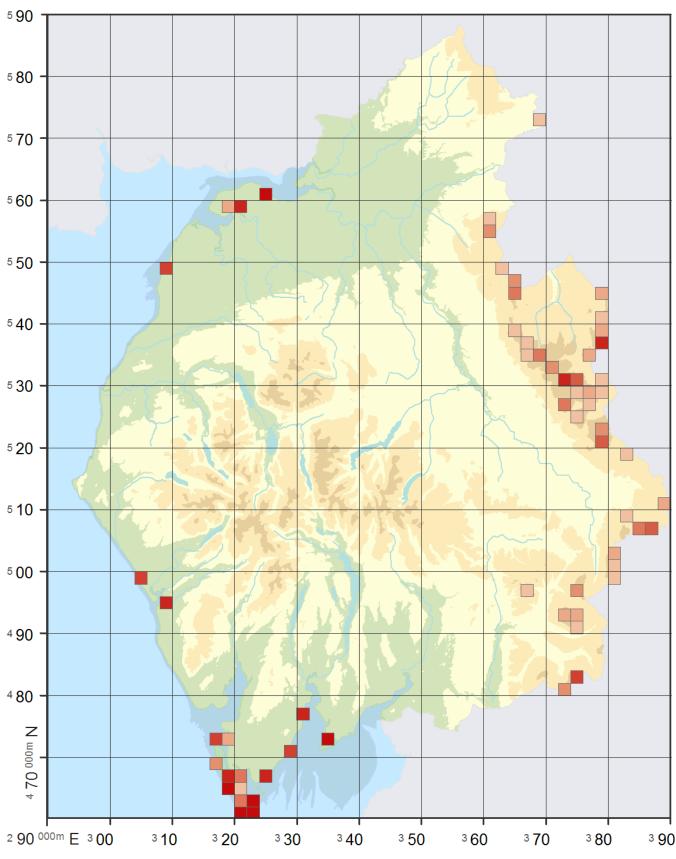
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84

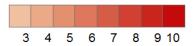


PossibleProbableConfirmed

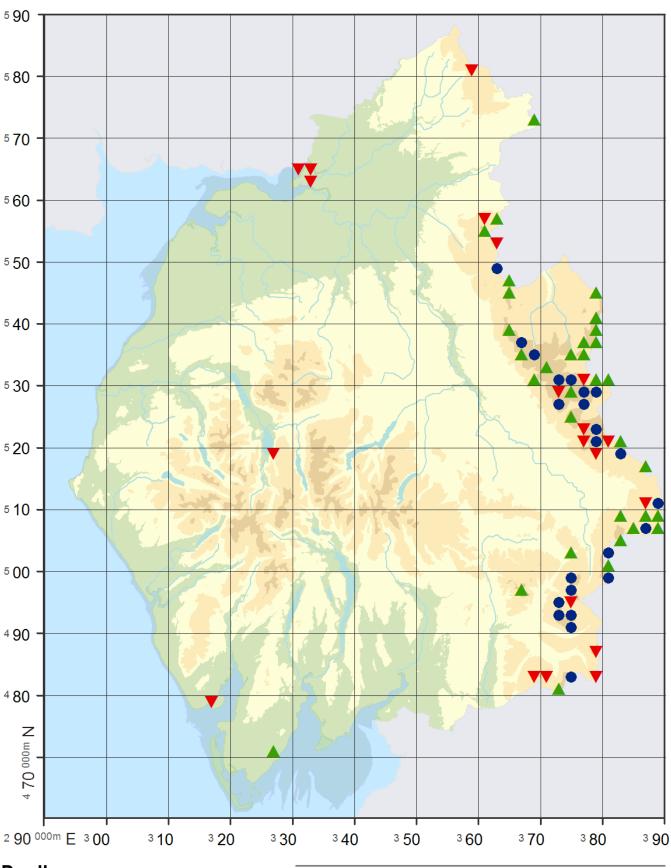
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



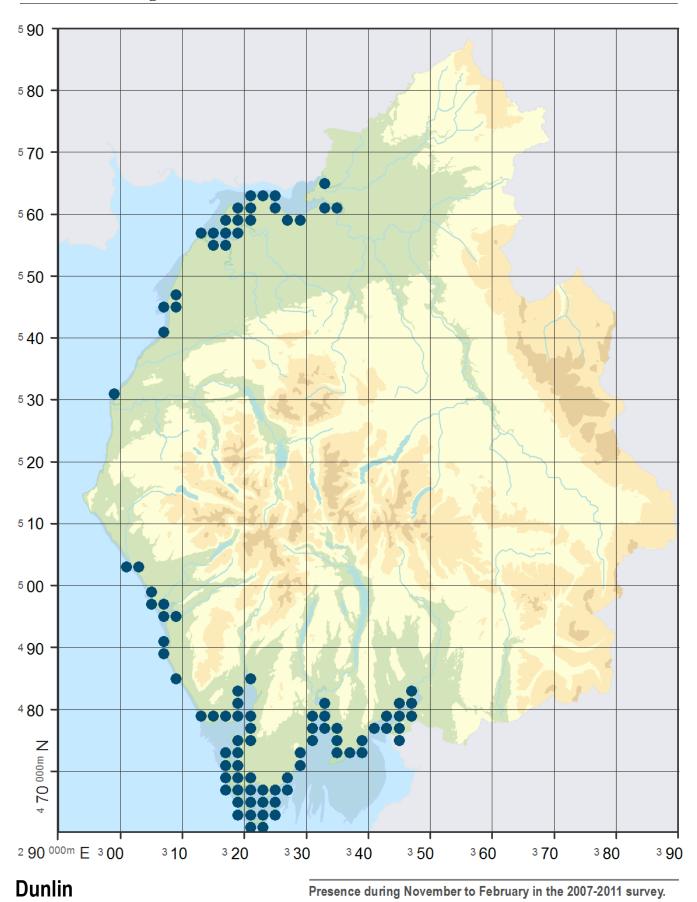
Categories: 3 = 1 - 1, 4 = 2 - 2, 5 = 3 - 3, 6 = 4 - 4, 7 = 5 - 5, 8 = 6 - 7, 9 = 8 - 13, 10 = 14 - 290.



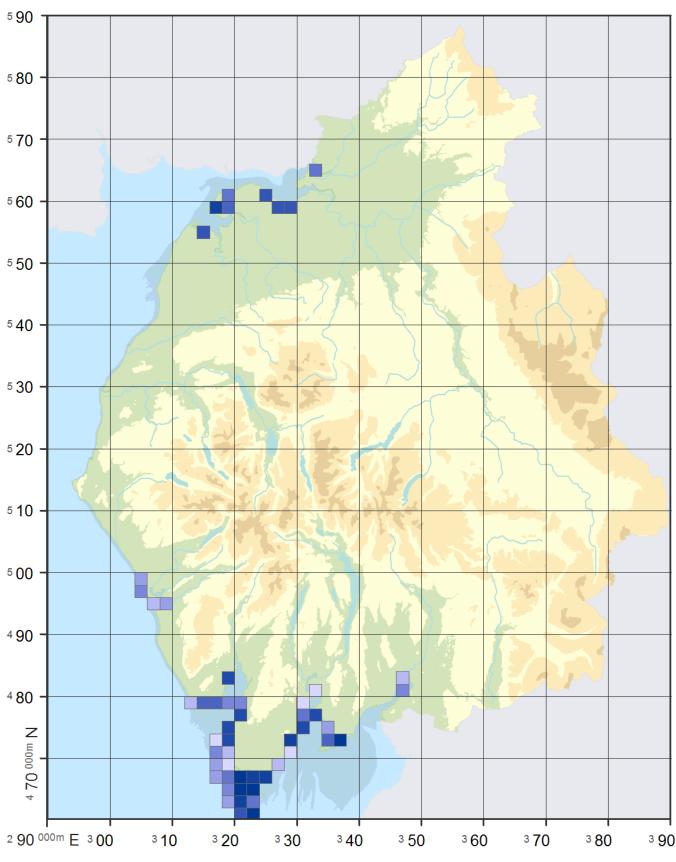
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain 33● Stable 23▼ Loss 20

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence 94



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 1 = 1 - 4, 2 = 5 - 12, 3 = 13 - 25, 4 = 26 - 50, 5 = 51 - 100, 6 = 101 - 156, 7 = 157 - 275, 8 = 276 - 500, 9 = 501 - 2051,

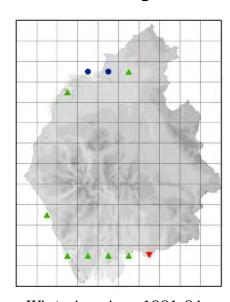
# RUFF (Philomachus pugnax)

A fairly common passage migrant and scarce winter visitor.

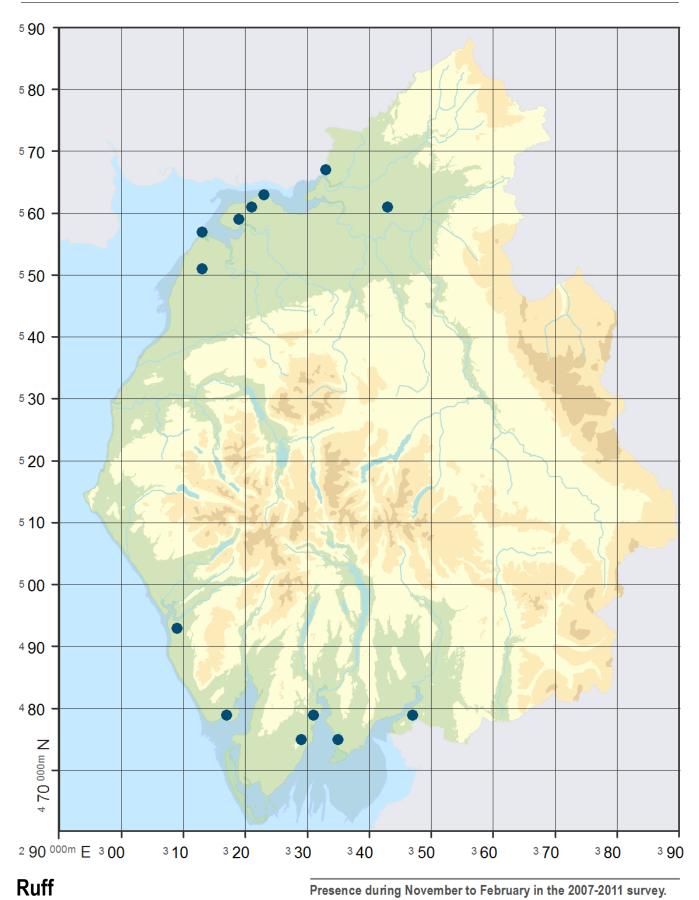
### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.11	0	0	0.11
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0	0	0	0
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.7			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Presence 13

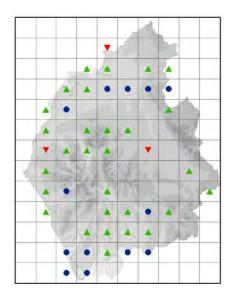
# JACK SNIPE (Lymnocryptes minimus)

An uncommon winter visitor and passage migrant.

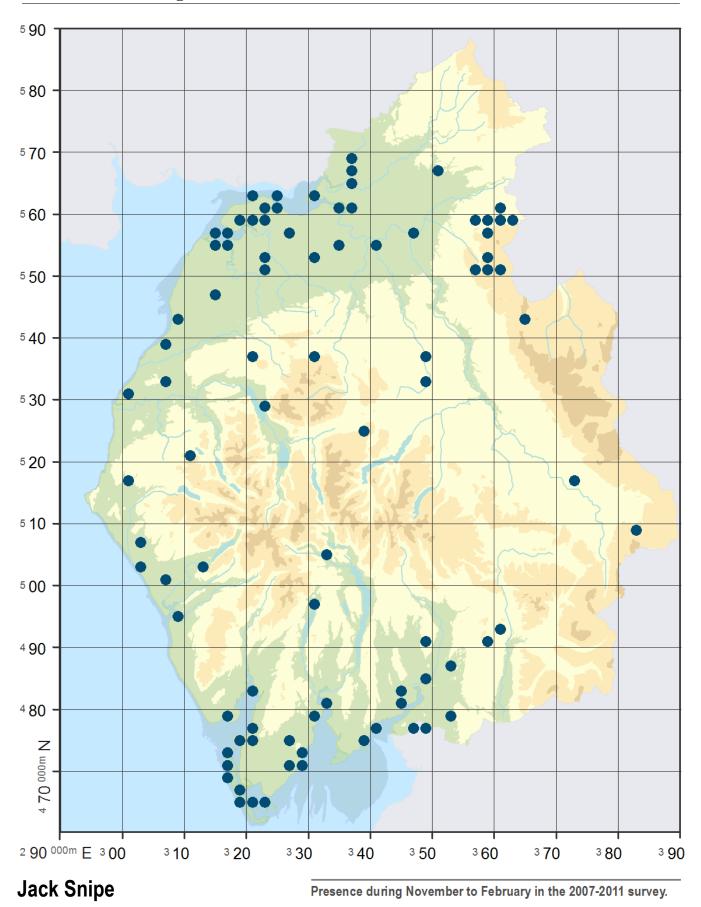
### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	4.8			

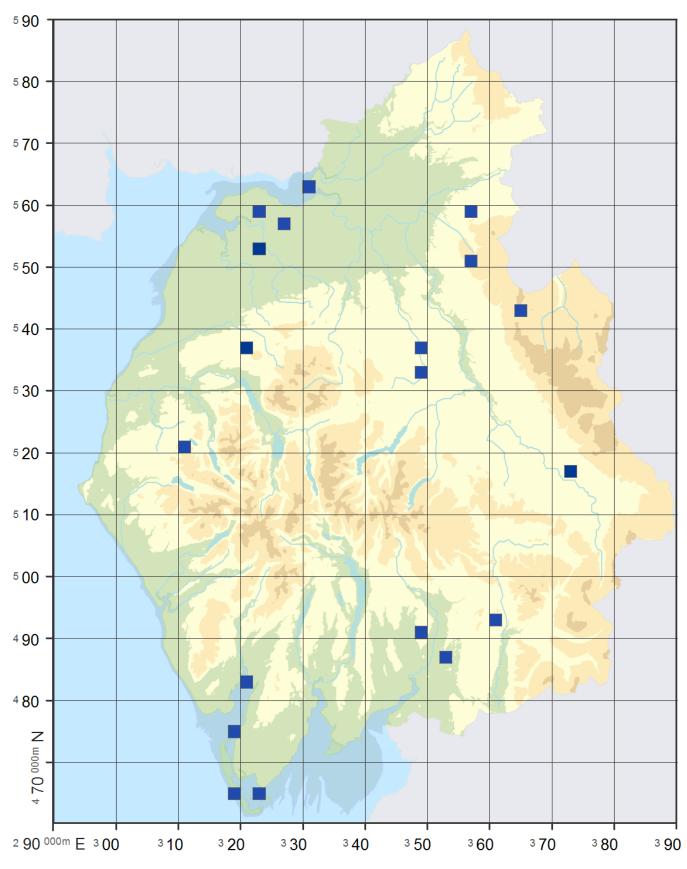
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Presence 88



### **Jack Snipe**

Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 8 = 1 - 1, 10 = 2 - 2.

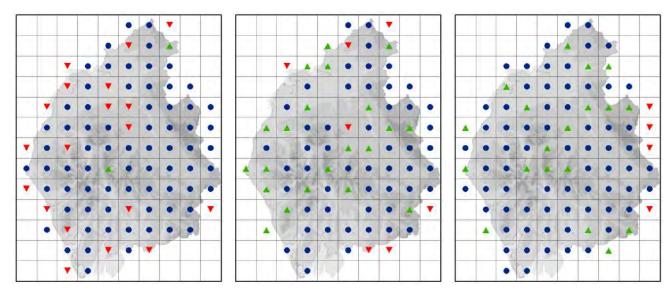
## SNIPE (Gallinago gallinago)

A common but declining resident, abundant winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds in large numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	16.6	4	8.2	4.4
Breeding 2008 - 2012	20.1	2.4	11.4	6.3
Winter 2008 - 2012	33.6			

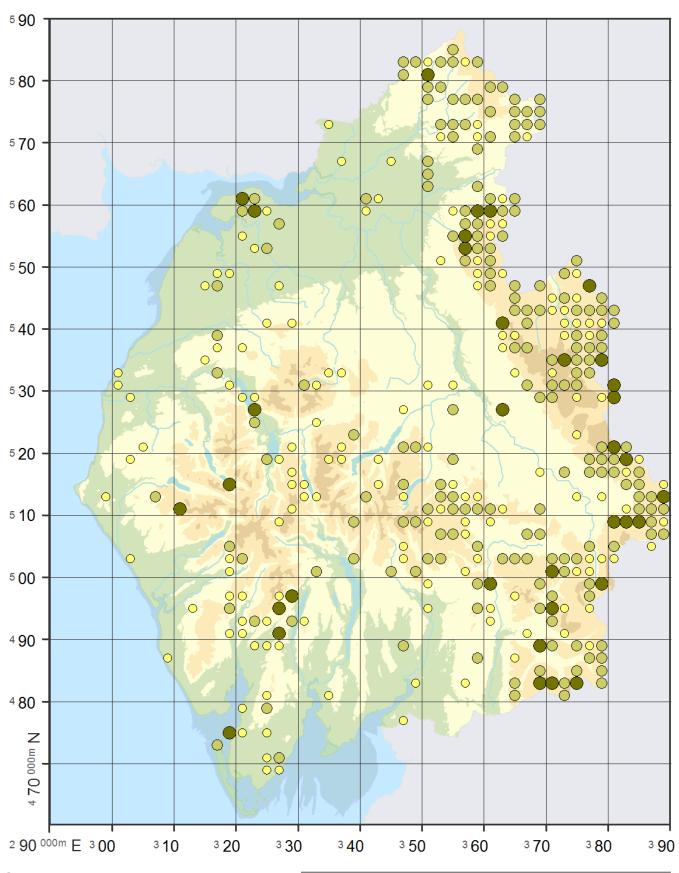
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

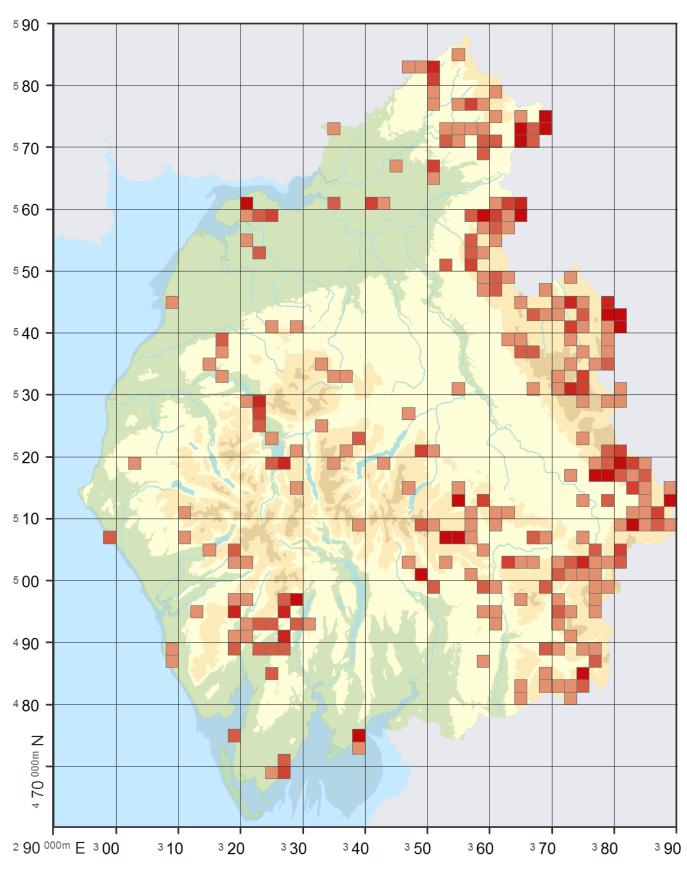
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84



PossibleProbableConfirmed14918735

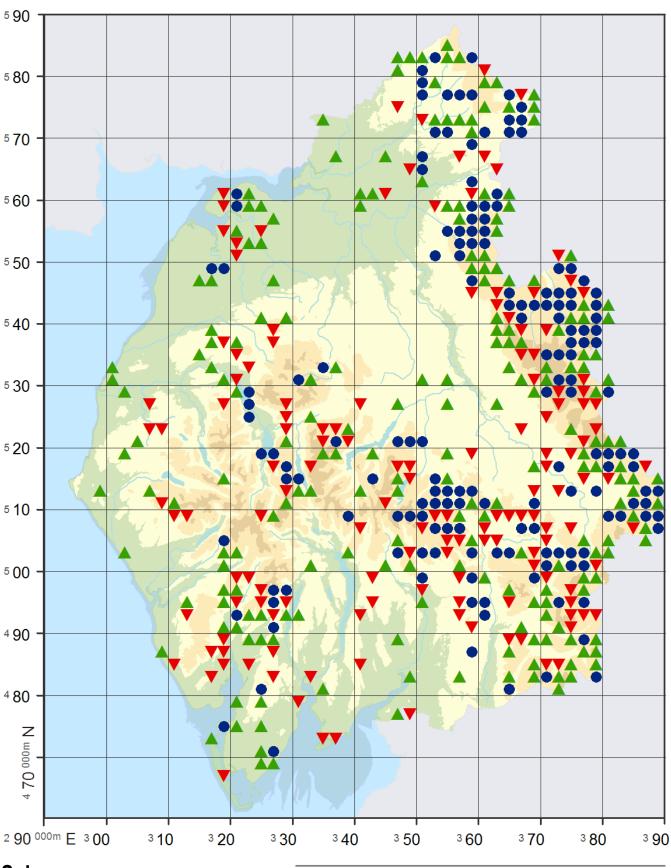
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

5 7 8 9 10

Categories: 5 = 1 - 1, 7 = 2 - 2, 8 = 3 - 3, 9 = 4 - 4, 10 = 5 - 13.

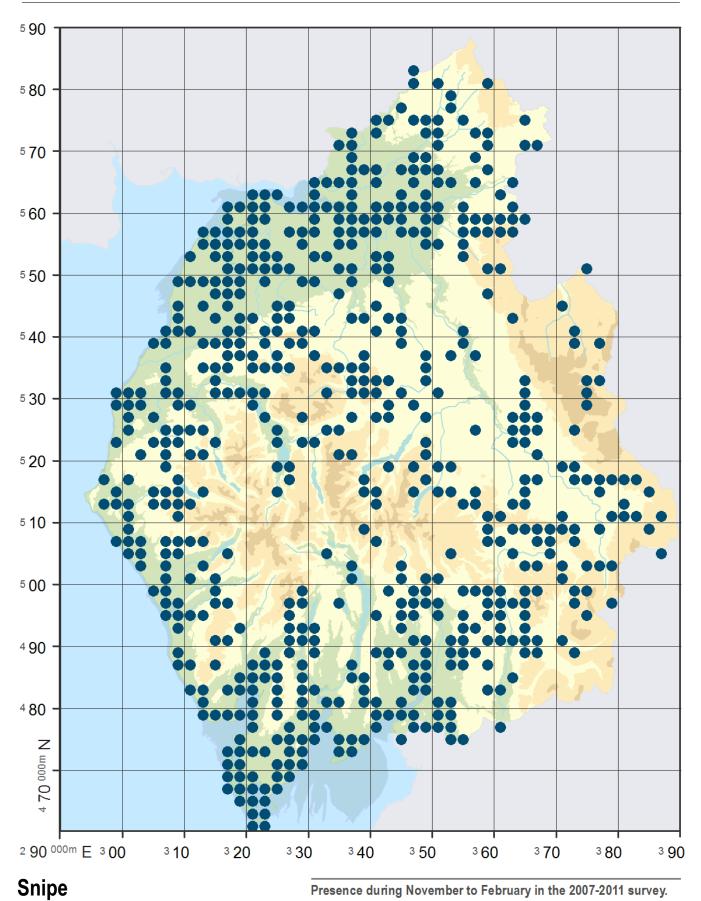


▲ Gain 210● Stable 161

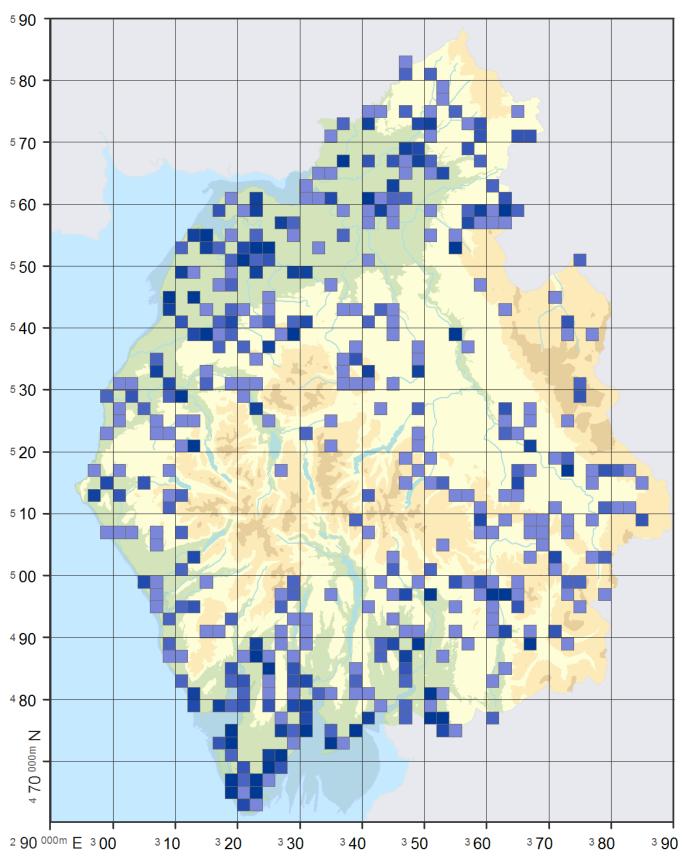
Stable 161Loss 144

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



• Presence 622



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

4 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 4 = 1 - 1, 6 = 2 - 2, 7 = 3 - 3, 8 = 4 - 4, 9 = 5 - 8, 10 = 9 - 257.

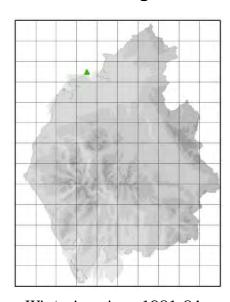
# LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER (Limnodromus scolopaceus)

Vagrant.

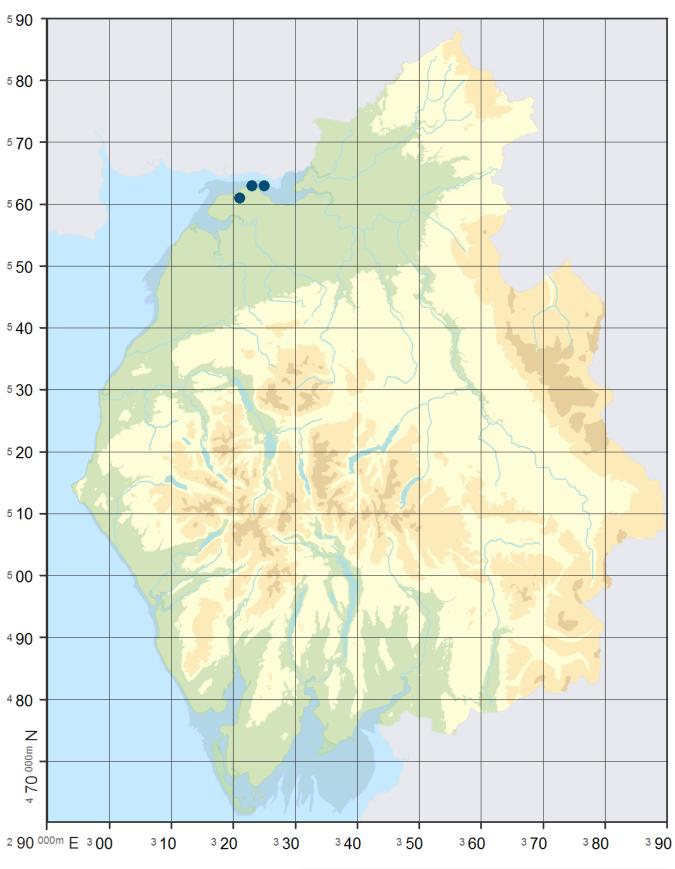
### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012	-			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



**Long-billed Dowitcher** 

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 3

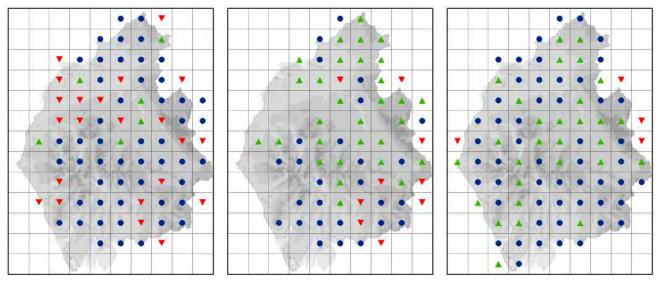
# **WOODCOCK** (Scolopax rusticola)

A common resident, winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds in moderate numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	8.7	1.1	6.4	1.2
Breeding 2008 - 2012	8.8	1	6	1.8
Winter 2008 - 2012	28.8			

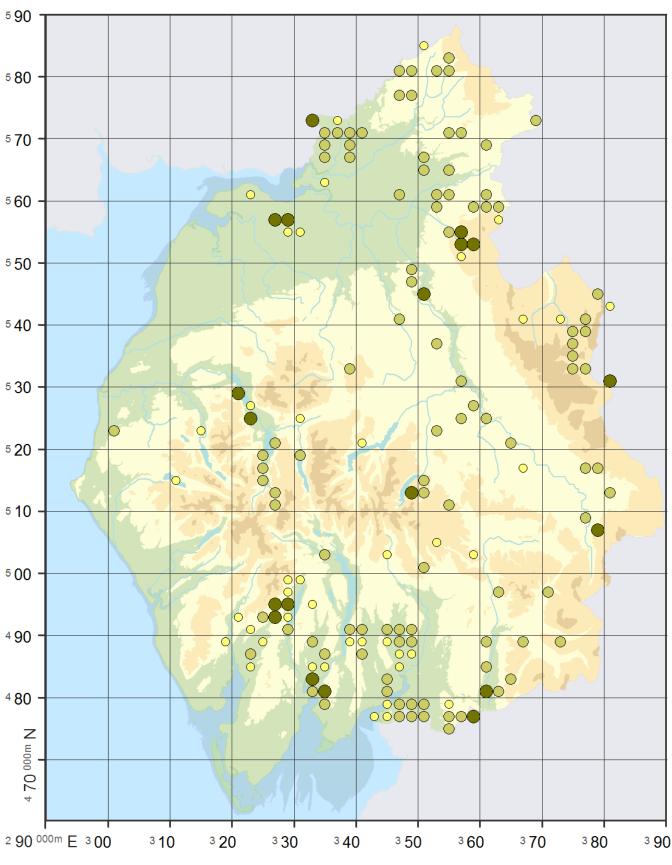
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

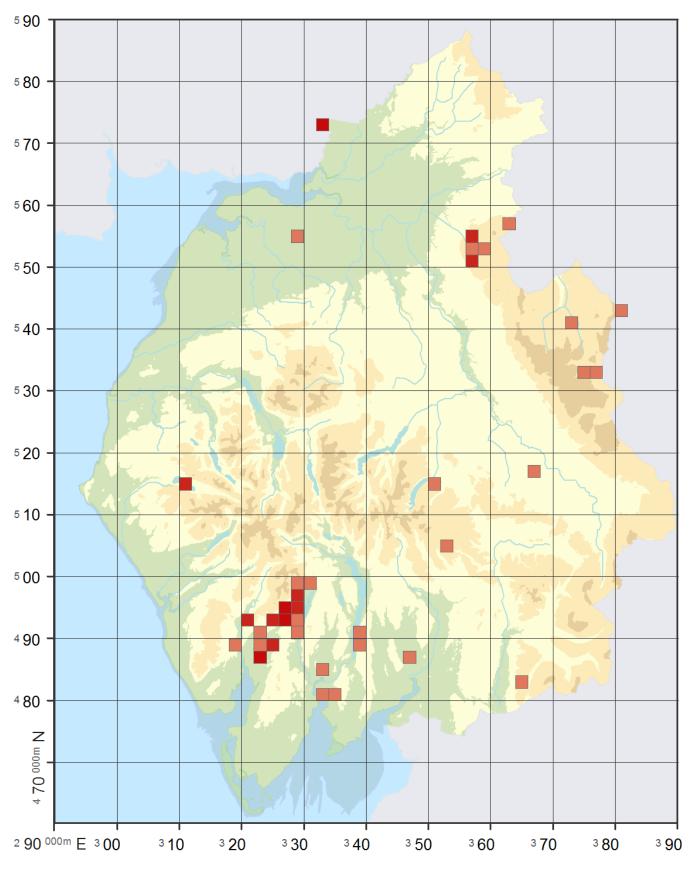
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84



PossibleProbableConfirmed

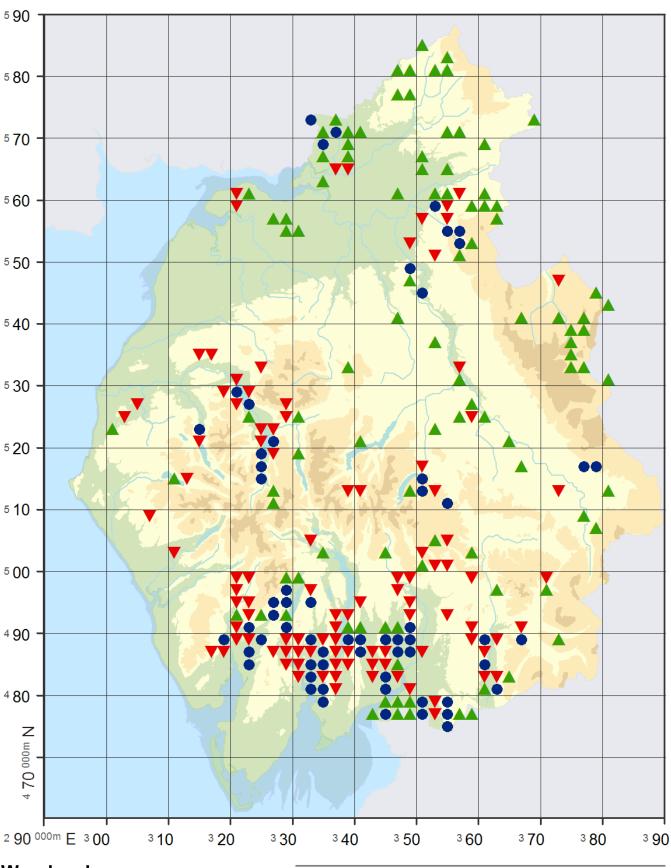
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



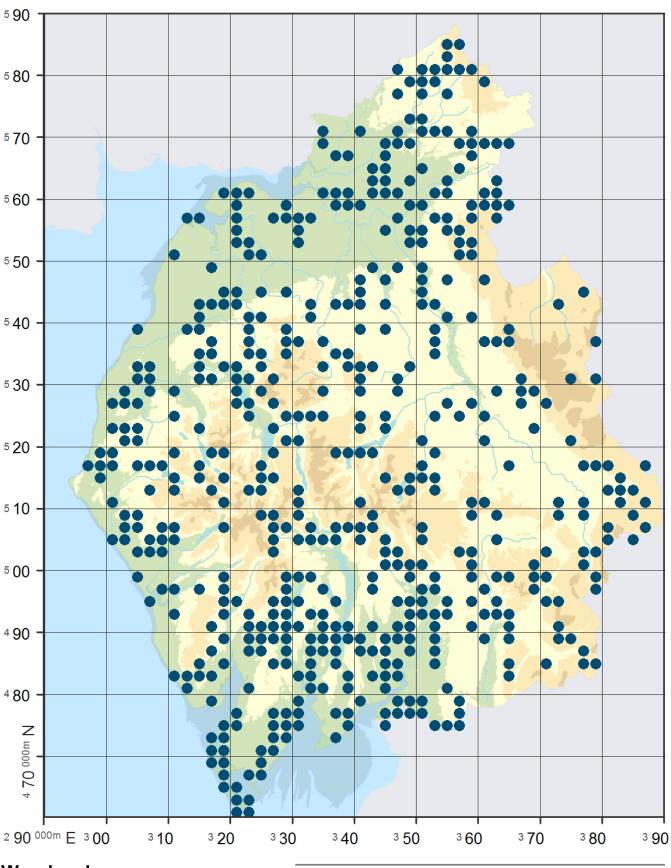
Categories: 6 = 1 - 1, 9 = 2 - 2, 10 = 3 - 5.



Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

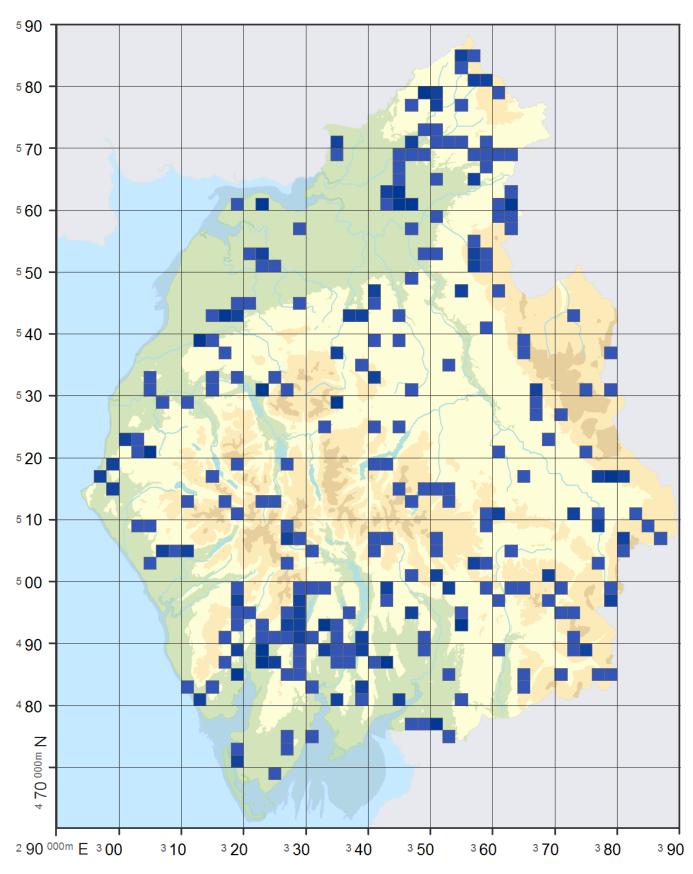
▲ Gain■ Stable▼ Loss101

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence **533** 



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

7 9 10

Categories: 7 = 1 - 1, 9 = 2 - 2, 10 = 3 - 7.

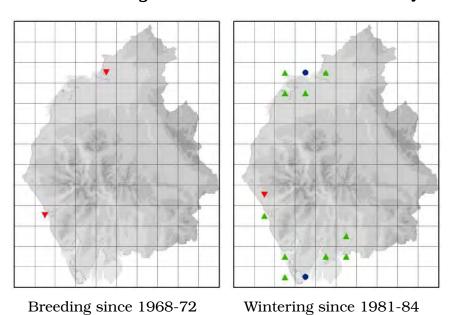
# BLACK-TAILED GODWIT (Limosa limosa)

A fairly common passage migrant and uncommon winter visitor; occasional breeder.

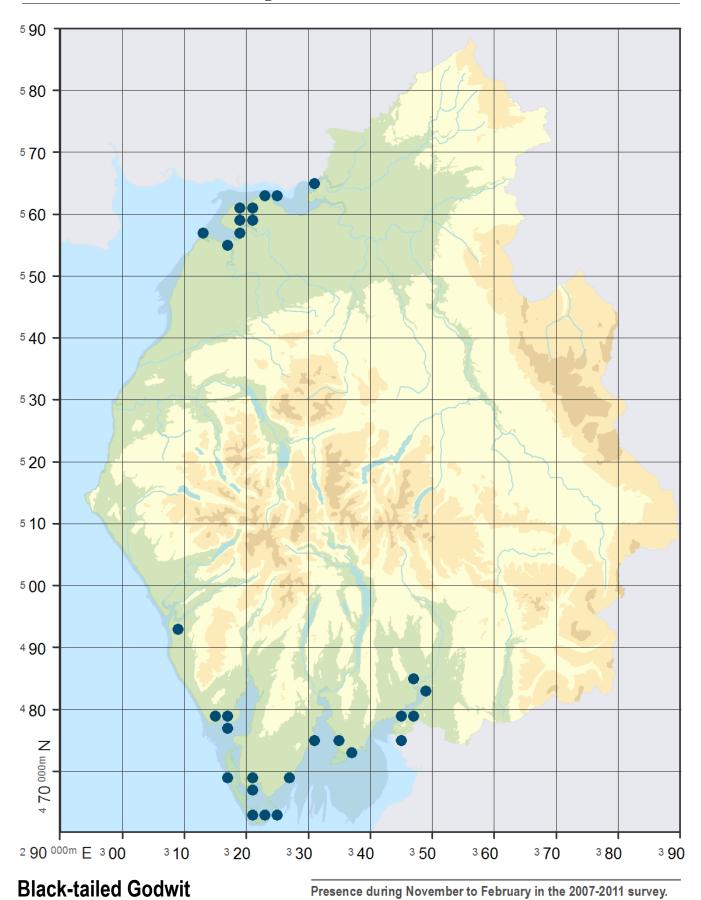
### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	1.6			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



O



Presence 29

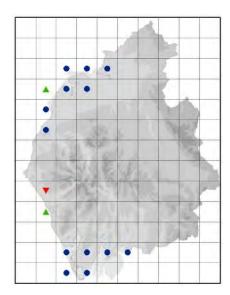
# BAR-TAILED GODWIT (Limosa lapponica)

A common winter visitor and passage migrant.

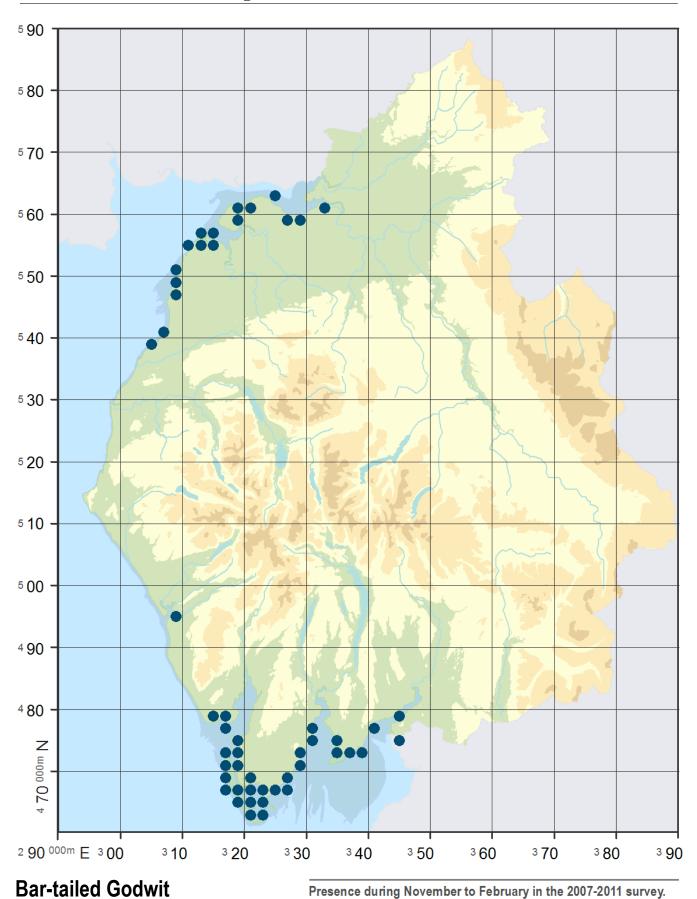
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	2.8			

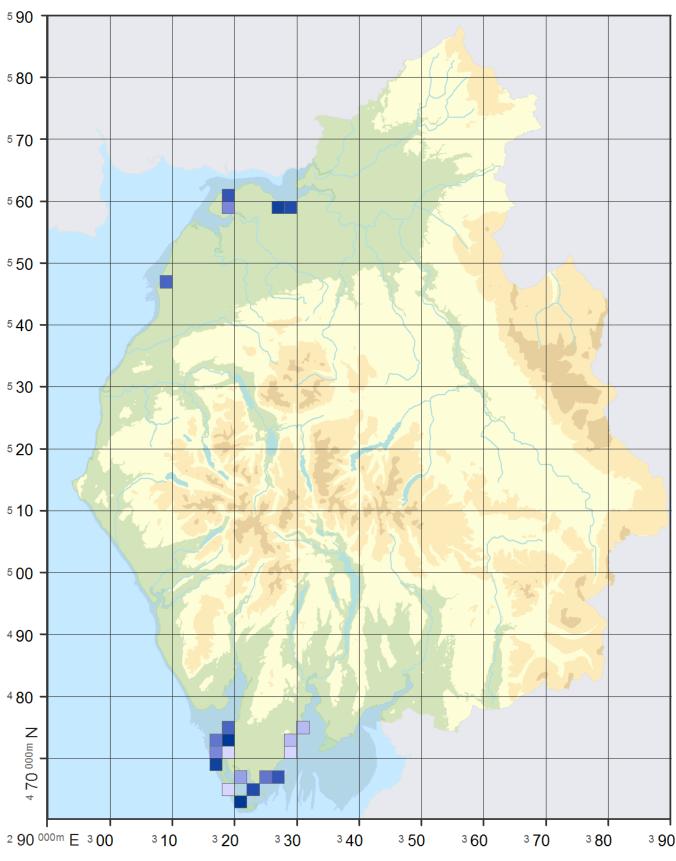
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



• Presence 51



## **Bar-tailed Godwit**

Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 2 = 2 - 2, 3 = 3 - 3, 4 = 4 - 7, 5 = 8 - 15, 6 = 16 - 22, 7 = 23 - 33, 8 = 34 - 40, 9 = 41 - 51, 10 = 52 - 103.

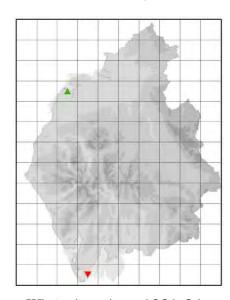
# WHIMBREL (Numenius phaeopus)

A fairly common passage migrant, most numerous in spring.

