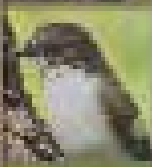


**Volume: 1**

# **Atlas Maps**

**2007-2011**



**Cumbria Bird Atlas 2007-11**  
**Passerines - Great Grey Shrike to Corn Bunting**

Cumbria Biodiversity Data Centre & Cumbria Bird Club

October 2015



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# INTRODUCTION

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.

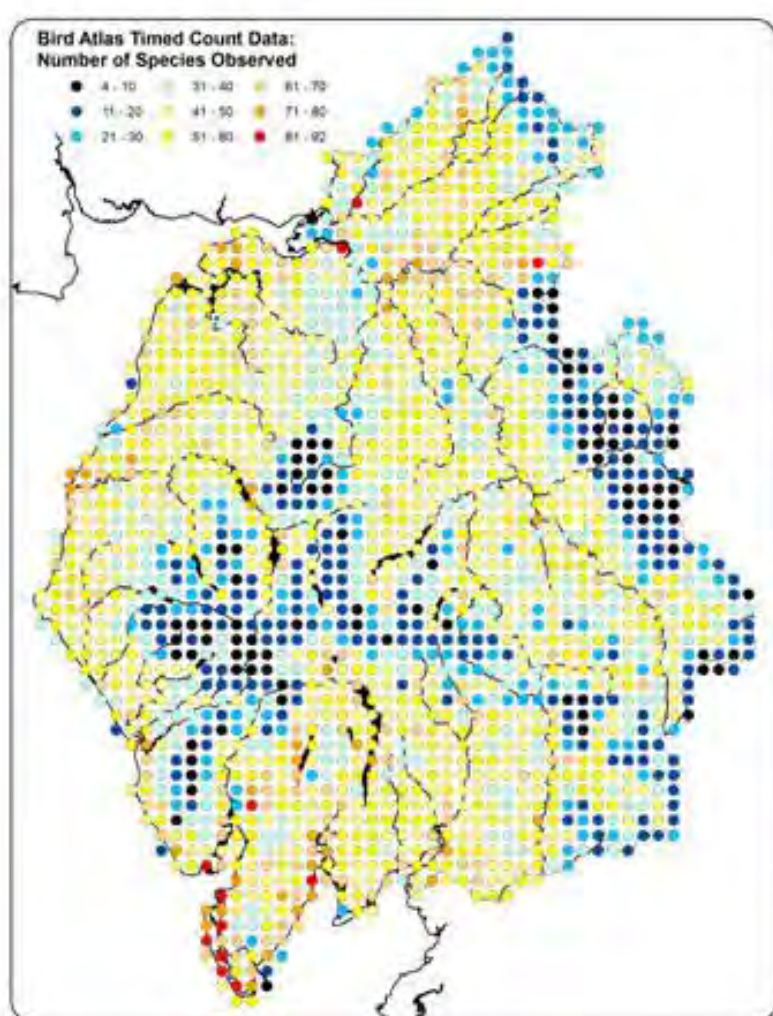
The survey results were published by the BTO in a national atlas<sup>1</sup> and the maps for Britain and Ireland are also available online for a national context at <http://blx1.bto.org/mapstore>. The maps in this *Cumbria Bird Atlas 2007-11* allow more detail to be seen at a county level. Cumbria Biodiversity 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.

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<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*<sup>2</sup>. 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 ▲  
Stable ●  
Loss ▼

*Legend for Distribution Change Maps to show Gains and Losses  
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>2</sup>Stott, M. et al. 2002. *The Breeding Birds of Cumbria: a tetrad atlas 1997-2001*. Cumbria Bird Club.

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

<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>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.

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

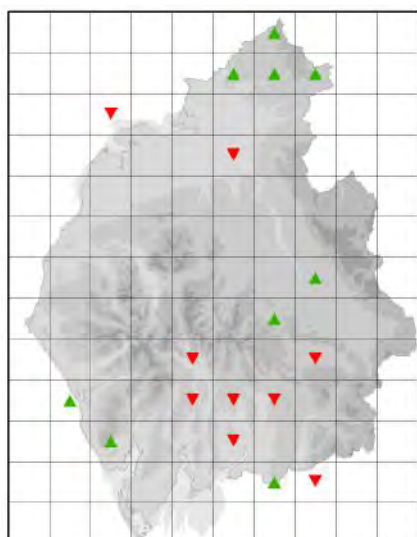
## GREAT GREY SHRIKE (*Lanius excubitor*)

A scarce winter visitor.

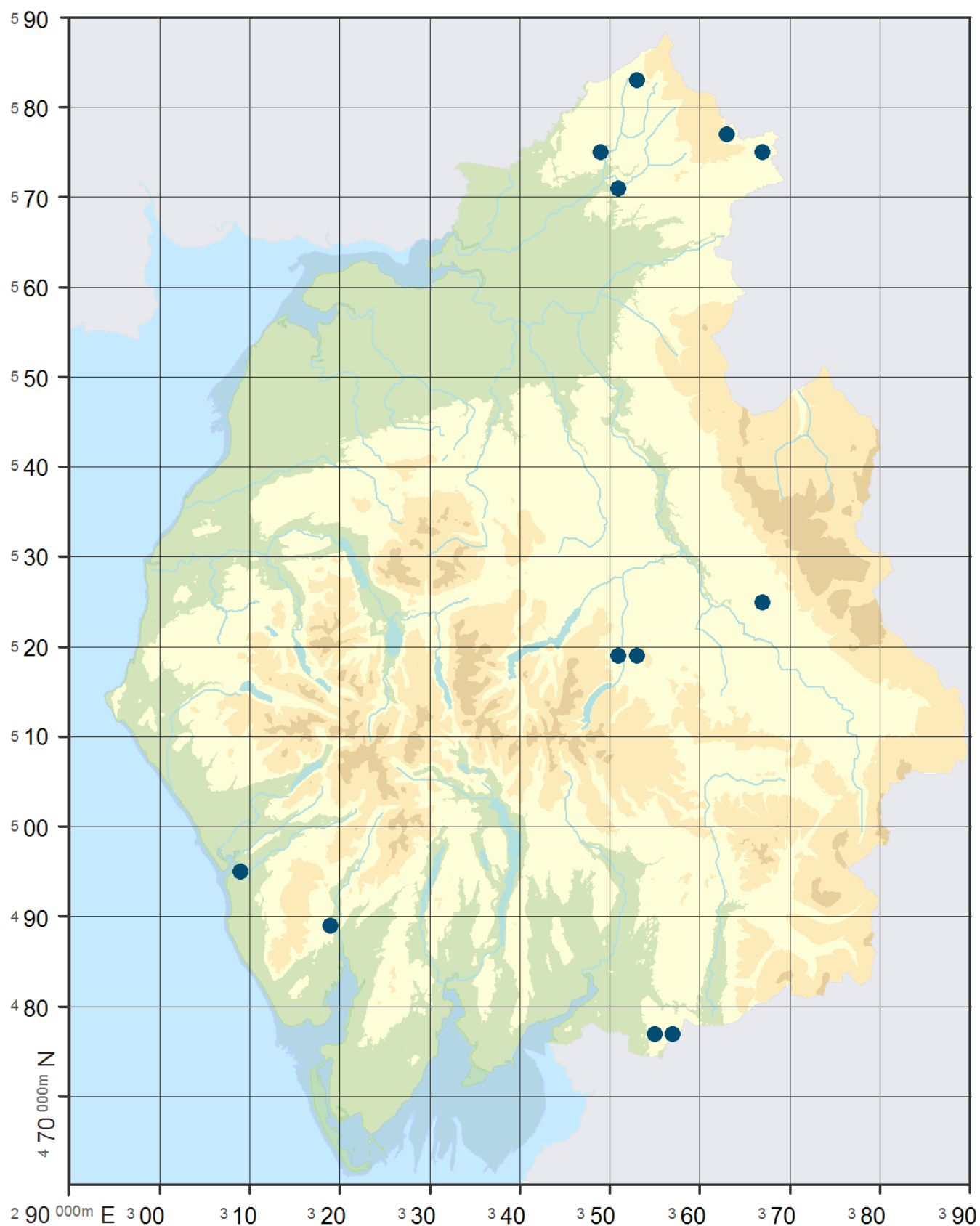
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