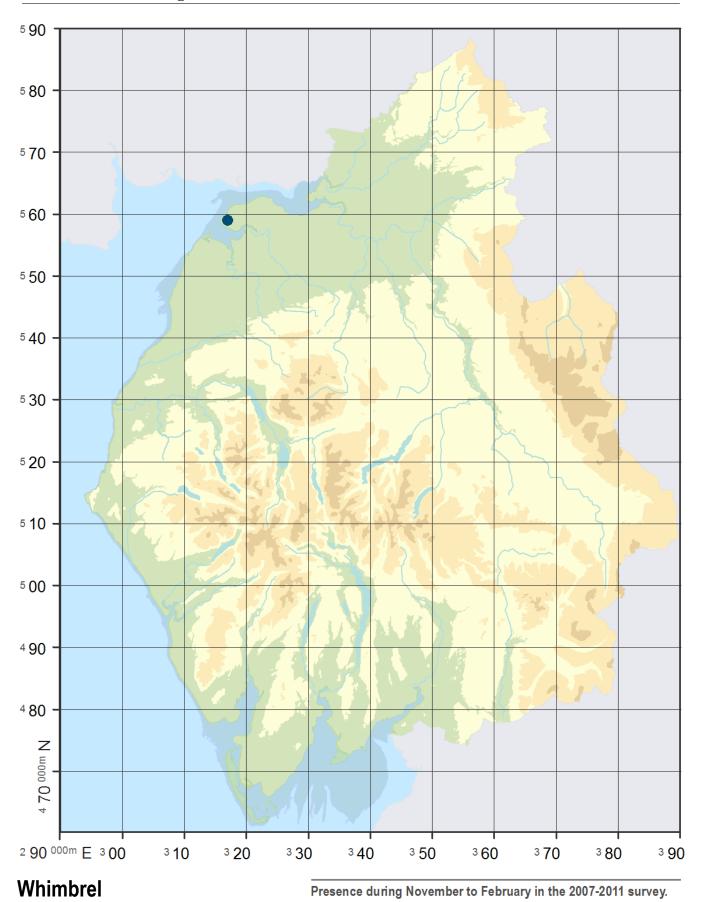
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.05			

#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Presence 1

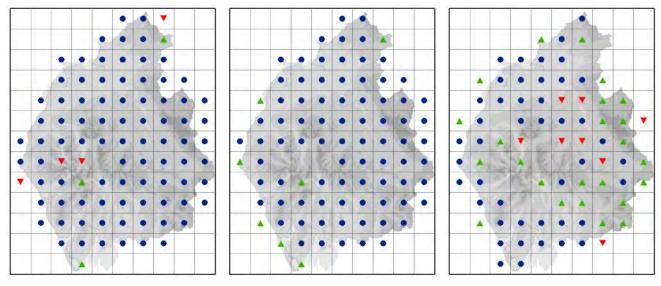
## **CURLEW** (Numenius arquata)

A common resident, abundant winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds in large numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	67.5	27.3	30.5	9.7
Breeding 2008 - 2012	55.6	17.5	25.3	12.8
Winter 2008 - 2012	17.6			

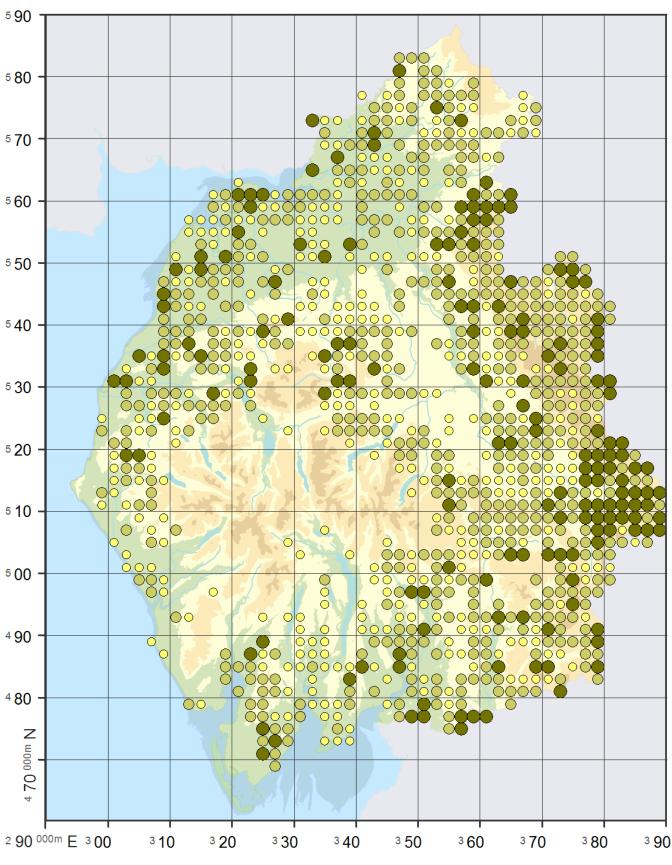
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

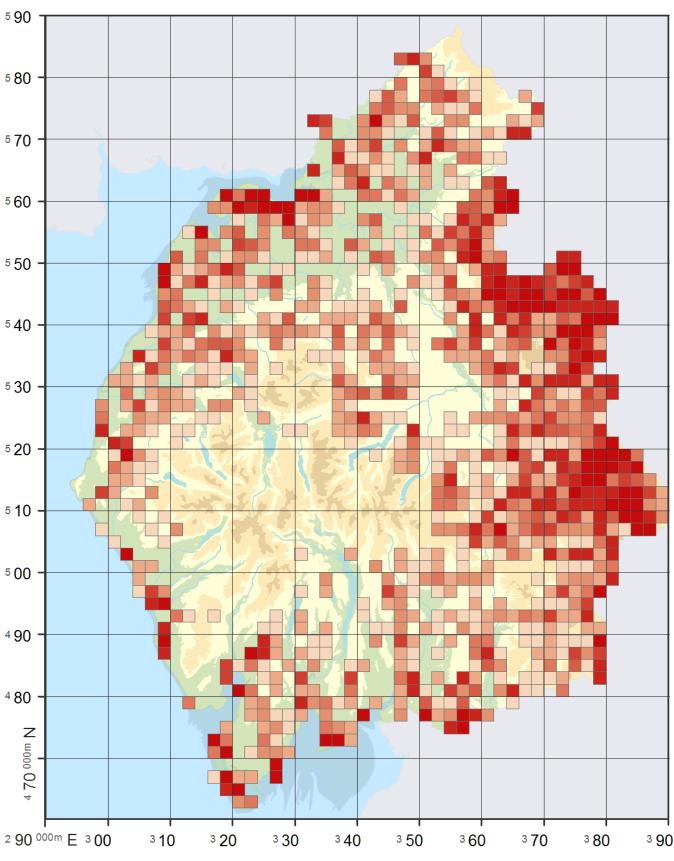
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84



Possible
 Probable
 Confirmed
 348
 509
 170

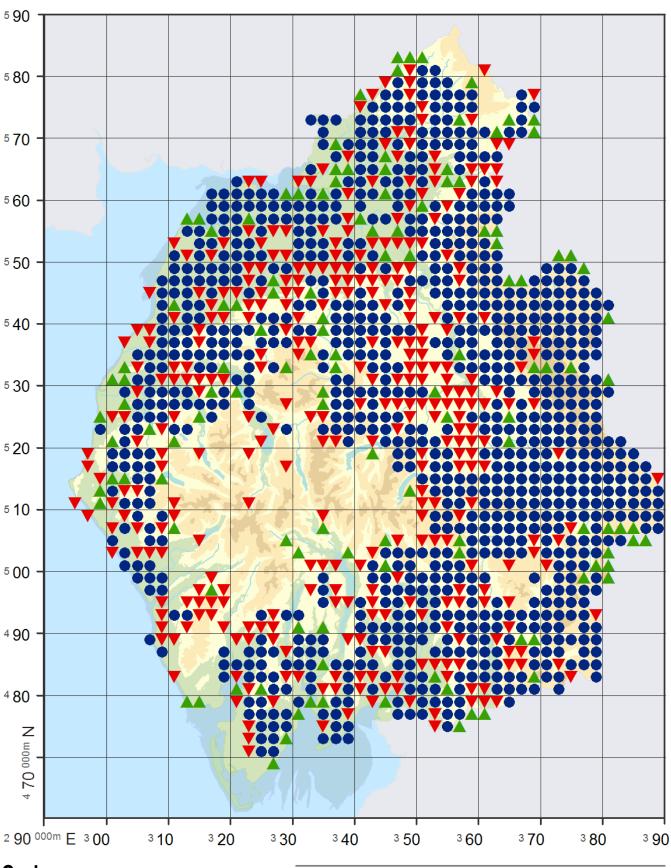
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

2 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

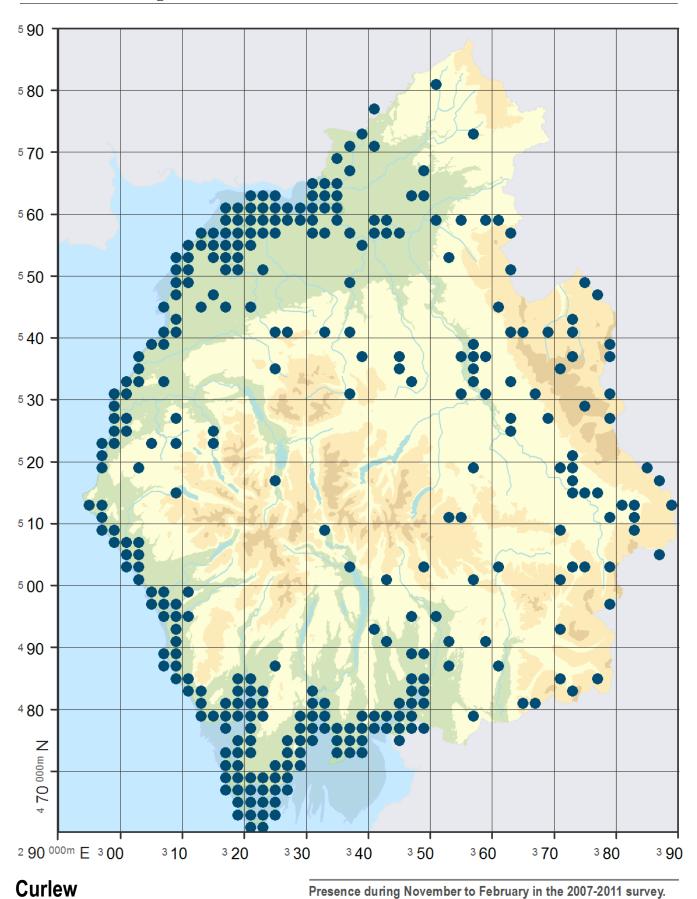
Categories: 2 = 1 - 1, 4 = 2 - 2, 5 = 3 - 3, 6 = 4 - 4, 7 = 5 - 5, 8 = 6 - 6, 9 = 7 - 11, 10 = 12 - 205.



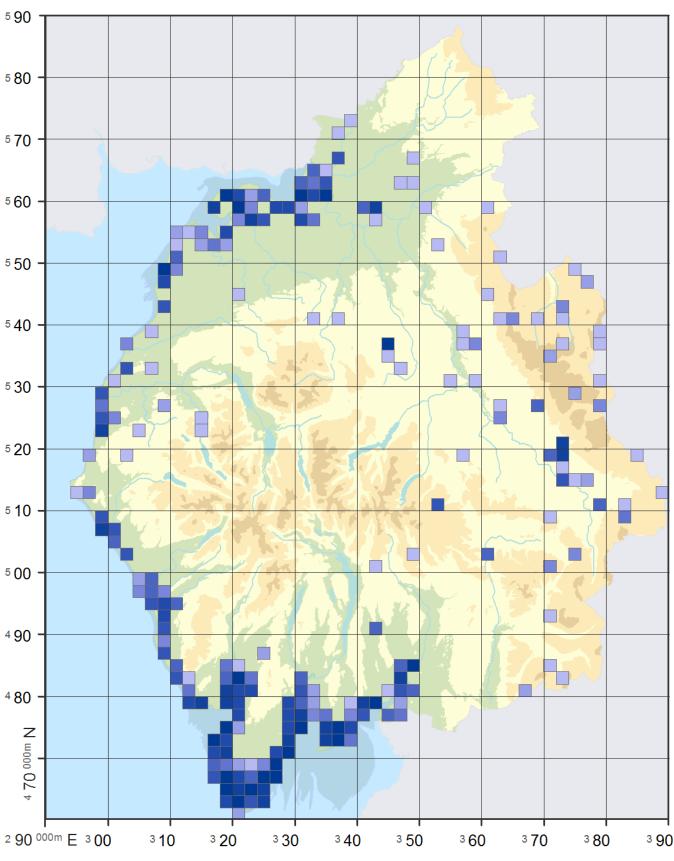
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain■ Stable▼ Loss344

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



• Presence 326



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 2 = 1 - 1, 3 = 2 - 2, 4 = 3 - 4, 5 = 5 - 7, 6 = 8 - 16, 7 = 17 - 37, 8 = 38 - 65, 9 = 66 - 132, 10 = 133 - 600.

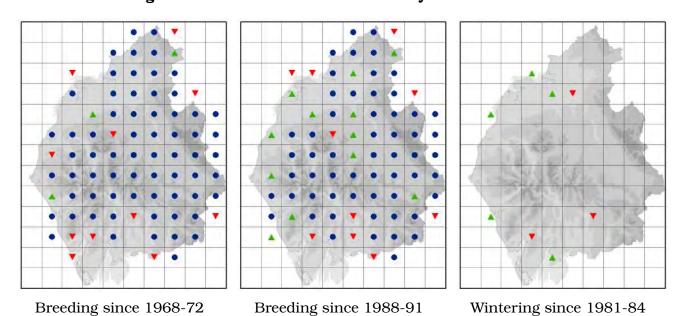
## **COMMON SANDPIPER (Actitis hypoleucos)**

A common summer visitor and passage migrant, scarce overwintering bird; breeds in large numbers.

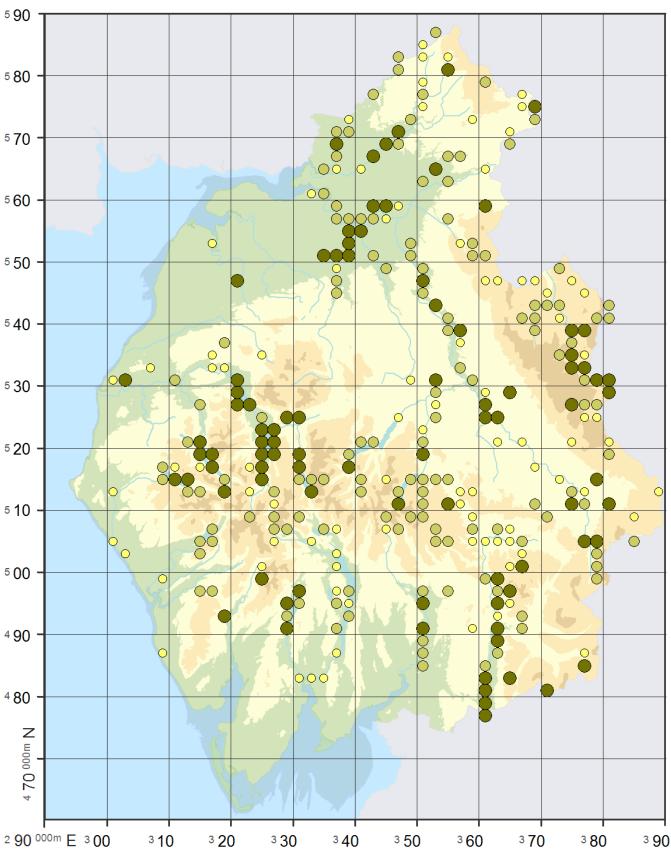
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	19.1	7.8	8	3.3
Breeding 2008 - 2012	16.8	7.6	4.5	4.7
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.3			

#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



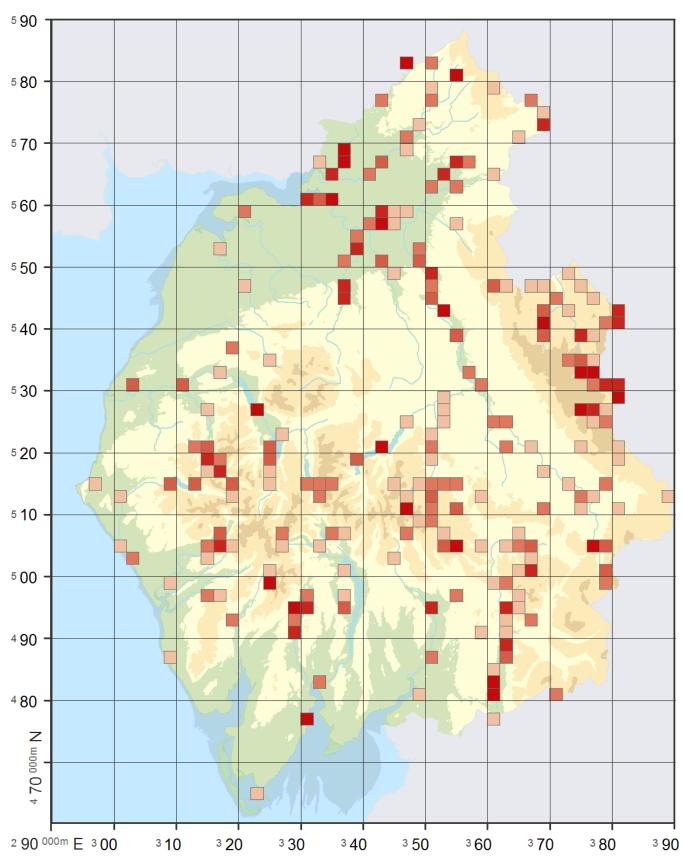
400



# **Common Sandpiper**

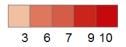
Possible
 Probable
 Confirmed
 88

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

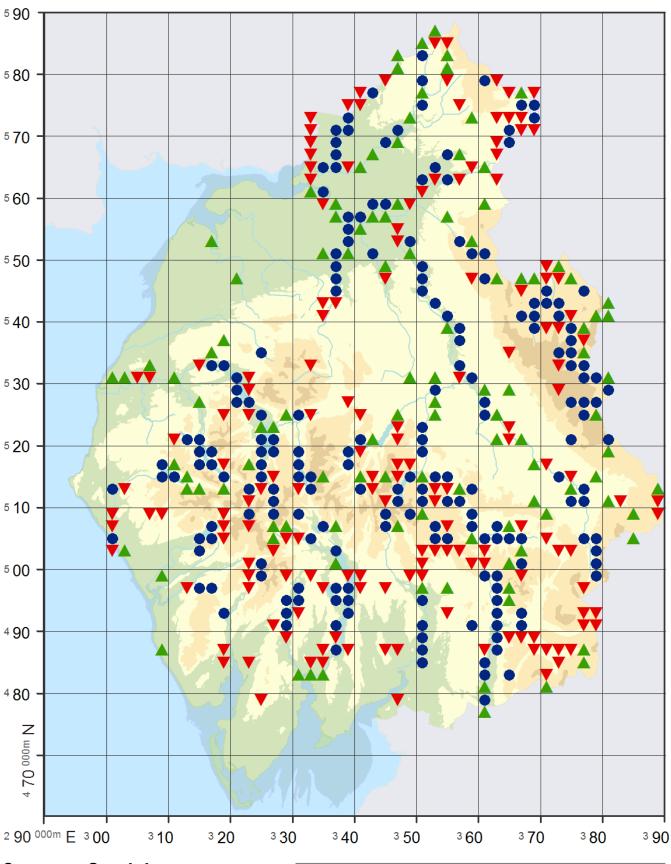


# **Common Sandpiper**

Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 3 = 1 - 1, 6 = 2 - 2, 7 = 3 - 3, 9 = 4 - 4, 10 = 5 - 12.

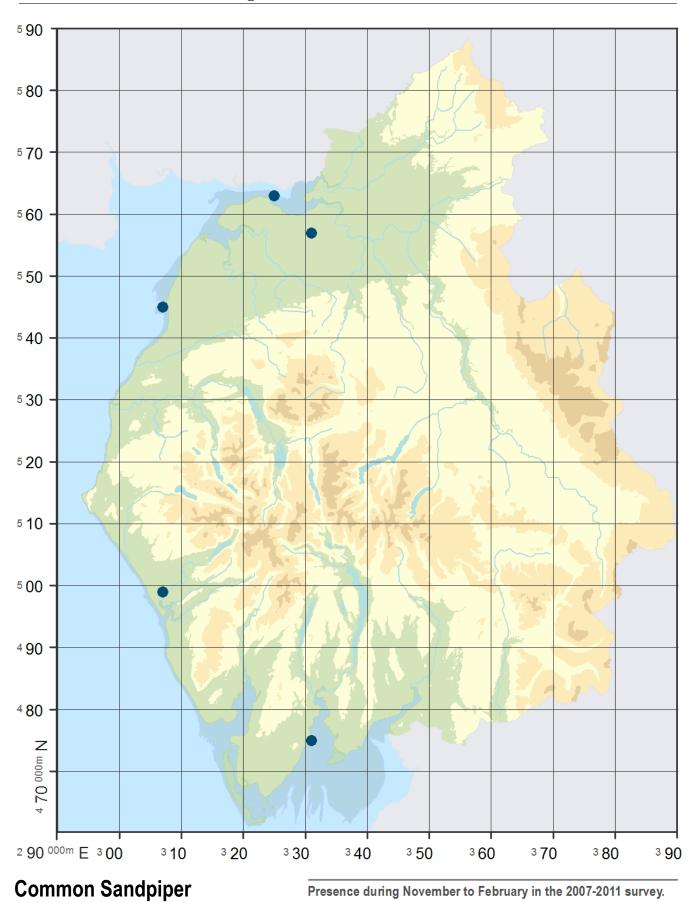


## **Common Sandpiper**

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain■ Stable▼ Loss112198▼ Loss

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



• Presence 5

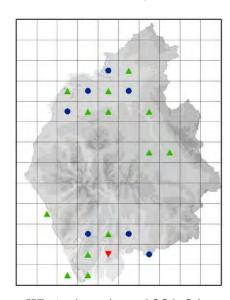
# GREEN SANDPIPER (Tringa ochropus)

An uncommon passage migrant and overwintering bird, former breeder.

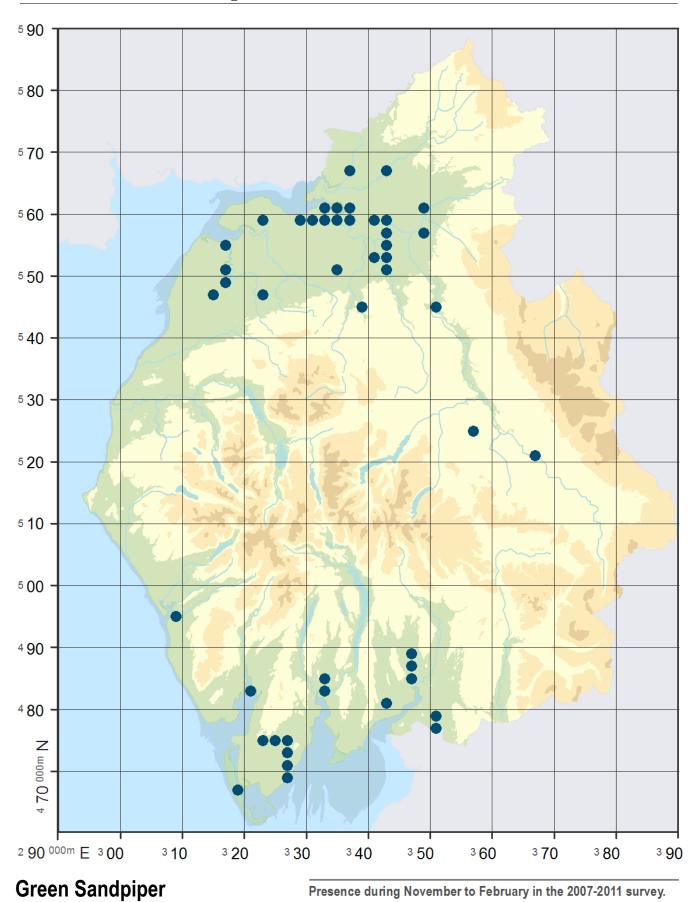
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012	2.5			

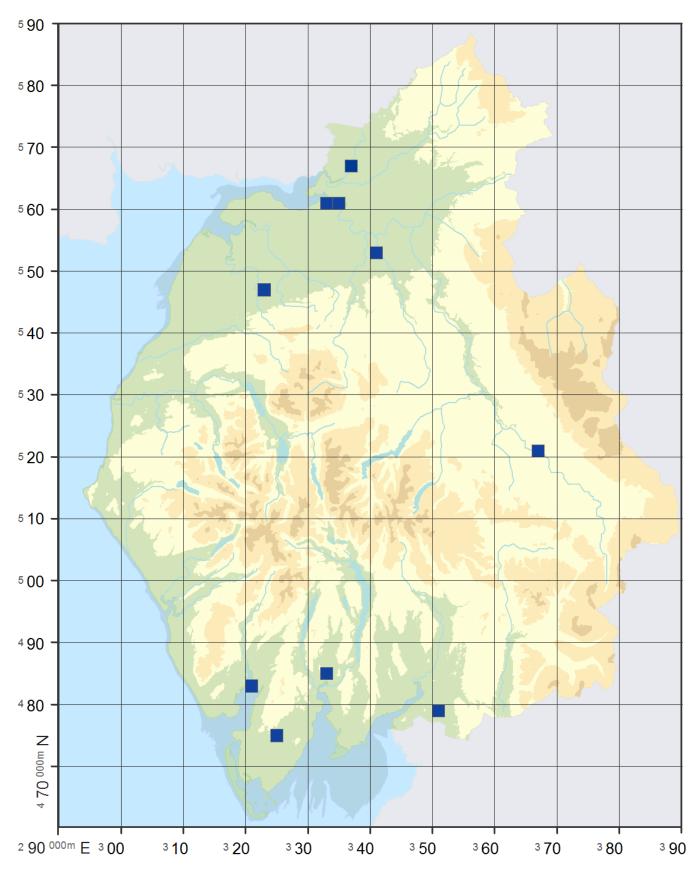
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Presence 47



## **Green Sandpiper**

Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

9 10

Categories: 9 = 1 - 1, 10 = 2 - 4.

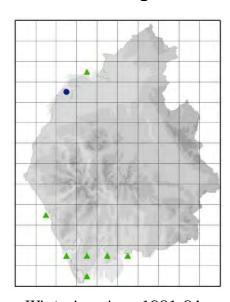
# SPOTTED REDSHANK (Tringa erythropus)

An uncommon passage migrant and scarce overwintering bird.

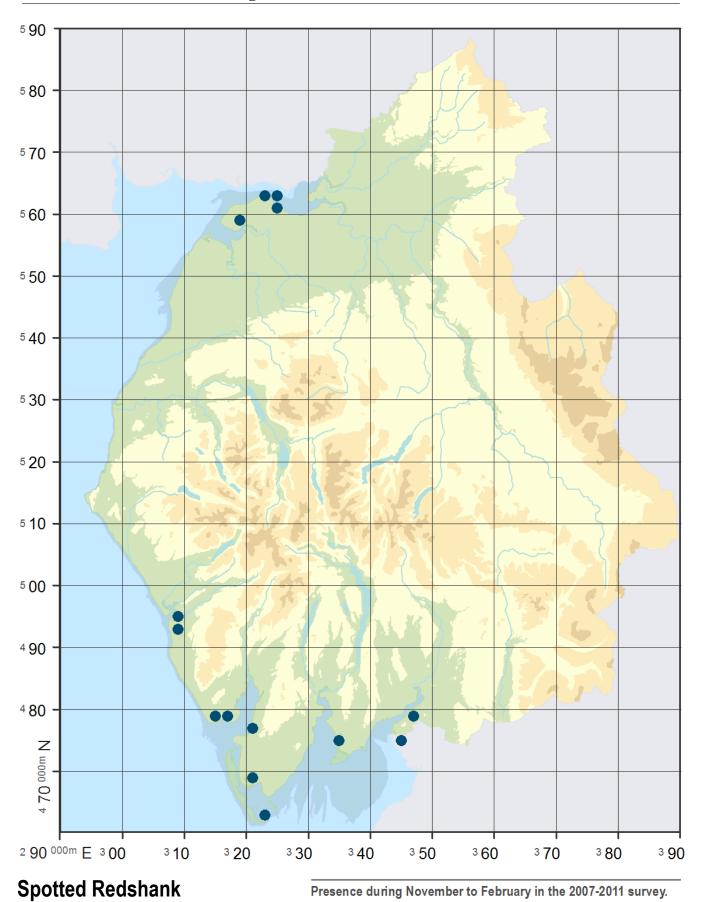
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.8			

#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Presence 14

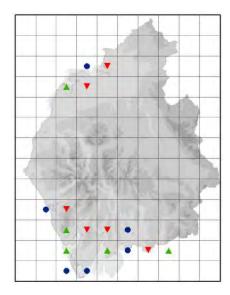
# GREENSHANK (Tringa nebularia)

A fairly common passage migrant, most numerous in autumn, and uncommon overwintering bird.

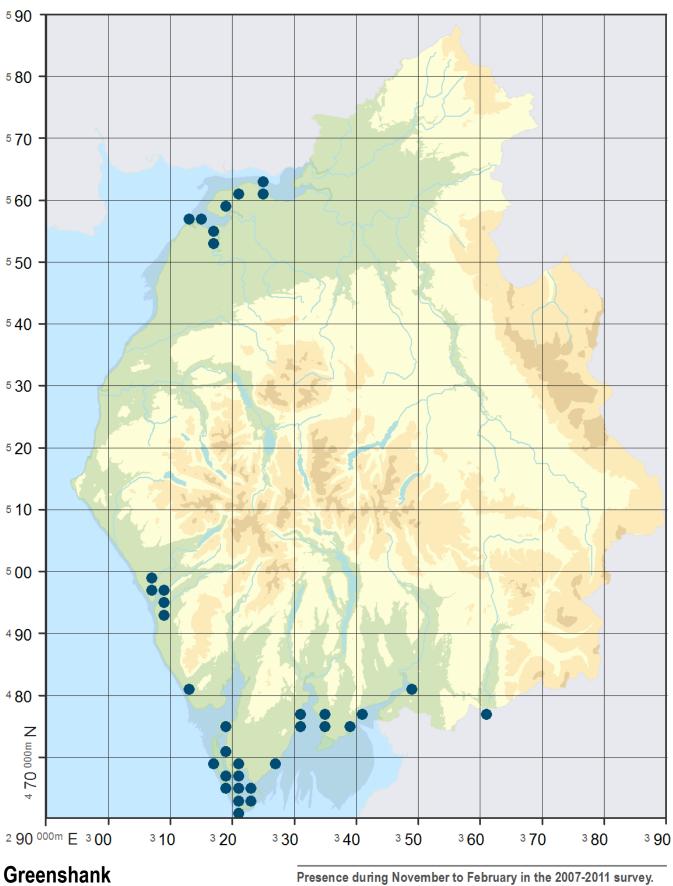
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	1.9			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

35 Presence

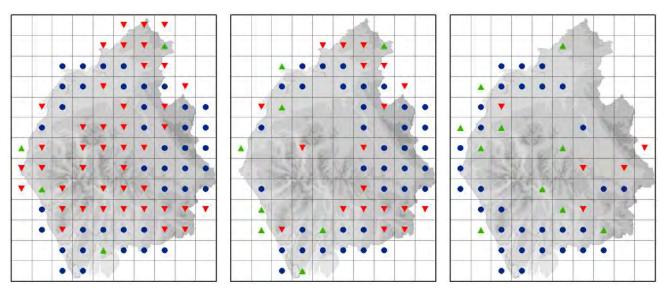
## **REDSHANK** (Tringa totanus)

A fairly common resident, abundant winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds in moderate numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	11.2	4.6	3.6	3
Breeding 2008 - 2012	7.3	2.6	2.3	2.4
Winter 2008 - 2012	11			

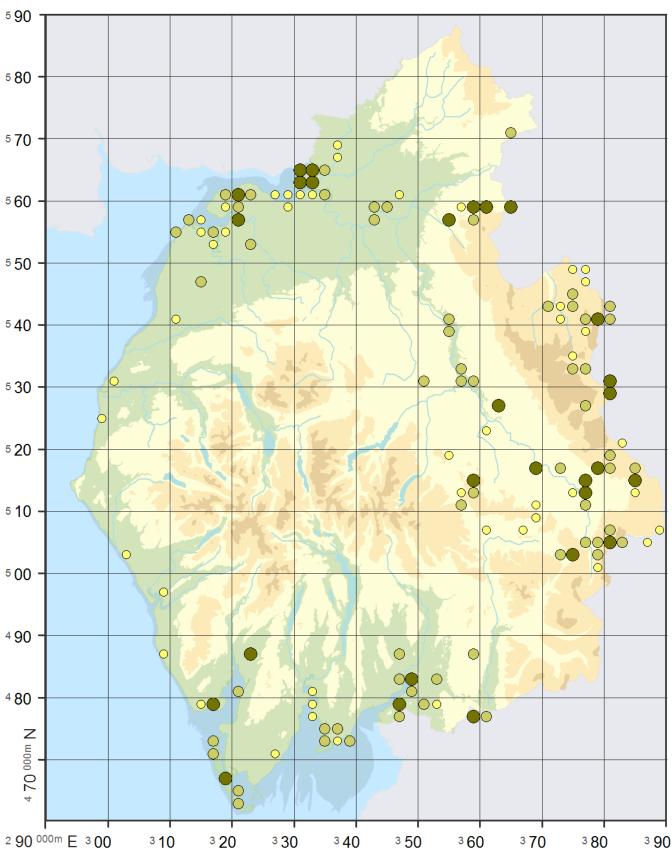
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

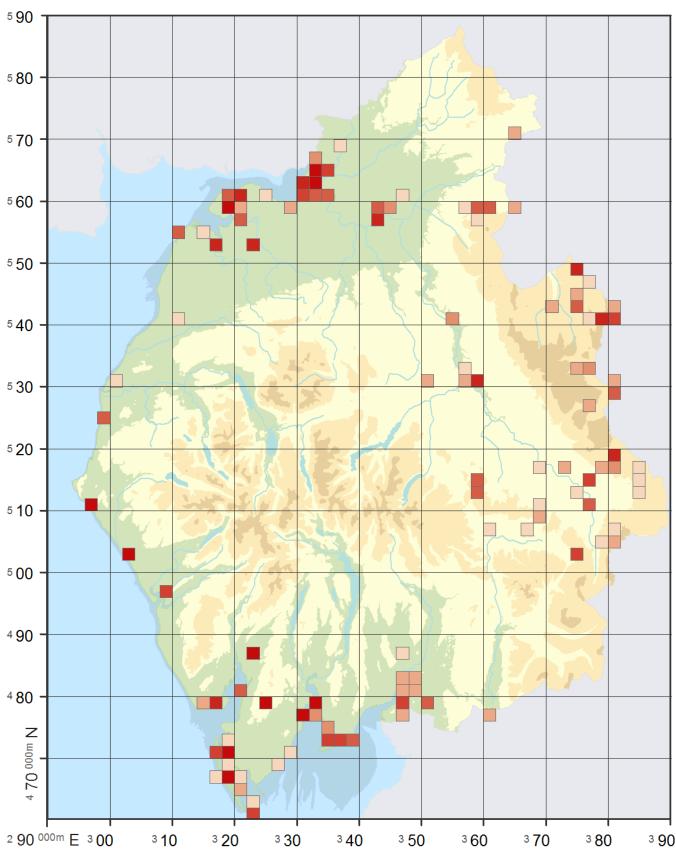
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84

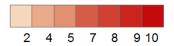


PossibleProbableConfirmed28

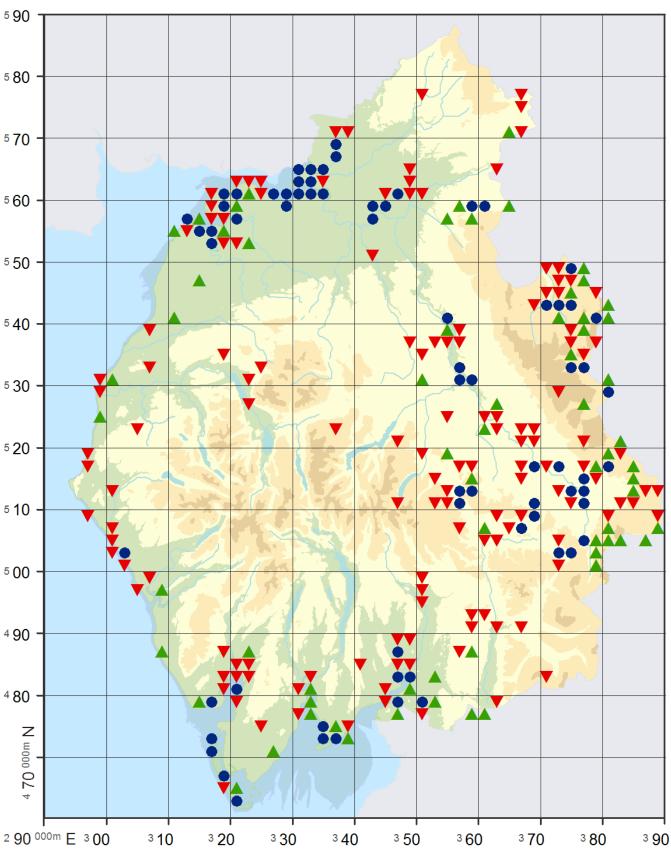
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



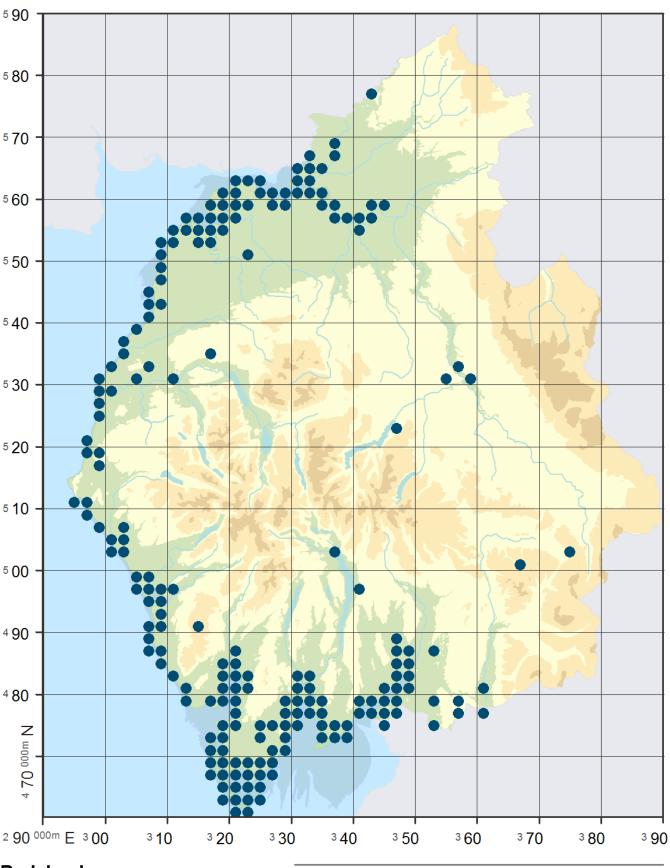
Categories: 2 = 1 - 1, 4 = 2 - 2, 5 = 3 - 3, 7 = 4 - 4, 8 = 5 - 6, 9 = 7 - 11, 10 = 12 - 300.



Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

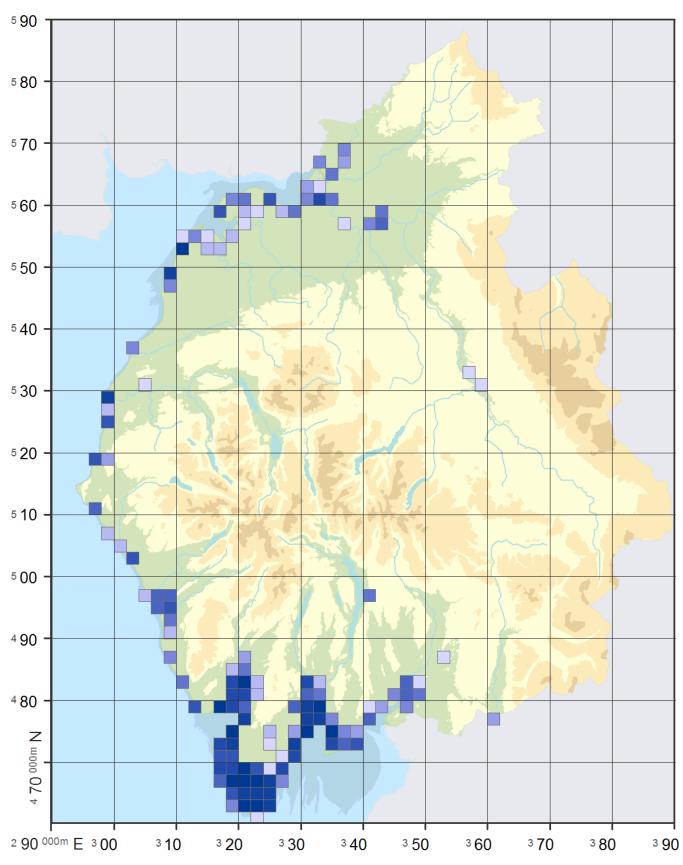
▲ Gain● Stable▼ Loss137

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 203



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 2 = 2 - 2, 3 = 3 - 3, 4 = 4 - 7, 5 = 8 - 14, 6 = 15 - 28, 7 = 29 - 61, 8 = 62 - 95, 9 = 96 - 195, 10 = 196 - 555.

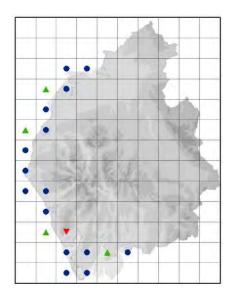
# TURNSTONE (Arenaria interpres)

A common winter visitor and passage migrant.

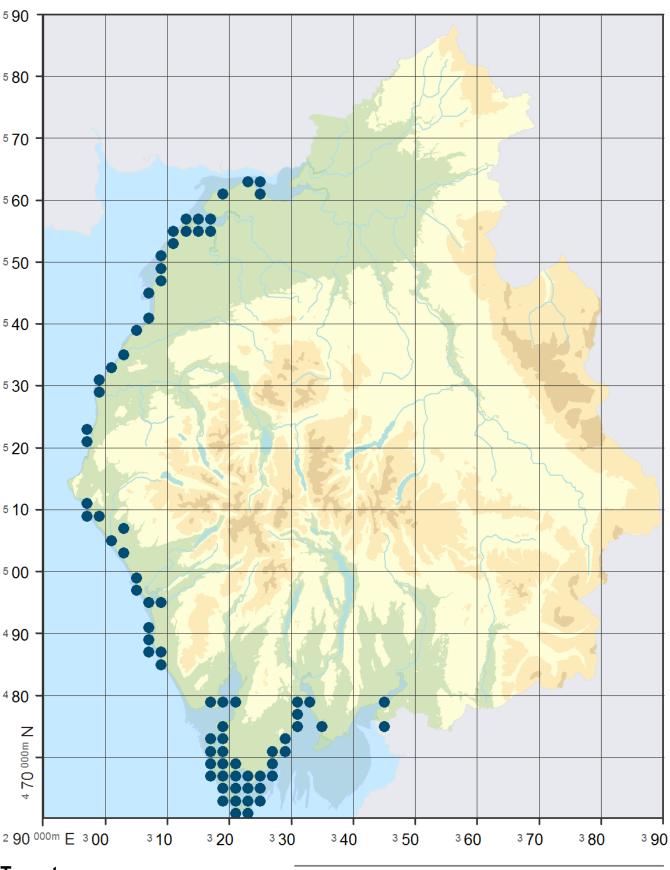
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	4.2			

#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



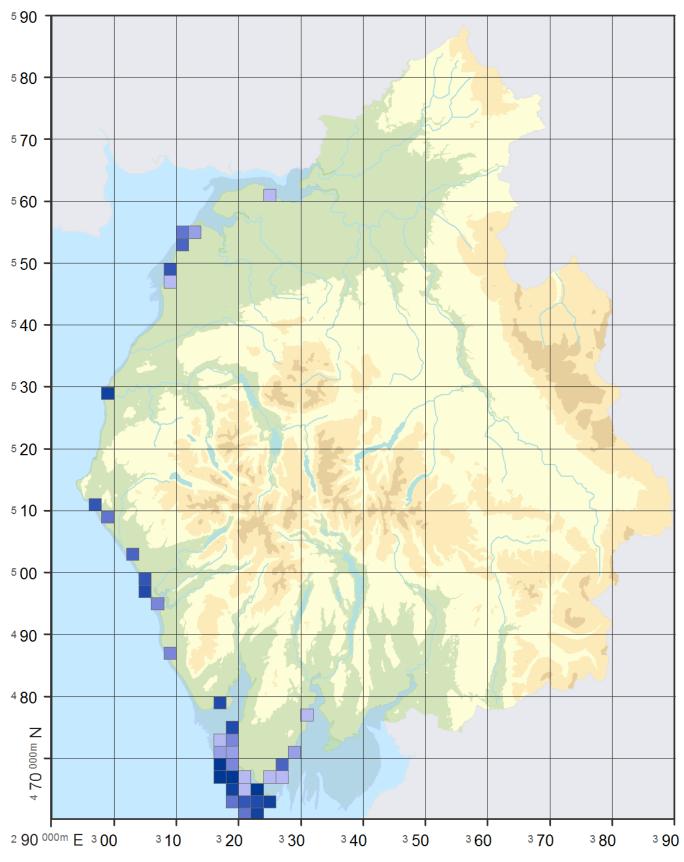
Wintering since 1981-84



Turnstone

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 77



### **Turnstone**

Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 2 = 1 - 1, 3 = 2 - 3, 4 = 4 - 7, 5 = 8 - 11, 6 = 12 - 16, 7 = 17 - 19, 8 = 20 - 38, 9 = 39 - 67, 10 = 68 - 118.

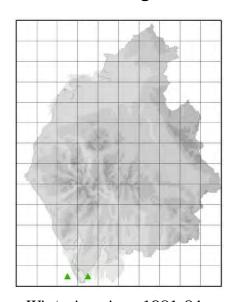
# GREY PHALAROPE (Phalaropus fulicarius)

A rare autumn passage migrant and storm blown winter visitor.

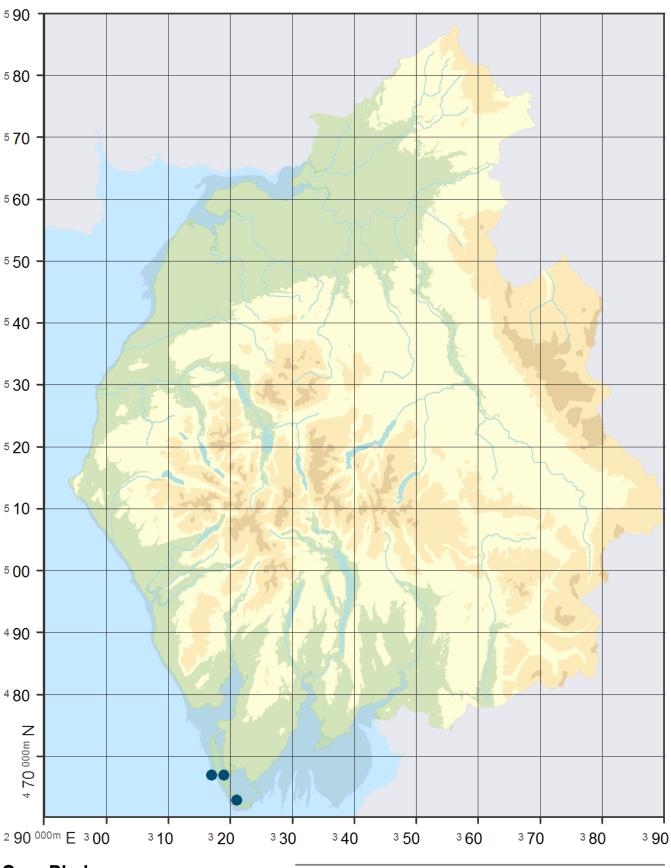
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012				

#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



**Grey Phalarope** 

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 3

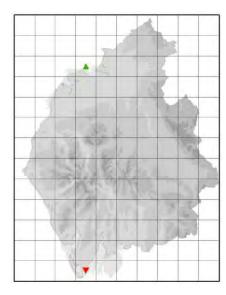
# **POMARINE SKUA (Stercorarius pomarinus)**

A fairly common spring migrant to the Solway, scarce elsewhere and on autumn passage, rare in winter.

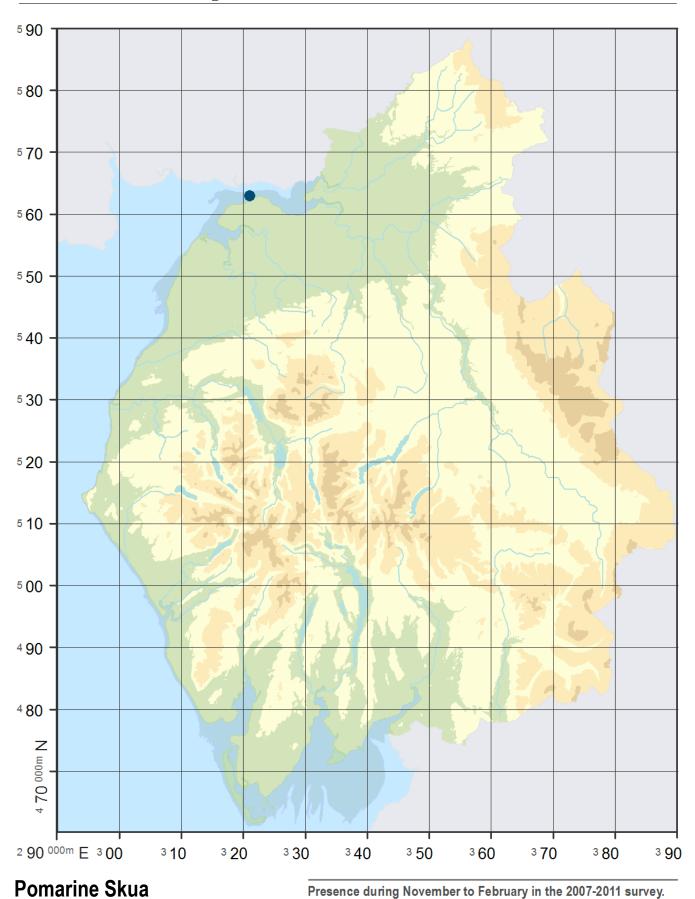
#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.05			

#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



• Presence 1

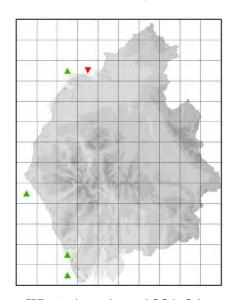
# **ARCTIC SKUA (Stercorarius parasiticus)**

A fairly common passage migrant, scarce in winter.

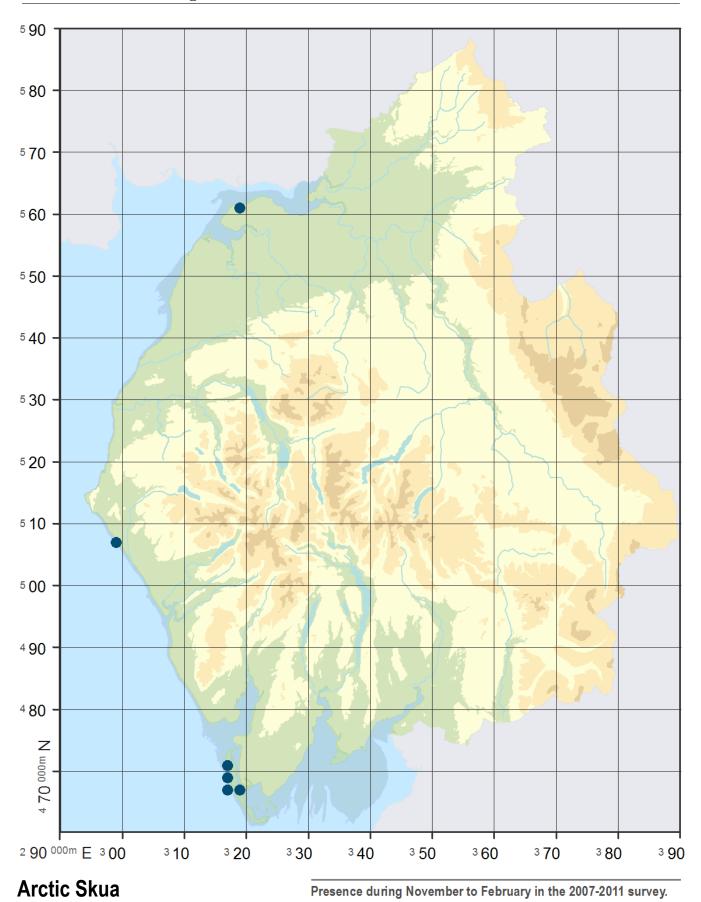
### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.3			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Presence 6

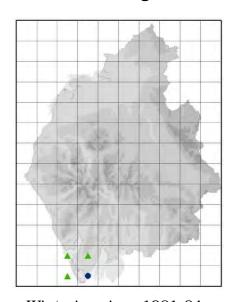
# **GREAT SKUA (Stercorarius skua)**

An uncommon passage migrant, rare in winter.

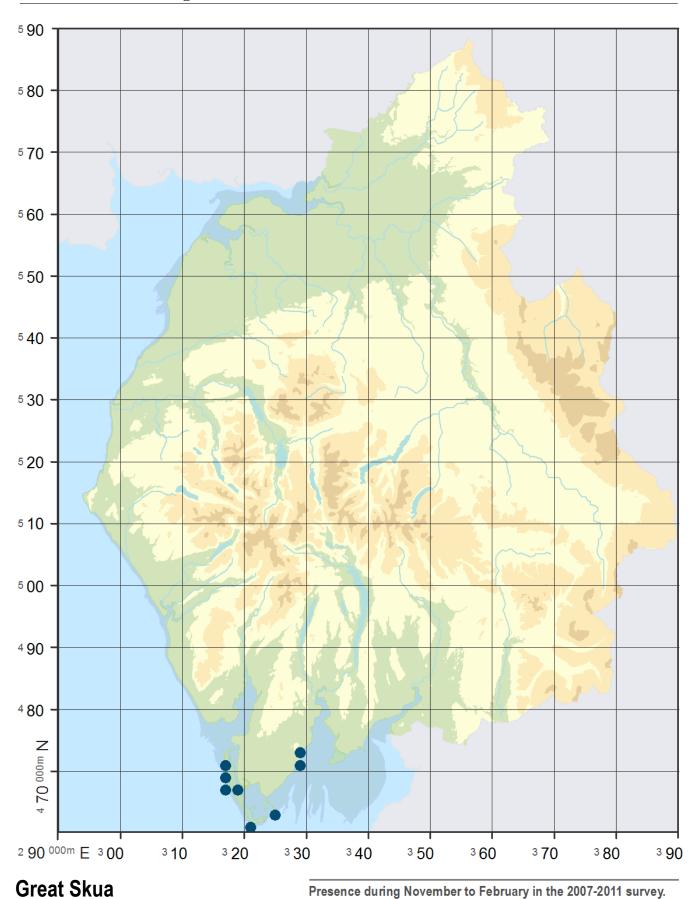
### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.4			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



• Presence 8

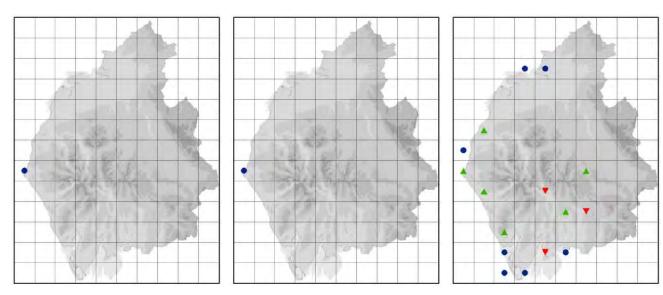
# KITTIWAKE (Rissa tridactyla)

A common summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in moderate numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.11	0.11	0	0
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.16	0.16	0	0
Winter 2008 - 2012	1.2			

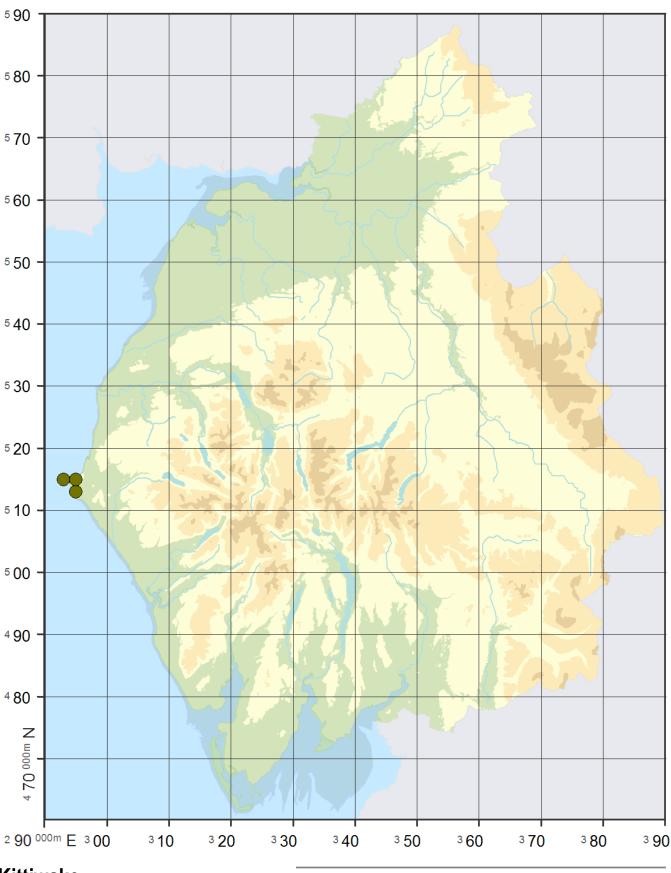
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84

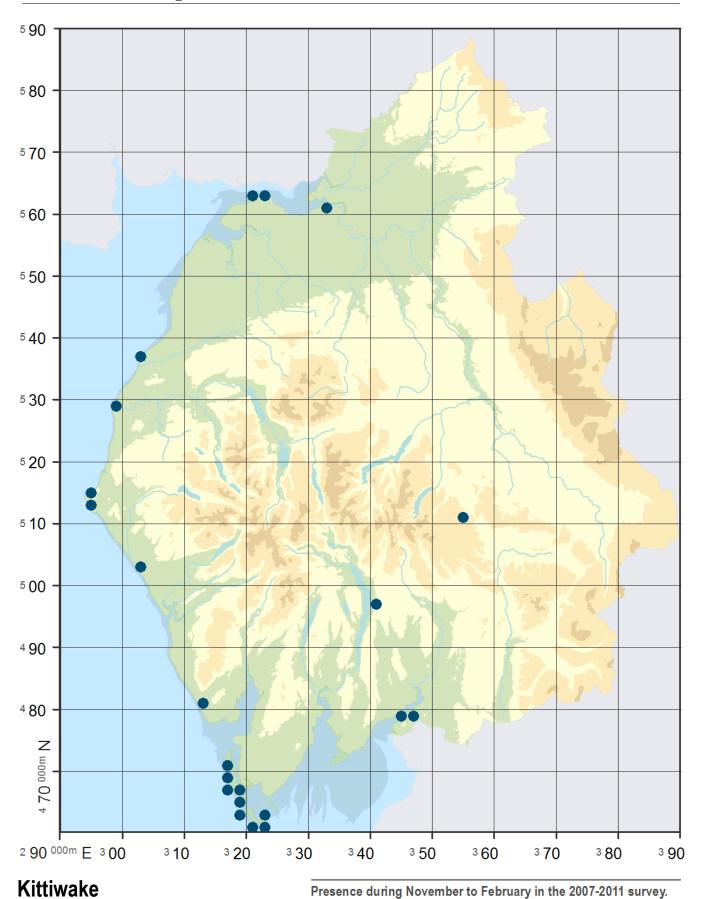


### **Kittiwake**

Possible0

ProbableConfirmed3

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Presence 22

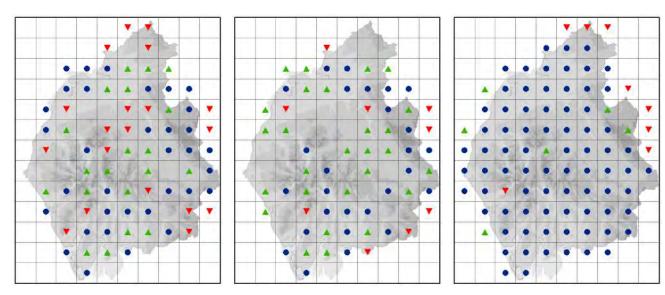
# **BLACK-HEADED GULL (Chroicocephalus ridibundus)**

An abundant resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in large numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	6.9	2.8	0	4.1
Breeding 2008 - 2012	7.7	2.2	1.5	4
Winter 2008 - 2012	37.9			

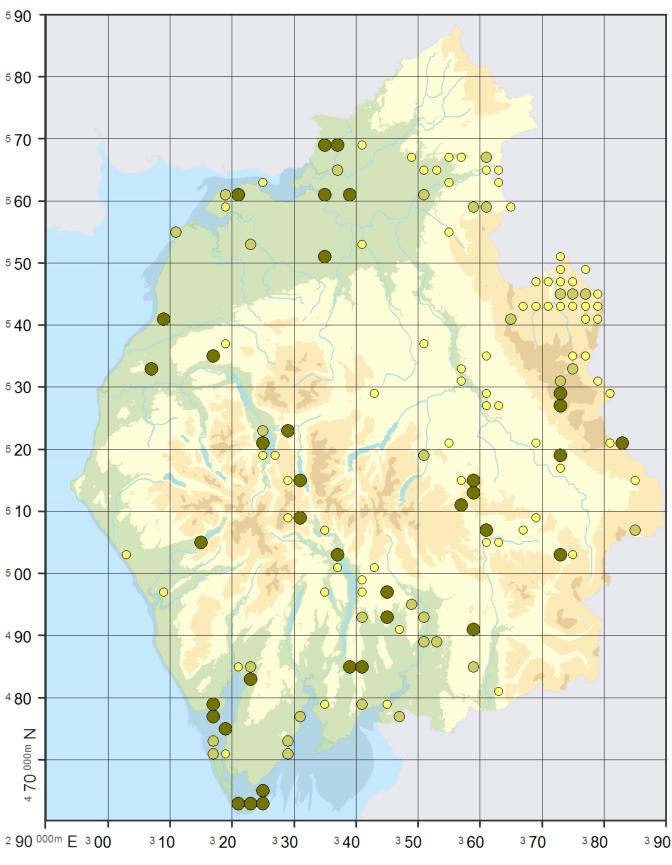
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

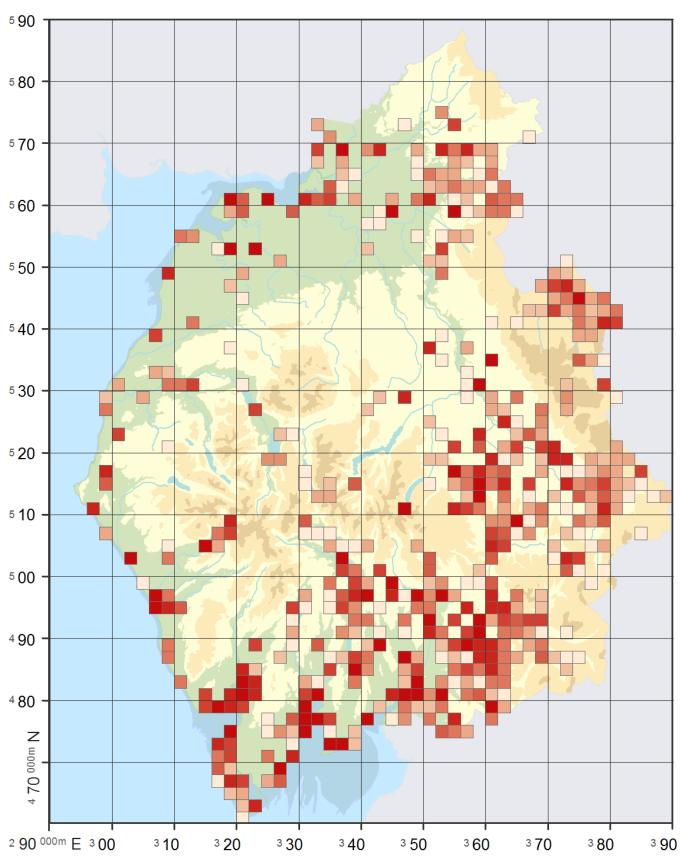
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84



PossibleProbableConfirmed37

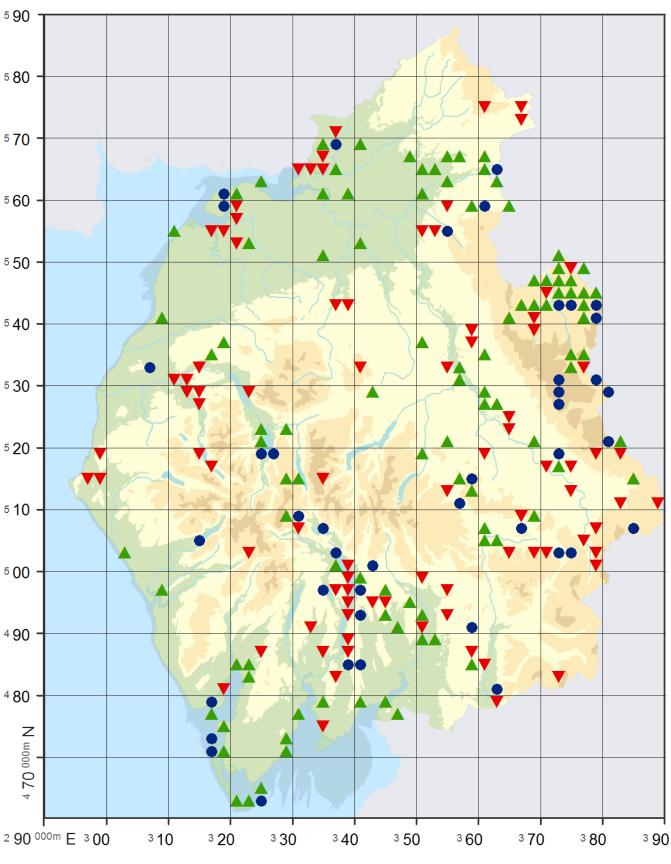
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

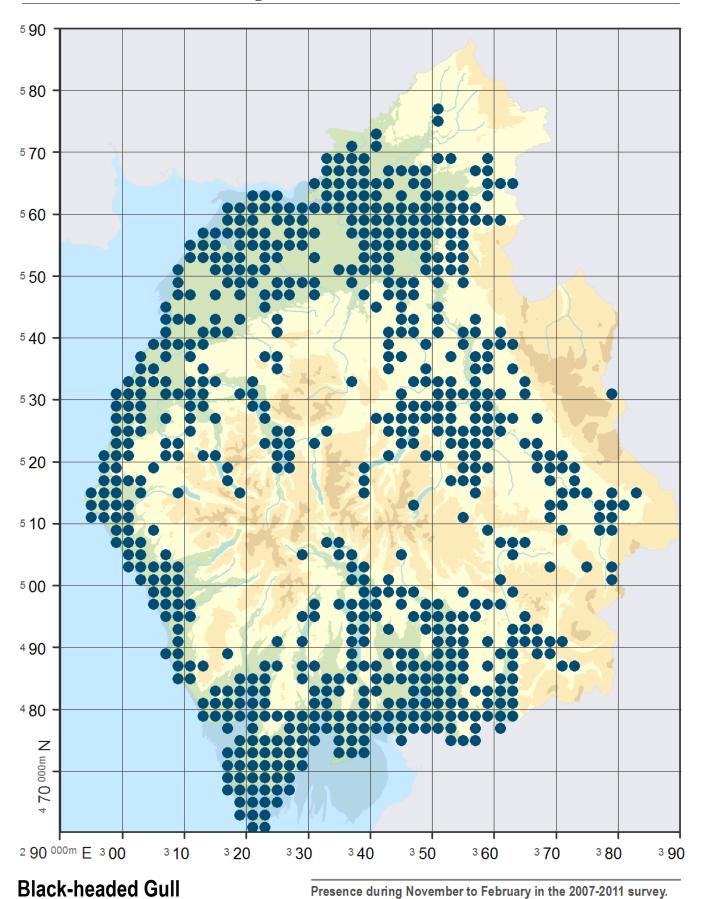
Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 3 = 2 - 2, 4 = 3 - 4, 5 = 5 - 5, 6 = 6 - 8, 7 = 9 - 10, 8 = 11 - 19, 9 = 20 - 35, 10 = 36 - 6000.



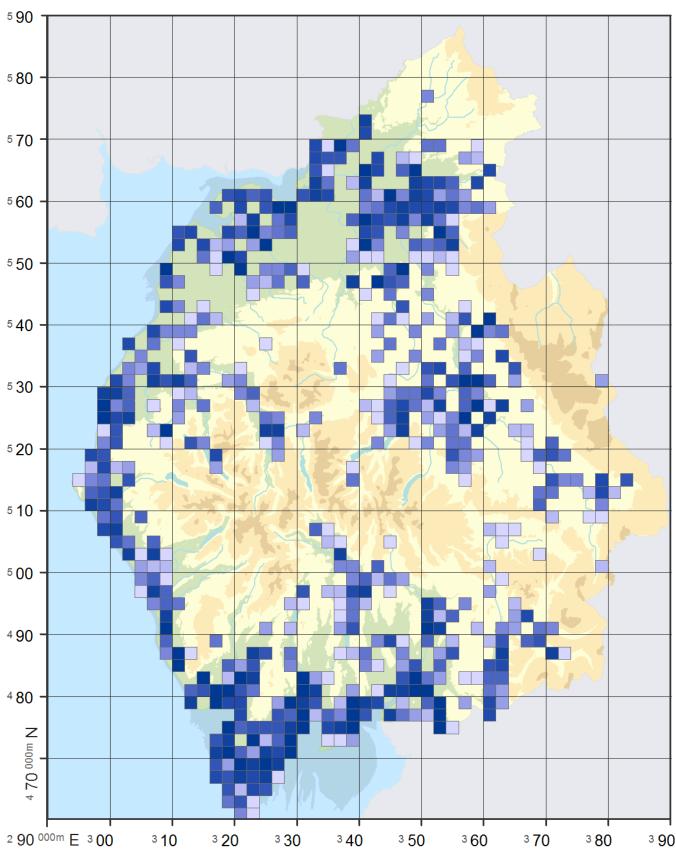
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain■ Stable▼ Loss85

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence 701



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 2, 2 = 3 - 4, 3 = 5 - 7, 4 = 8 - 12, 5 = 13 - 21, 6 = 22 - 31, 7 = 32 - 47, 8 = 48 - 80, 9 = 81 - 150, 10 = 151 - 1580.

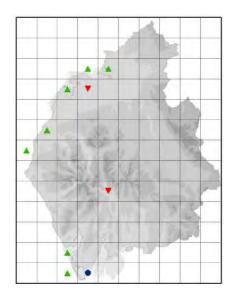
# LITTLE GULL (Hydrocoloeus minutus)

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor, most numerous in spring.

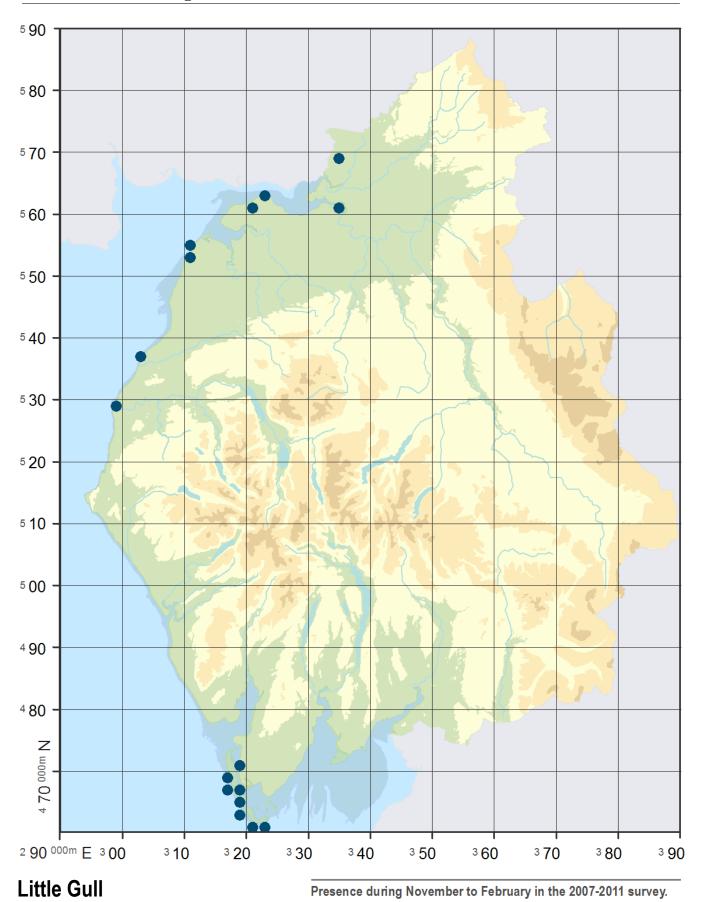
### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012	_			
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.9			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Presence 16

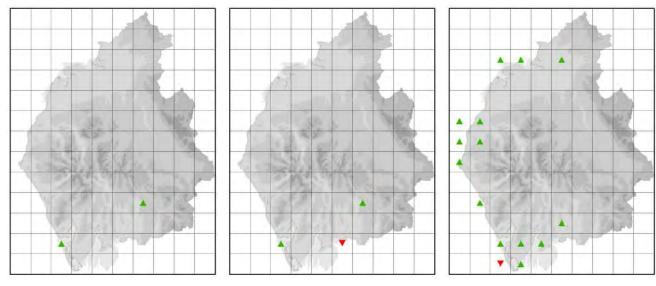
# **MEDITERRANEAN GULL (Larus melanocephalus)**

An uncommon passage migrant and scarce winter visitor; occasional breeder.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.1	0.05	0.05	0
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.1	0.05	0.05	0
Winter 2008 - 2012	2			

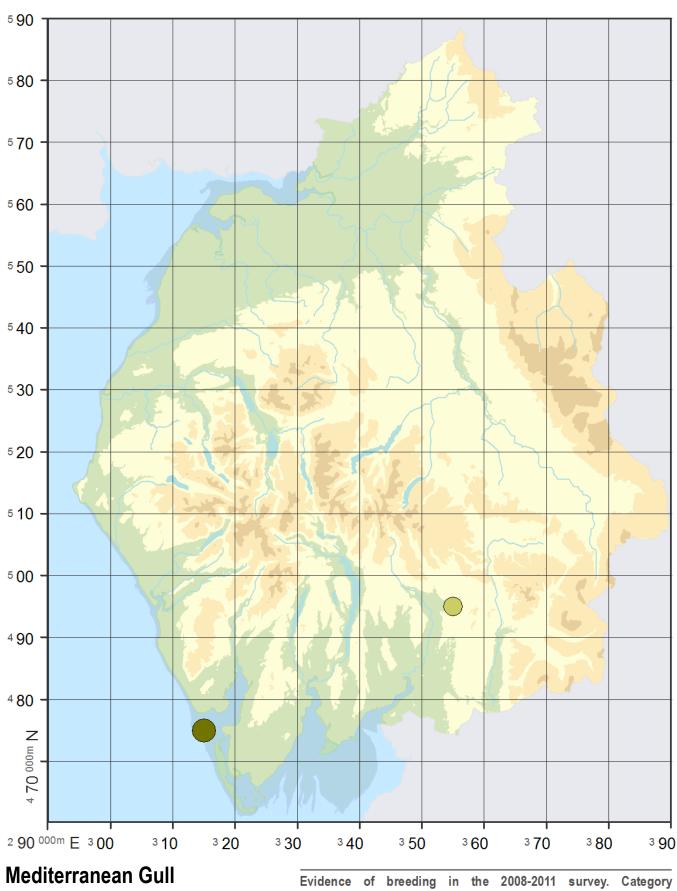
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

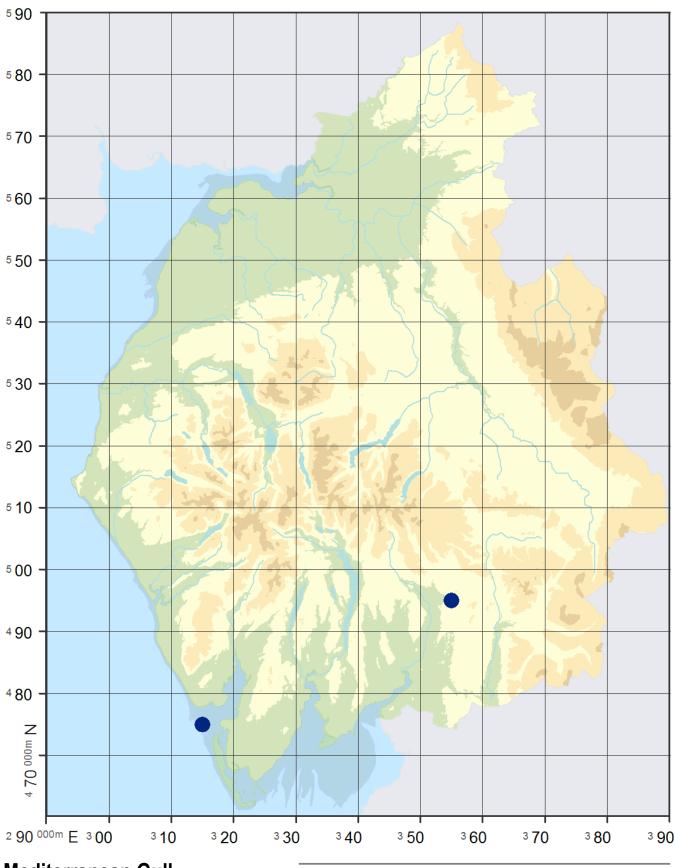
Wintering since 1981-84



Possible Probable 1

> Confirmed 1

determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the hectad.

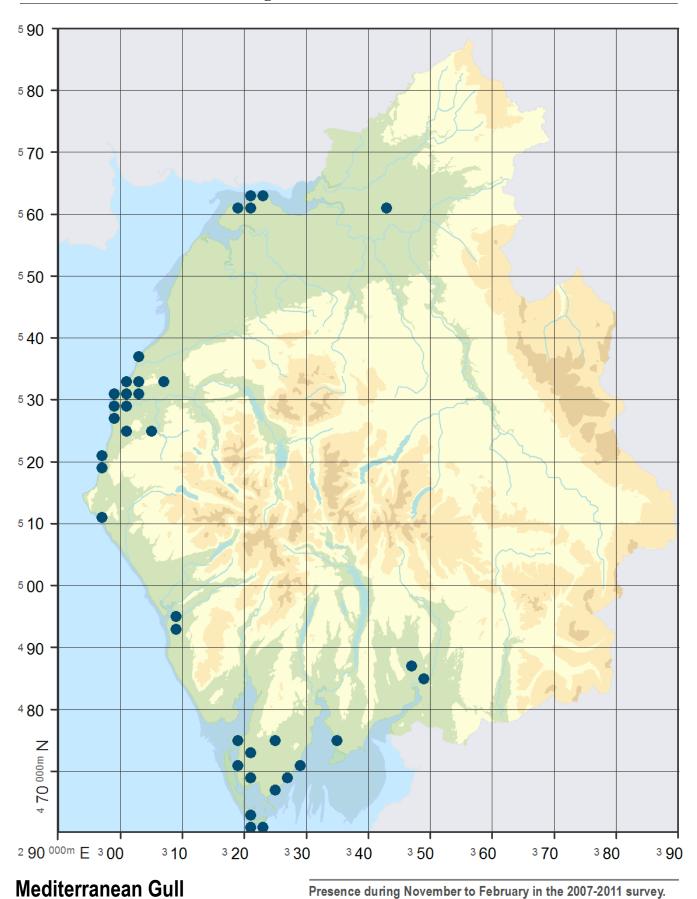


## **Mediterranean Gull**

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain● Stable▼ Loss0

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence 36

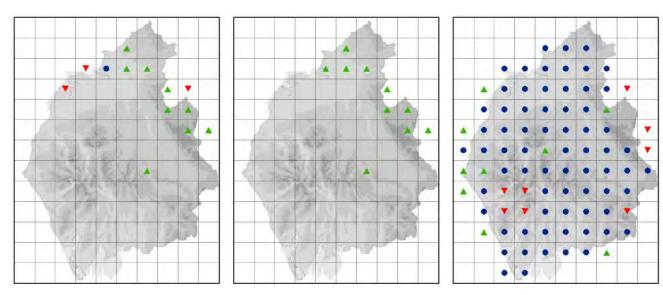
# **COMMON GULL (Larus canus)**

An abundant winter visitor and passage migrant, occasional breeder.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.05
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.71	0.11	0.11	0.49
Winter 2008 - 2012	37			

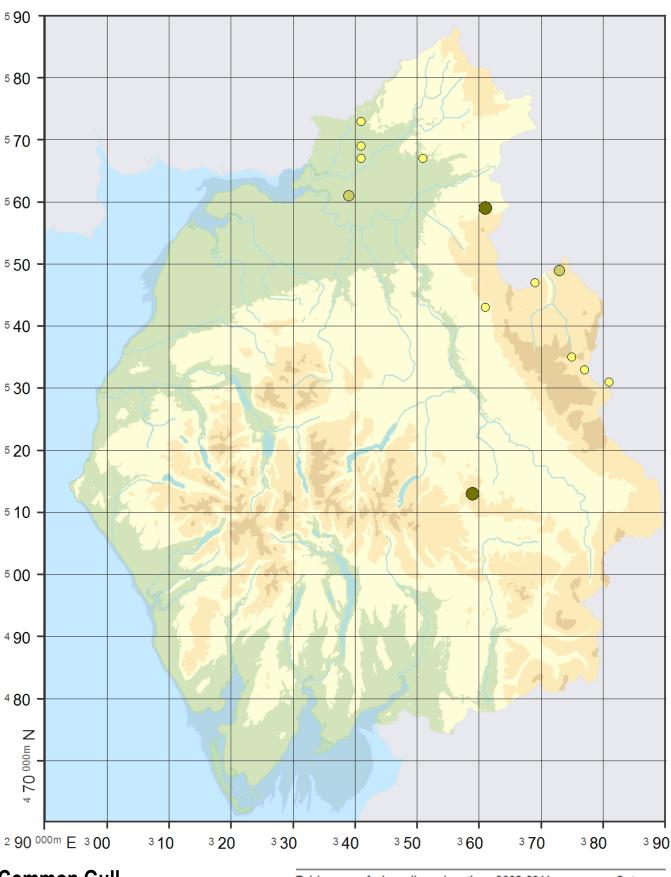
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

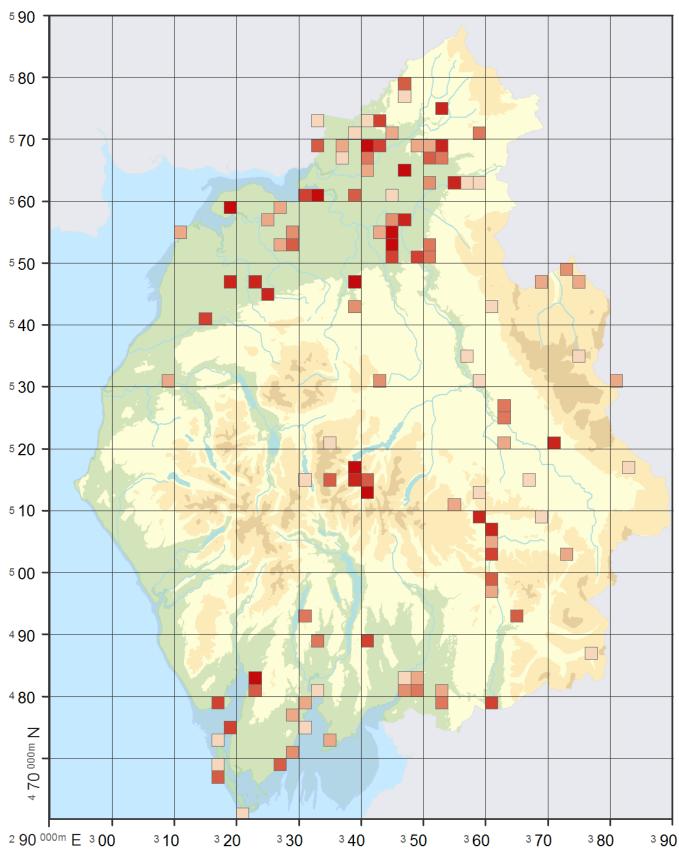
Wintering since 1981-84



Possible9

ProbableConfirmed

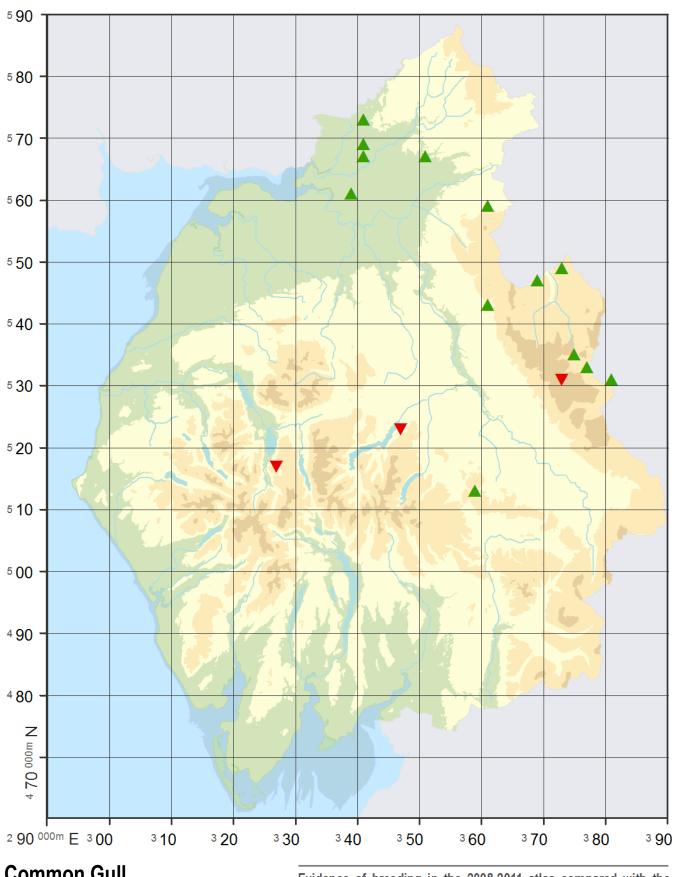
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

2 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 2 = 1 - 1, 4 = 2 - 2, 5 = 3 - 3, 6 = 4 - 5, 7 = 6 - 8, 8 = 9 - 10, 9 = 11 - 20, 10 = 21 - 120.

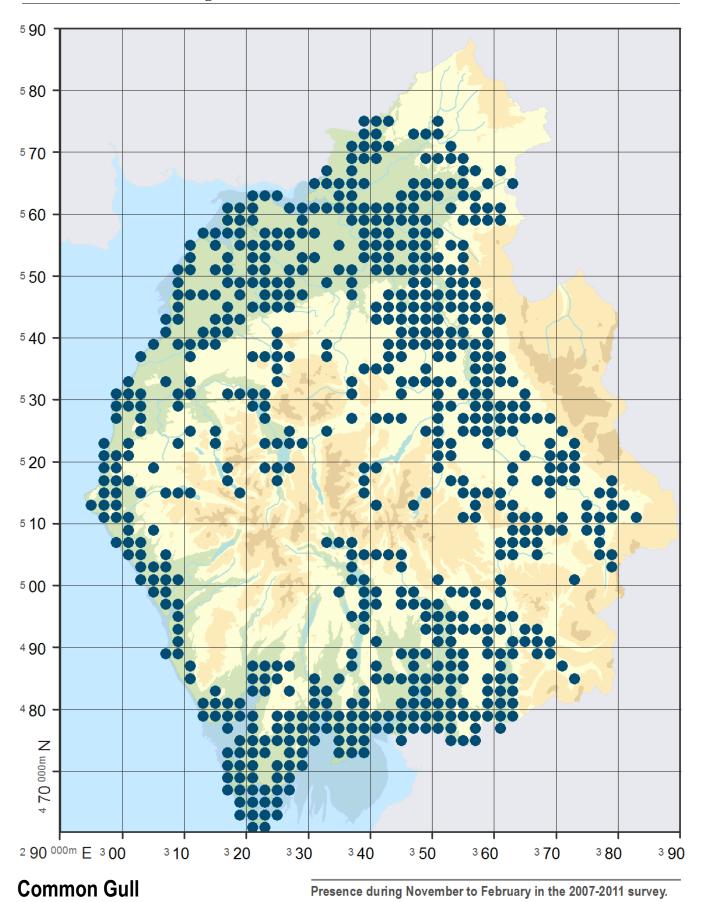


Gain 13

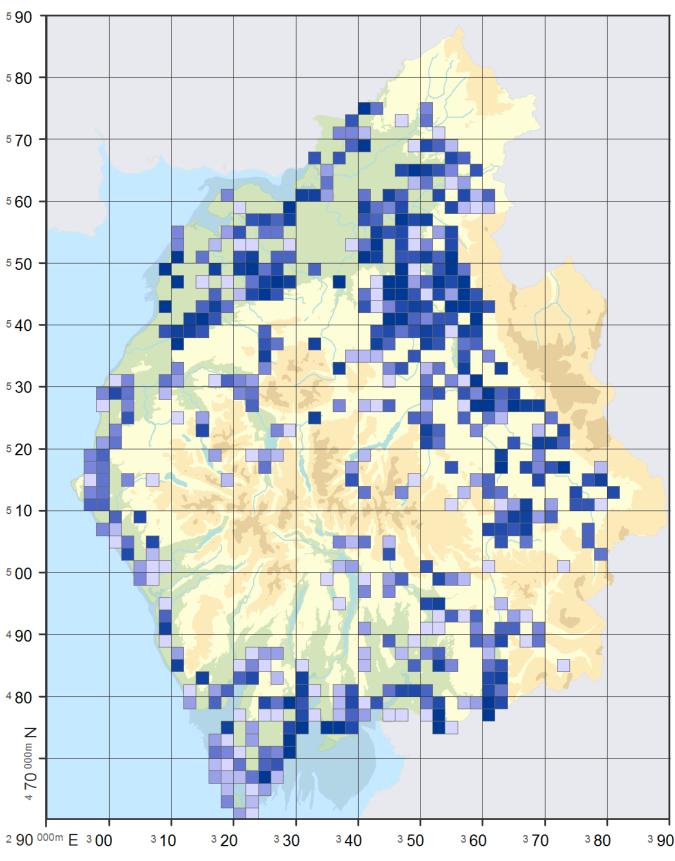
Stable 0 3 Loss

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



• Presence 685



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 2, 2 = 3 - 4, 3 = 5 - 7, 4 = 8 - 13, 5 = 14 - 23, 6 = 24 - 36, 7 = 37 - 55, 8 = 56 - 92, 9 = 93 - 180, 10 = 181 - 2200.