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

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



## Great Grey Shrike

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

● Presence 12

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

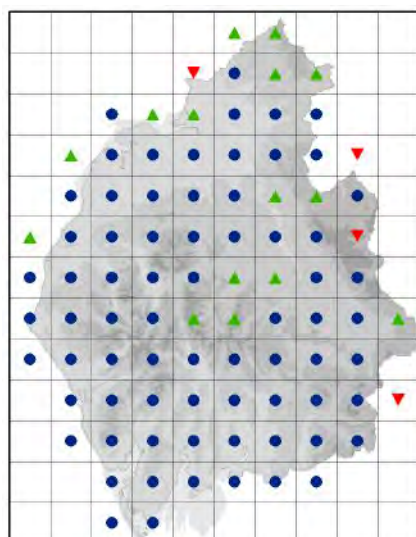
## MAGPIE (*Pica pica*)

A locally abundant resident; breeds in large numbers, particularly in the south of the county.

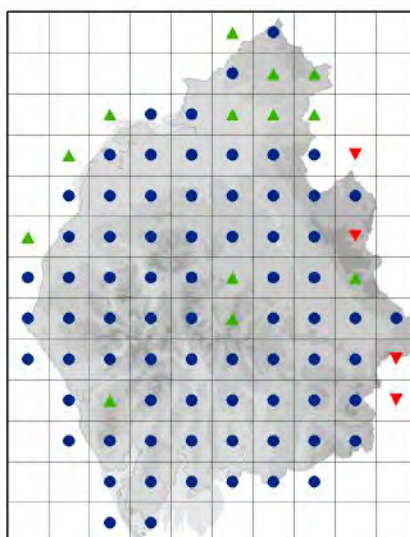
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	52.8	22.2	17.4	13.2
Breeding 2008 - 2012	56.5	18.3	14.3	23.9
Winter 2008 - 2012	66			

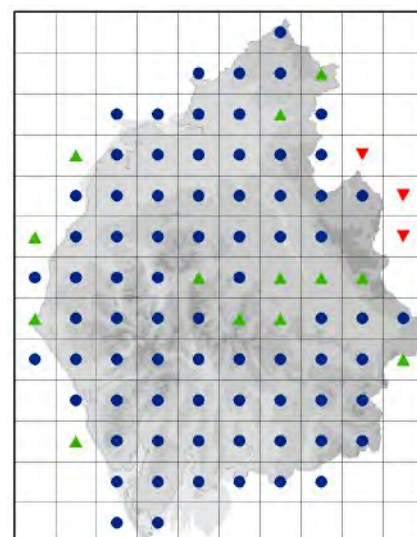
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



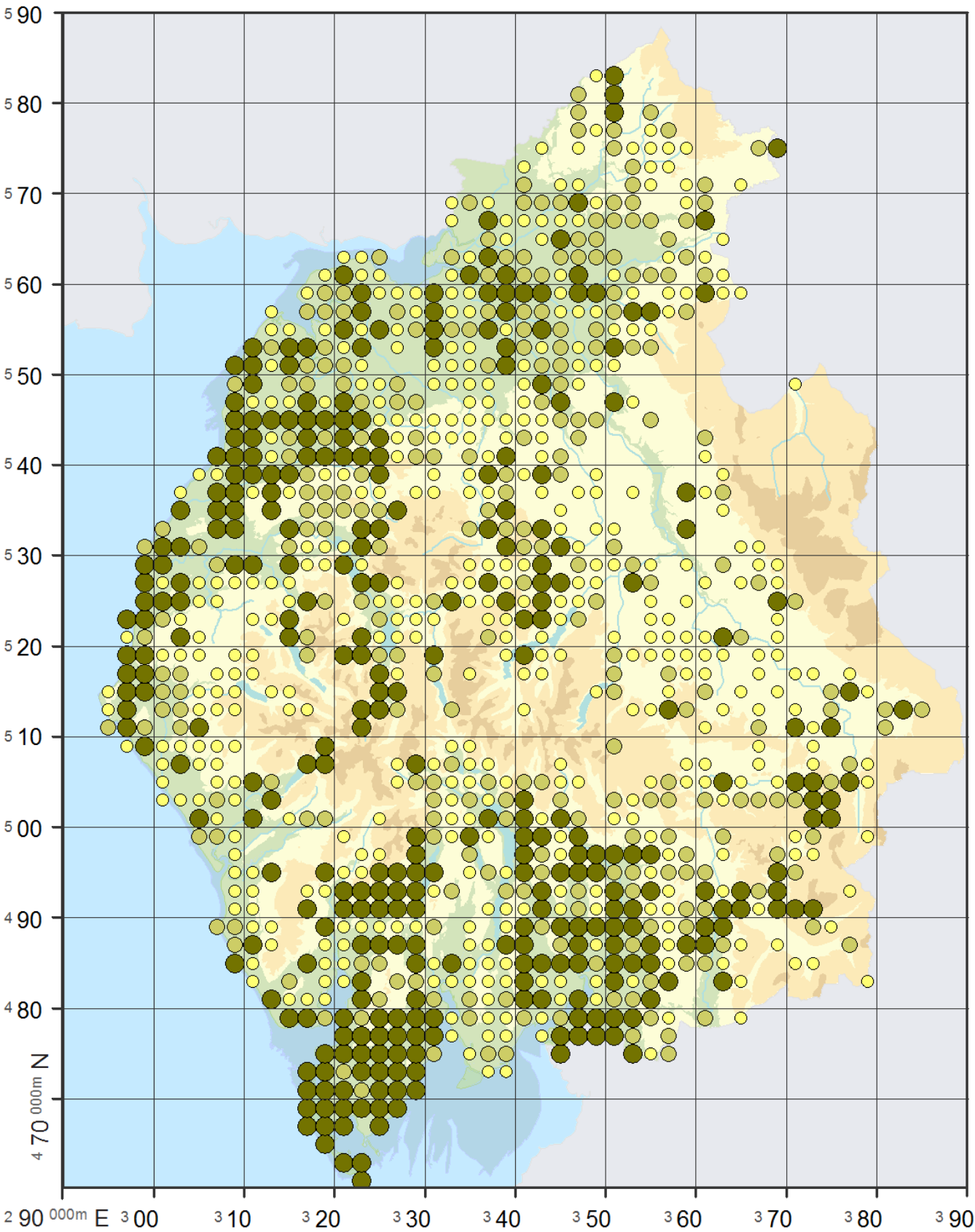
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

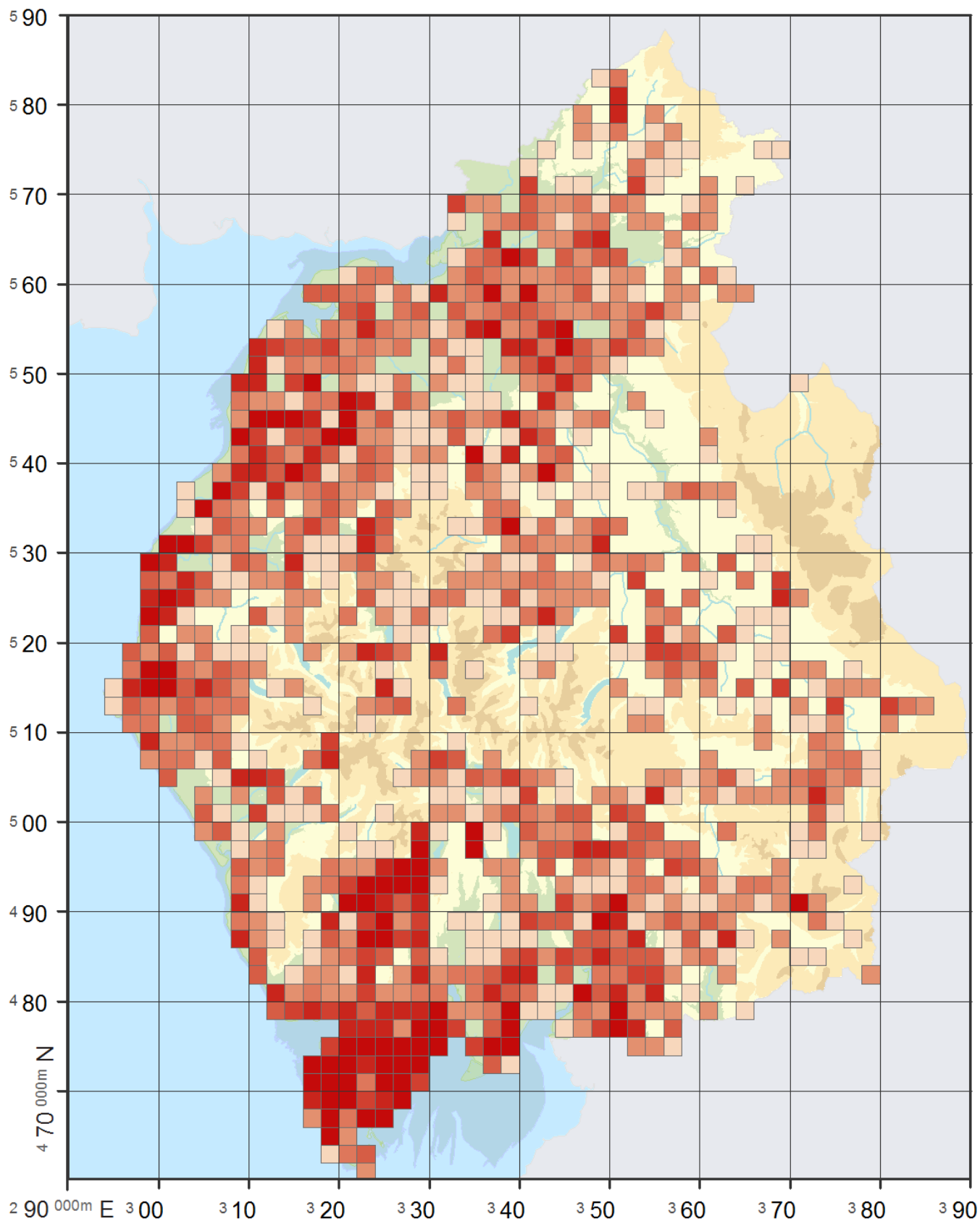


**Magpie**

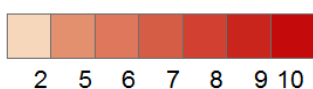
● Possible	<b>444</b>
● Probable	<b>274</b>
● Confirmed	<b>327</b>

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.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



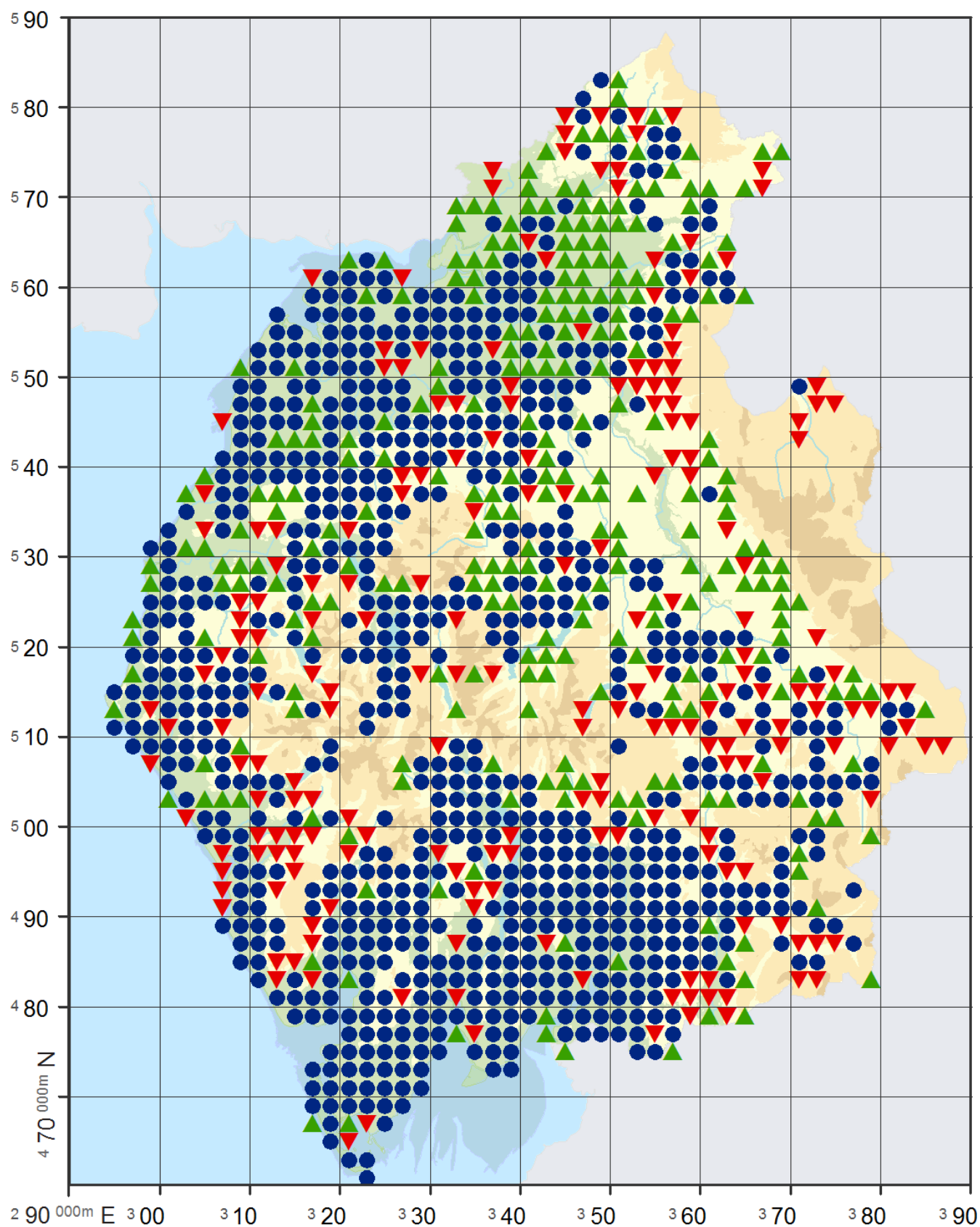
## Magpie



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 - 5, 9 = 6 - 7, 10 = 8 - 35.