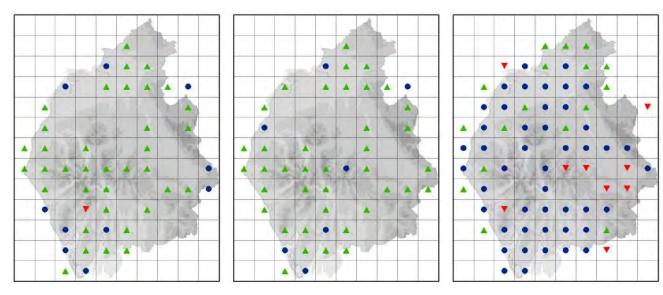
# LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL (Larus fuscus)

An abundant summer visitor, common passage migrant and overwintering bird; breeds in very large numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	5.7	1.8	0	3.9
Breeding 2008 - 2012	6.9	3.8	0.7	2.4
Winter 2008 - 2012	16.8			

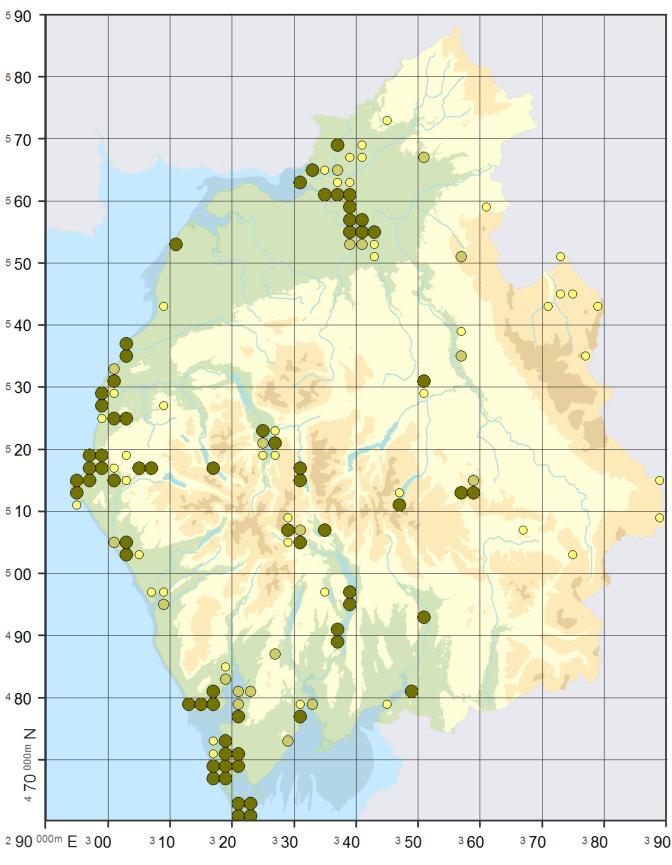
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

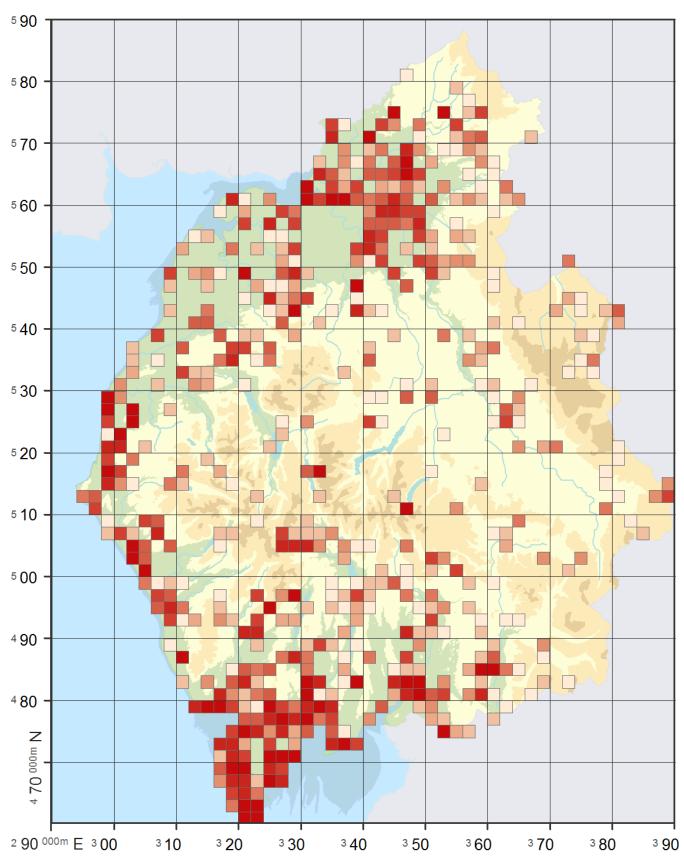
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84



PossibleProbableConfirmed68

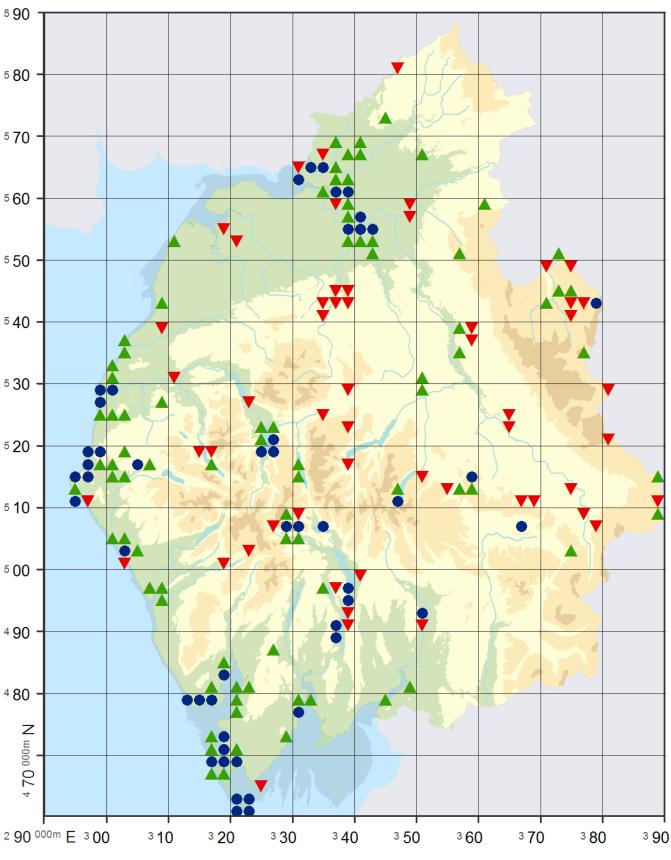
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



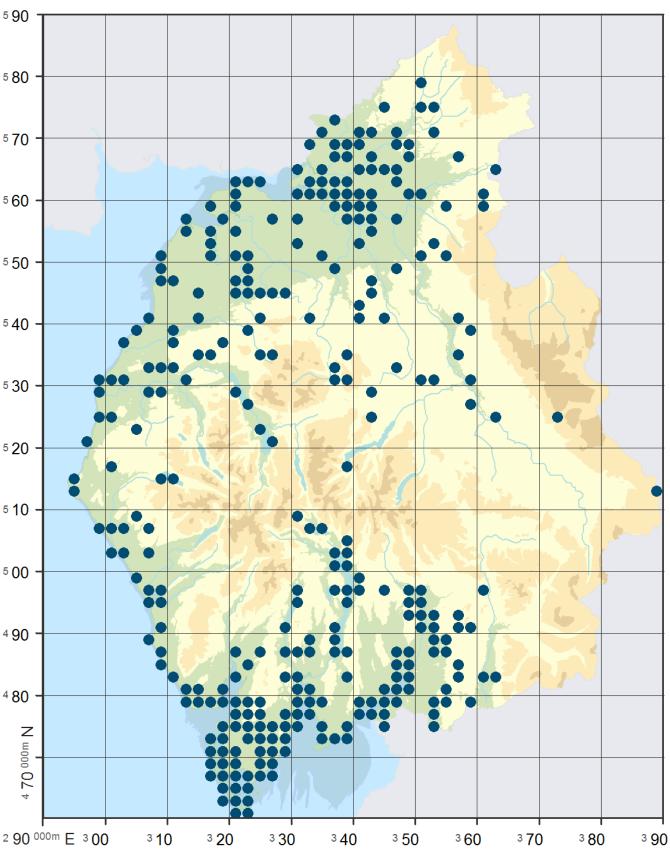
Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 3 = 2 - 2, 4 = 3 - 3, 5 = 4 - 4, 6 = 5 - 6, 7 = 7 - 10, 8 = 11 - 20, 9 = 21 - 49, 10 = 50 - 7530.



Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain■ Stable▼ Loss54

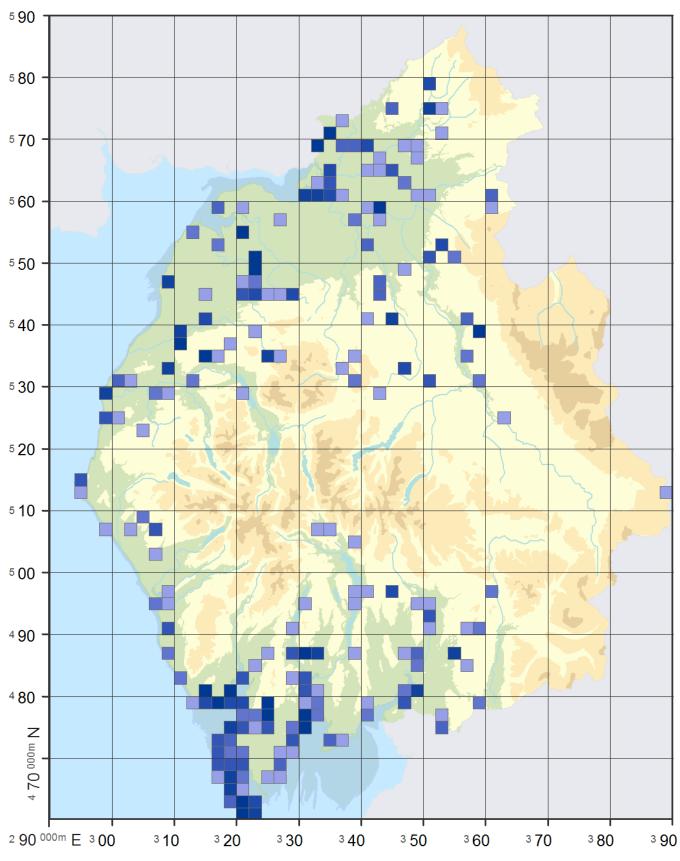
Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Lesser Black-backed Gull

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

• Presence 310



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 3 = 1 - 1, 5 = 2 - 2, 6 = 3 - 3, 7 = 4 - 5, 8 = 6 - 7, 9 = 8 - 15, 10 = 16 - 118.

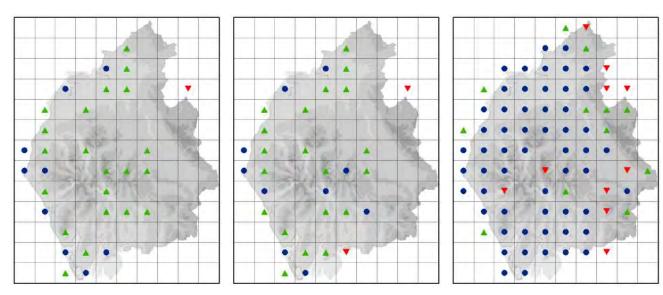
# **HERRING GULL (Larus argentatus)**

An abundant resident; breeds in large numbers.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	4.2	1.9	0	2.3
Breeding 2008 - 2012	5.6	3.4	0.5	1.7
Winter 2008 - 2012	26.3			

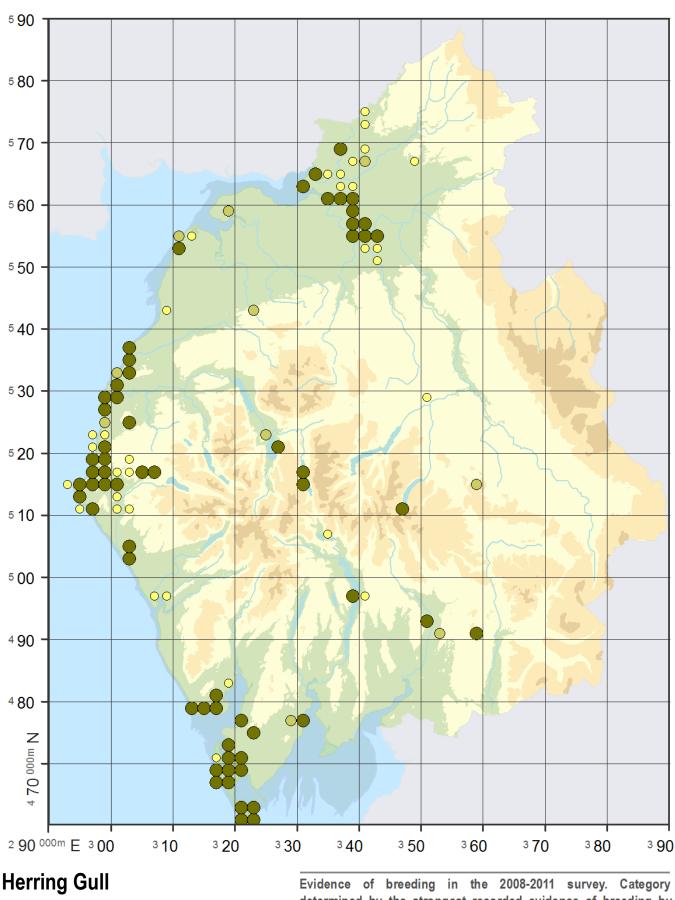
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

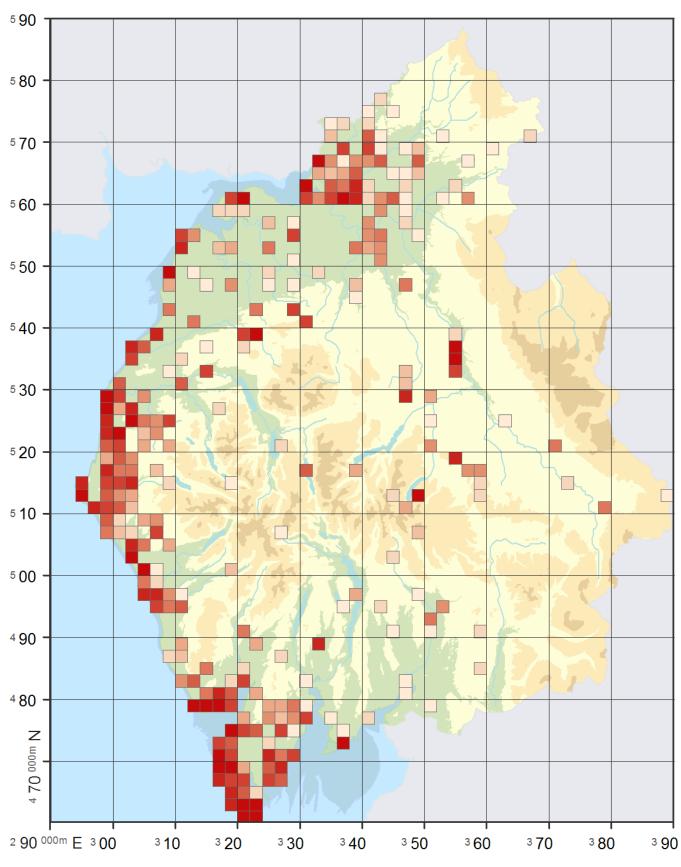
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84



Possible 32 Probable 10 Confirmed 62

determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

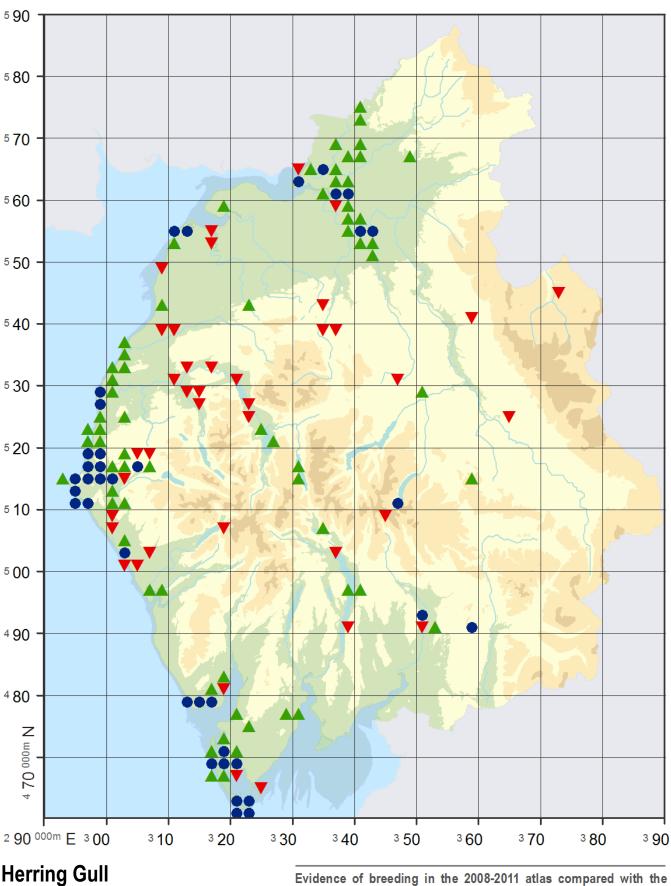


# **Herring Gull**

Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 2 = 2 - 2, 3 = 3 - 3, 4 = 4 - 4, 5 = 5 - 6, 6 = 7 - 10, 7 = 11 - 18, 8 = 19 - 40, 9 = 41 - 94, 10 = 95 - 2510.

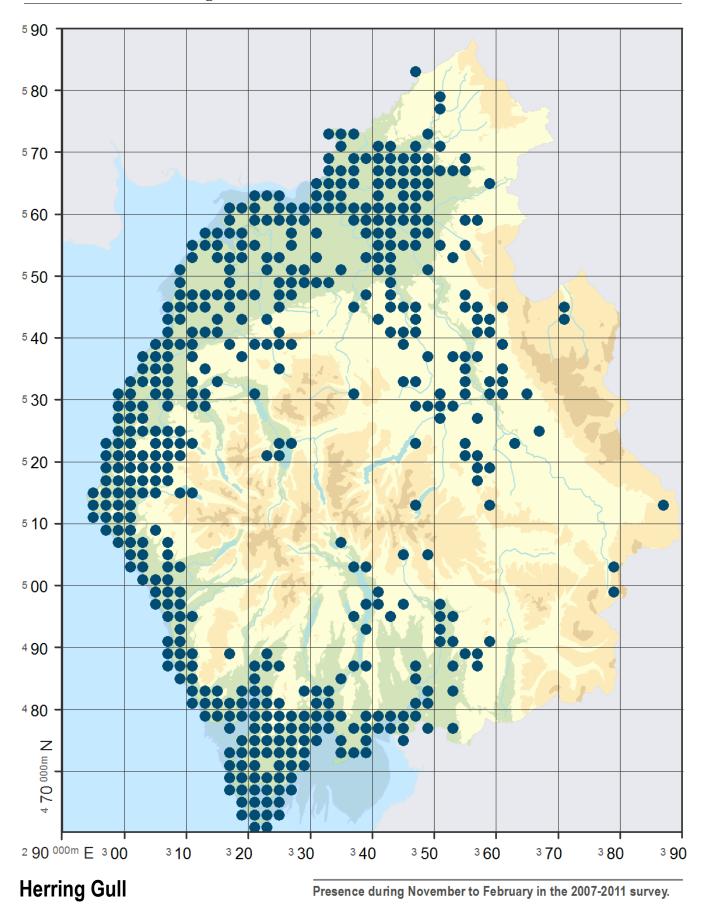


**Herring Gull** 

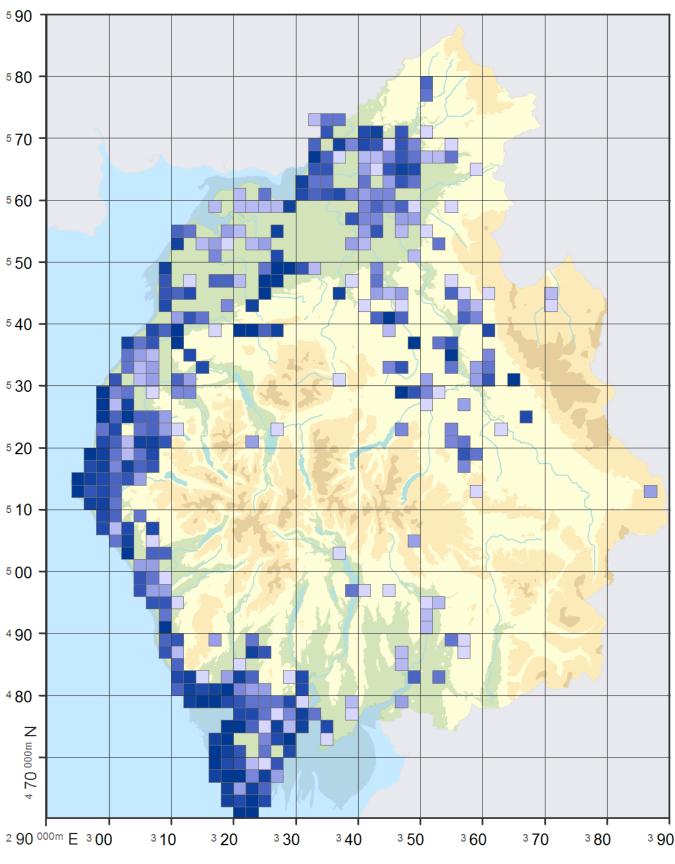
1997-2001 atlas.

Gain 67 Stable **37** 39 Loss

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence 486



**Herring Gull** 

Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 2 = 2 - 2, 3 = 3 - 4, 4 = 5 - 6, 5 = 7 - 11, 6 = 12 - 19, 7 = 20 - 31, 8 = 32 - 56, 9 = 57 - 107, 10 = 108 - 3100.

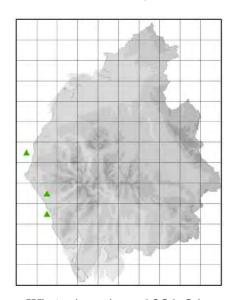
# YELLOW-LEGGED GULL (Larus michahellis)

A rare autumn passage migrant and winter visitor.

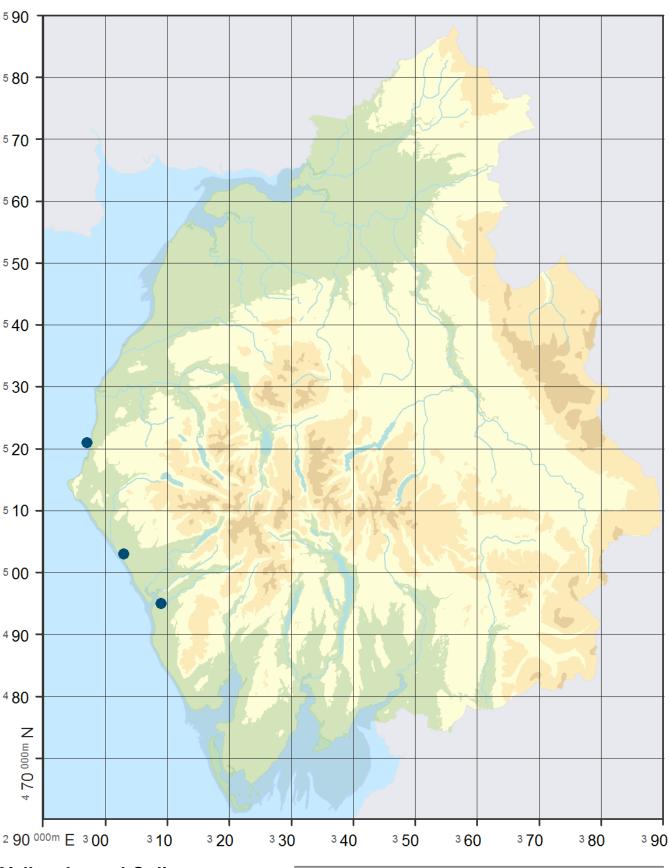
### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012				

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Yellow-legged Gull

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 3

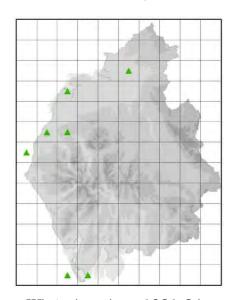
# **ICELAND GULL (Larus glaucoides)**

A scarce spring passage migrant and winter visitor.

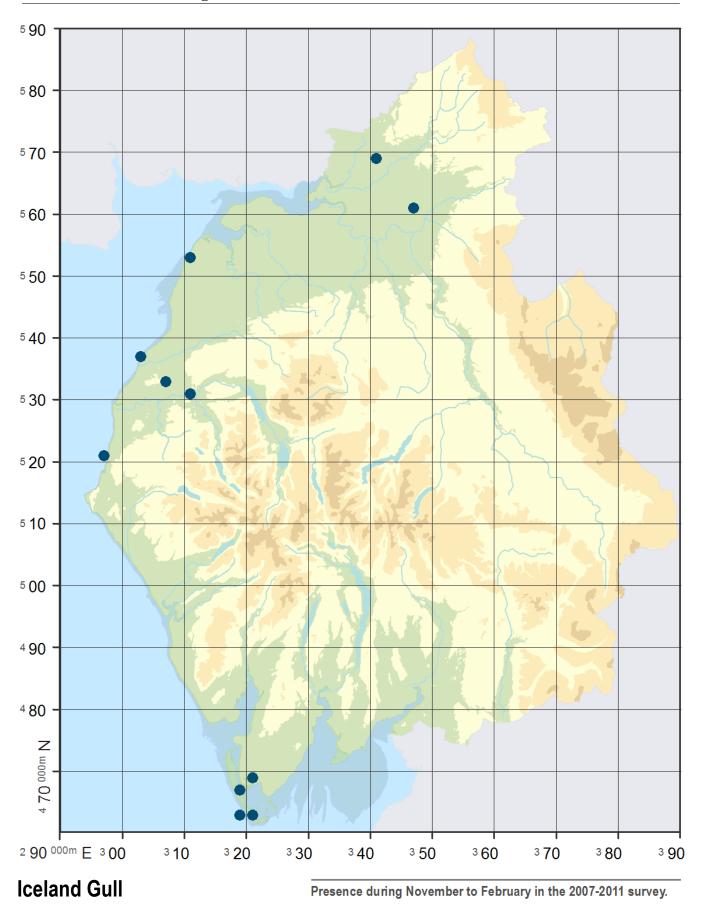
### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012	-			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Presence 11

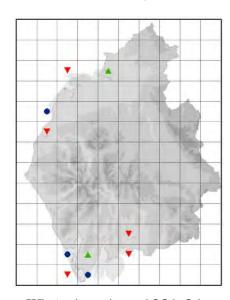
# **GLAUCOUS GULL (Larus hyperboreus)**

A scarce winter visitor and passage migrant, has summered.

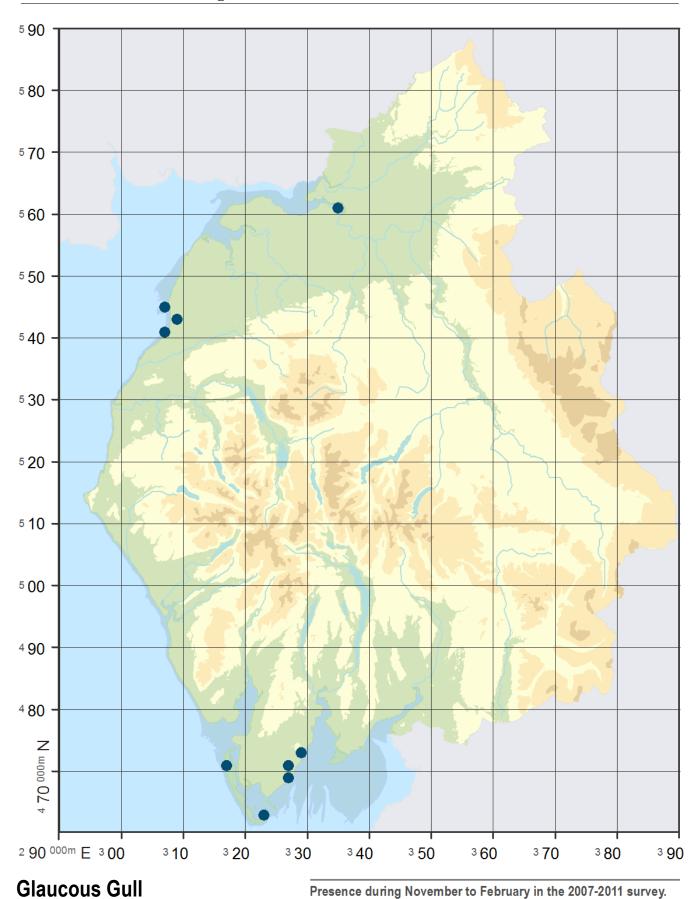
### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012				

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Presence9

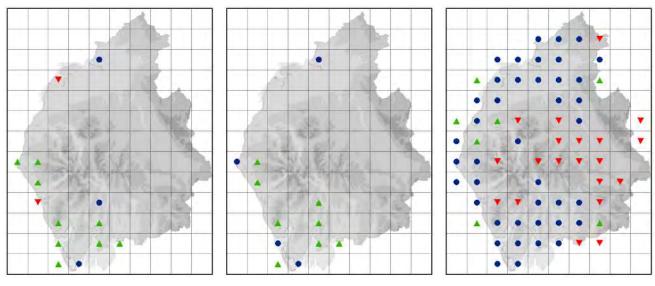
# **GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL (Larus marinus)**

A fairly common resident and winter visitor; breeds in small numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	1.5	0.7	0	0.8
Breeding 2008 - 2012	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.4
Winter 2008 - 2012	11.5			

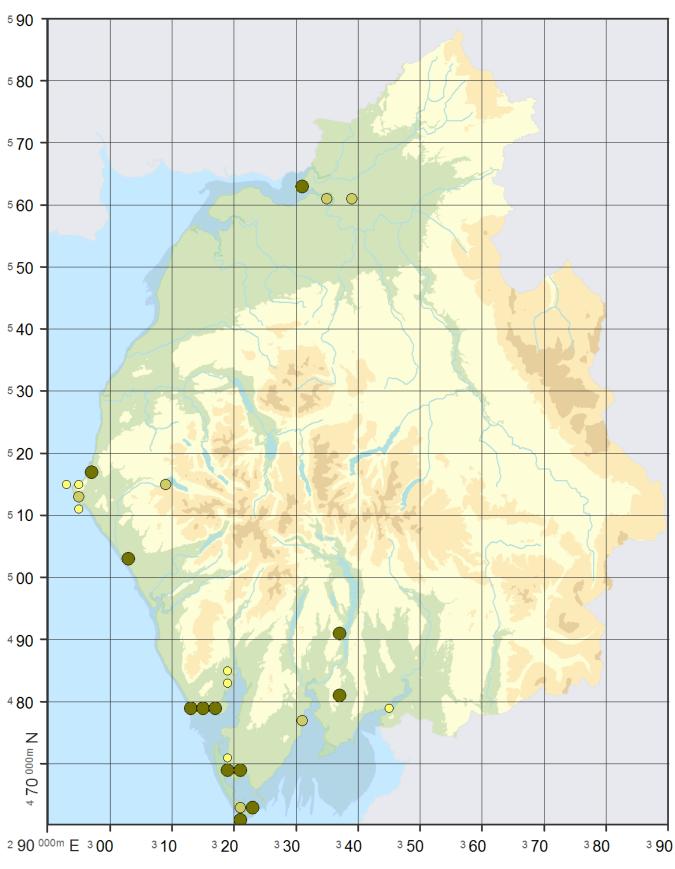
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

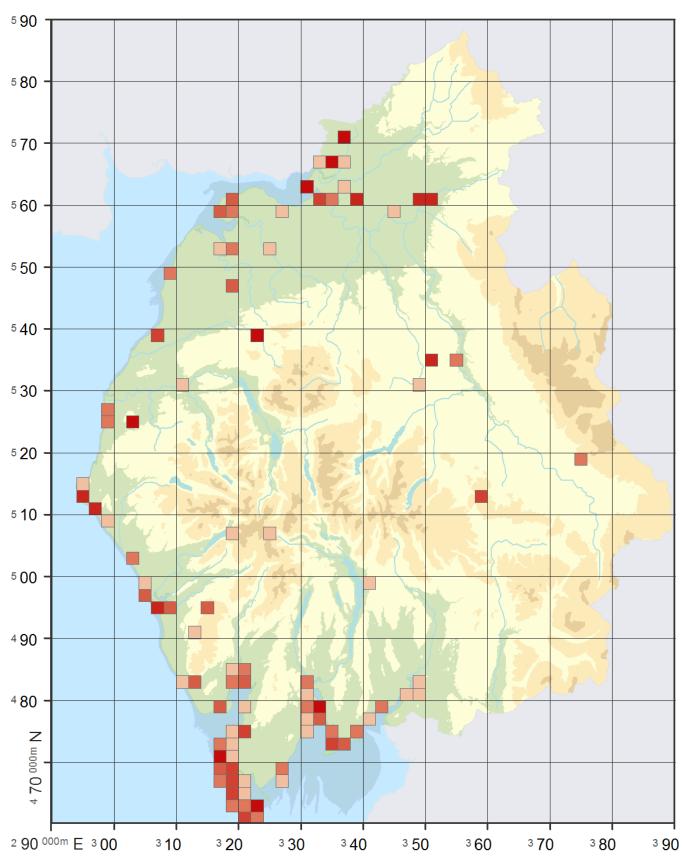
Wintering since 1981-84



Possible7

ProbableConfirmed12

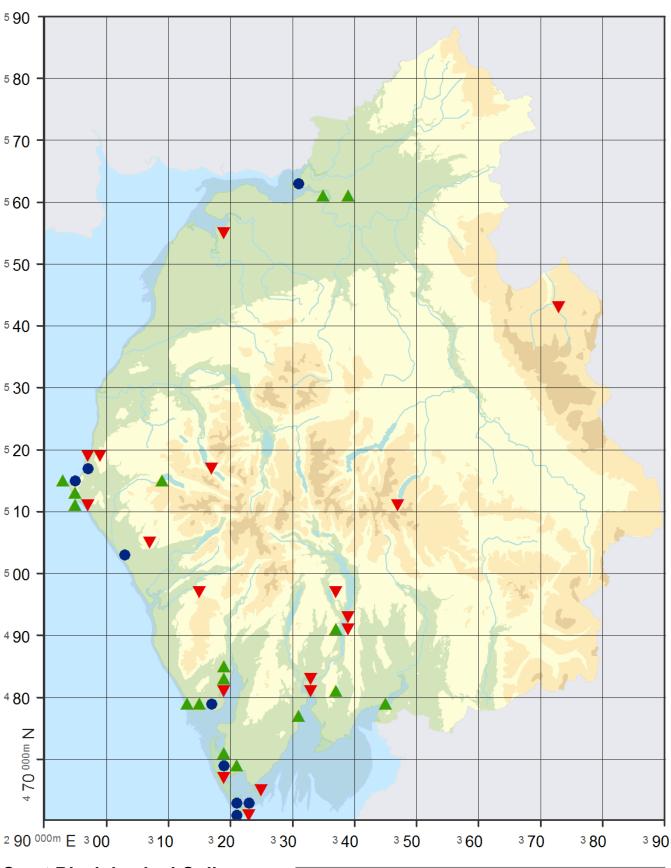
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



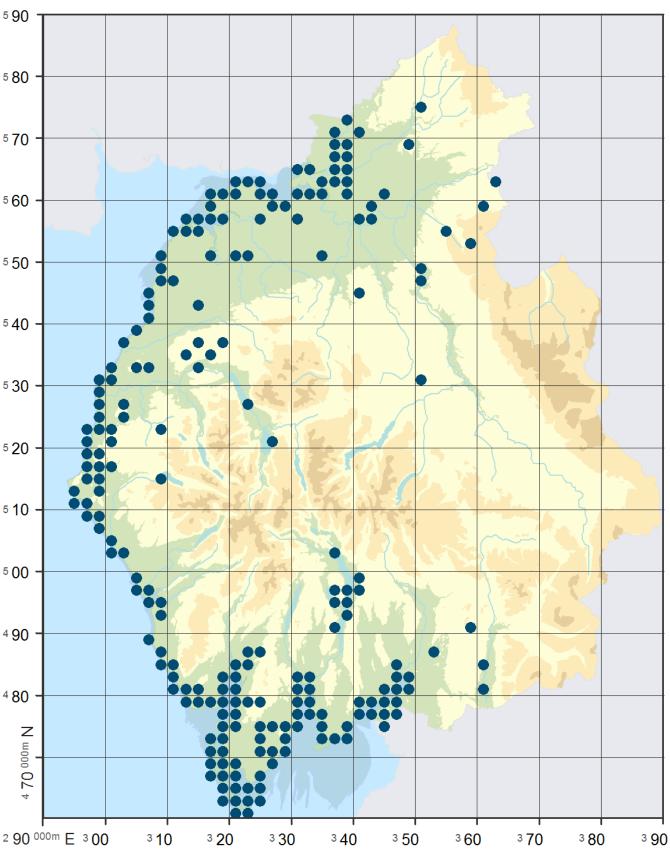
Categories: 3 = 1 - 1, 6 = 2 - 2, 7 = 3 - 4, 8 = 5 - 5, 9 = 6 - 8, 10 = 9 - 100.



Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain 16● Stable 9▼ Loss 18

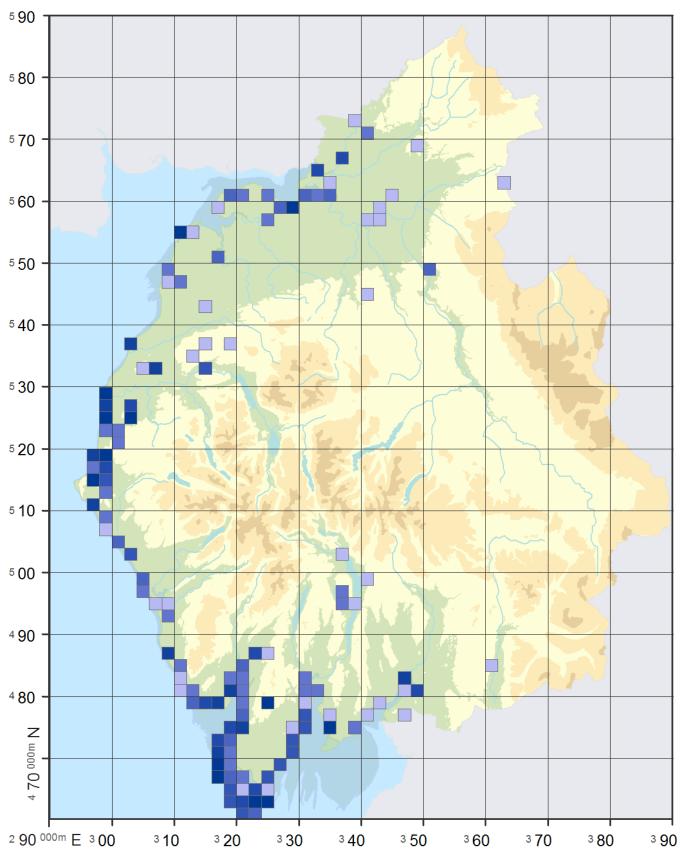
Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



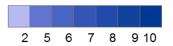
**Great Black-backed Gull** 

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 213



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 2 = 1 - 1, 5 = 2 - 2, 6 = 3 - 3, 7 = 4 - 4, 8 = 5 - 6, 9 = 7 - 10, 10 = 11 - 190.

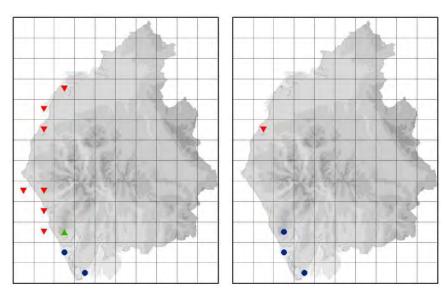
# LITTLE TERN (Sternula albifrons)

A fairly common summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in small numbers.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.59	0.43	0	0.16
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.38	0.16	0.11	0.11
Winter 2008 - 2012	-			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

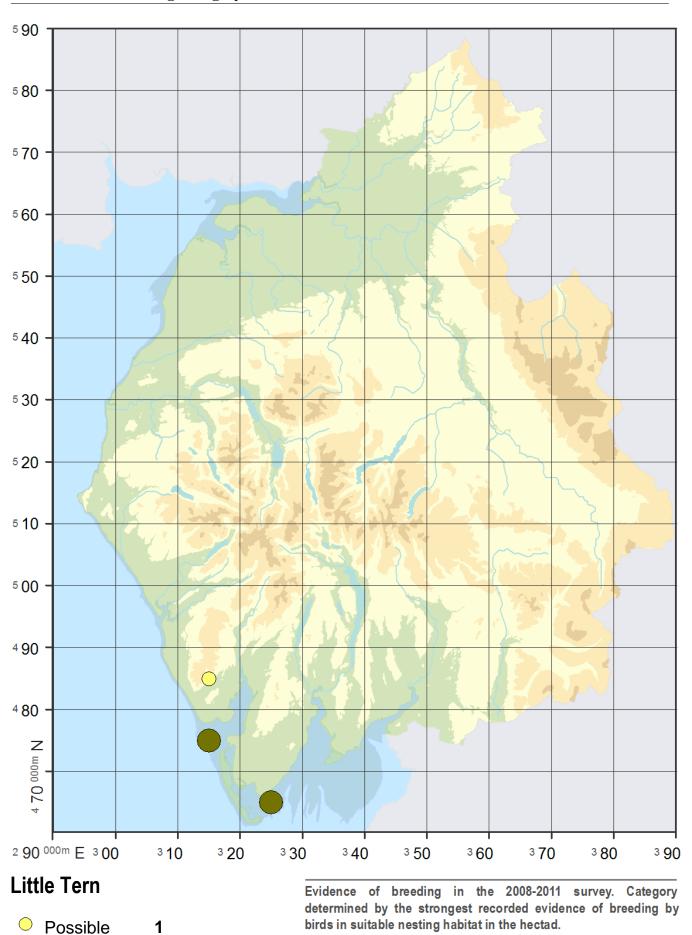
Breeding since 1988-91

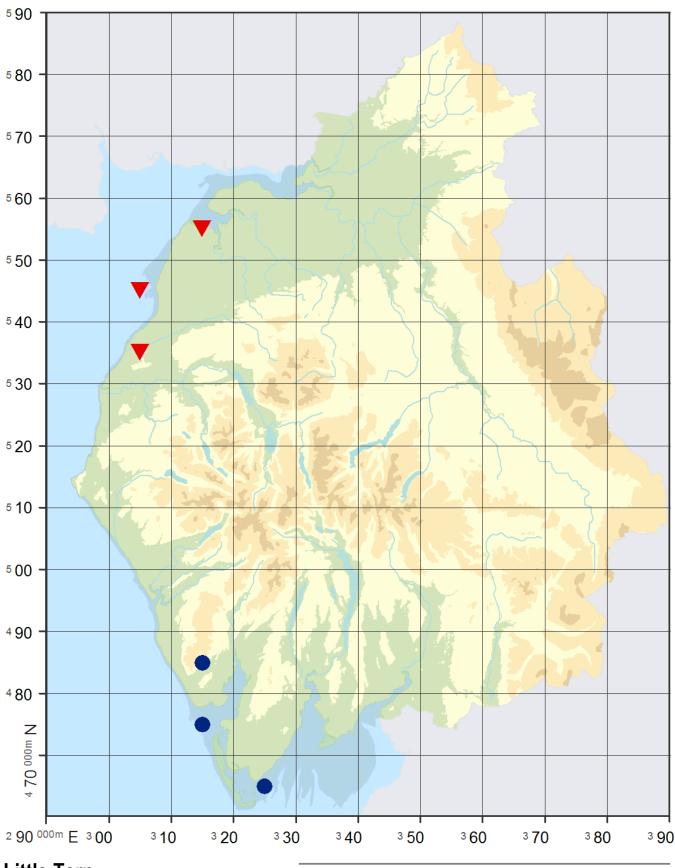
Probable

Confirmed

0

2





### **Little Tern**

▲ Gain● Stable▼ Loss3

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.

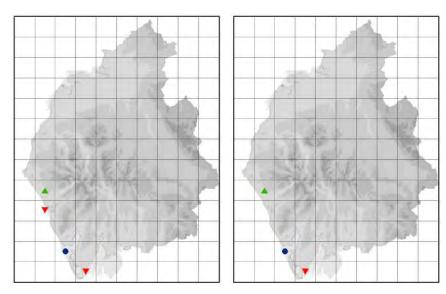
# **SANDWICH TERN (Sterna sandvicensis)**

A common summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in moderate numbers.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

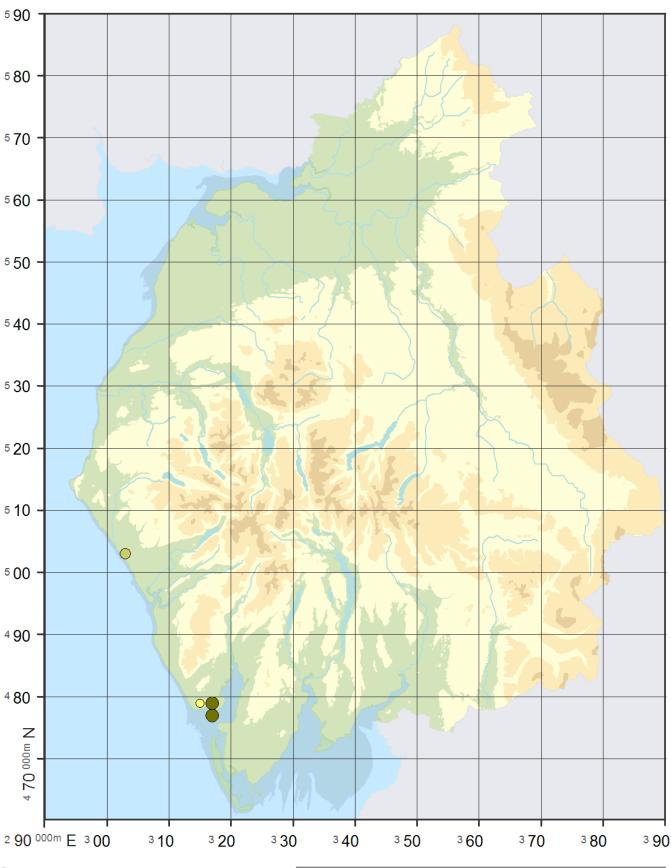
% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.05	0.05	0	0
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.21	0.11	0.05	0.05
Winter 2008 - 2012	-			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

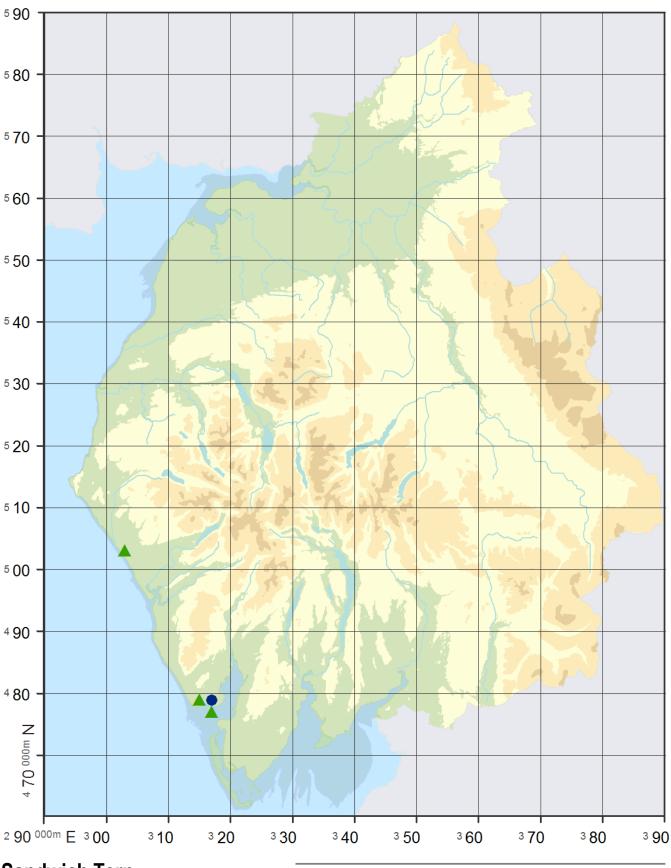


# **Sandwich Tern**

PossibleProbable1

Confirmed 2

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



### **Sandwich Tern**

▲ Gain **3** 

Stable 1Loss 0

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.