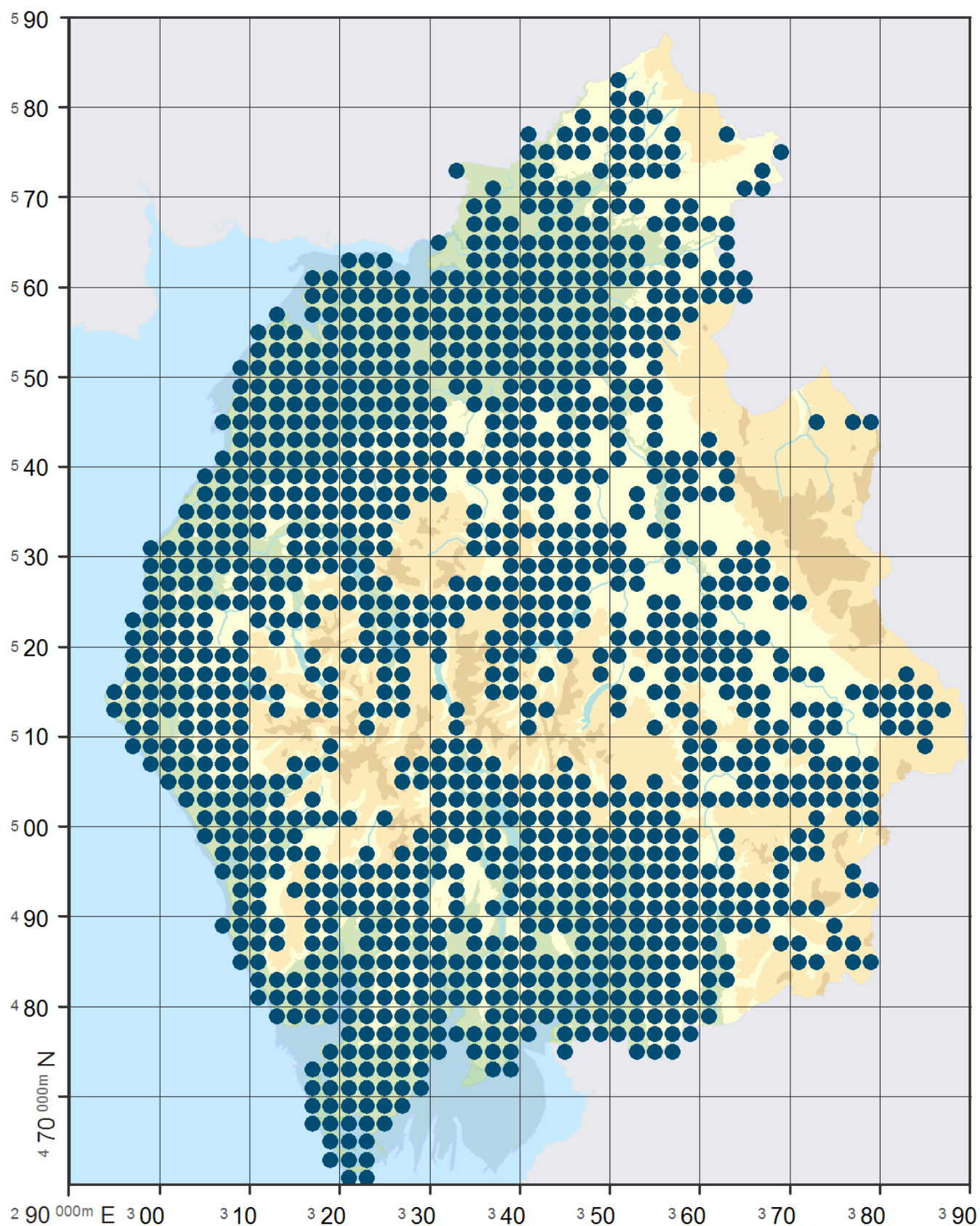


## Magpie

▲ Gain	283
● Stable	762
▼ Loss	212

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.



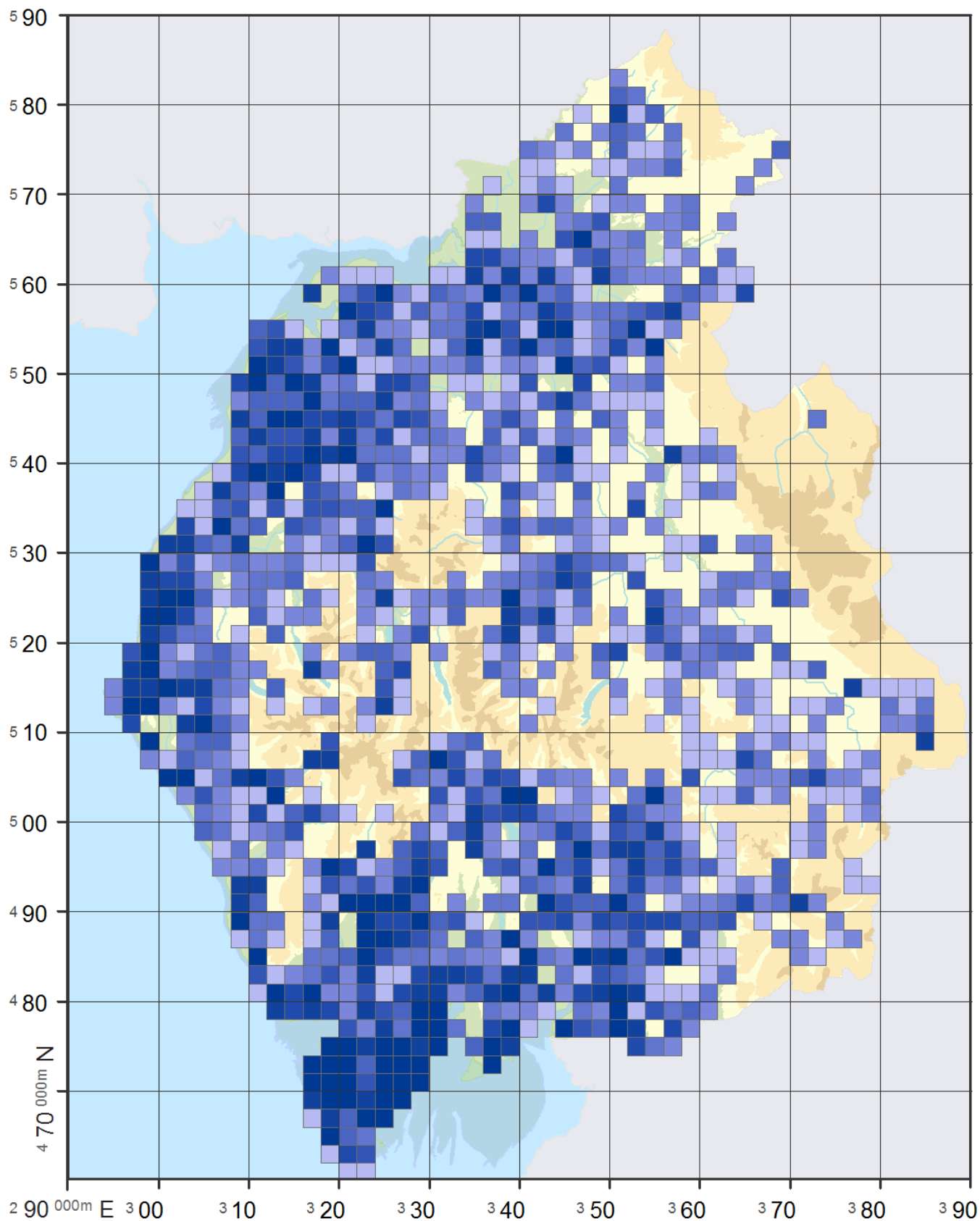
## Magpie

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

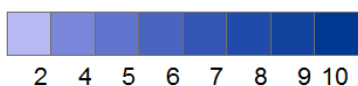
● Presence **1220**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.