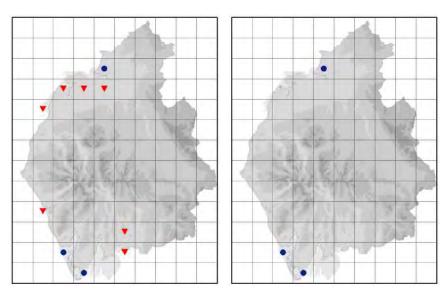
# **COMMON TERN (Sterna hirundo)**

A fairly common summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in small numbers.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

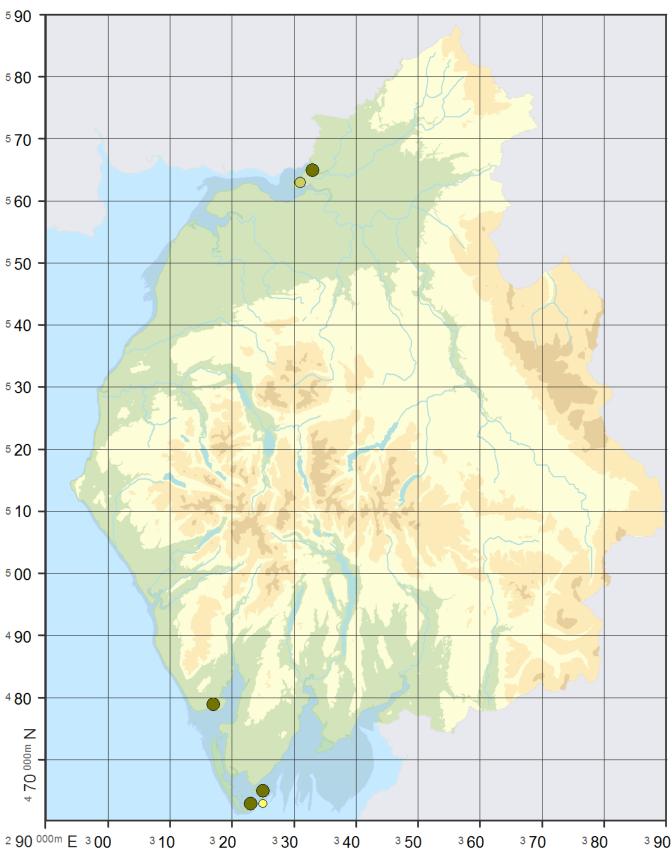
% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.27	0.22	0	0.05
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.32	0.22	0.05	0.05
Winter 2008 - 2012	-			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

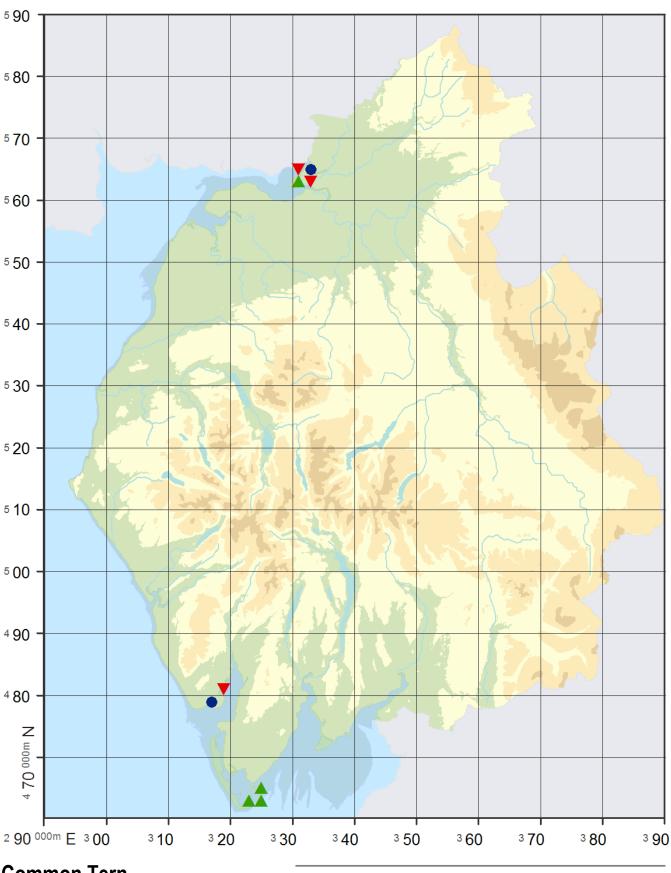


# **Common Tern**

PossibleProbable1

Confirmed 4

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



### **Common Tern**

▲ Gain **4** 

Stable 2Loss 3

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.

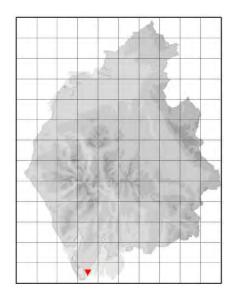
# ROSEATE TERN (Sterna dougallii)

A rare passage migrant; former breeder.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012				

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

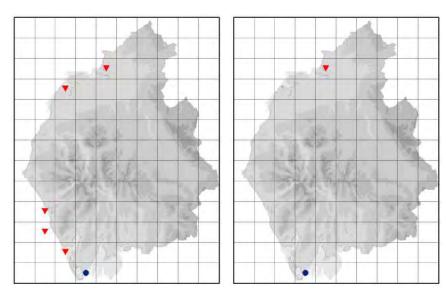
# ARCTIC TERN (Sterna paradisaea)

A fairly common summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in small numbers.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

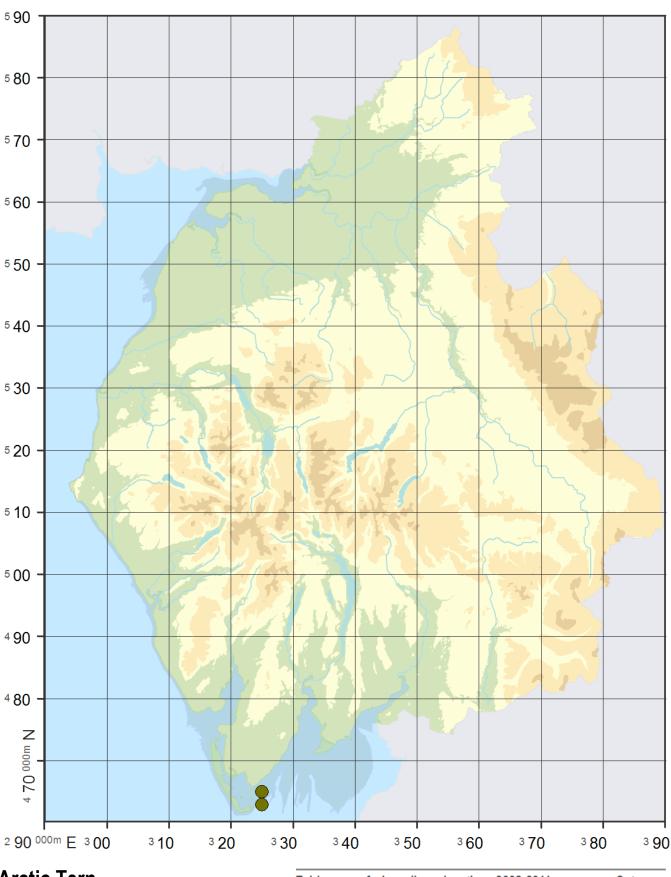
% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.22	0.11	0	0.11
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.11	0.11	0	0
Winter 2008 - 2012	-			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

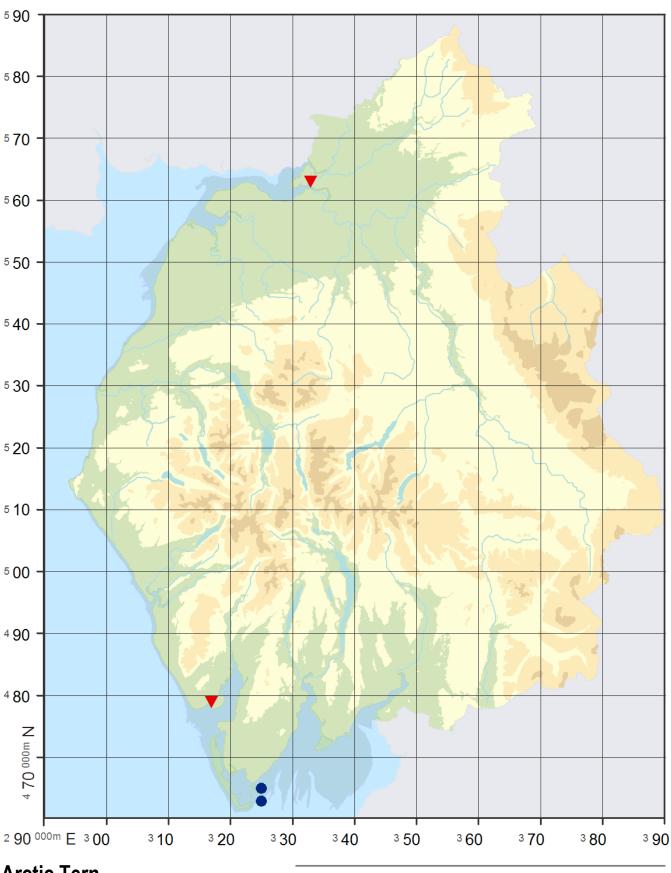


# **Arctic Tern**

Possible0

ProbableConfirmed2

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



# **Arctic Tern**

Gain 0 Stable 2

Loss

2

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.

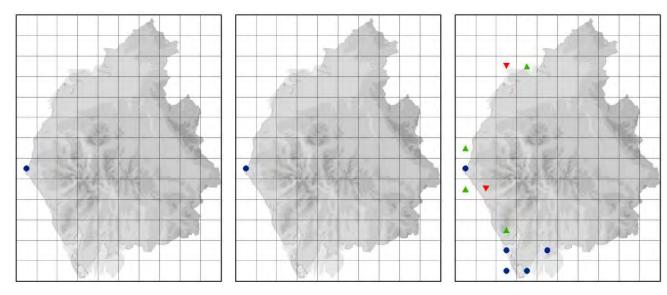
# GUILLEMOT (Uria aalge)

An abundant summer visitor, fairly common passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in large numbers.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.16	0.11	0	0.05
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.16	0.16	0	0
Winter 2008 - 2012	1.5			

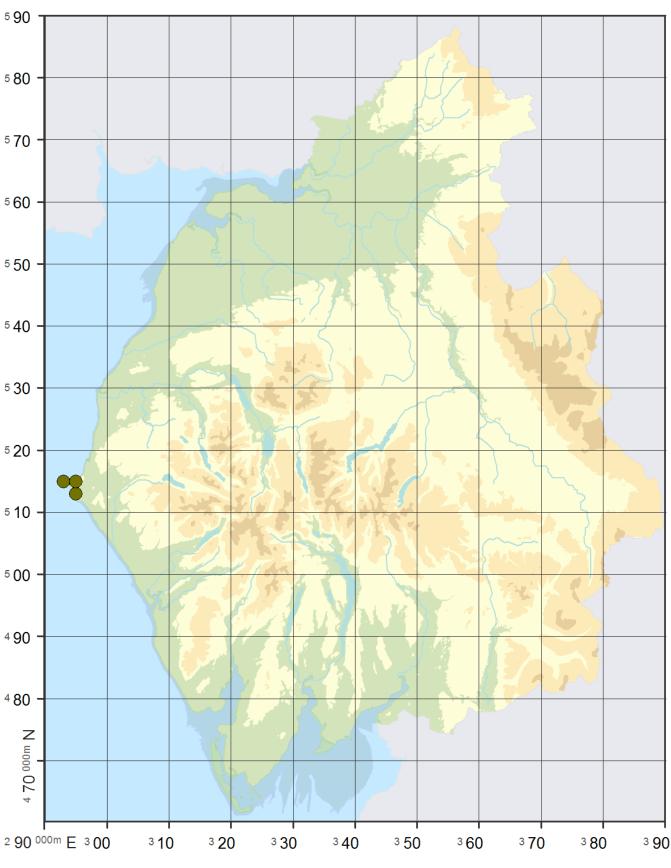
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84

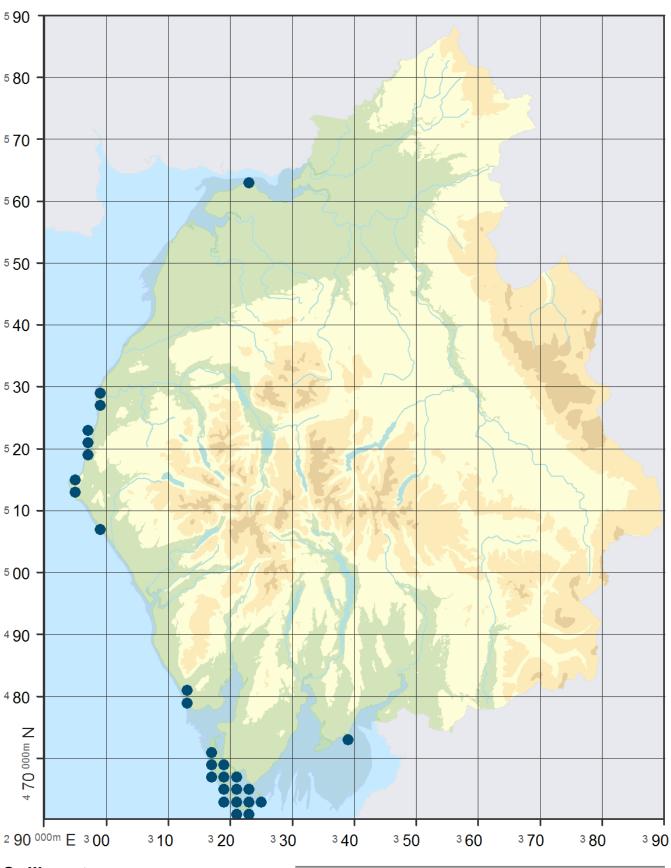


# Guillemot

Possible0

ProbableConfirmed3

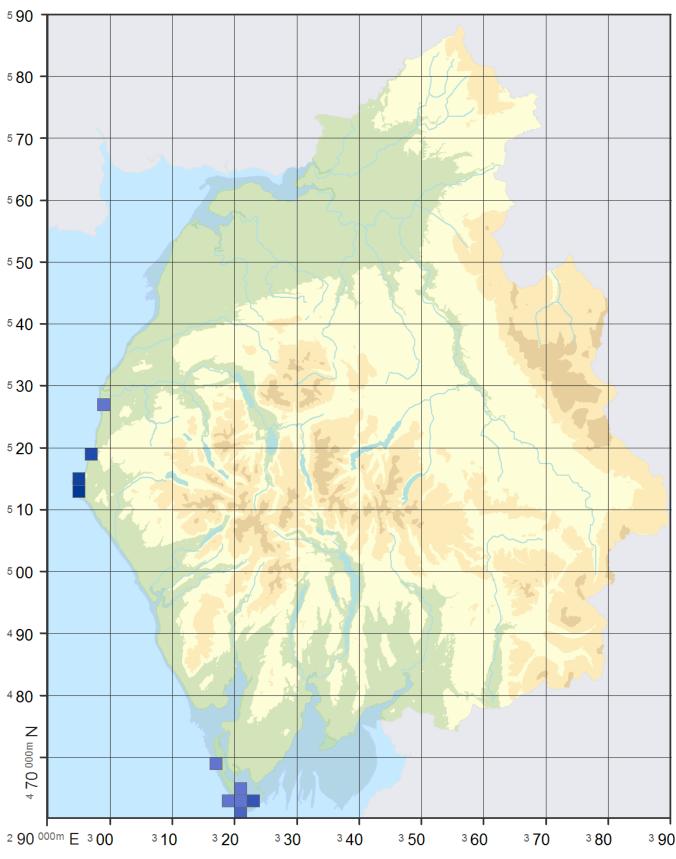
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Guillemot

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 27



# **Guillemot**

Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 5 = 1 - 1, 6 = 2 - 2, 7 = 3 - 3, 8 = 4 - 4, 9 = 5 - 100, 10 = 101 - 2700.

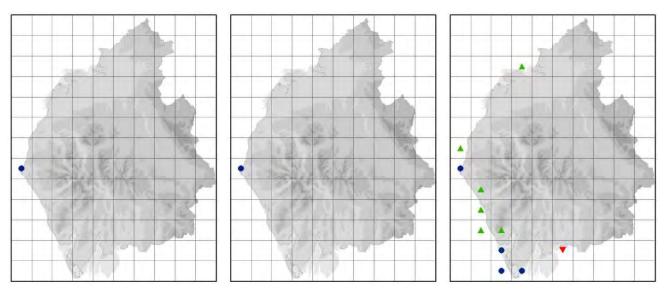
# RAZORBILL (Alca torda)

A fairly common summer visitor, common passage migrant and uncommon winter visitor; breeds in small numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.16	0.11	0	0.05
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.16	0.11	0	0.05
Winter 2008 - 2012	1.4			

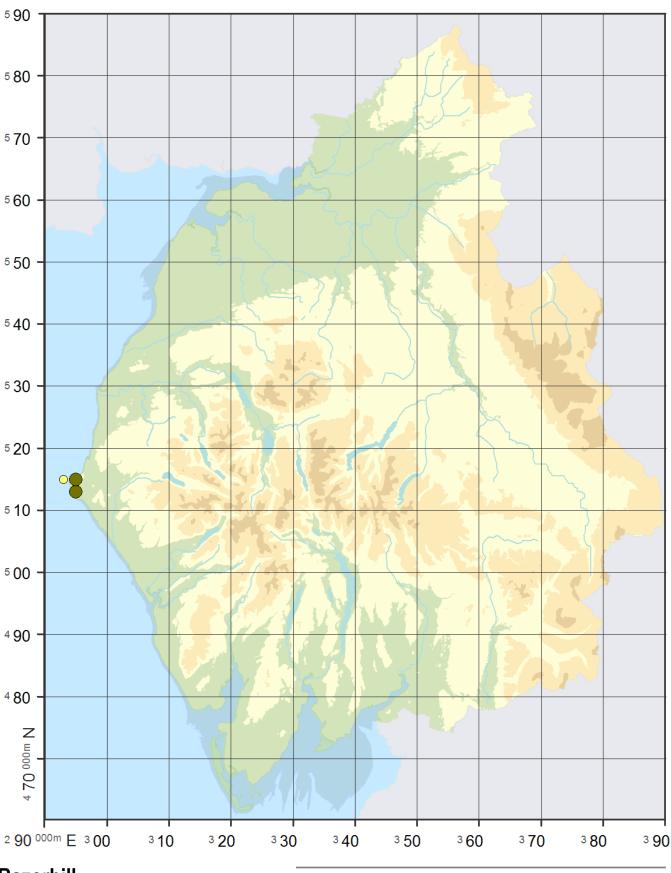
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84

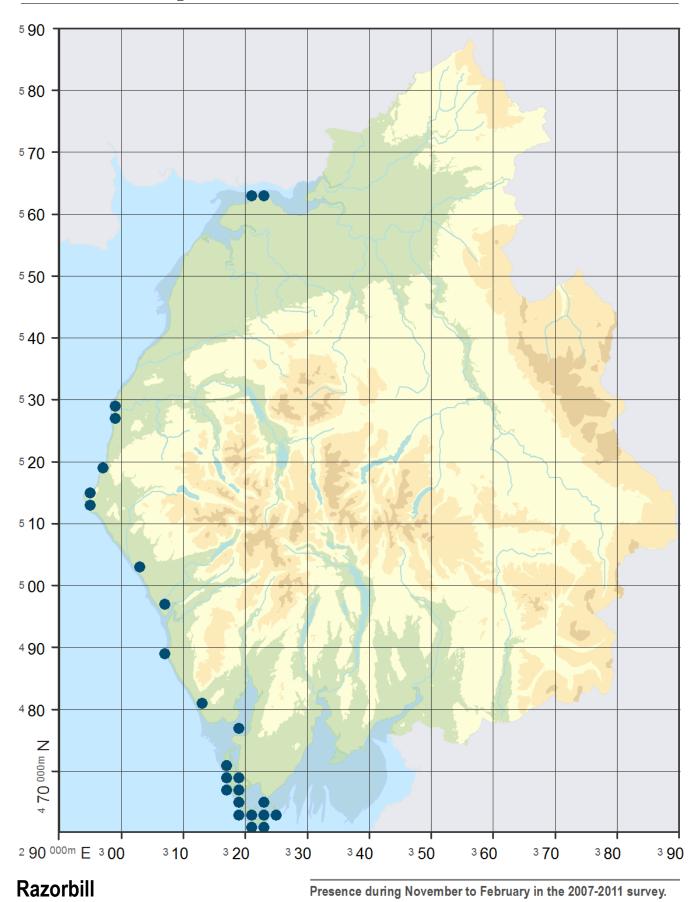


# Razorbill

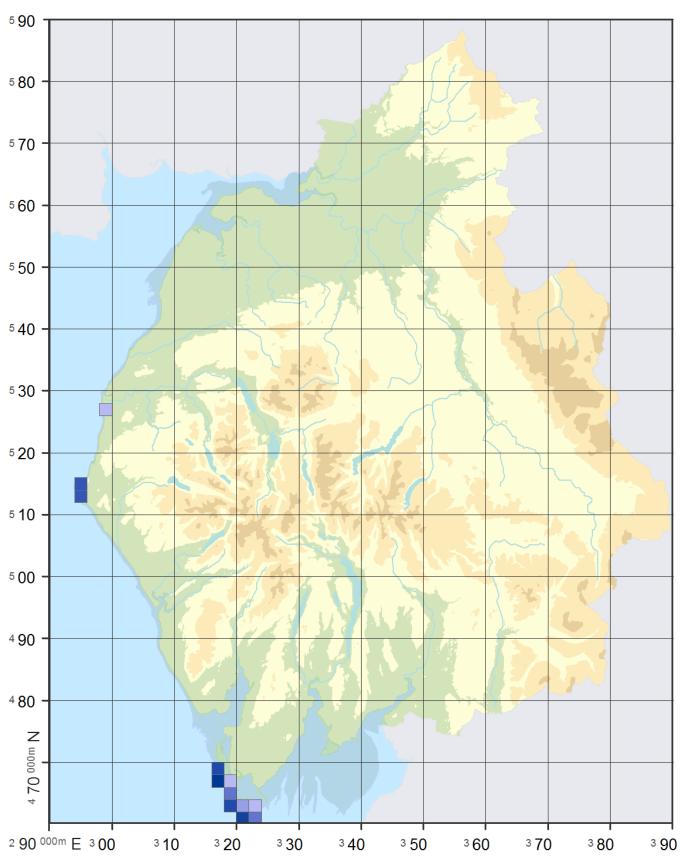
PossibleProbable0

Confirmed2

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



• Presence 25



## Razorbill

Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

2 3 5 7 8 9 10

Categories: 2 = 1 - 1, 3 = 2 - 2, 5 = 4 - 4, 7 = 10 - 10, 8 = 11 - 20, 9 = 21 - 44, 10 = 45 - 108.

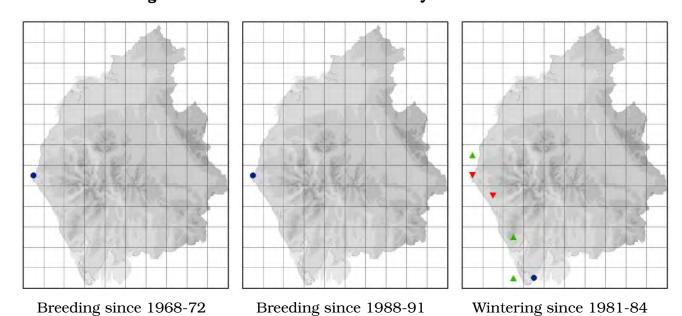
# BLACK GUILLEMOT (Cepphus grylle)

An uncommon summer visitor and passage migrant, scarce winter visitor; breeds in very small numbers.

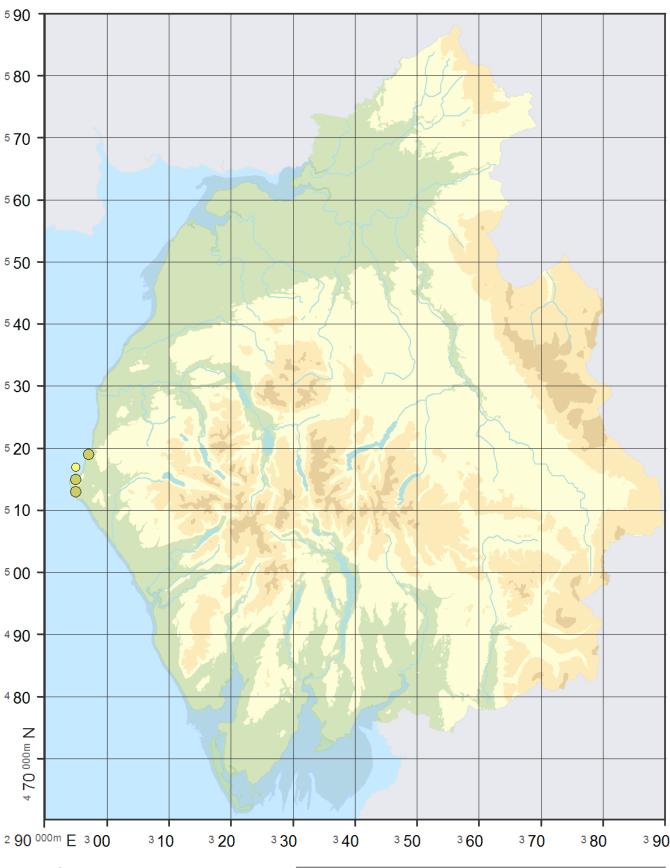
### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.15	0.05	0	0.1
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.21	0	0.16	0.05
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.4			

#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



495

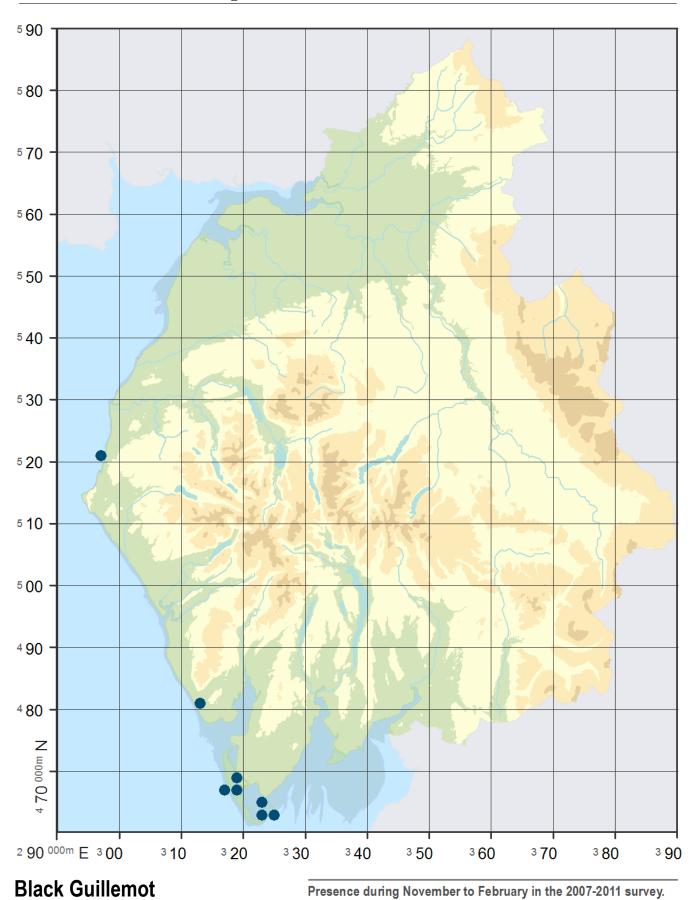


# **Black Guillemot**

PossibleProbable3

Confirmed

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Presence 8

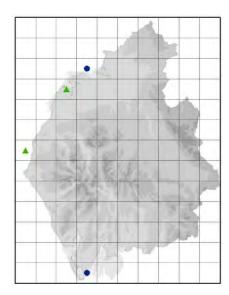
# LITTLE AUK (Alle alle)

A scarce winter visitor, usually storm-driven.

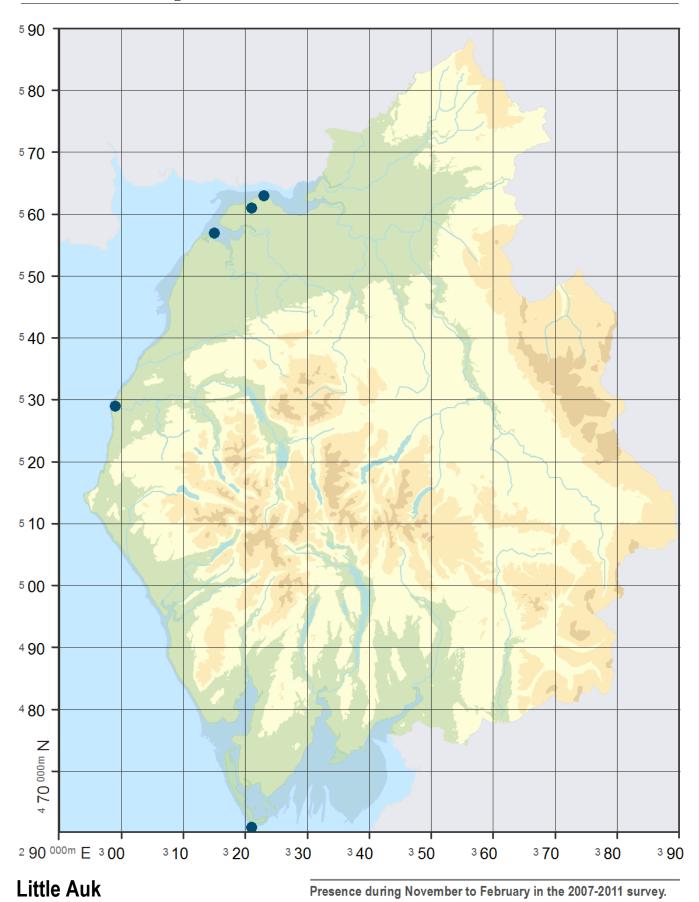
### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012				

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Presence 5

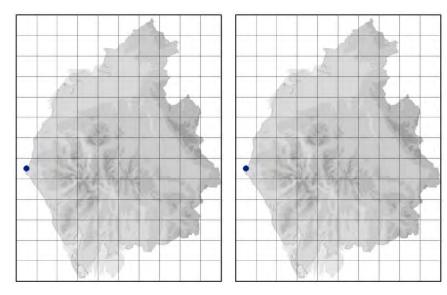
## **PUFFIN** (Fratercula arctica)

An uncommon summer visitor and passage migrant, scarce winter visitor; breeds in very small numbers.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

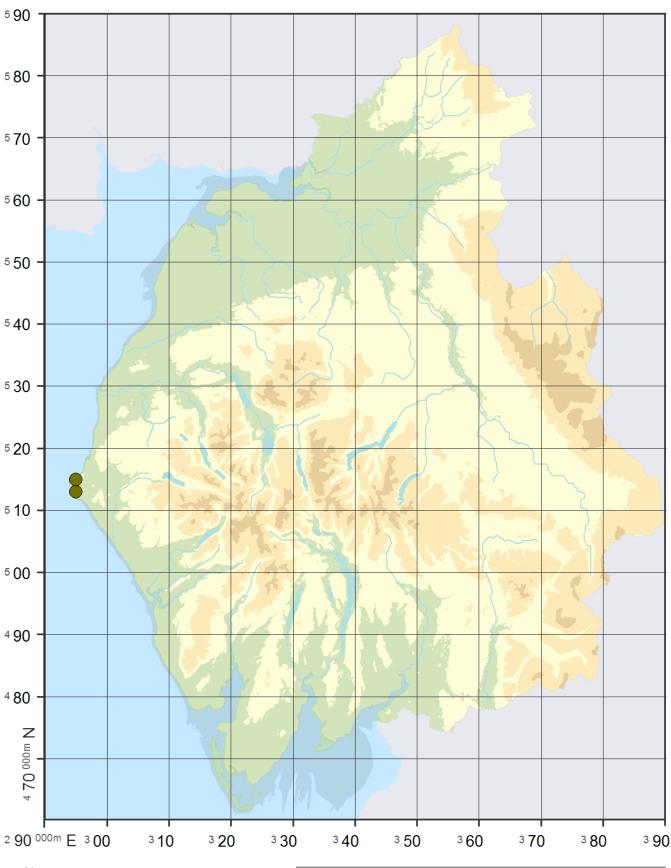
% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.05	0.05	0	0
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.11	0.11	0	0
Winter 2008 - 2012	0			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91



### **Puffin**

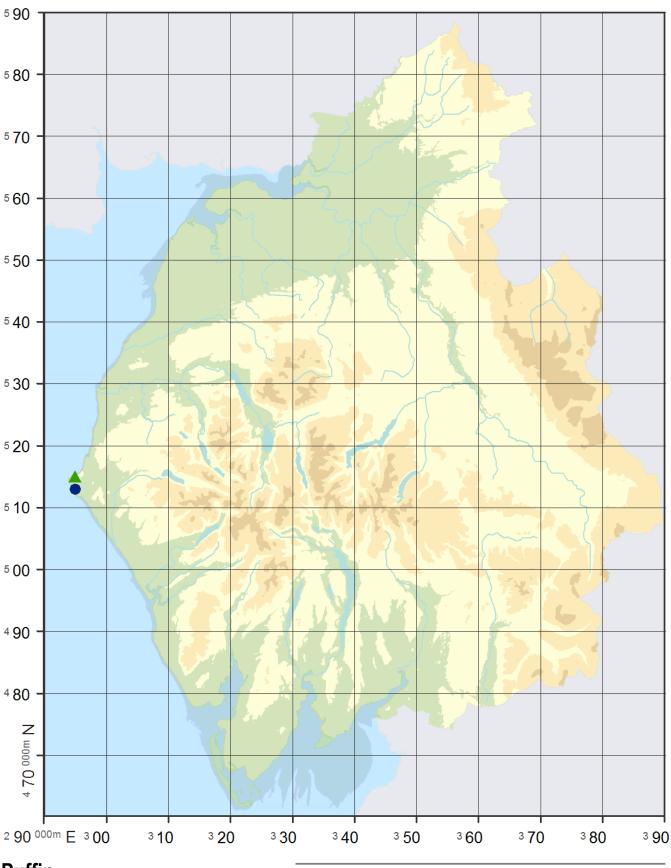
Possible0

0

2

ProbableConfirmed

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



### **Puffin**

Gain

Stable 1Loss 0

1

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.

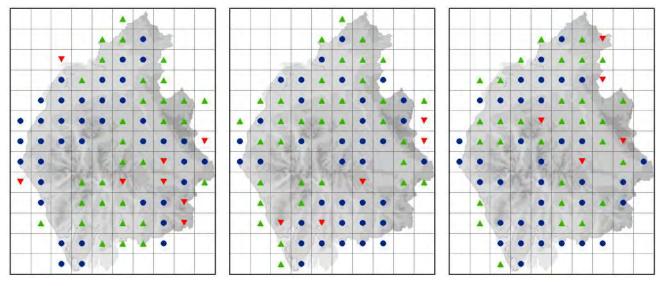
## ROCK DOVE/FERAL PIGEON (Columba livia)

A common resident; breeds in large numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	12.2	3.3	4	4.9
Breeding 2008 - 2012	13.4	2.2	4.5	6.7
Winter 2008 - 2012	16			

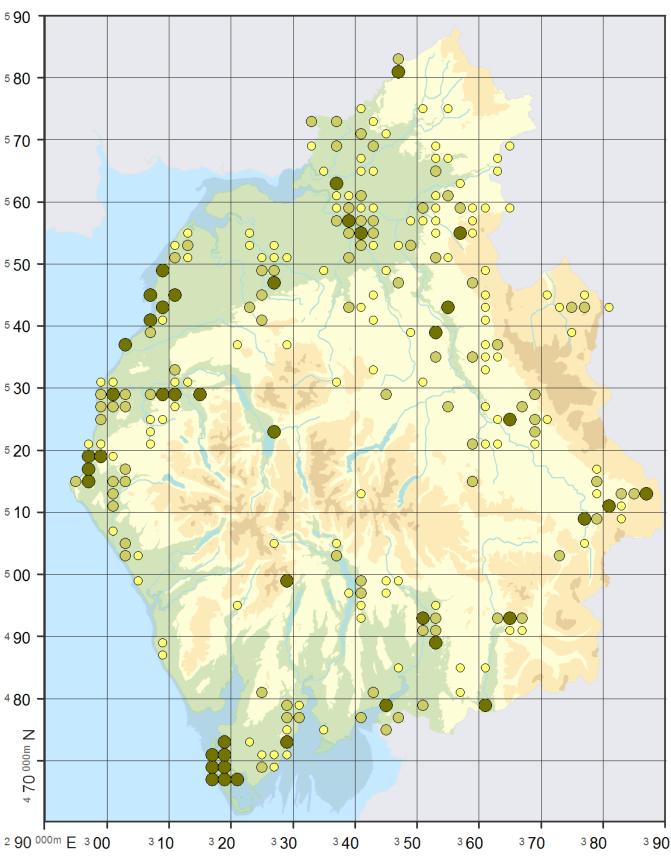
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84

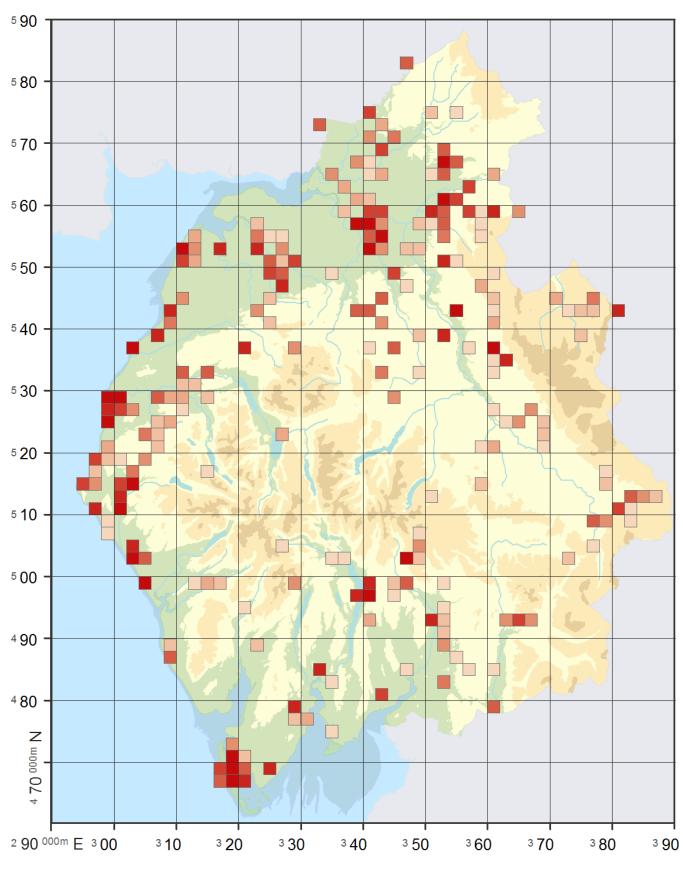


Confirmed

PossibleProbable84

42

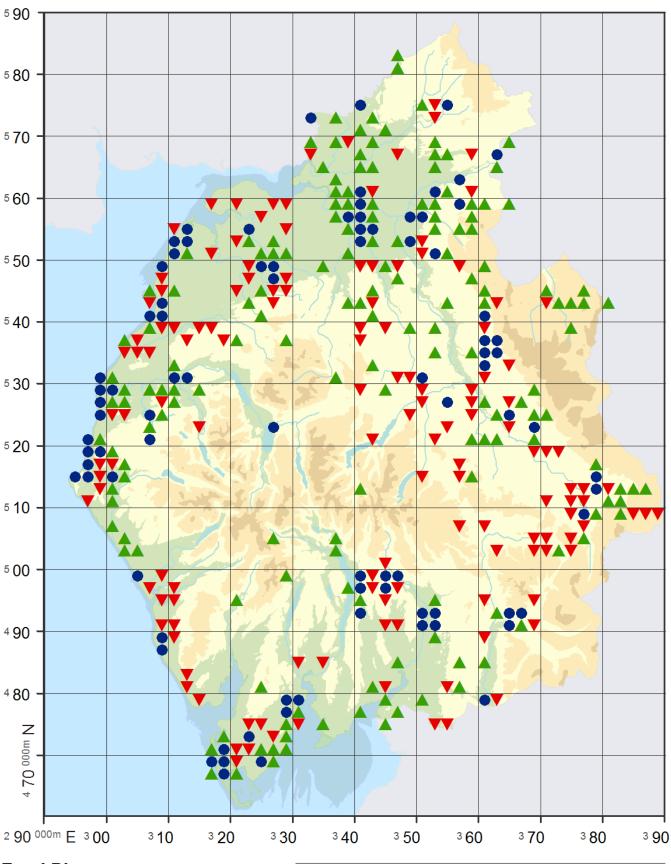
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

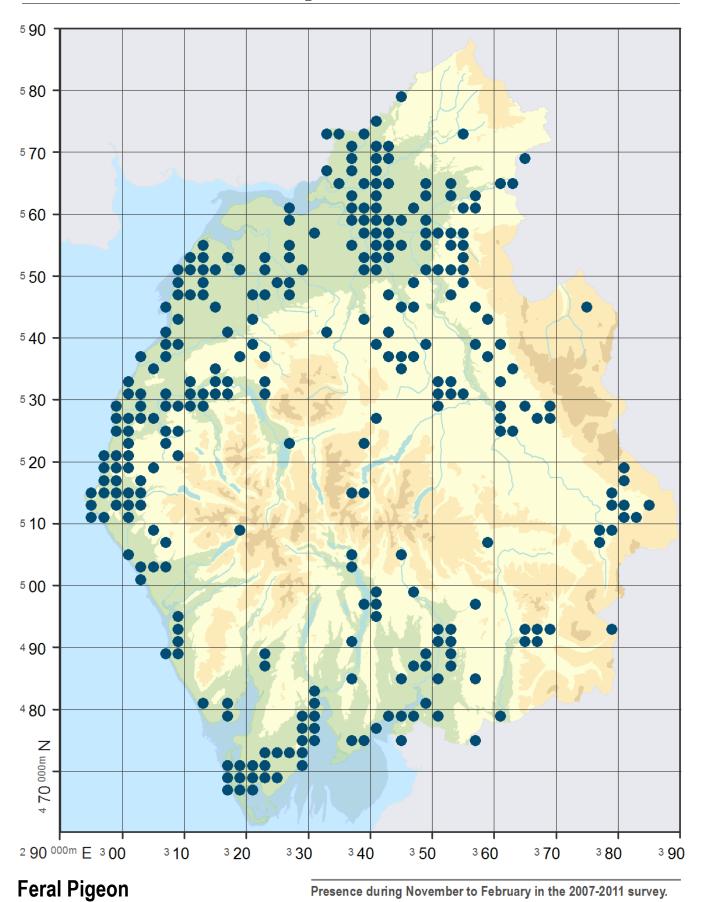
Categories: 2 = 1 - 1, 3 = 2 - 2, 4 = 3 - 3, 5 = 4 - 4, 6 = 5 - 5, 7 = 6 - 8, 8 = 9 - 11, 9 = 12 - 22, 10 = 23 - 160.



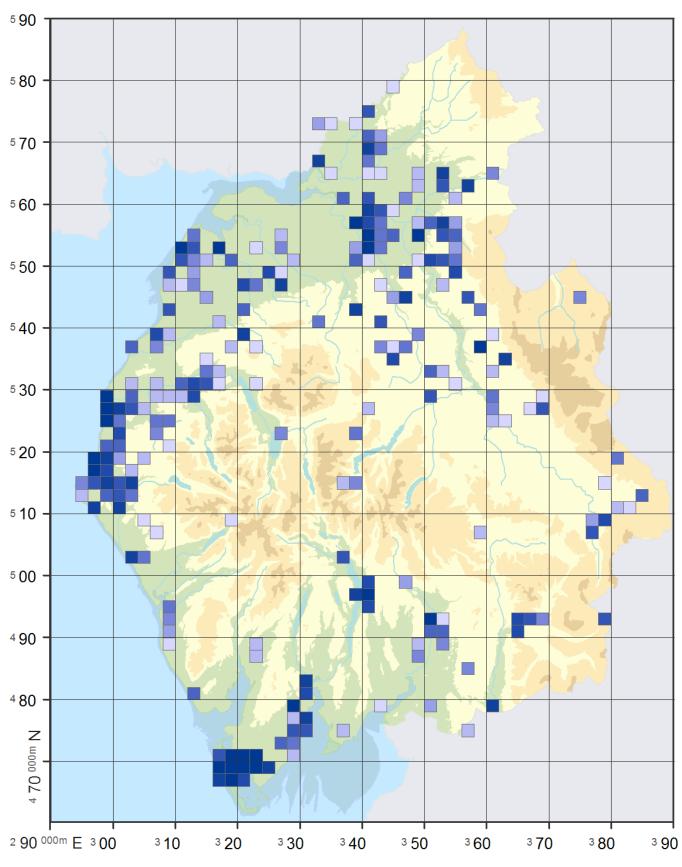
▲ Gain 163● Stable 86▼ Loss 137

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



• Presence 296



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 2 = 2 - 2, 3 = 3 - 3, 4 = 4 - 4, 5 = 5 - 6, 6 = 7 - 9, 7 = 10 - 14, 8 = 15 - 20, 9 = 21 - 40, 10 = 41 - 243.

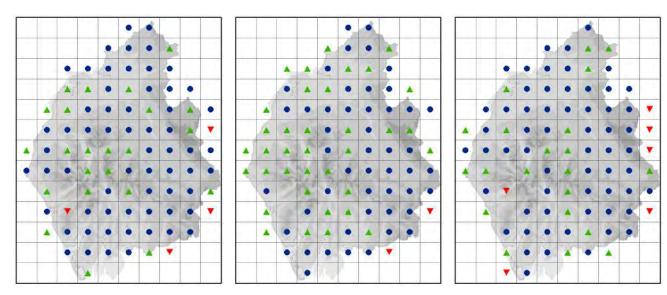
## STOCK DOVE (Columba oenas)

A common resident and winter visitor; breeds in large numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	33	6.7	15.1	11.2
Breeding 2008 - 2012	40.1	8.8	19.5	11.8
Winter 2008 - 2012	33.2			

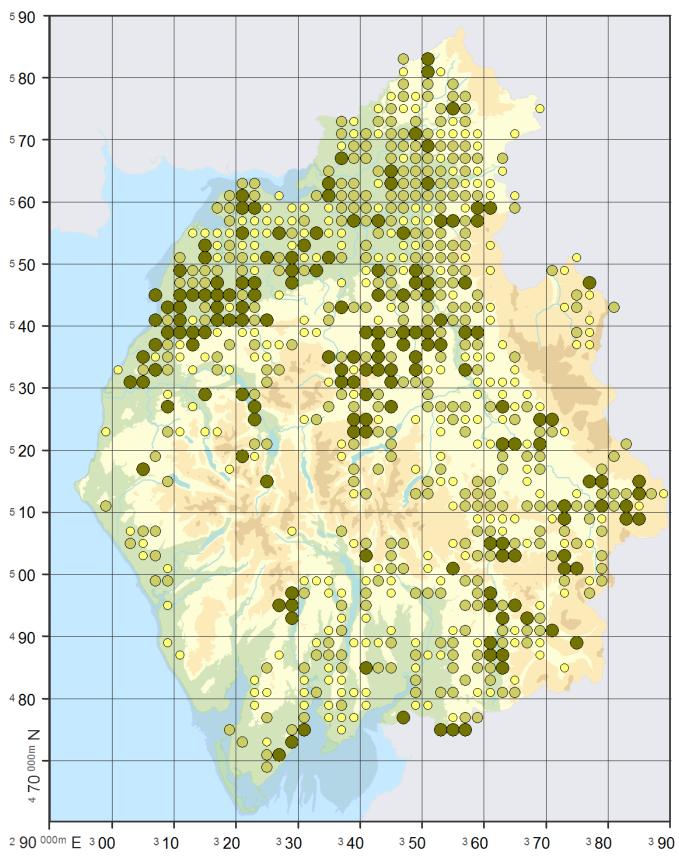
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

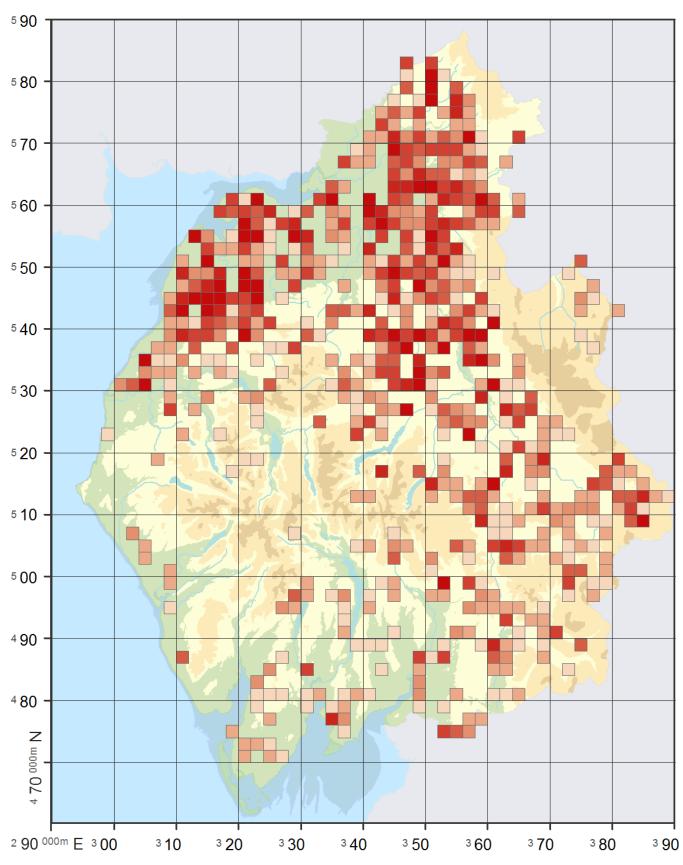
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84

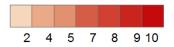


Possible
 Probable
 Confirmed
 162

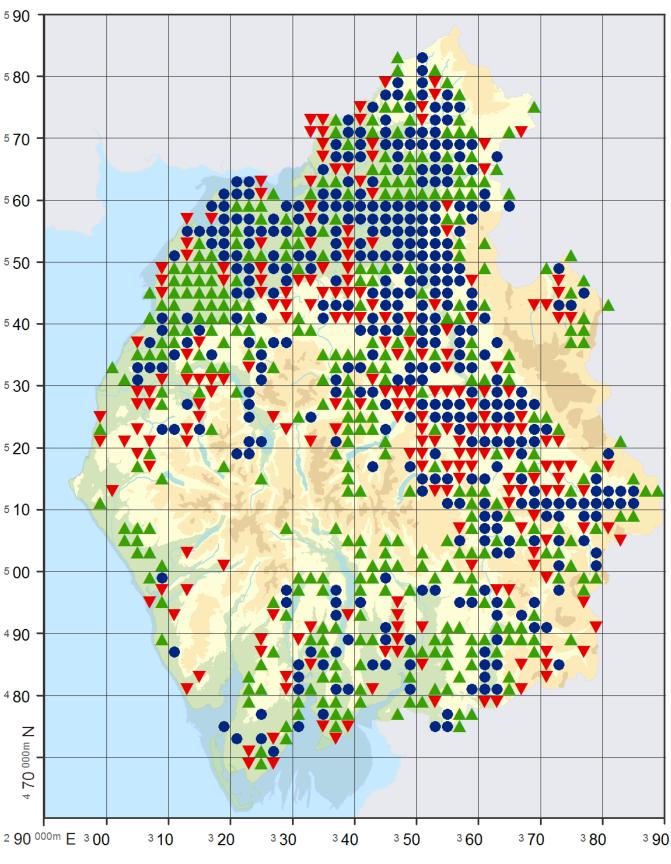
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



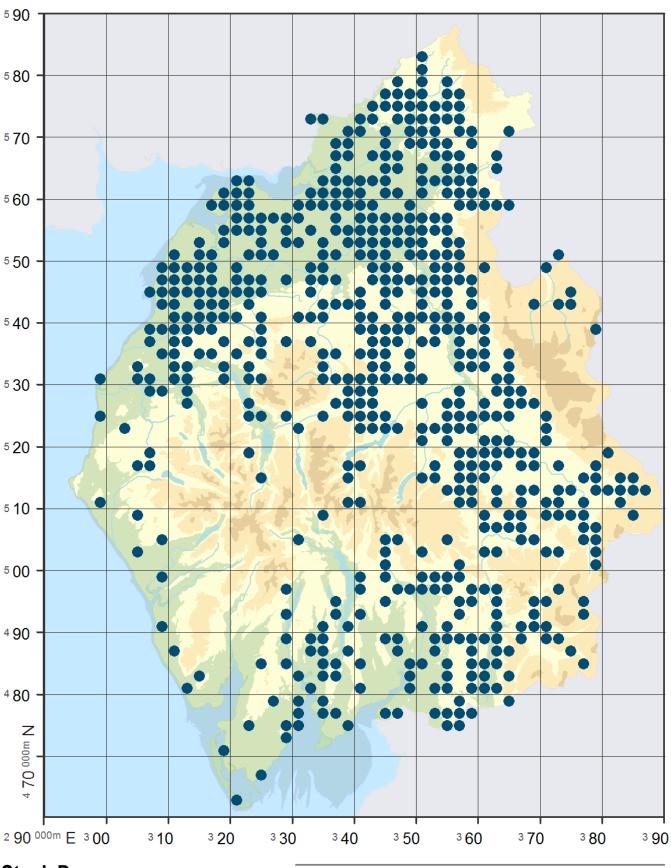
Categories: 2 = 1 - 1, 4 = 2 - 2, 5 = 3 - 3, 7 = 4 - 4, 8 = 5 - 6, 9 = 7 - 8, 10 = 9 - 48.



Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

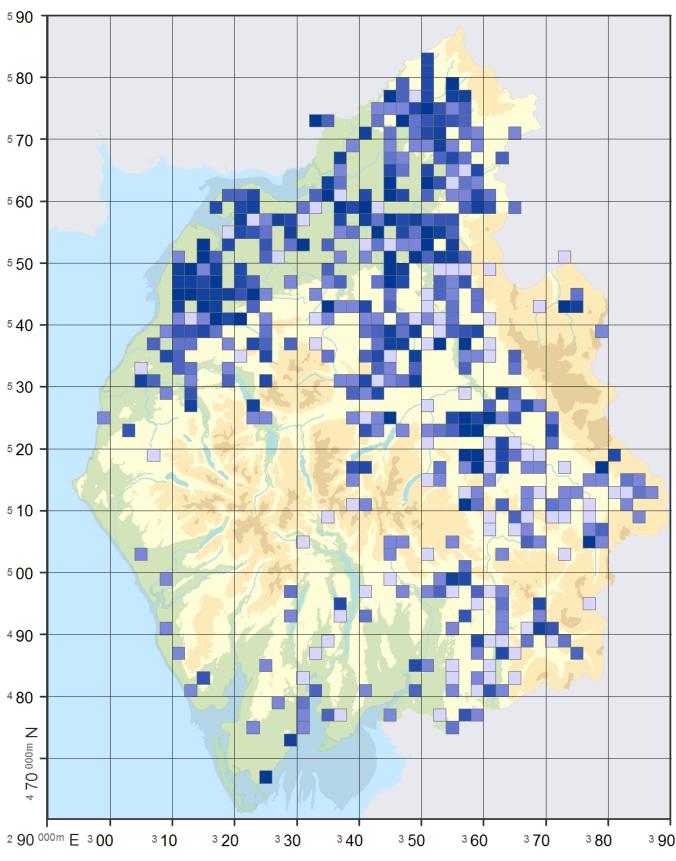
▲ Gain 359● Stable 382▼ Loss 227

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 615



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 4 = 2 - 2, 5 = 3 - 3, 6 = 4 - 4, 7 = 5 - 5, 8 = 6 - 8, 9 = 9 - 14, 10 = 15 - 340.

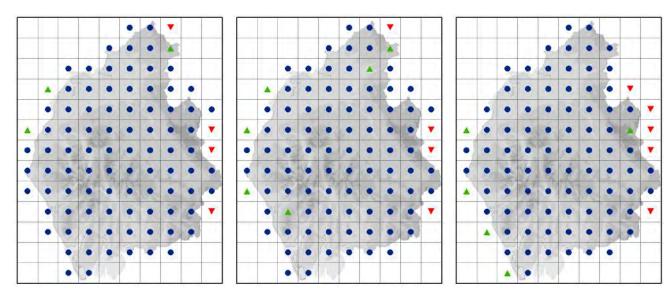
## **WOODPIGEON** (Columba palumbas)

An abundant resident and winter visitor; breeds in very large numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	78.3	34	34.8	9.5
Breeding 2008 - 2012	78.4	22.2	37.2	19
Winter 2008 - 2012	71.8			

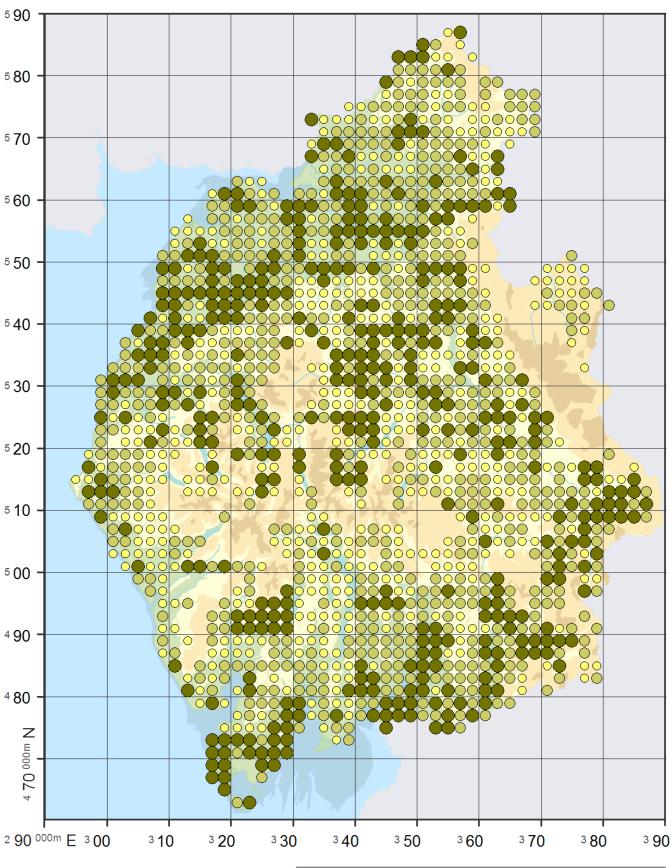
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

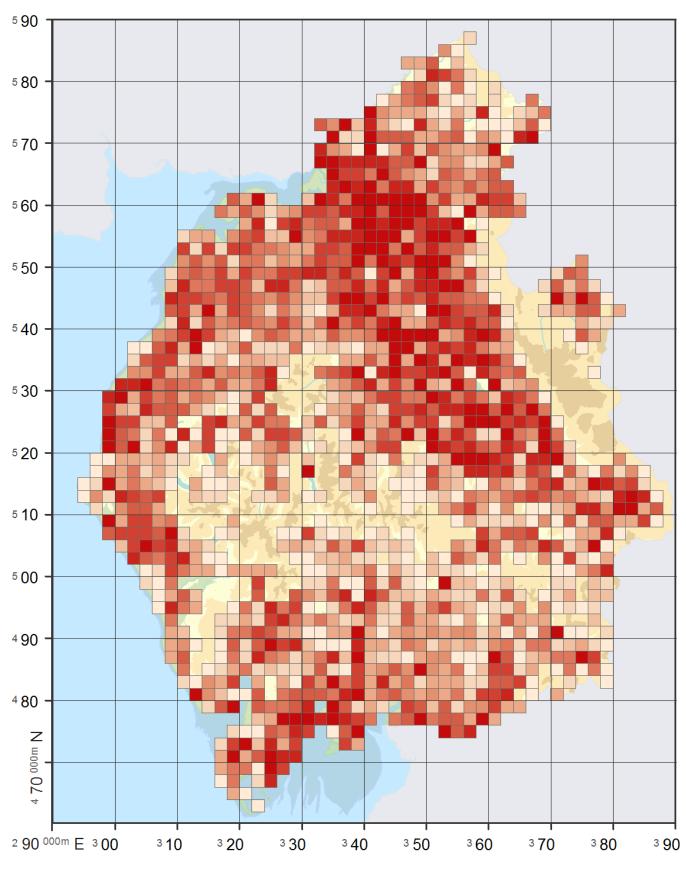
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84



Possible
 Probable
 Confirmed
 458
 585
 406

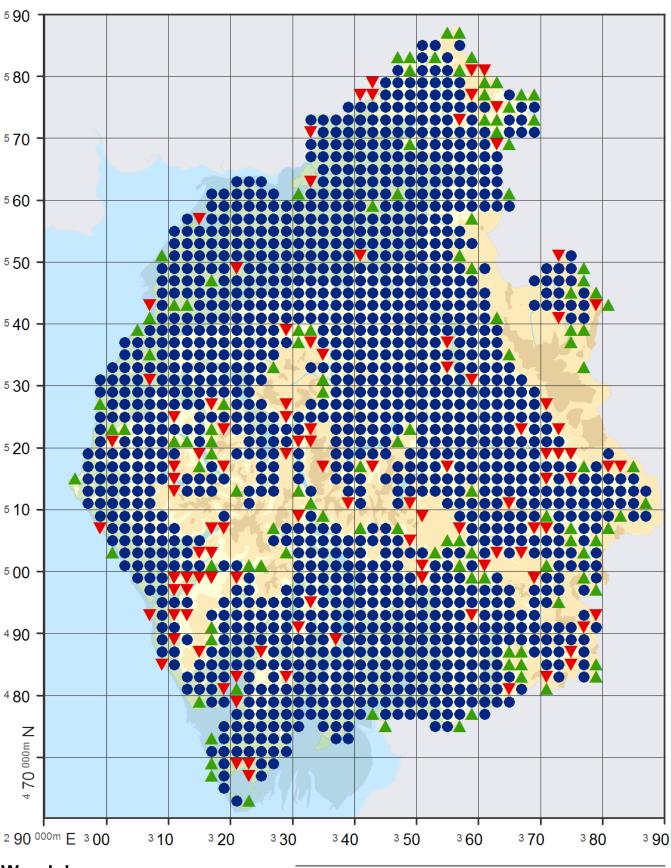
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 2, 2 = 3 - 4, 3 = 5 - 5, 4 = 6 - 7, 5 = 8 - 8, 6 = 9 - 10, 7 = 11 - 13, 8 = 14 - 17, 9 = 18 - 23, 10 = 24 - 138.

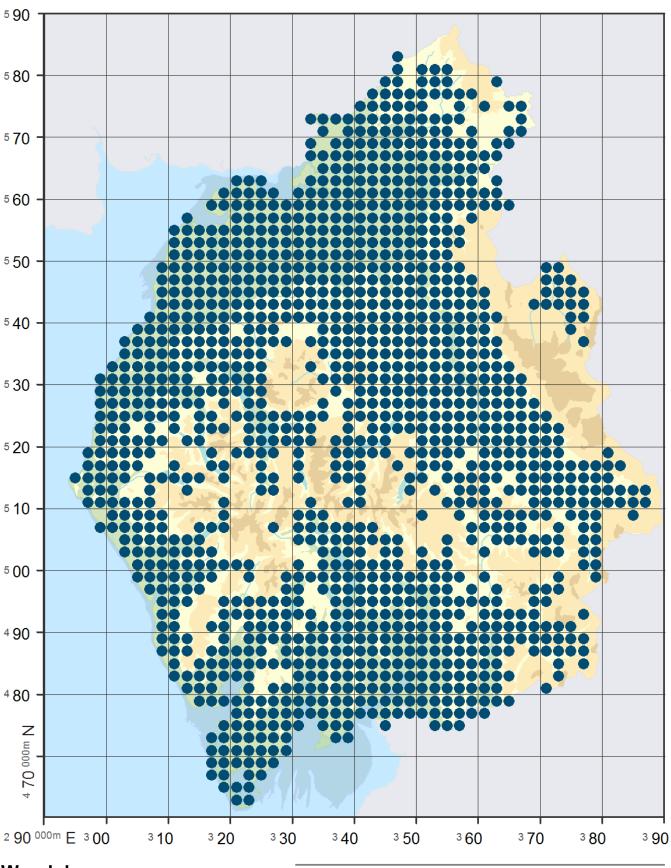


▲ Gain 119

Stable 1330Loss 104

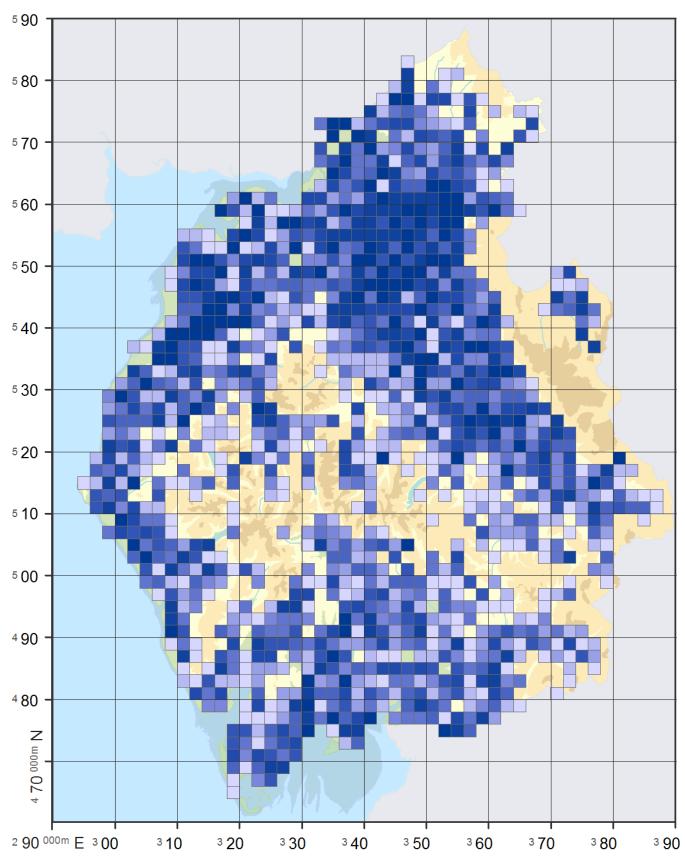
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 1329



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 2, 2 = 3 - 4, 3 = 5 - 6, 4 = 7 - 8, 5 = 9 - 12, 6 = 13 - 17, 7 = 18 - 24, 8 = 25 - 37, 9 = 38 - 72, 10 = 73 - 1540.

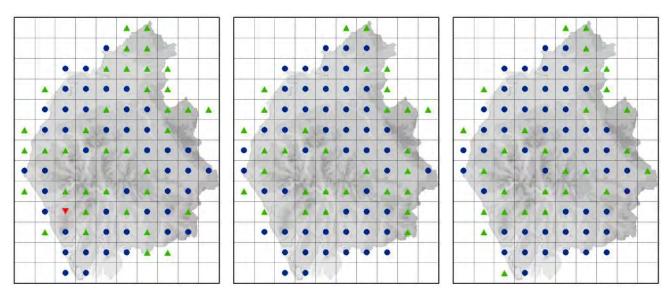
# **COLLARED DOVE (Streptopelia decaocto)**

An abundant resident and uncommon passage migrant; breeds in large numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	34.9	11.7	17.1	6.1
Breeding 2008 - 2012	43.4	10.1	22.9	10.4
Winter 2008 - 2012	41.1			

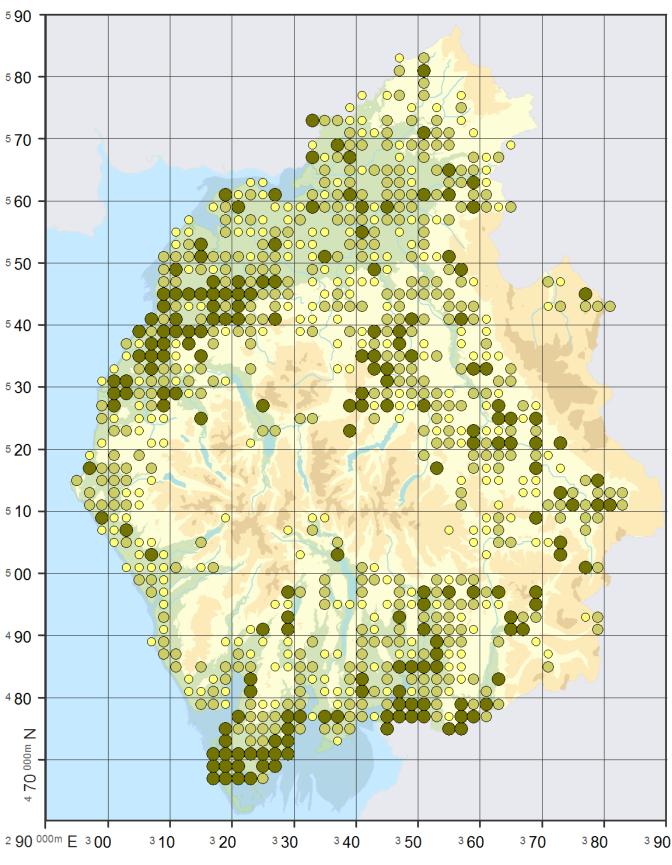
#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

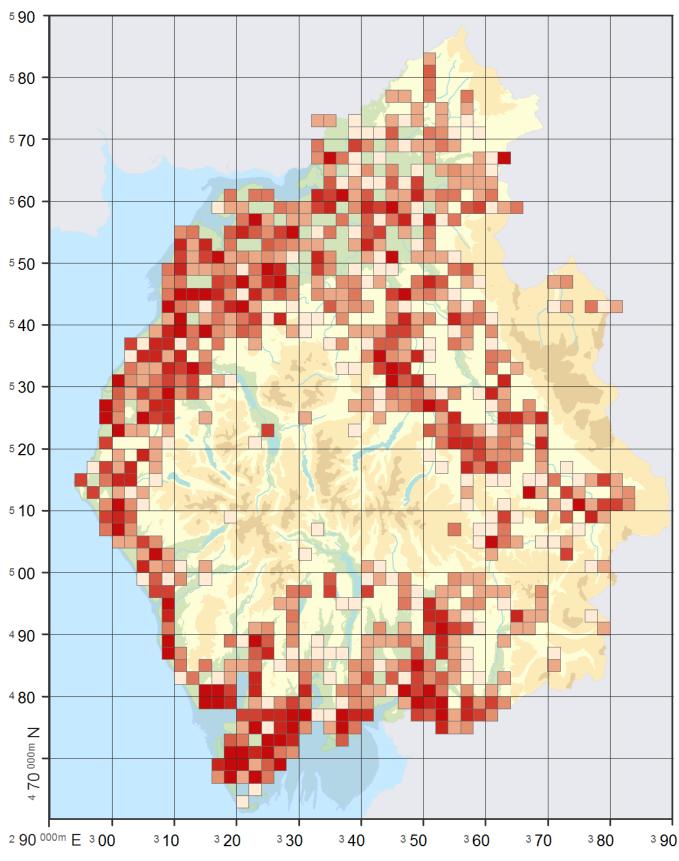
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84



Possible
 Probable
 Confirmed
 185

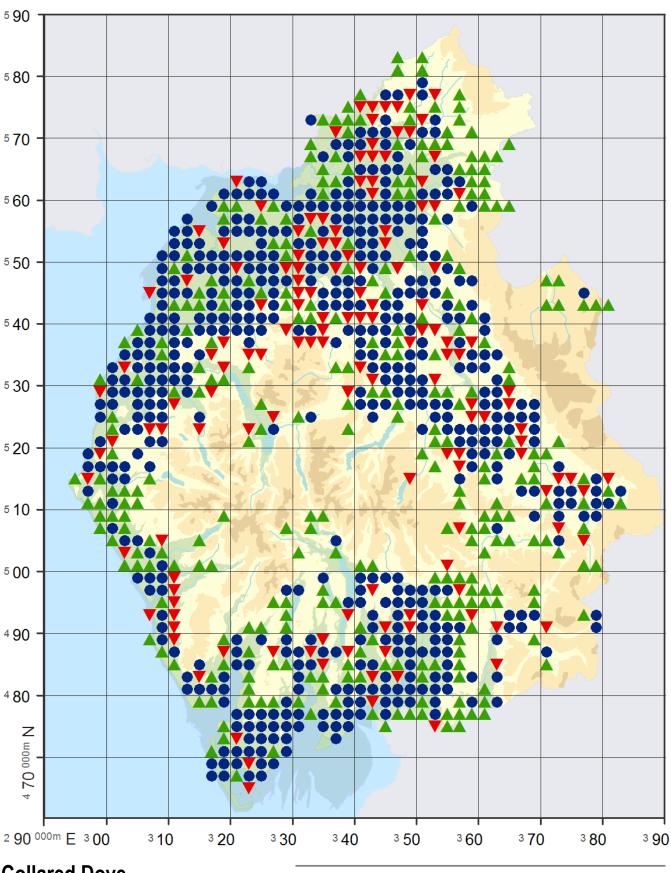
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

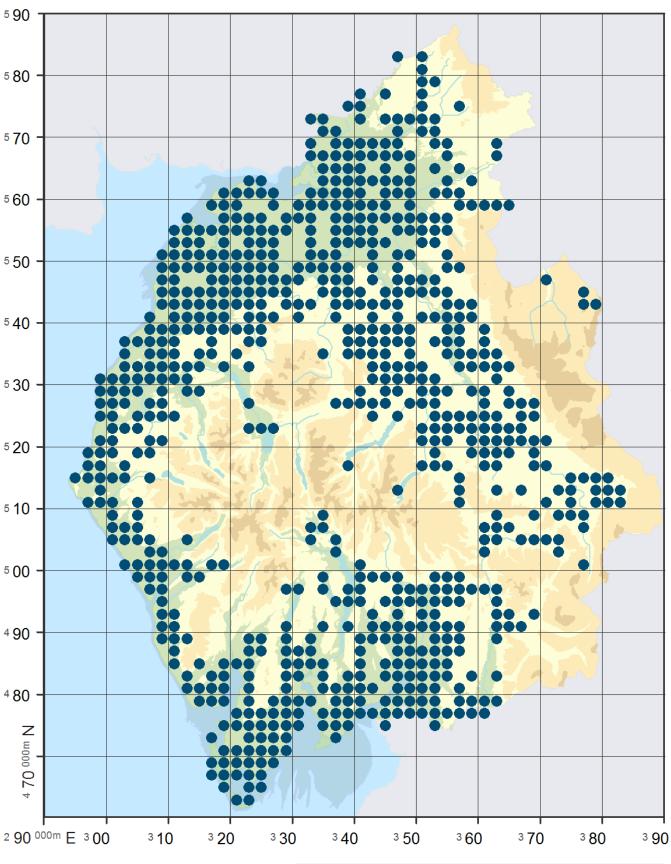
Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 4 = 2 - 2, 5 = 3 - 3, 6 = 4 - 4, 7 = 5 - 5, 8 = 6 - 6, 9 = 7 - 9, 10 = 10 - 28.



Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain 304● Stable 499▼ Loss 146

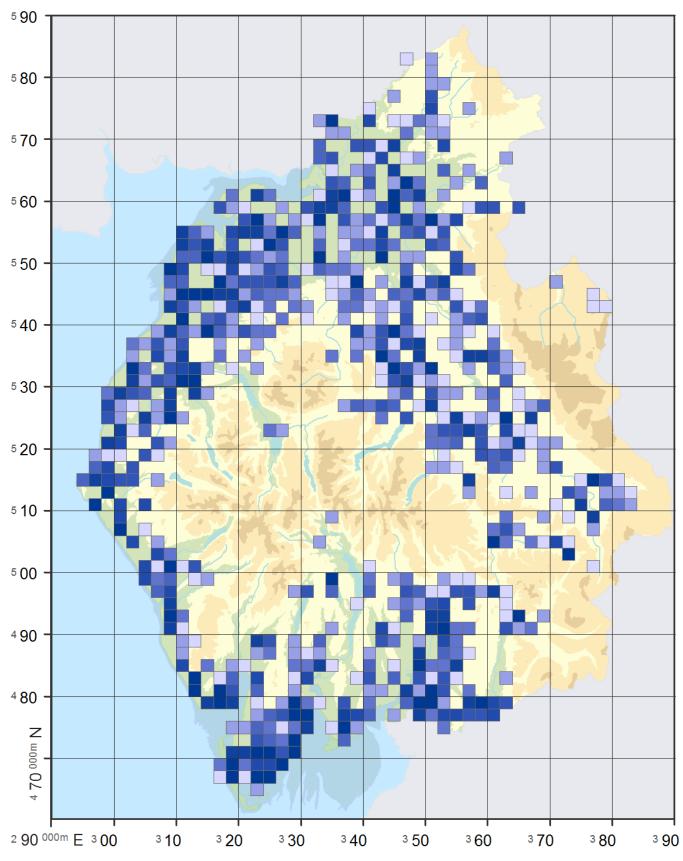
Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



**Collared Dove** 

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 761



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

1 3 5 6 7 8 9 10

Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 3 = 2 - 2, 5 = 3 - 3, 6 = 4 - 4, 7 = 5 - 6, 8 = 7 - 8, 9 = 9 - 13, 10 = 14 - 59.

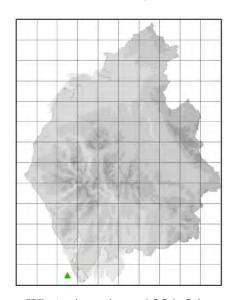
# RING-NECKED PARAKEET (Psittacula krameri)

Escape and rare feral visitor

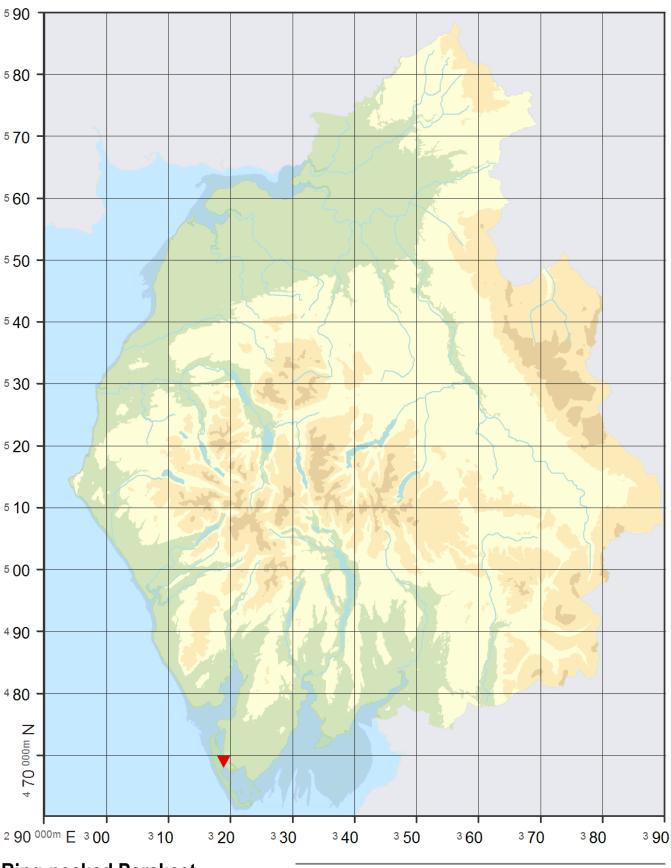
### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012	-			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84

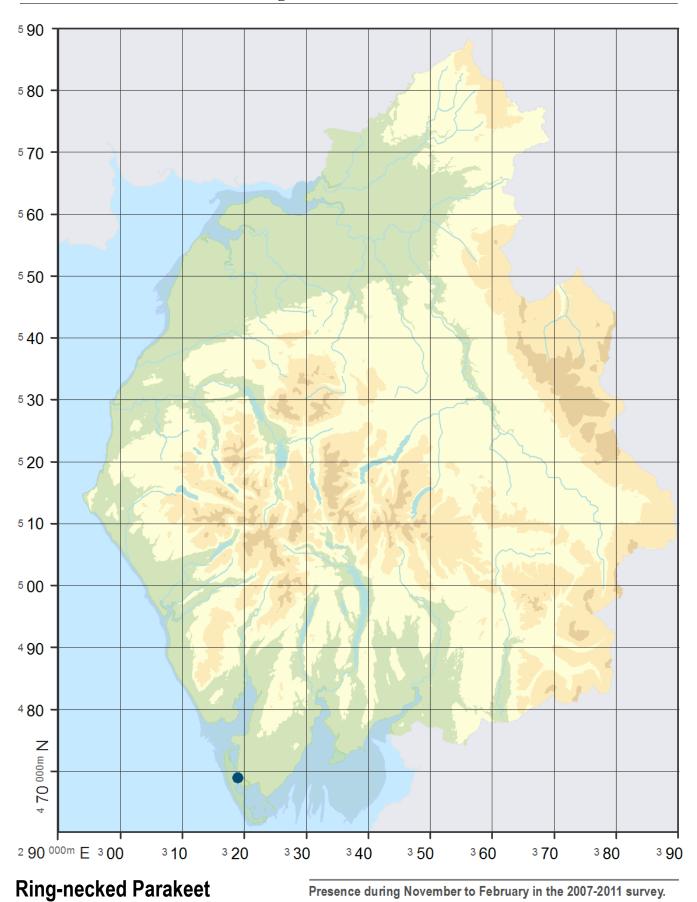


## **Ring-necked Parakeet**

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain● Stable▼ Loss1

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence

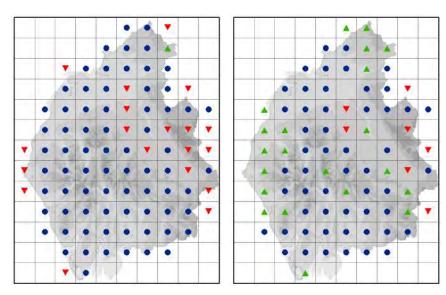
# **CUCKOO** (Cuculus canorus)

A common summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in moderate numbers.

#### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

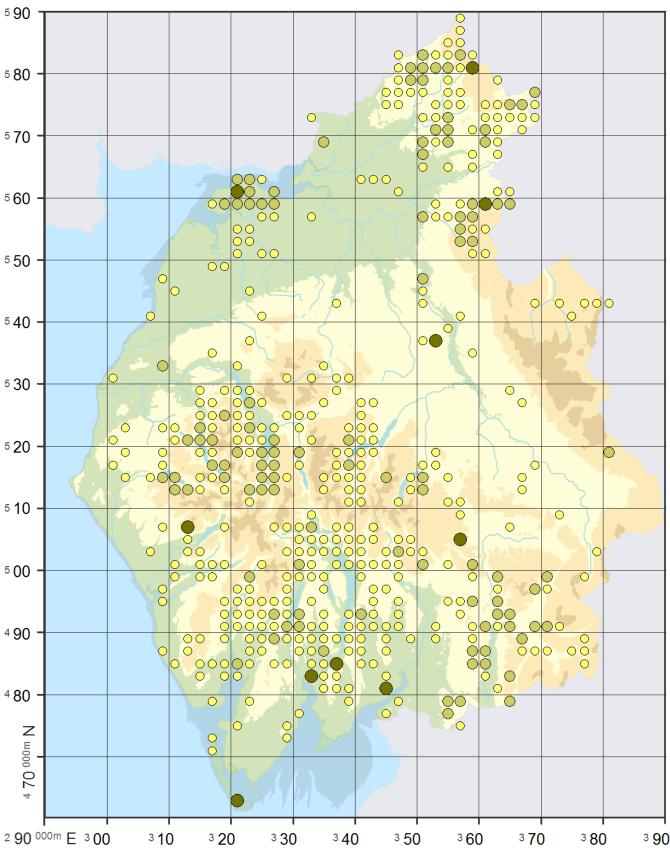
% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	31.6	2.7	20.7	8.2
Breeding 2008 - 2012	25.5	0.5	21.8	3.2
Winter 2008 - 2012				

#### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

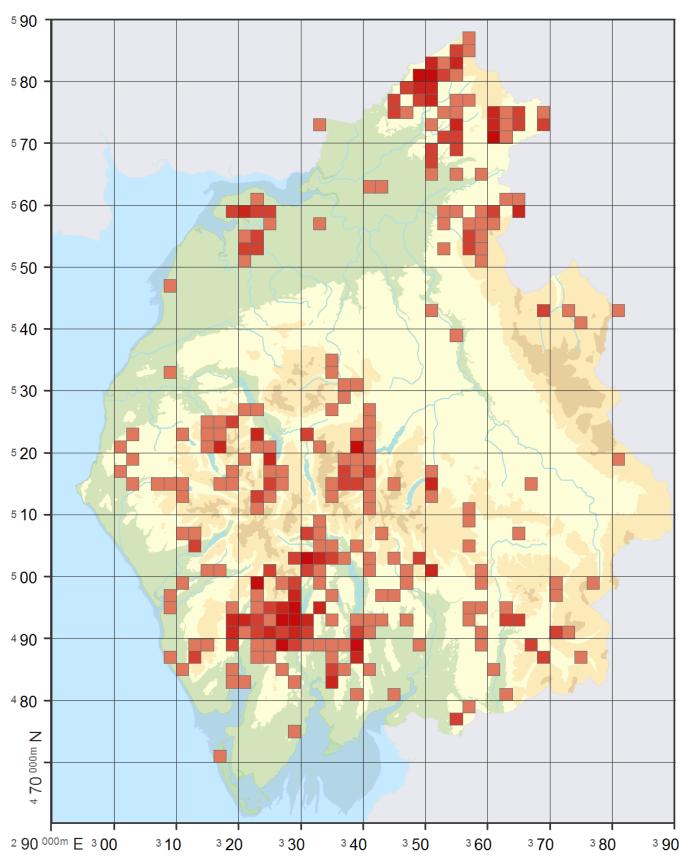
Breeding since 1988-91



### Cuckoo

PossibleProbableConfirmed

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

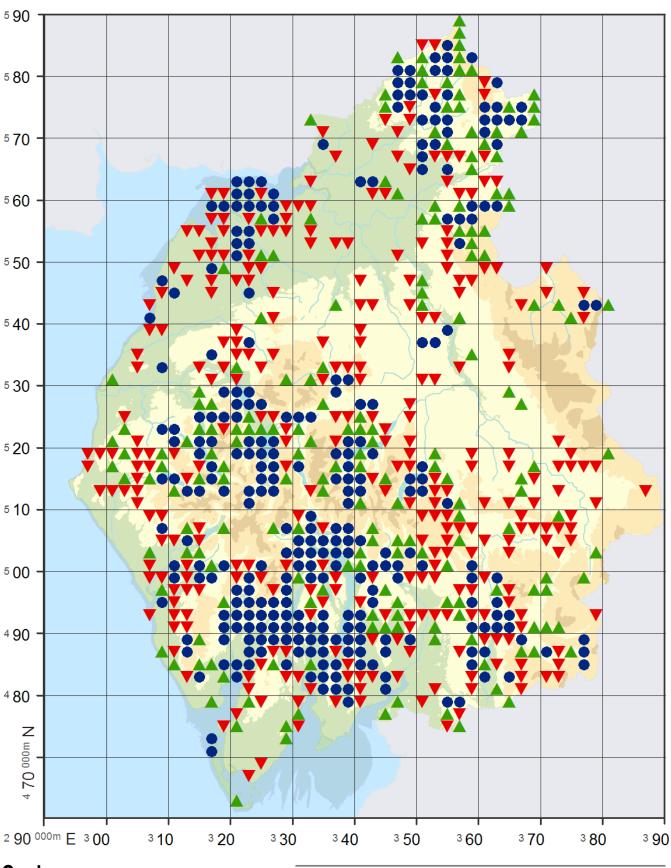


### Cuckoo

Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 6 = 1 - 1, 8 = 2 - 2, 9 = 3 - 3, 10 = 4 - 6.



## Cuckoo

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain■ Stable▼ Loss303

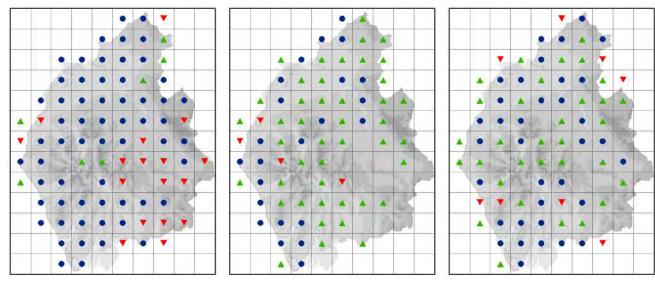
# BARN OWL (Tyto alba)

A fairly common resident; breeds in small numbers.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	11.8	8.4	1	2.4
Breeding 2008 - 2012	13.5	10.4	0.7	2.4
Winter 2008 - 2012	15.1			

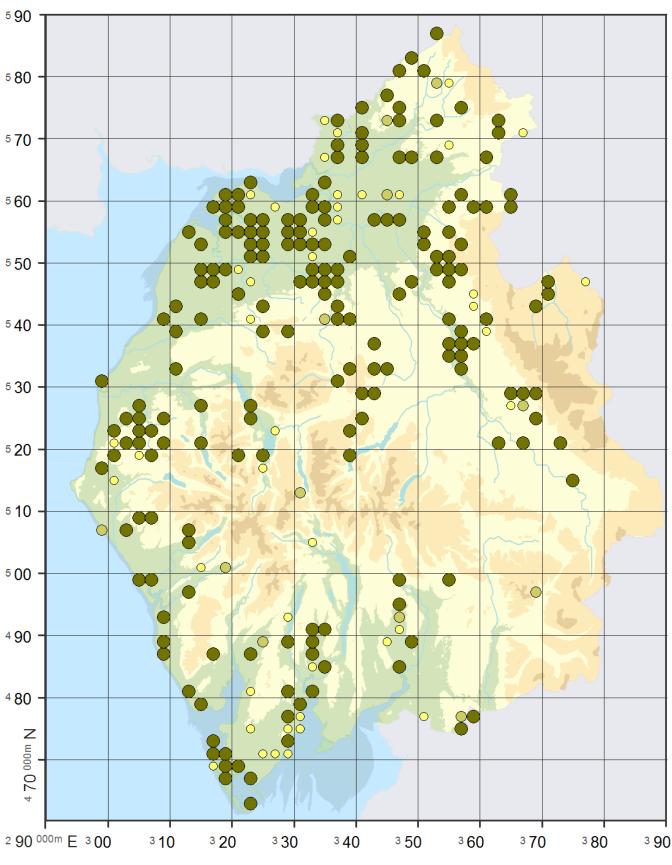
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

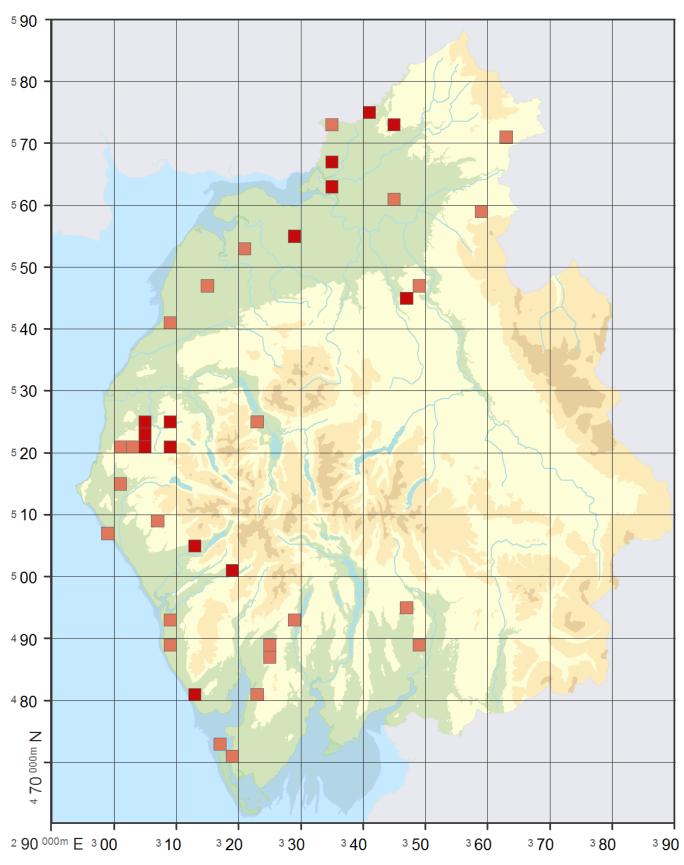
Wintering since 1981-84



PossibleProbable12

Confirmed192

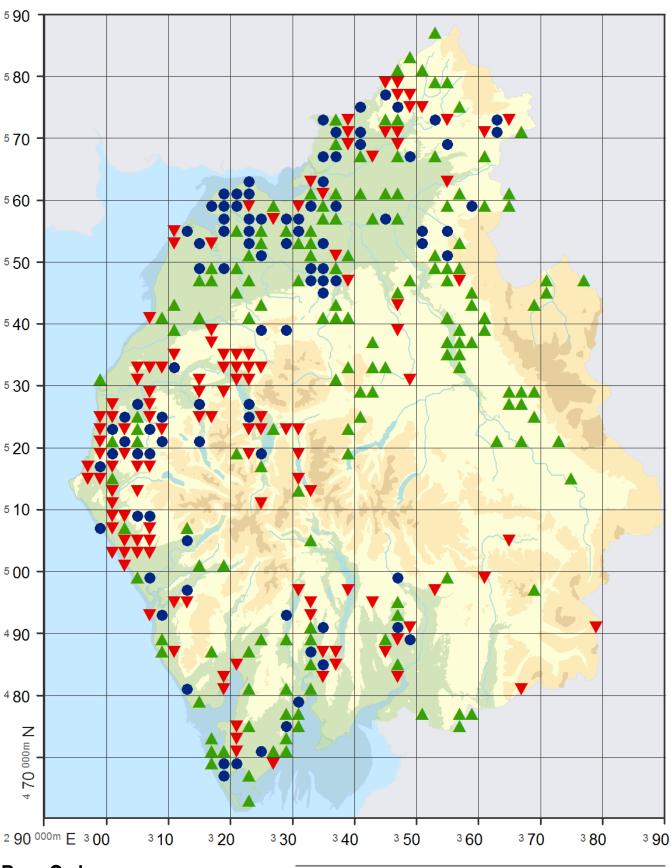
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

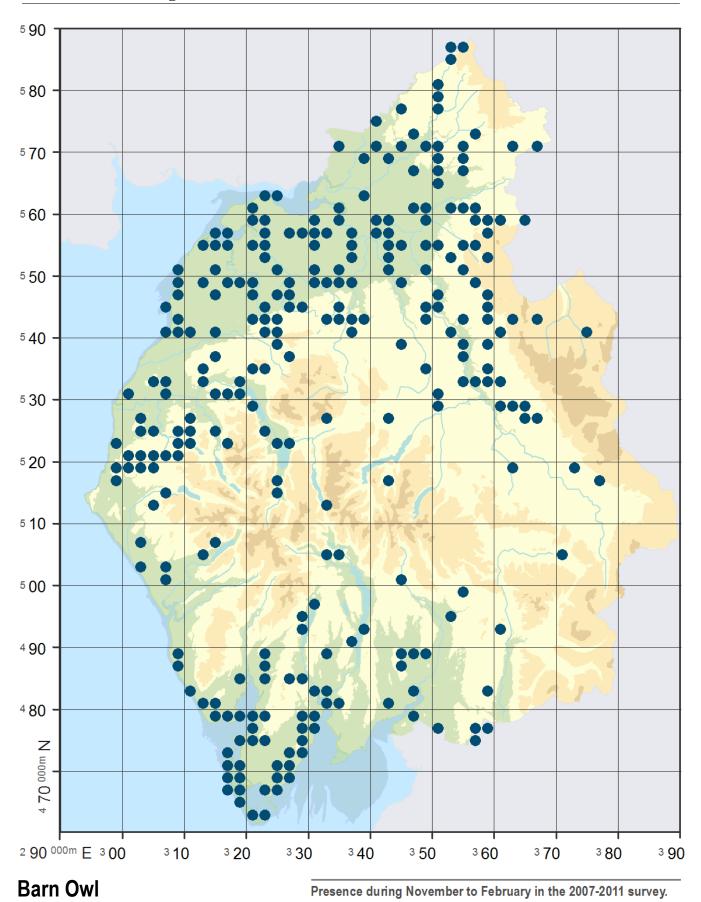


Categories: 6 = 1 - 1, 10 = 2 - 2.