## Magpie



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 - 3, 6 = 4 - 4, 7 = 5 - 5, 8 = 6 - 6, 9 = 7 - 8, 10 = 9 - 48.

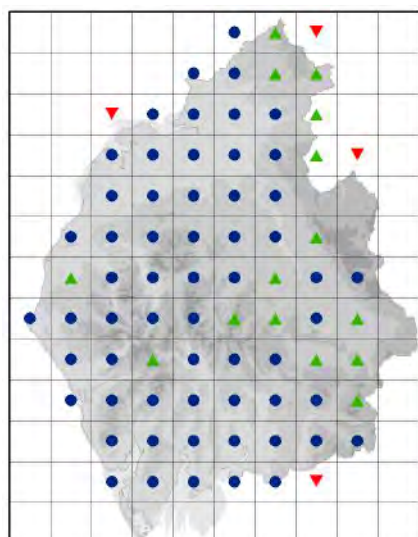
## JAY (*Garrulus glandarius*)

A common resident; breeds in moderate numbers.

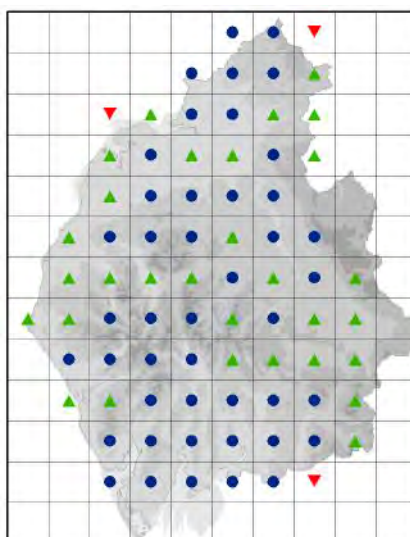
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	21	3.8	9.9	7.3
Breeding 2008 - 2012	29	6.8	6	16.2
Winter 2008 - 2012	39.7			

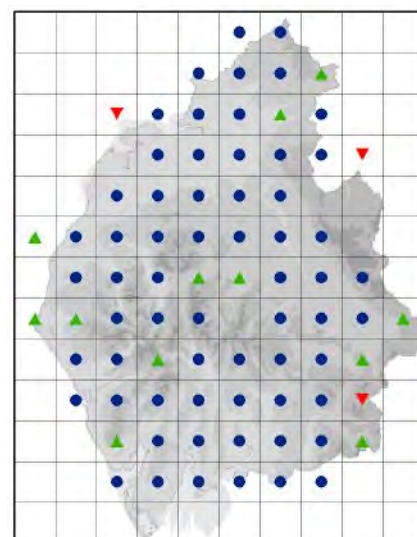
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



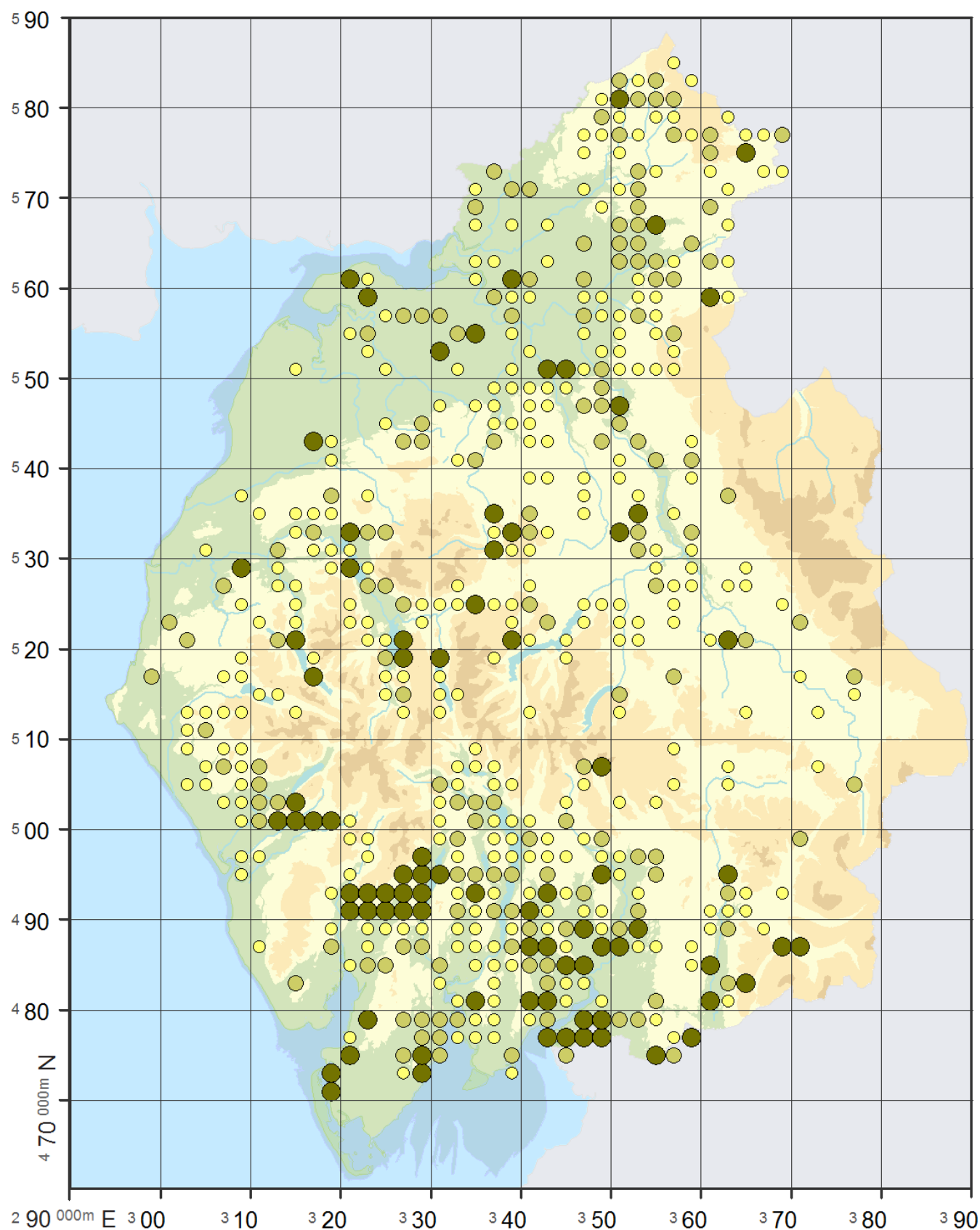
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

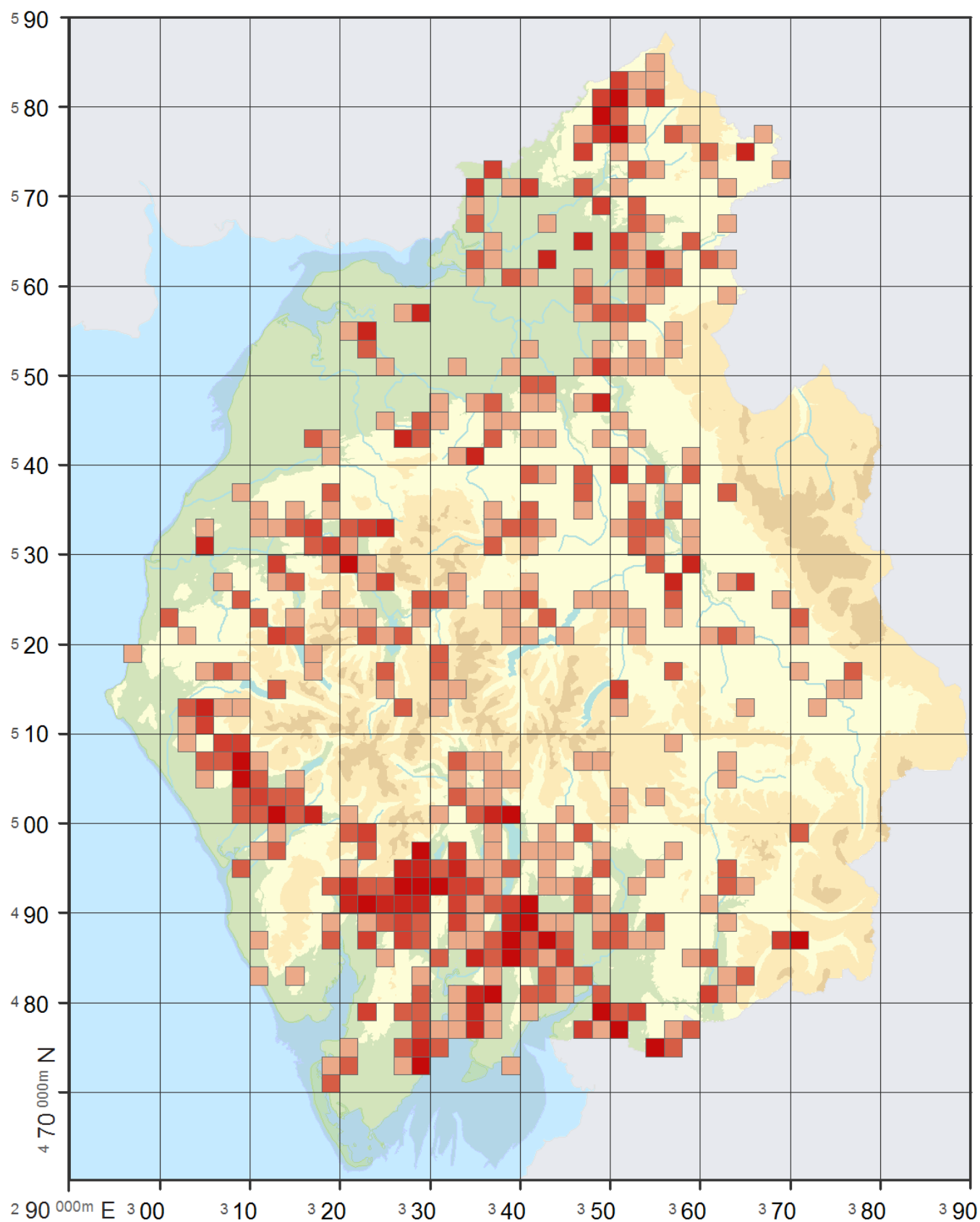


## Jay

● Possible	<b>301</b>
● Probable	<b>150</b>
● Confirmed	<b>84</b>

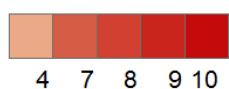
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

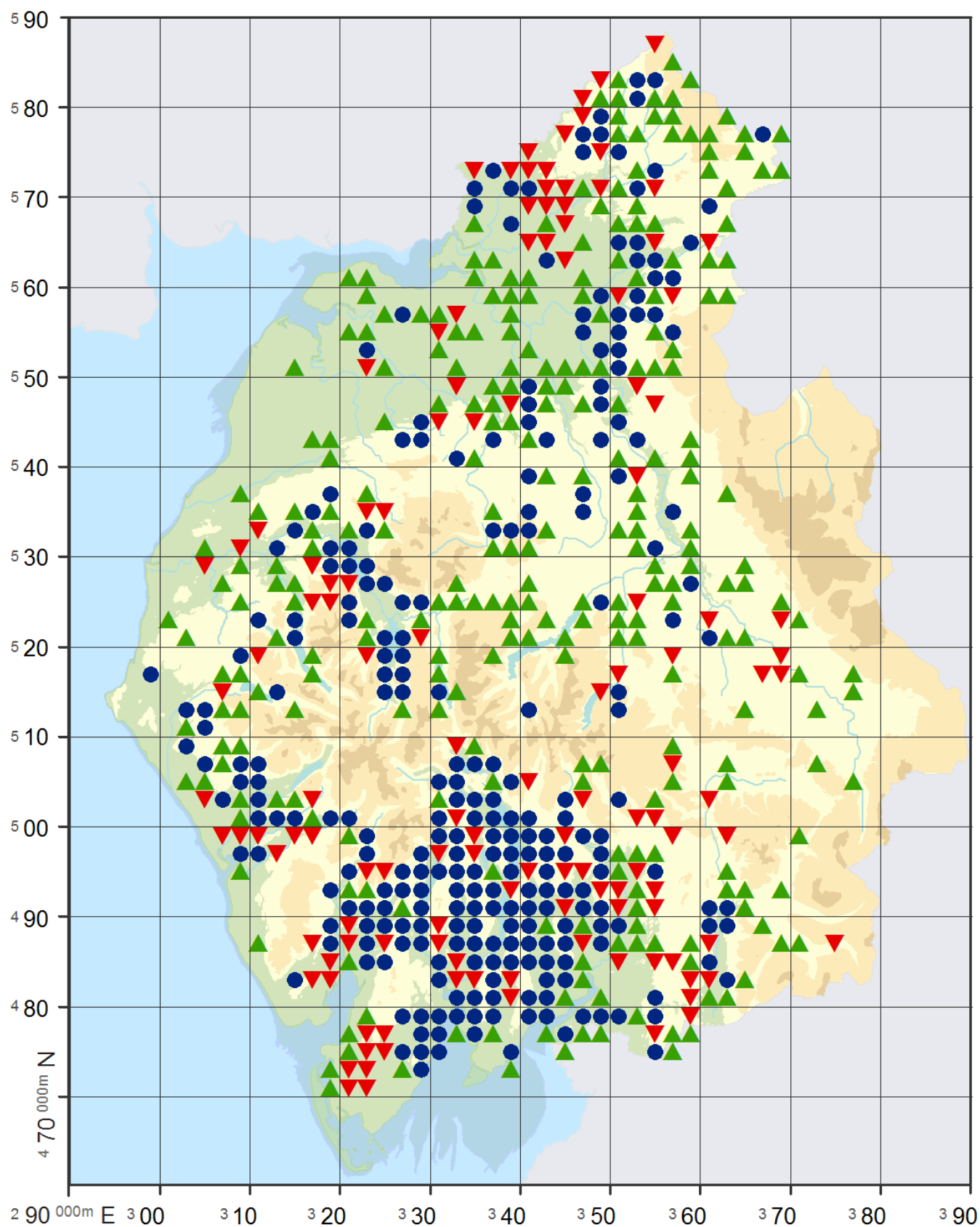


## Jay

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 - 9.