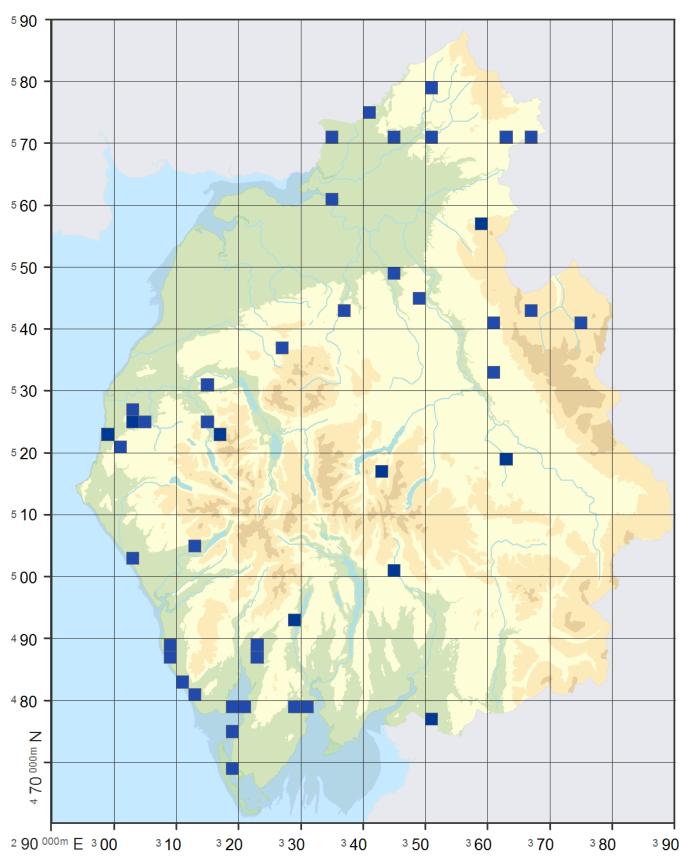


Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain■ Stable▼ Loss125



Presence 280



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 8 = 1 - 1, 10 = 2 - 2.

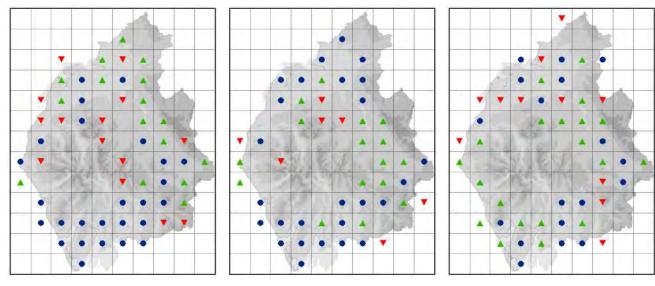
# LITTLE OWL (Athene noctua)

A fairly common resident; breeds in moderate numbers.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	9.2	2.9	3.6	2.7
Breeding 2008 - 2012	5.3	1.6	1.8	1.9
Winter 2008 - 2012	4.5			

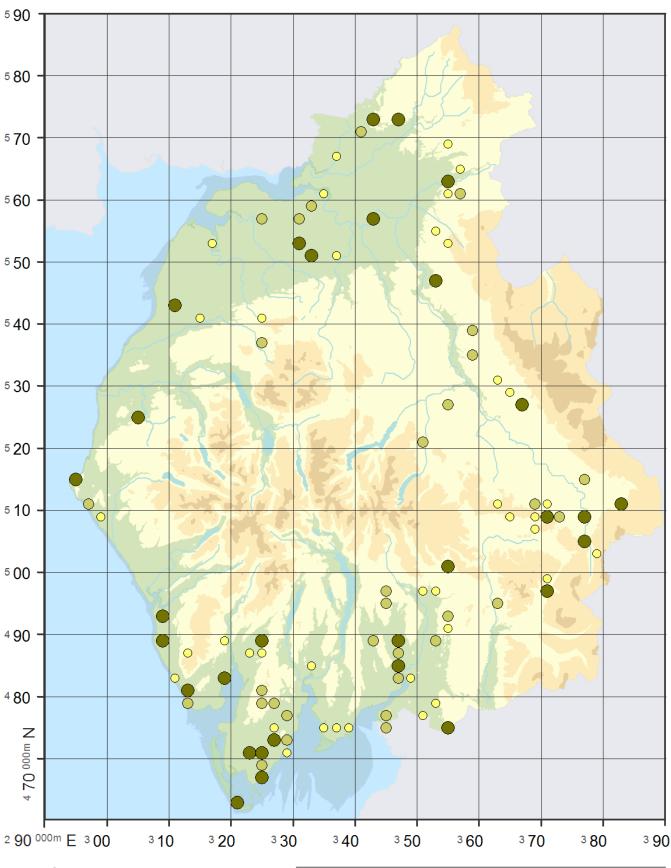
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

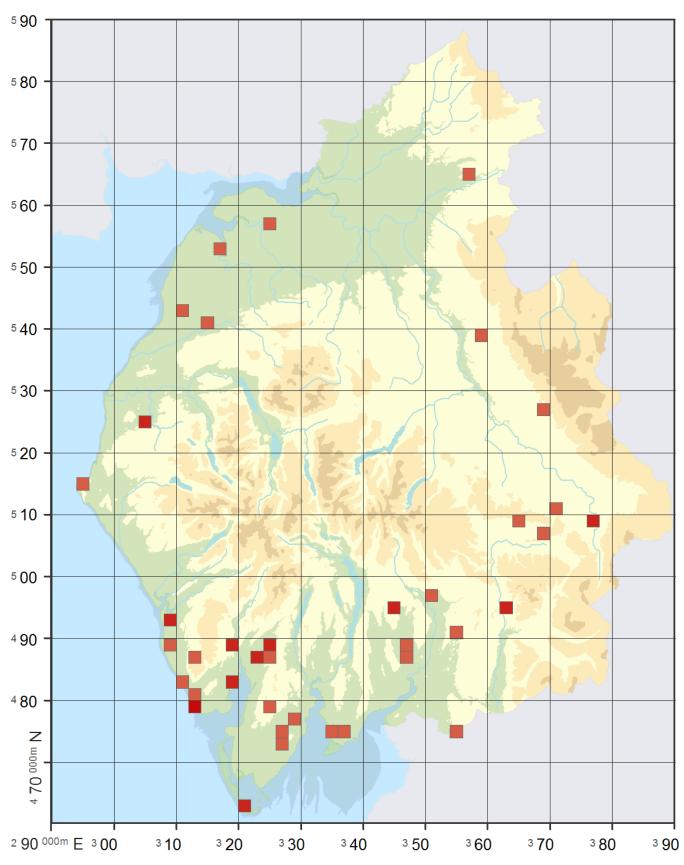
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84



Possible 38 Probable 31

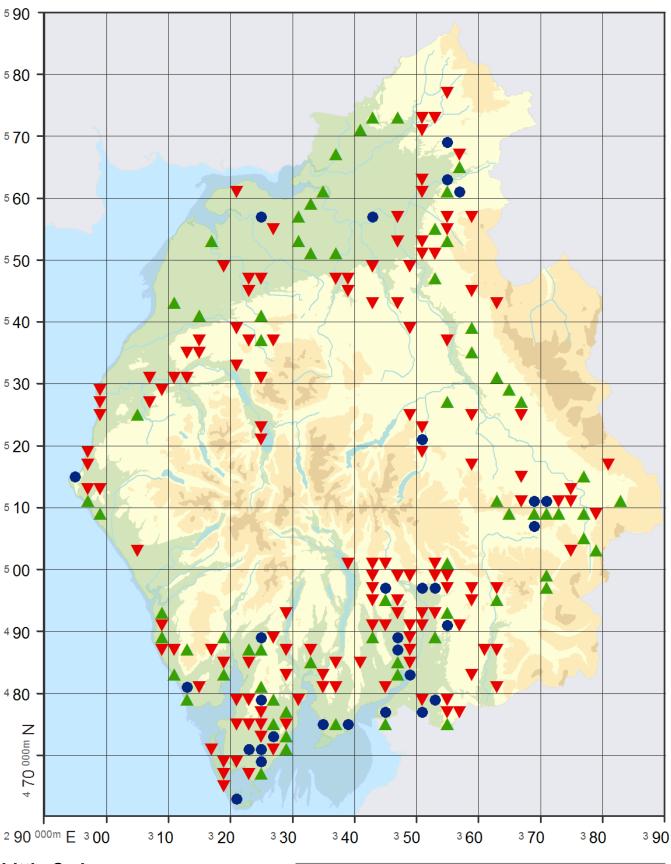
Confirmed 30 Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

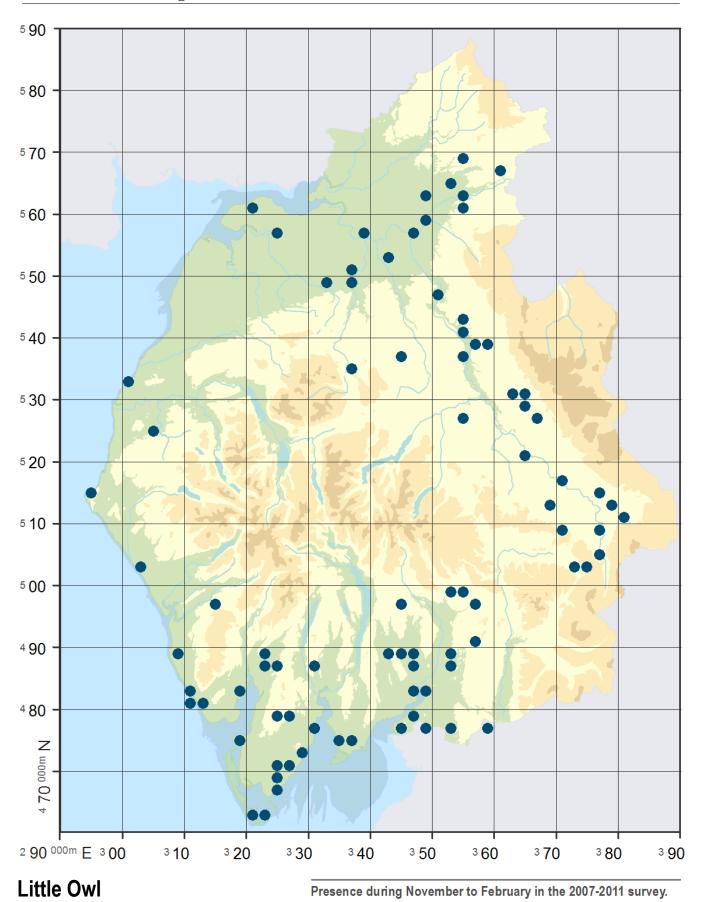
7 9 10

Categories: 7 = 1 - 1, 9 = 2 - 2, 10 = 3 - 3.

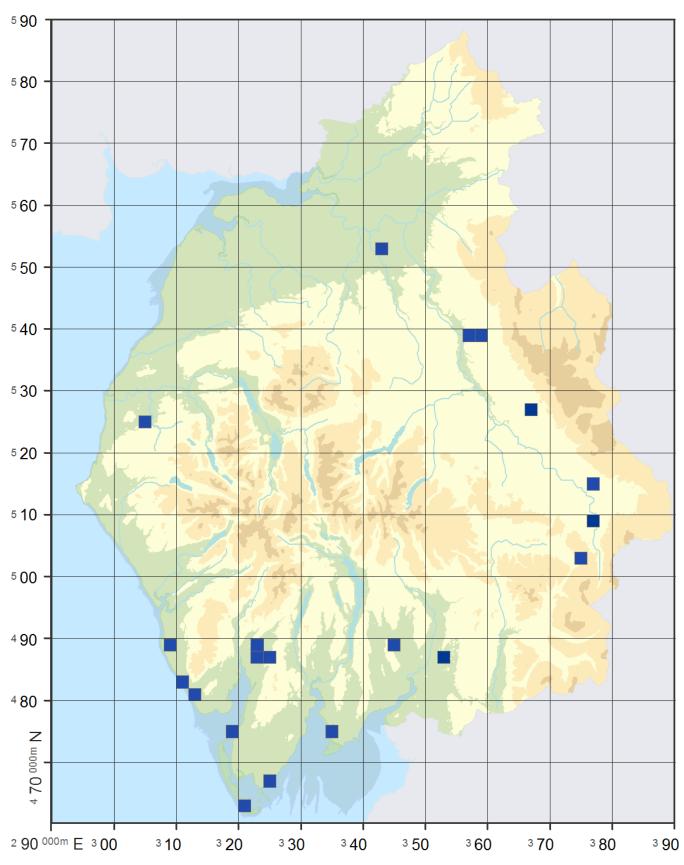


Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain 69● Stable 30▼ Loss 138



Presence 84



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 8 = 1 - 1, 10 = 2 - 2.

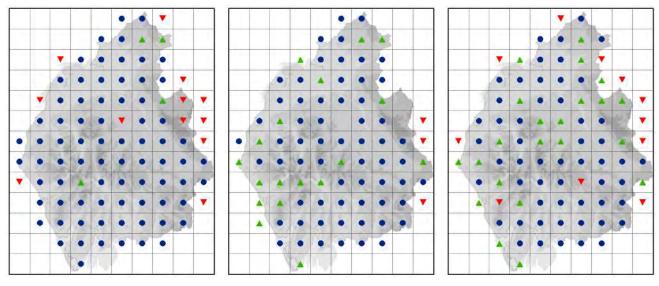
# TAWNY OWL (Strix aluco)

A common resident; breeds in large numbers.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	25.4	10.6	11.2	3.6
Breeding 2008 - 2012	23.1	9.5	8	5.6
Winter 2008 - 2012	23.2			

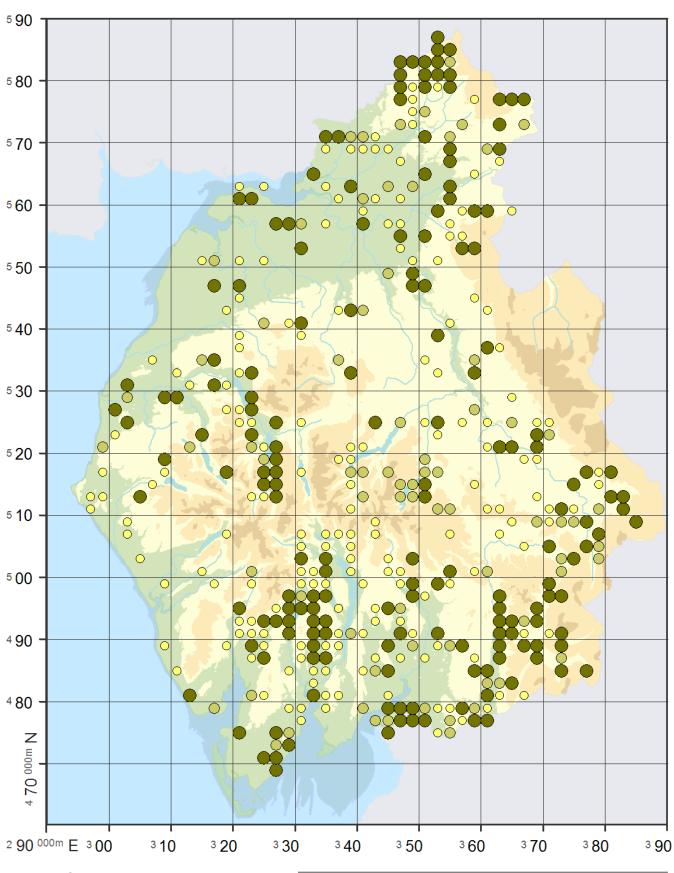
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

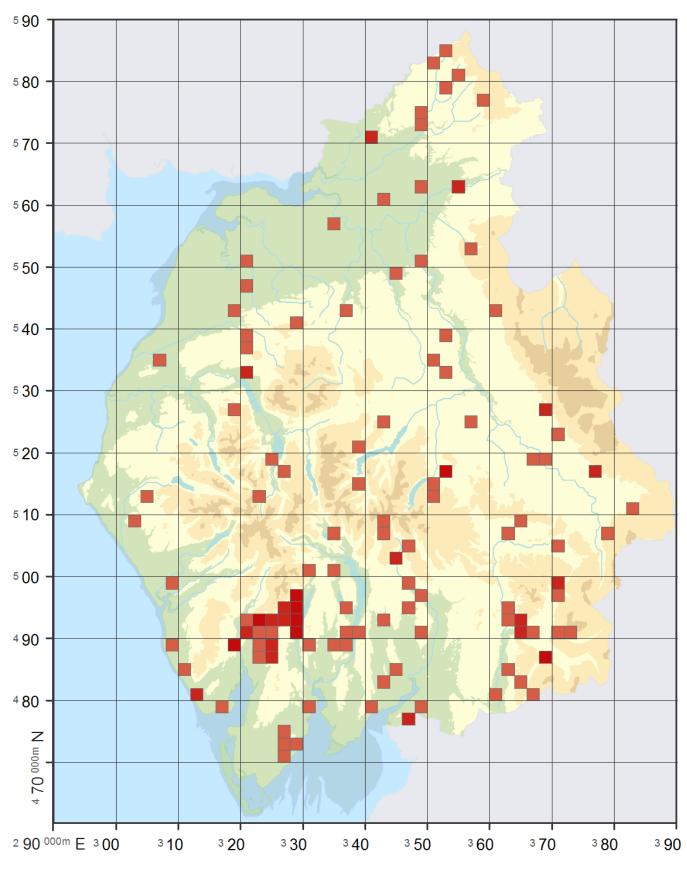
Wintering since 1981-84



Possible 180 Probable 73

Confirmed174

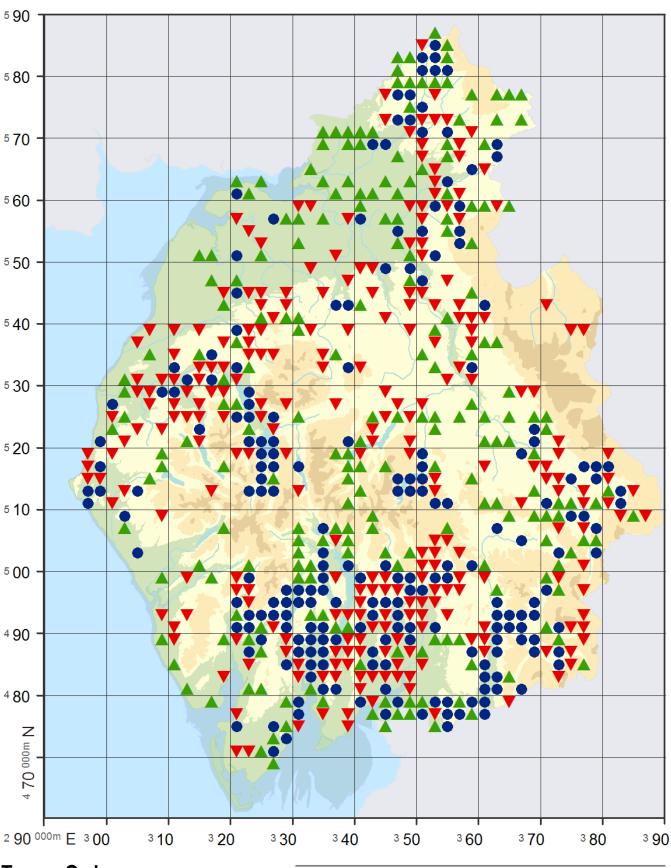
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

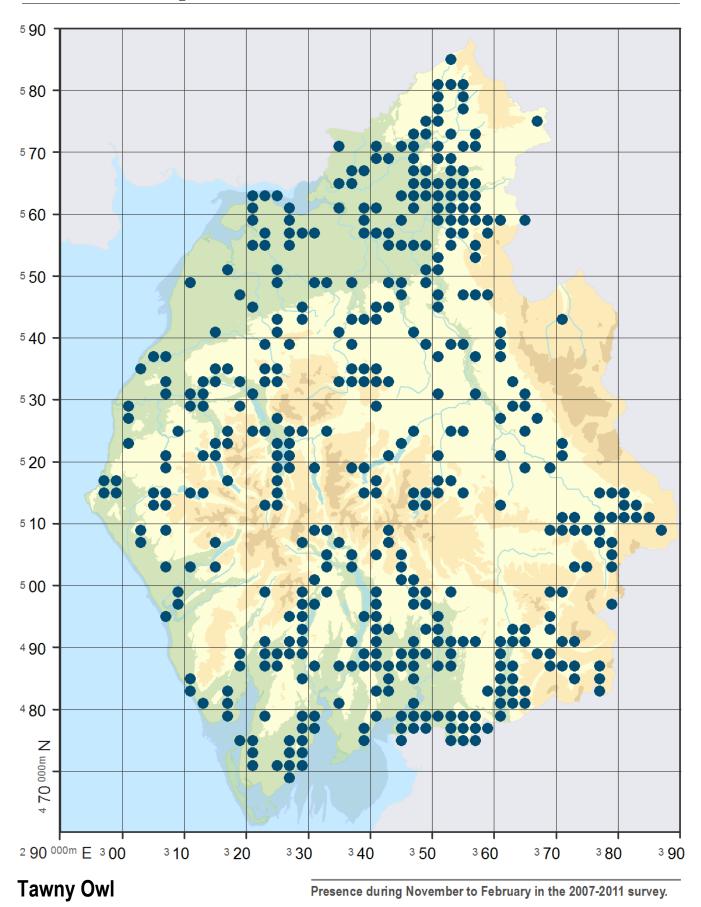
7 9 10

Categories: 7 = 1 - 1, 9 = 2 - 2, 10 = 3 - 6.

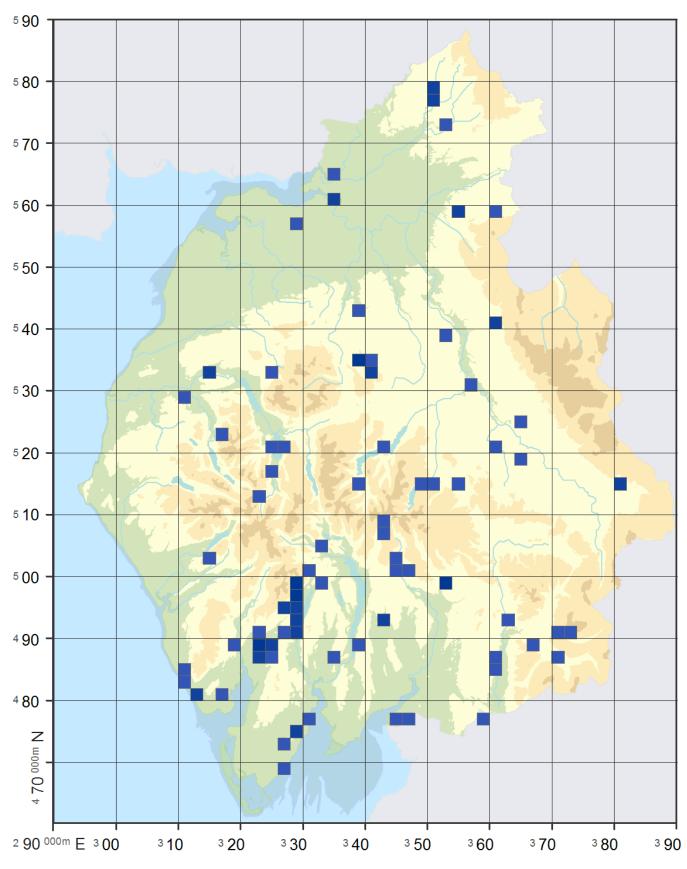


Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain● Stable▼ Loss216211258



Presence 430



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 7 = 1 - 1, 9 = 2 - 2, 10 = 3 - 3.

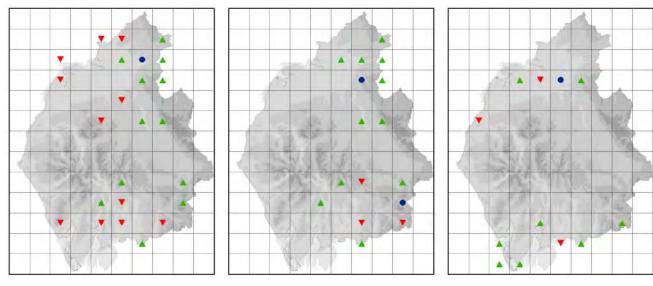
# LONG-EARED OWL (Asio otus)

An uncommon resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in very small numbers.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.7	0.5	0	0.2
Breeding 2008 - 2012	1	0.5	0.3	0.2
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.9			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

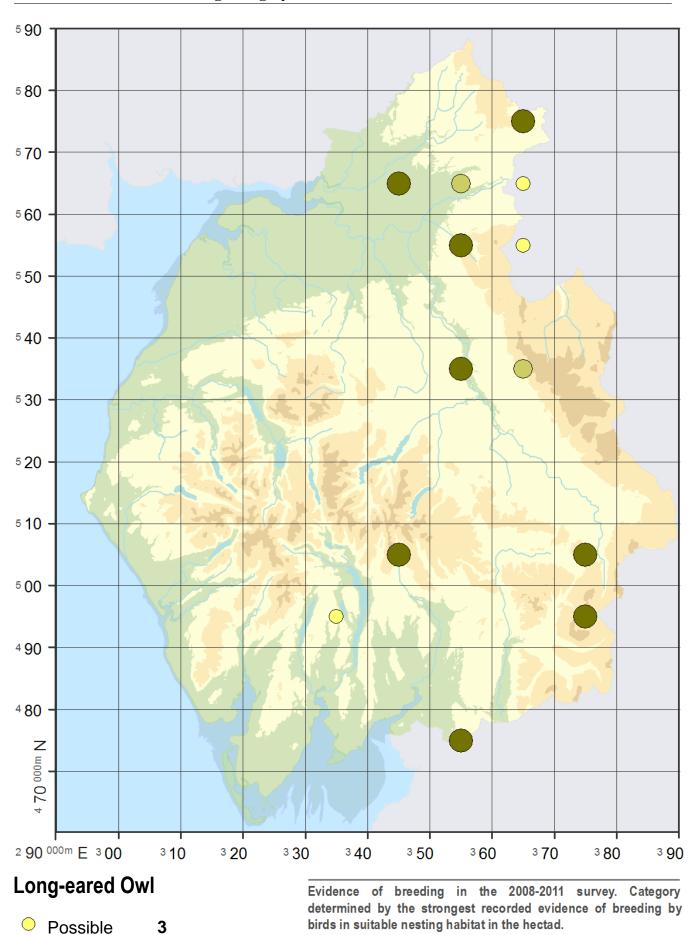
Wintering since 1981-84

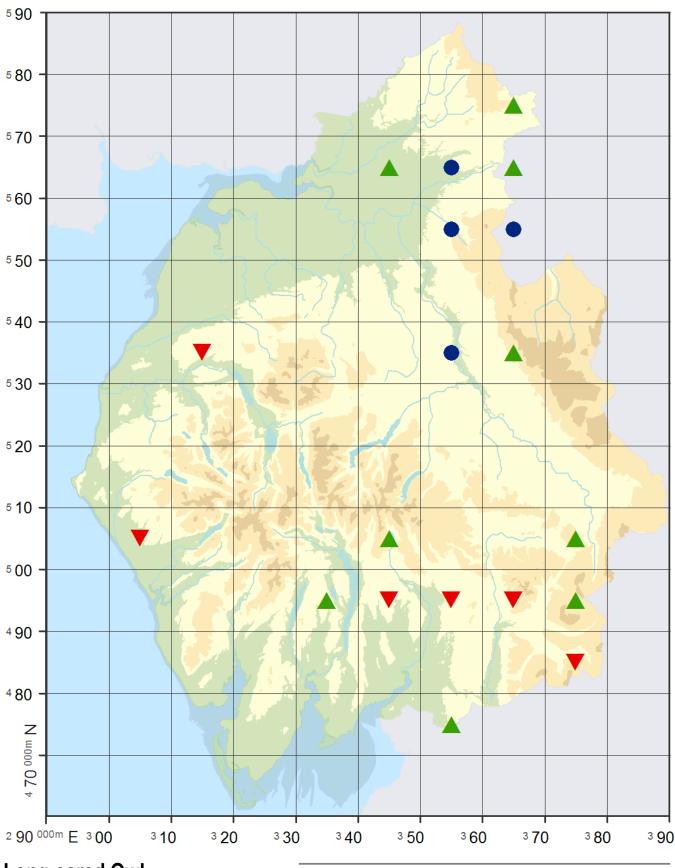
Probable

Confirmed

2

8

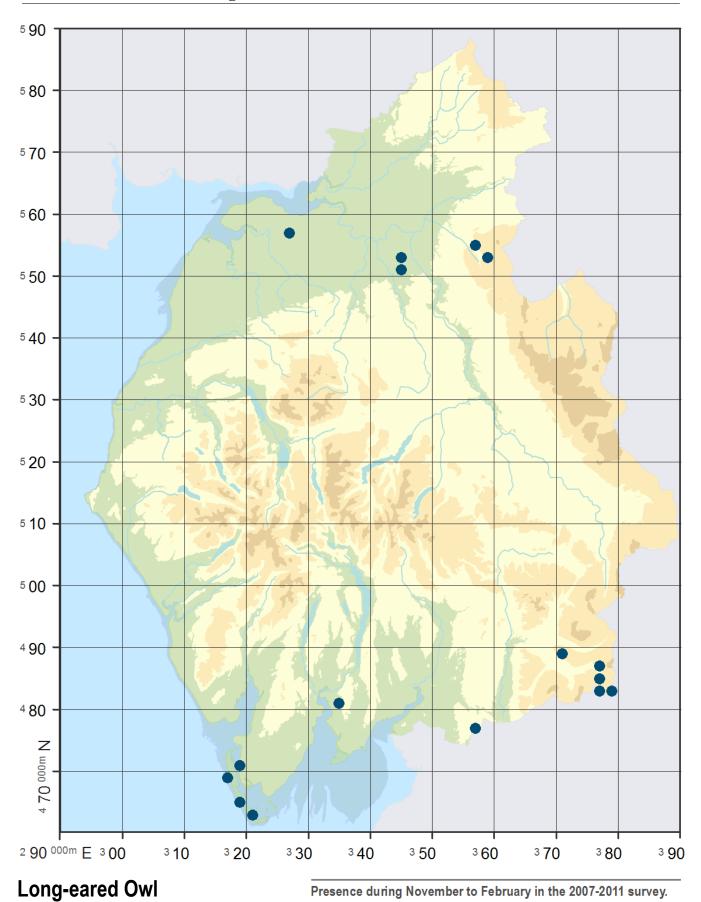




## **Long-eared Owl**

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain9Stable4V Loss6



Presence 16

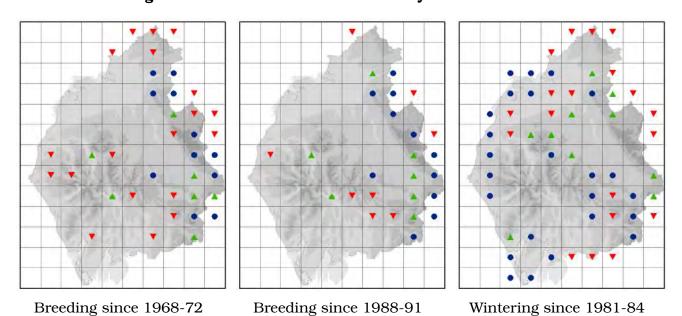
# SHORT-EARED OWL (Asio flammeus)

An uncommon resident, fairly common passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in small numbers.

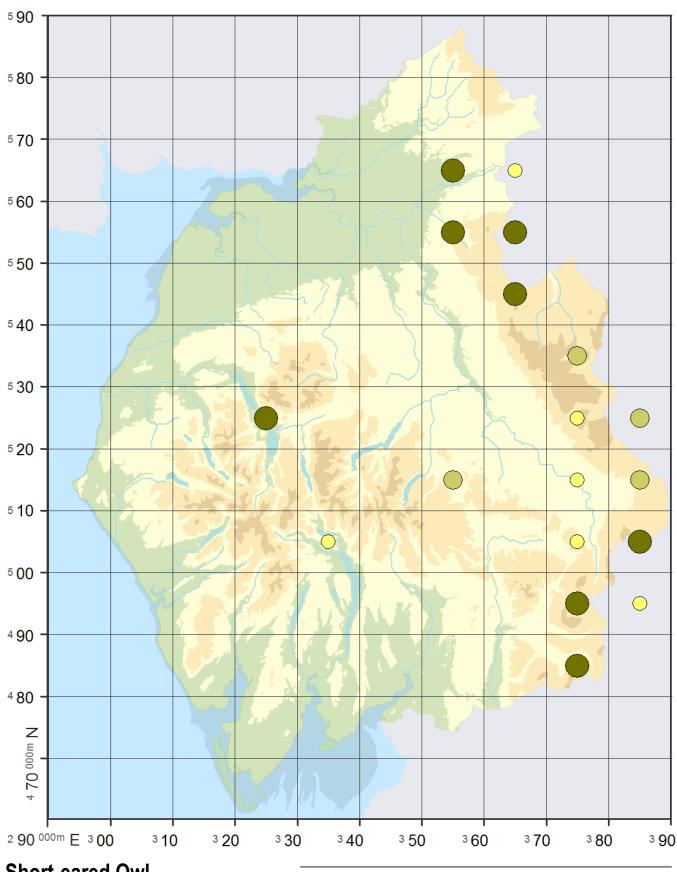
### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	2.8	0.6	1.1	1.1
Breeding 2008 - 2012	1	0.5	0.3	0.2
Winter 2008 - 2012	4.1			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



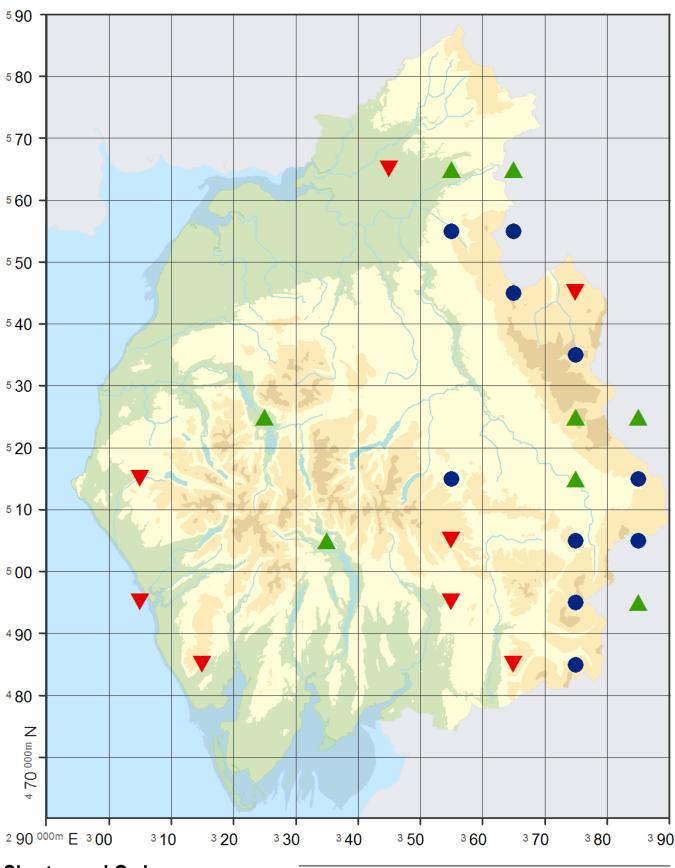
556



## **Short-eared Owl**

Possible 6

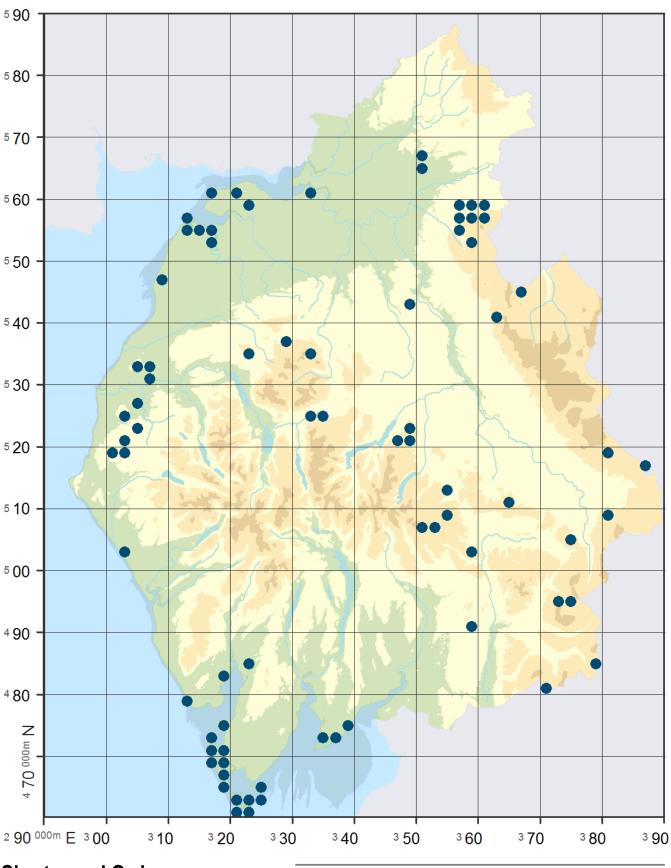
Probable 4 Confirmed 8 Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the hectad.



## **Short-eared Owl**

▲ Gain● Stable▼ Loss8

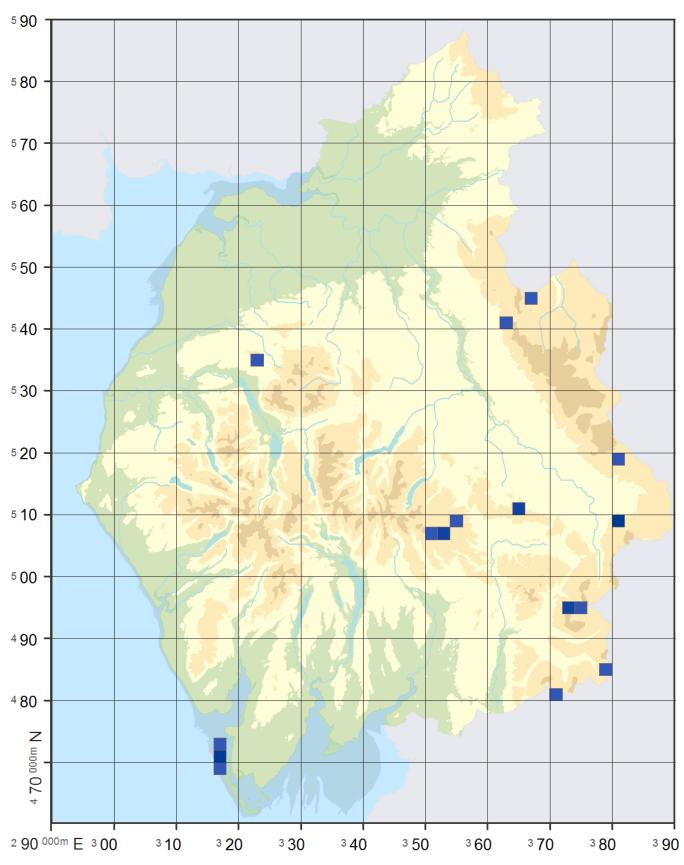
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.



**Short-eared Owl** 

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 76



## **Short-eared Owl**

Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 7 = 1 - 1, 9 = 2 - 2, 10 = 3 - 4.

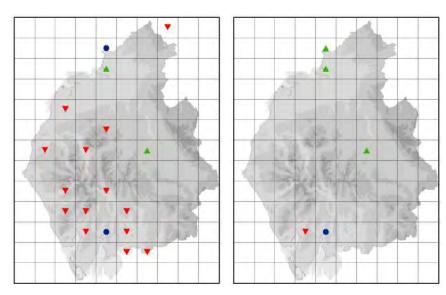
# NIGHTJAR (Caprimulgus europaeus)

A scarce summer visitor; breeds in very small numbers.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

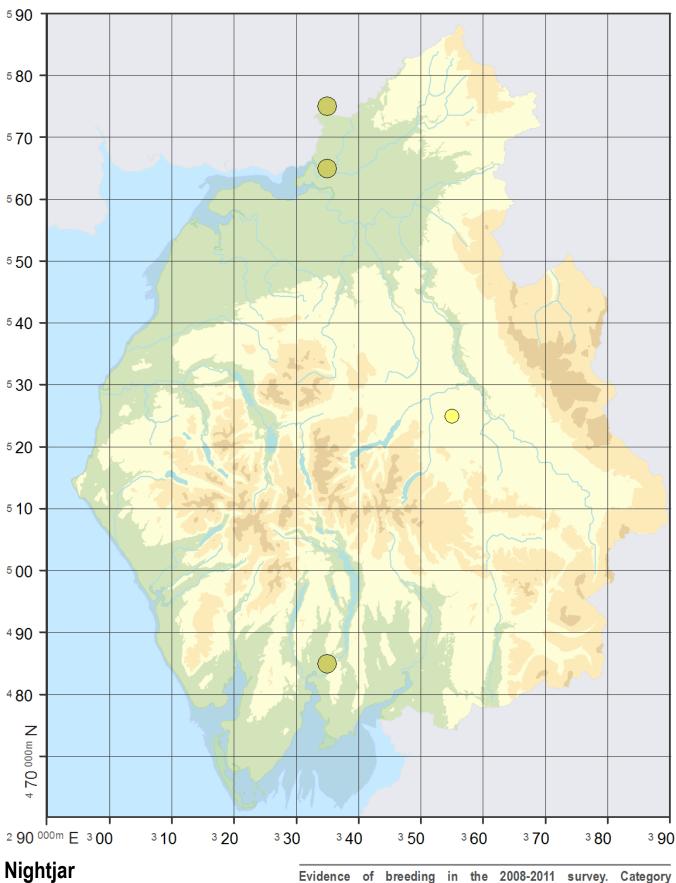
% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.32	0.11	0.16	0.05
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.37	0	0.32	0.05
Winter 2008 - 2012	-			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



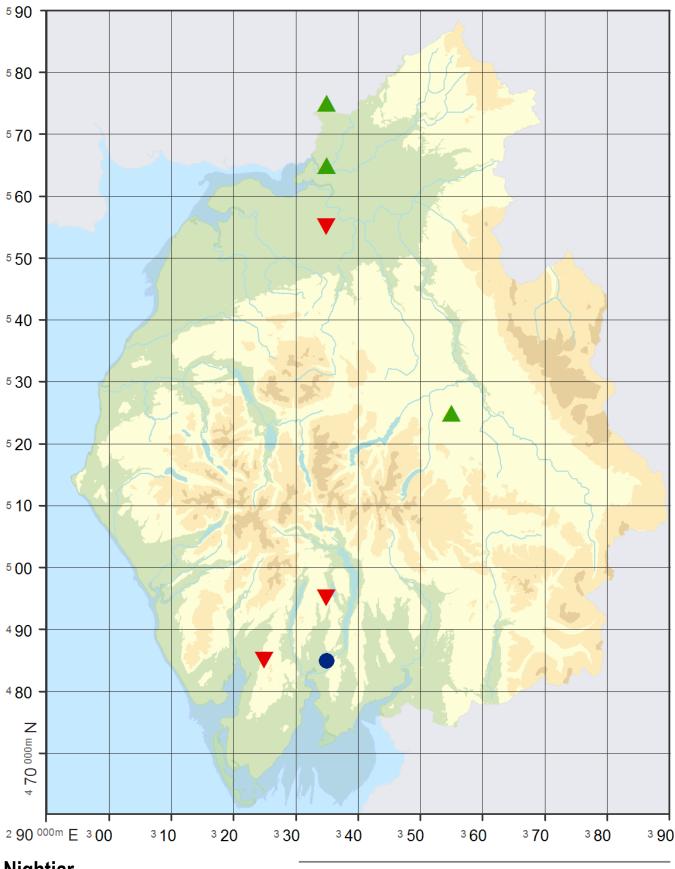
Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91



Possible 1

Probable 3 Confirmed 0 determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the hectad.