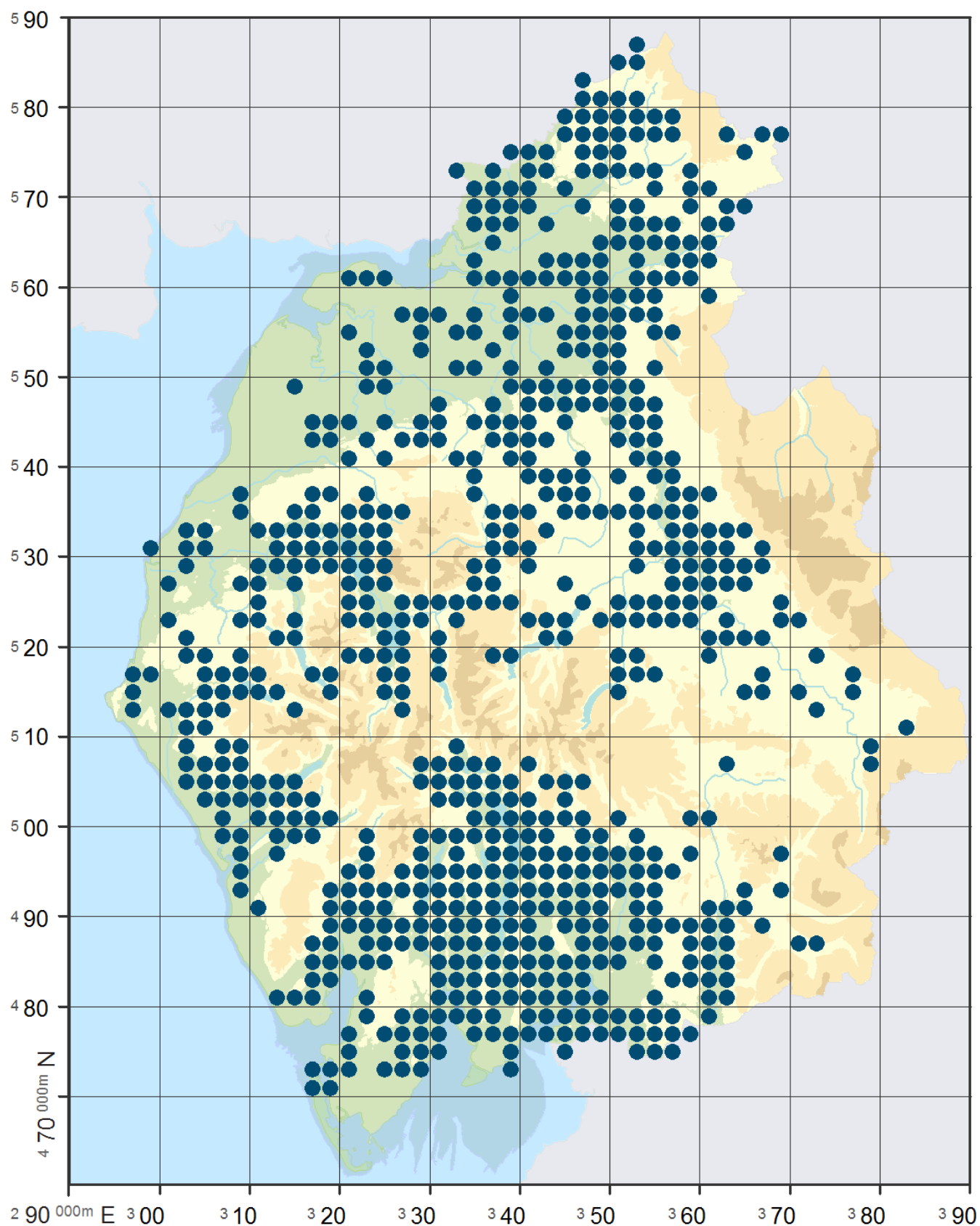


## Jay

▲ Gain	<b>275</b>
● Stable	<b>260</b>
▼ Loss	<b>127</b>

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.



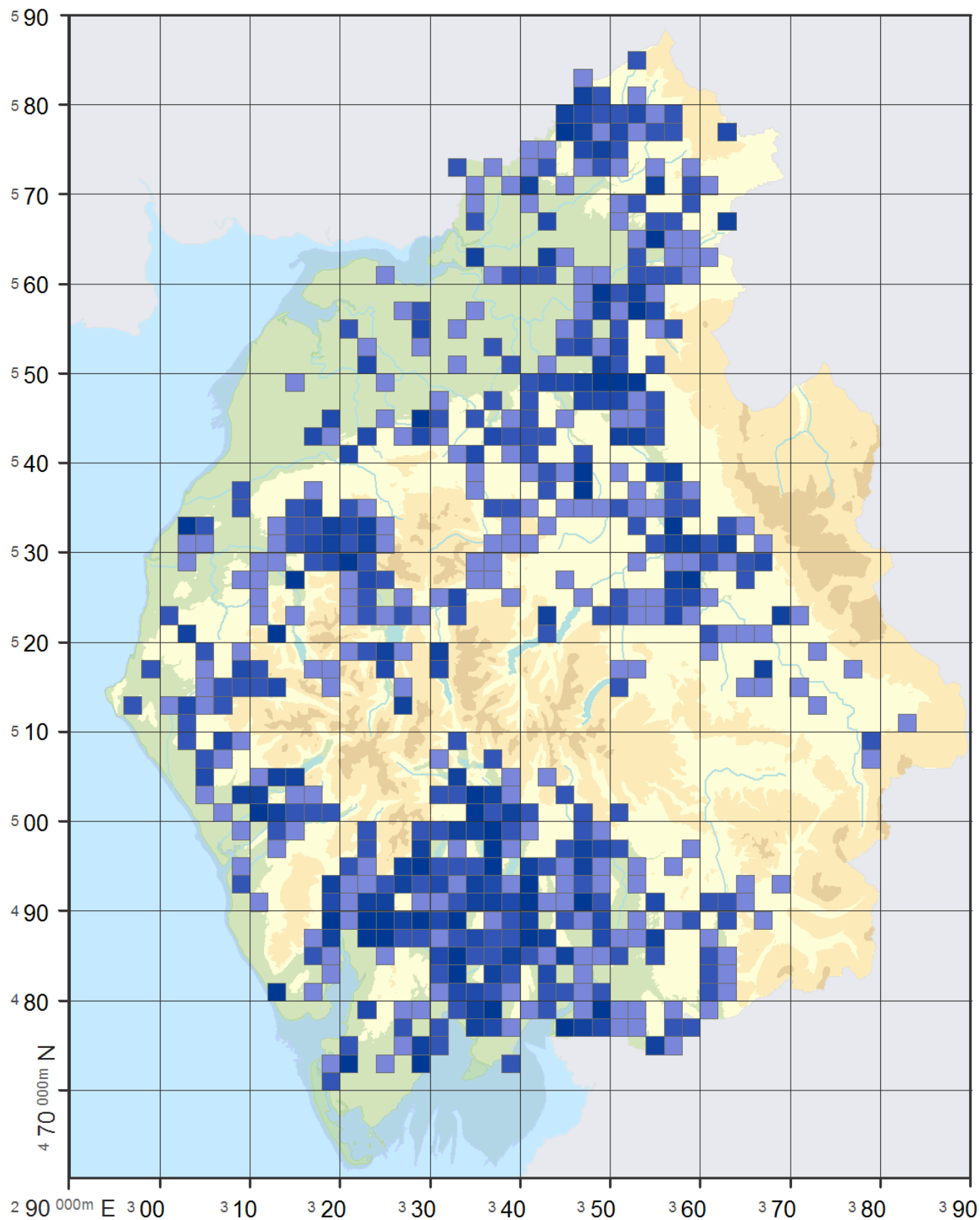
## Jay

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

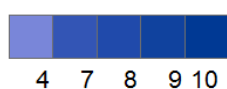
● Presence **733**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.