# Nightjar

▲ Gain 3
● Stable 1
▼ Loss 3

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

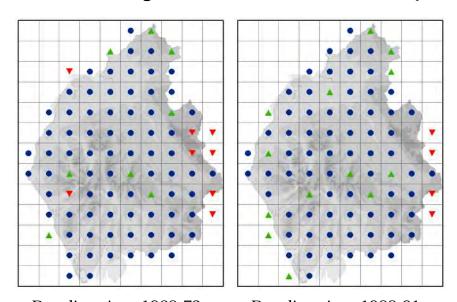
# **SWIFT** (Apus apus)

A common summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in large numbers.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

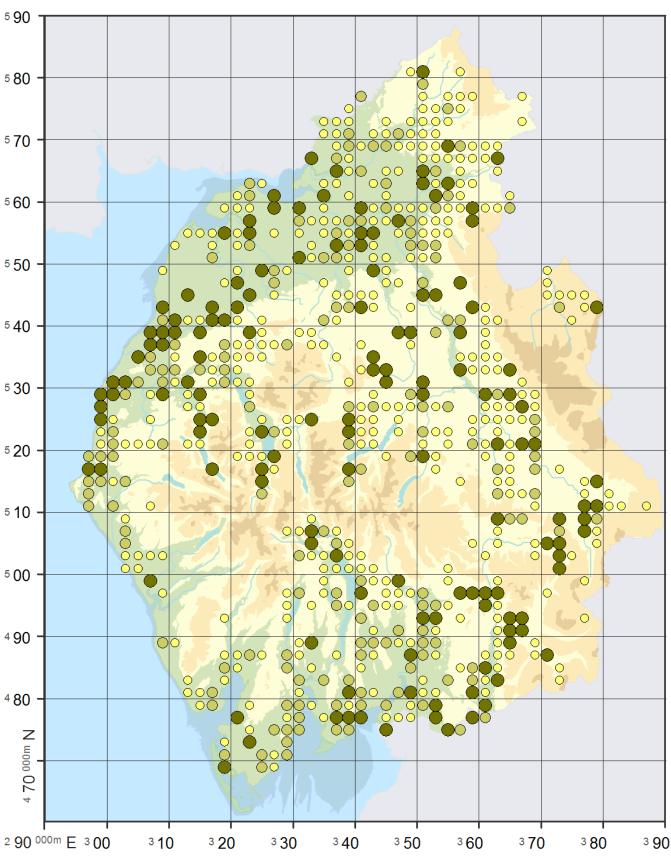
% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	44	11.2	11.1	21.7
Breeding 2008 - 2012	35.27	7.6	8.43	19.24
Winter 2008 - 2012	-			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

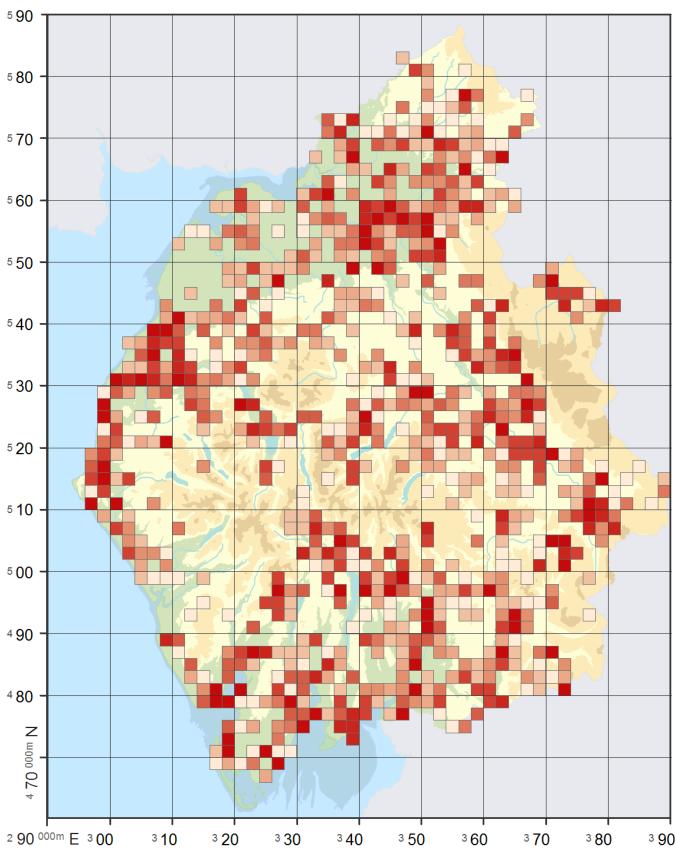
Breeding since 1988-91



### **Swift**

Possible
 Probable
 Confirmed
 155
 141

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

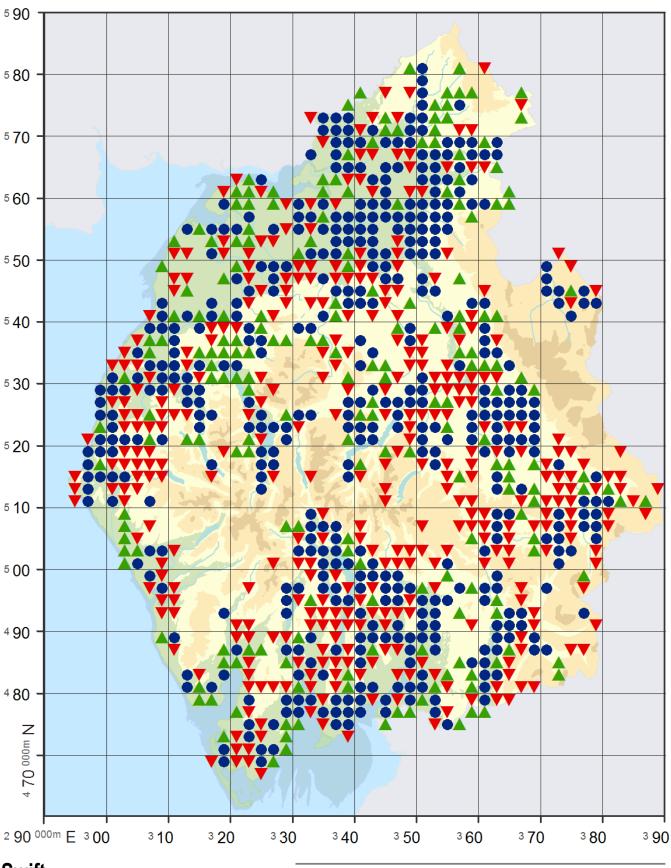


## **Swift**

Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 1 = 1 - 1, 3 = 2 - 2, 4 = 3 - 3, 5 = 4 - 4, 6 = 5 - 5, 7 = 6 - 7, 8 = 8 - 10, 9 = 11 - 14, 10 = 15 - 56.



## **Swift**

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain● Stable▼ Loss447364

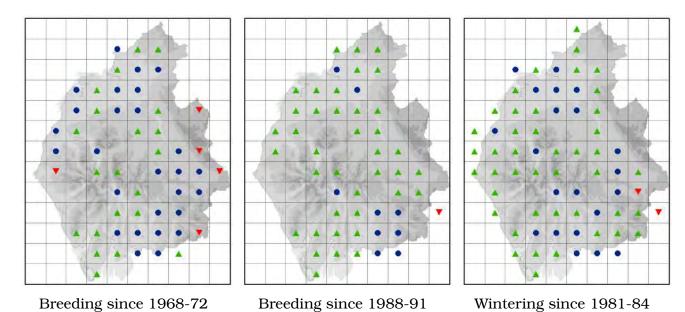
# **KINGFISHER** (Alcedo atthis)

An uncommon resident; breeds in small numbers.

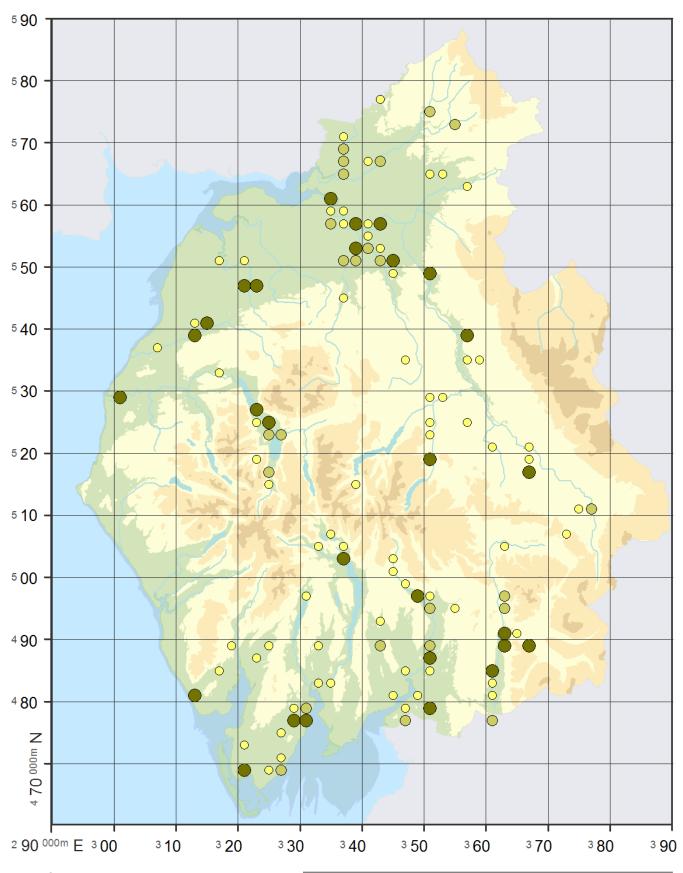
### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	4.3	0.9	1.2	2.2
Breeding 2008 - 2012	6.4	1.5	1.3	3.6
Winter 2008 - 2012	11.1			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



568

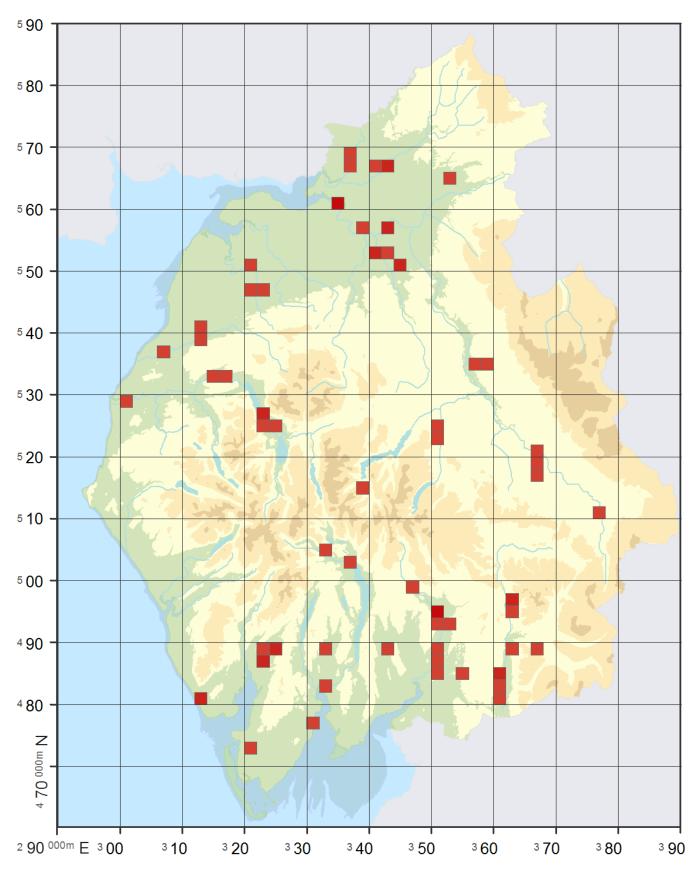


PossibleProbable24

28

Confirmed

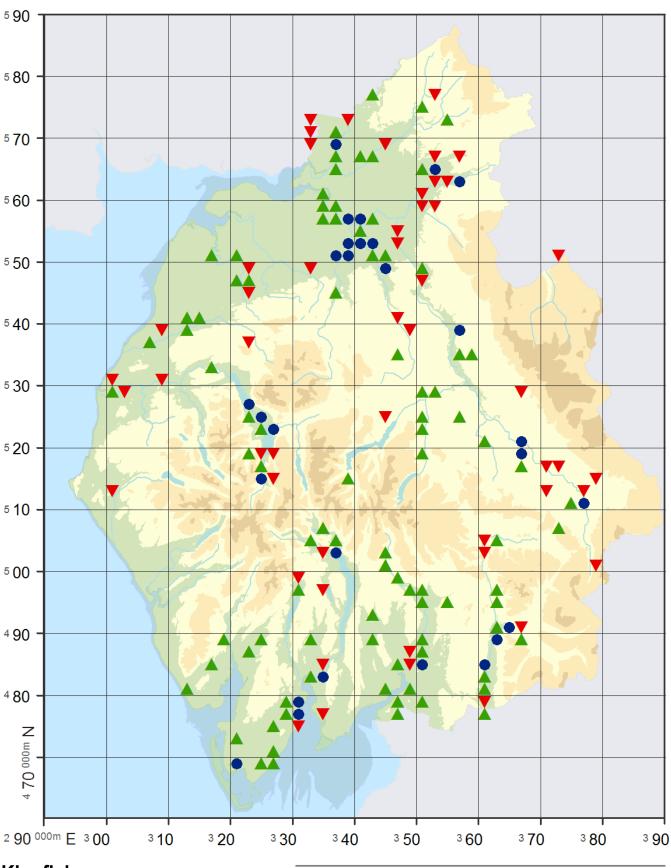
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 8 = 1 - 1, 9 = 2 - 2, 10 = 3 - 5.

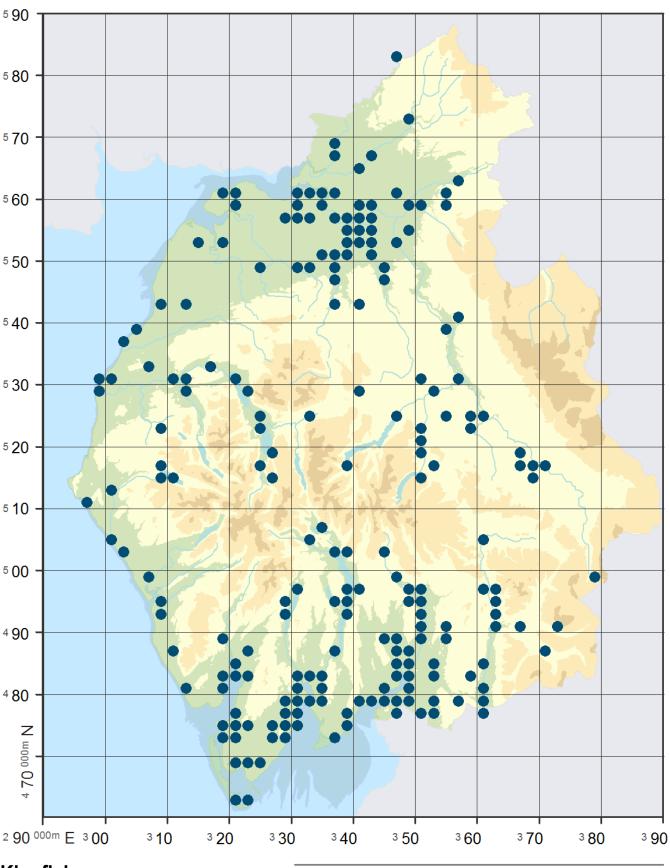


▲ Gain91● Stable28

Loss 51

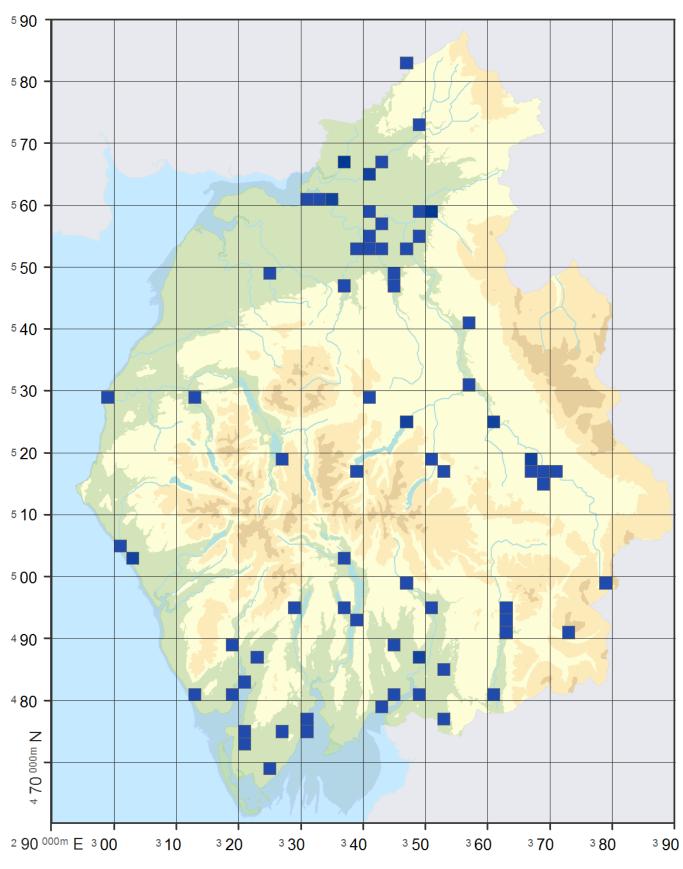
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

Presence 206



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.

8 9 10

Categories: 8 = 1 - 1, 9 = 2 - 2, 10 = 3 - 4.

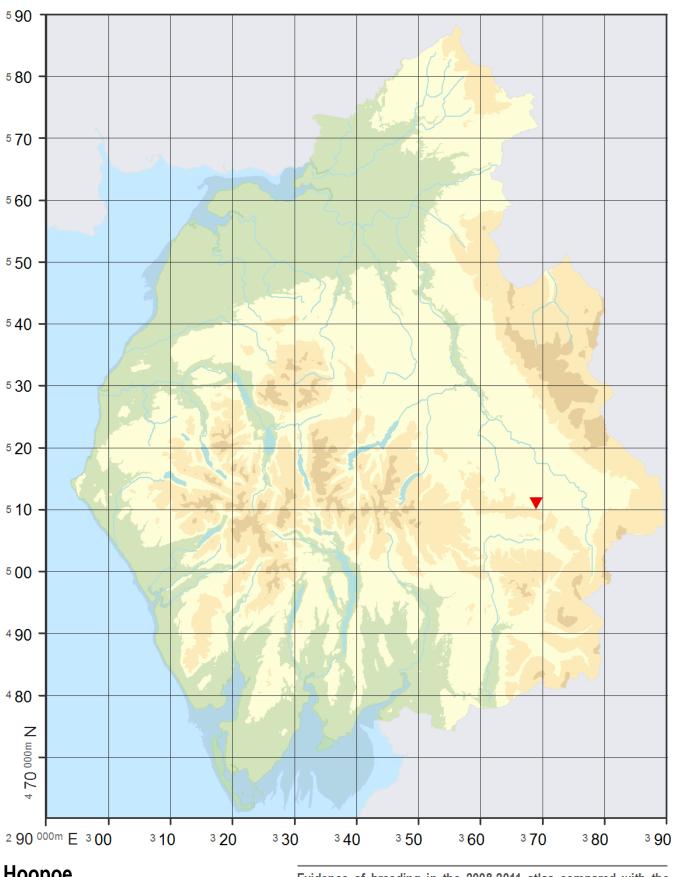
# **HOOPOE** (Upupa epops)

A rare passage migrant, has overwintered.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012				

No comparison data with previous hectad atlases.



## Hoopoe

Gain 0 Stable 0 1 Loss

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.

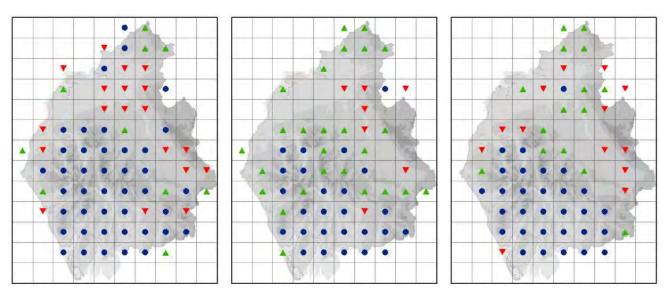
# GREEN WOODPECKER (Picus viridis)

A fairly common resident; breeds in moderate numbers.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	14.7	3.8	7.6	3.3
Breeding 2008 - 2012	15.6	2.8	7.8	5
Winter 2008 - 2012	12.5			

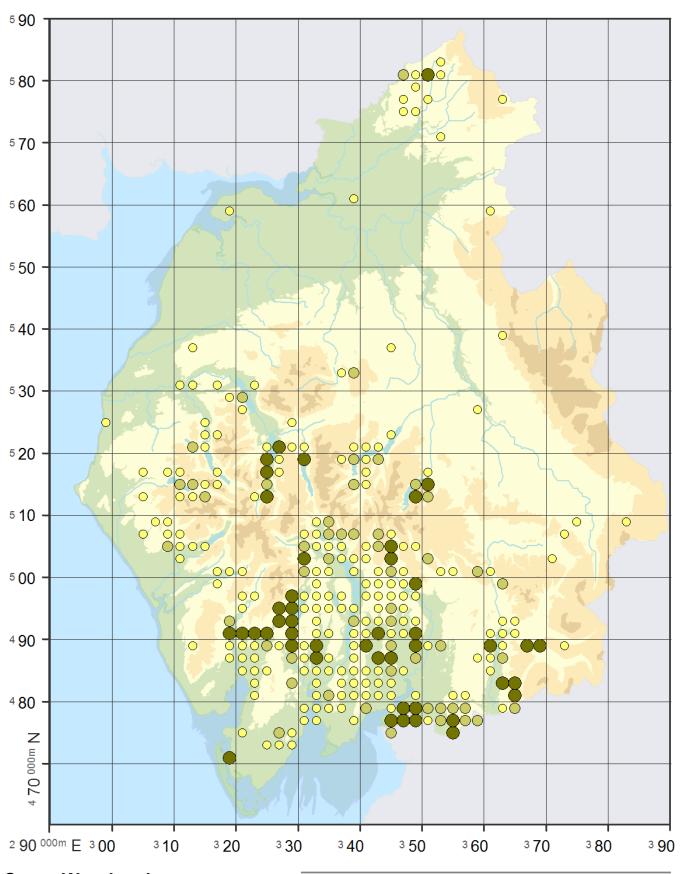
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

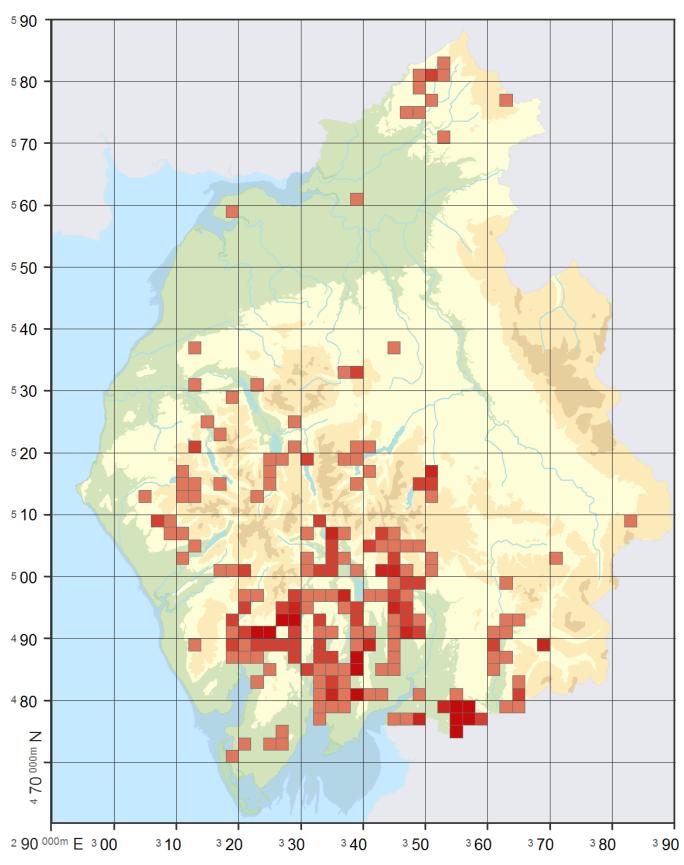
Wintering since 1981-84



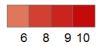
PossibleProbable51

Confirmed 45

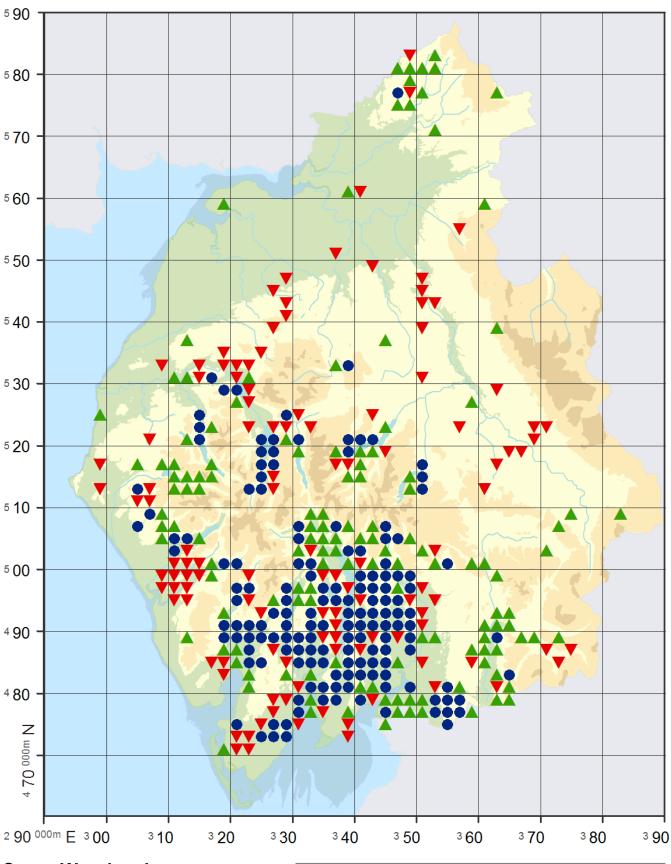
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



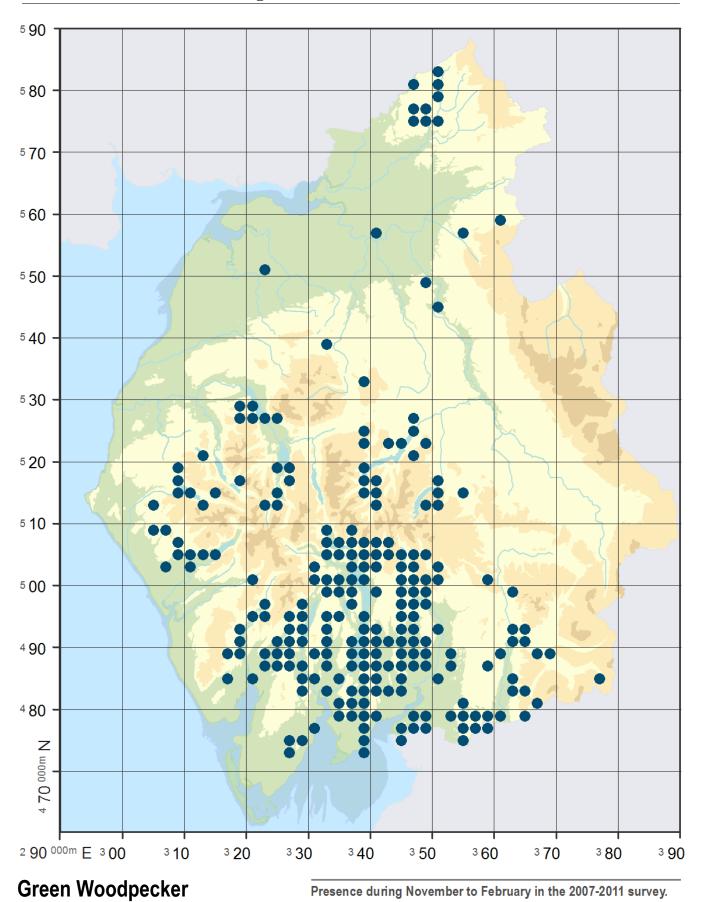
Categories: 6 = 1 - 1, 8 = 2 - 2, 9 = 3 - 3, 10 = 4 - 7.



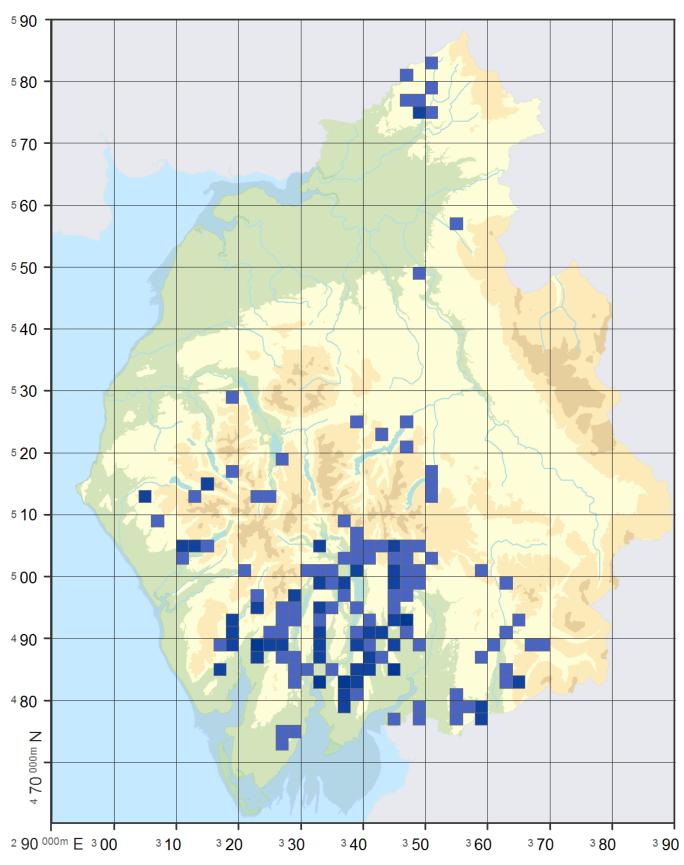
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain 136● Stable 154▼ Loss 117

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



Presence 232



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 6 = 1 - 1, 9 = 2 - 2, 10 = 3 - 4.

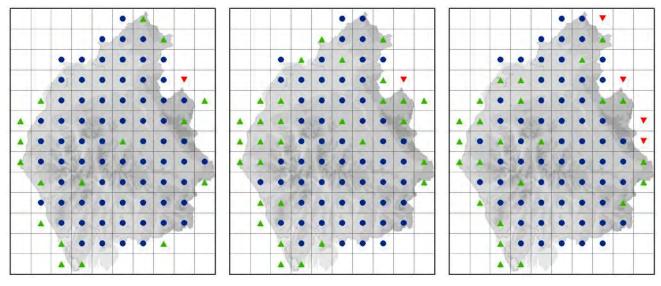
# GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER (Dendrocopus major)

A common resident; breeds in large numbers.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	39.6	15.2	15.6	8.8
Breeding 2008 - 2012	56.4	24.2	13	19.2
Winter 2008 - 2012	57.7			

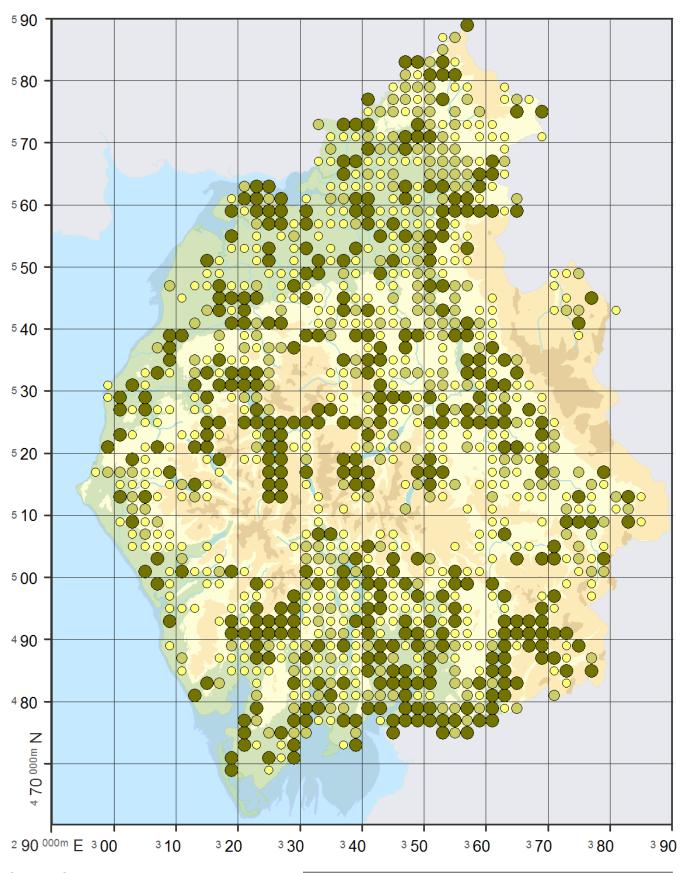
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

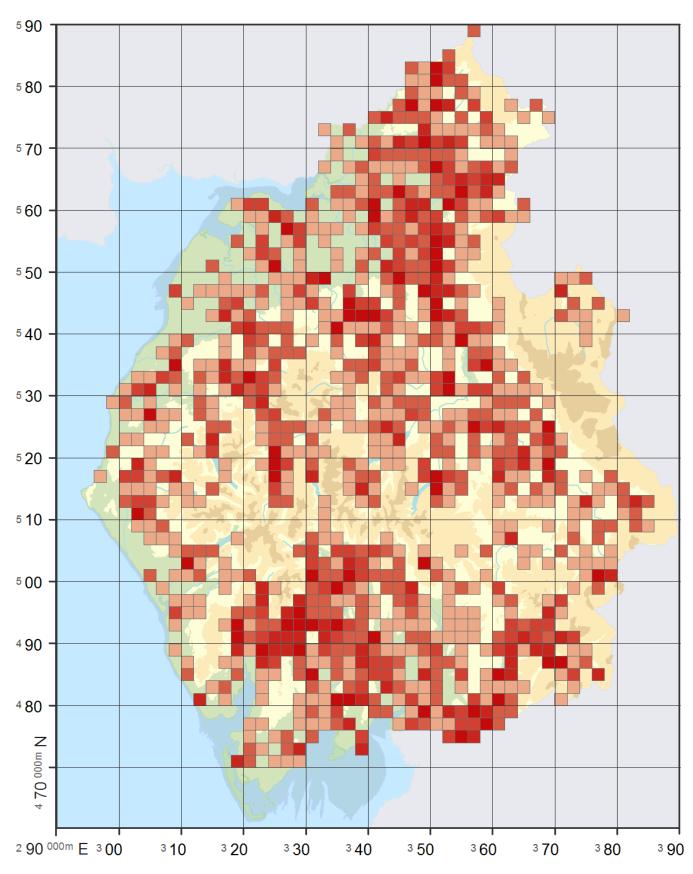
Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84



Possible
 Probable
 Confirmed
 385

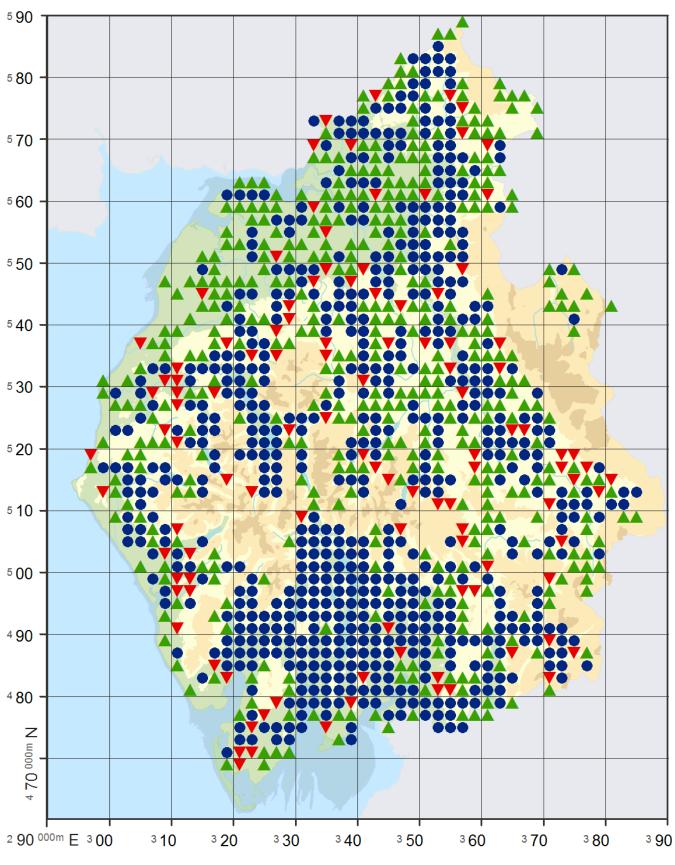
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.



Relative abundance during the April to July Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2008-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



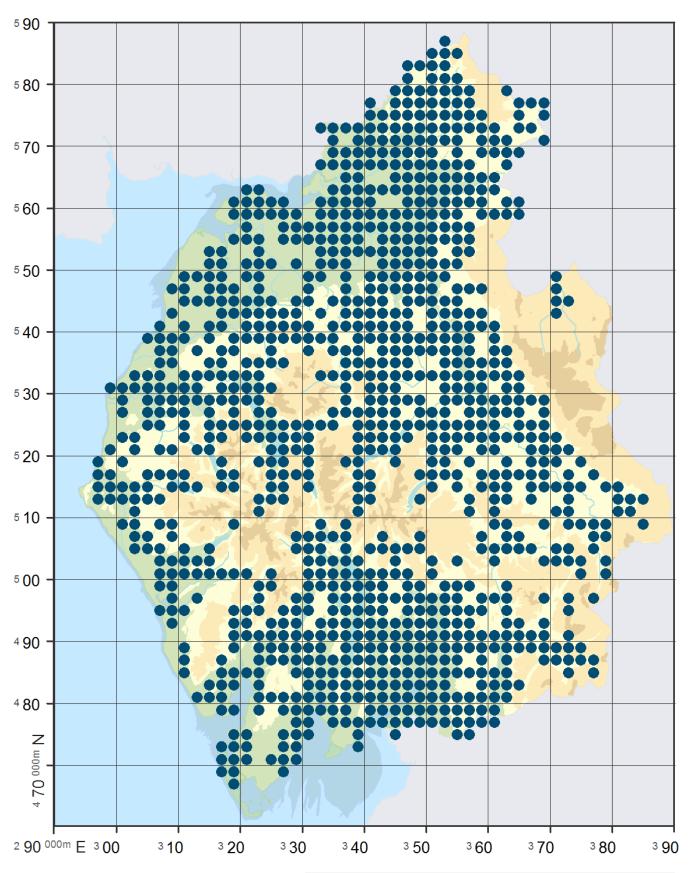
Categories: 4 = 1 - 1, 7 = 2 - 2, 8 = 3 - 3, 9 = 4 - 4, 10 = 5 - 13.



Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain 423● Stable 620▼ Loss 110

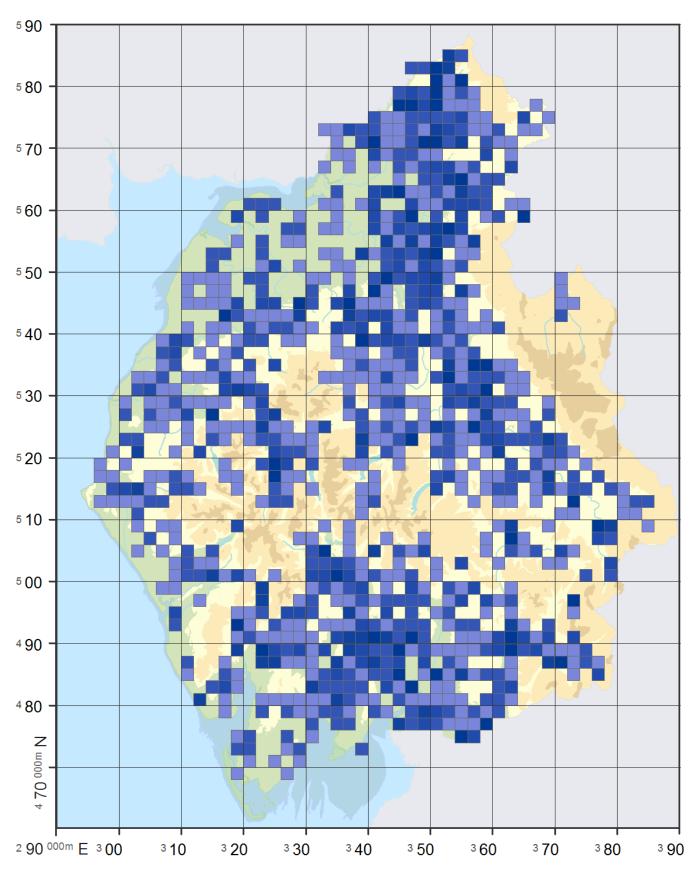
Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



**Great Spotted Woodpecker** 

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

• Presence 1068



Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrad Counts (TTC) in the 2007-2011 survey. Relative abundance category derived from the maximum number of birds recorded in one TTC.



Categories: 4 = 1 - 1, 7 = 2 - 2, 8 = 3 - 3, 9 = 4 - 4, 10 = 5 - 10.

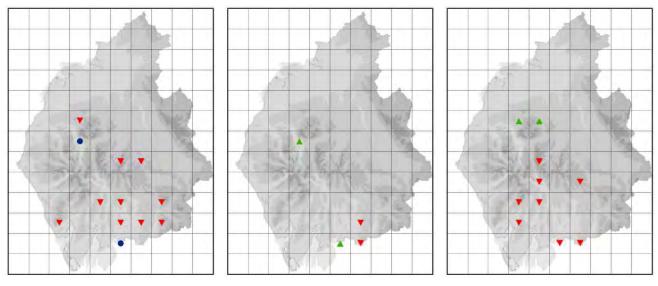
# LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER (Dendrocopus minor)

A scarce resident; breeds in very small numbers.

### **Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied**

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.43	0.11	0	0.32
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.16	0	0.11	0.05
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.1			

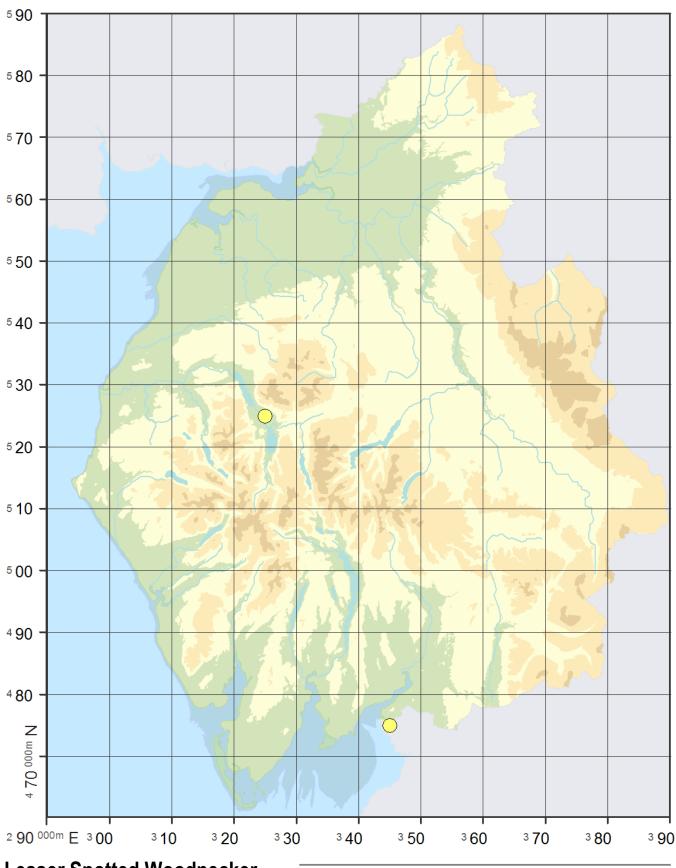
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

Breeding since 1988-91

Wintering since 1981-84

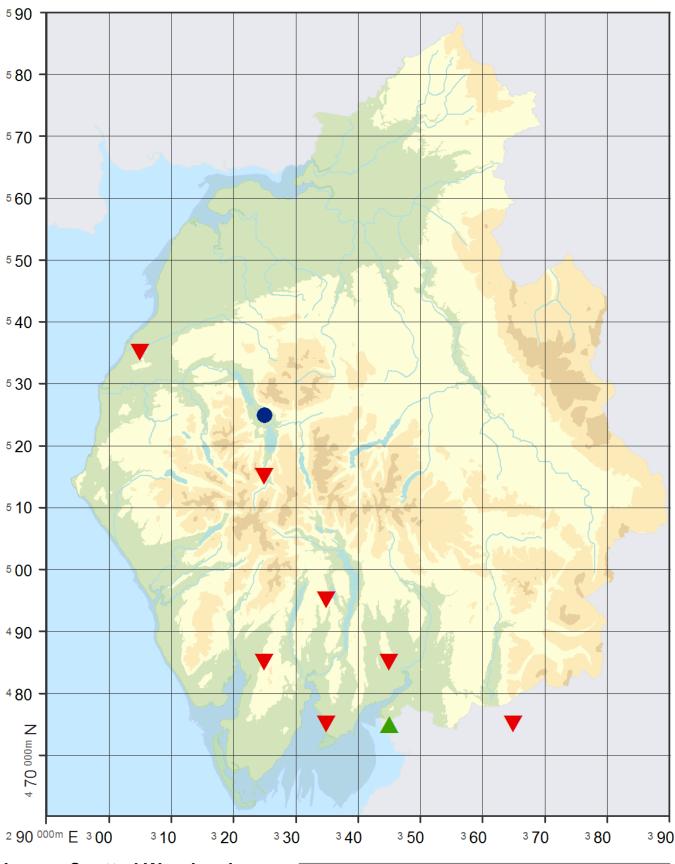


## **Lesser Spotted Woodpecker**

Possible 2

Probable 0
Confirmed 0

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the hectad.

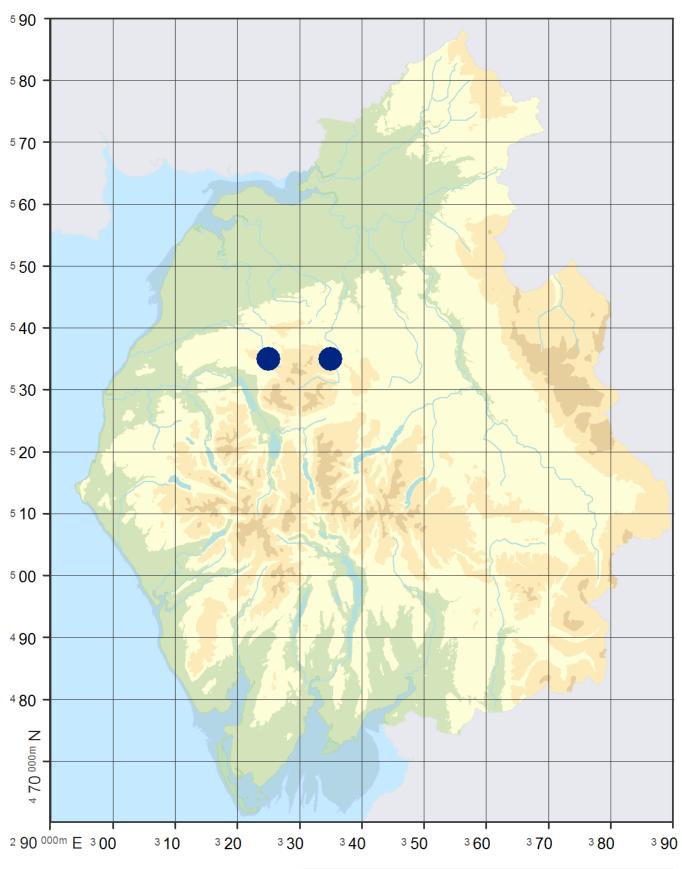


## **Lesser Spotted Woodpecker**

Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 atlas compared with the 1997-2001 atlas.

▲ Gain 1● Stable 1▼ Loss 7

Gain: Only present in national 2008-11 atlas. Stable: Present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 and 2008-11 atlases. Loss: Only present in Cumbrian 1997-2001 atlas.



**Lesser Spotted Woodpecker** 

Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.



Presence 2