## Jay



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 - 5, 10 = 6 - 14.

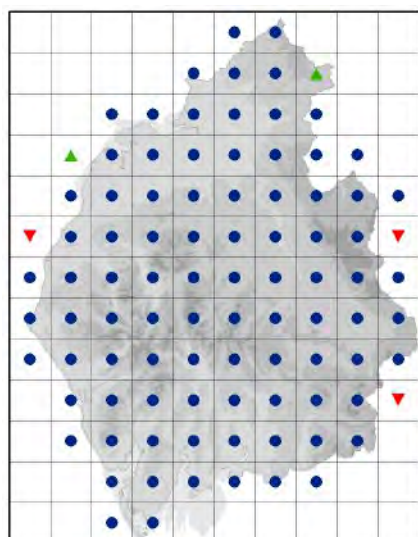
## JACKDAW (*Corvus monedula*)

An abundant resident; breeds in very large numbers.

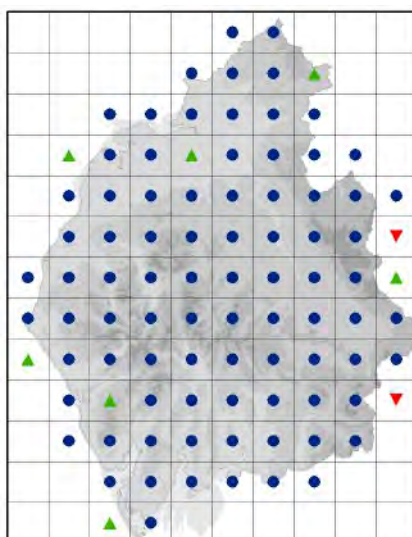
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	65.4	39.9	17.7	7.8
Breeding 2008 - 2012	69.6	36.9	16.3	16.4
Winter 2008 - 2012	71.3			

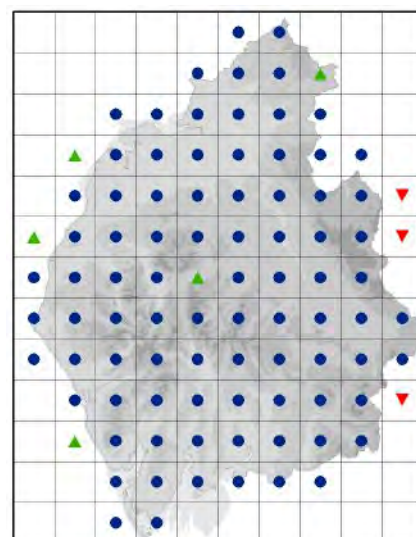
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

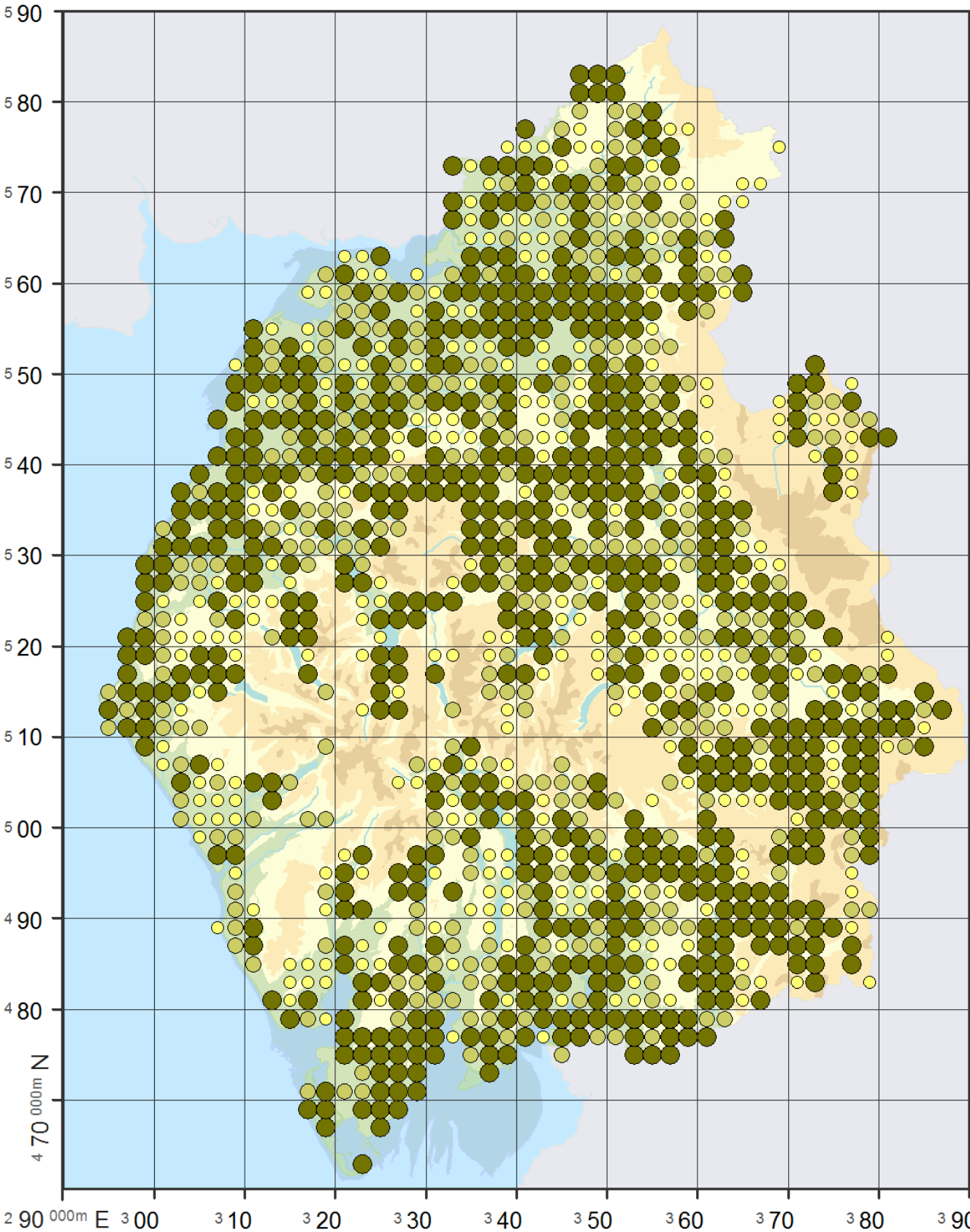


Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84



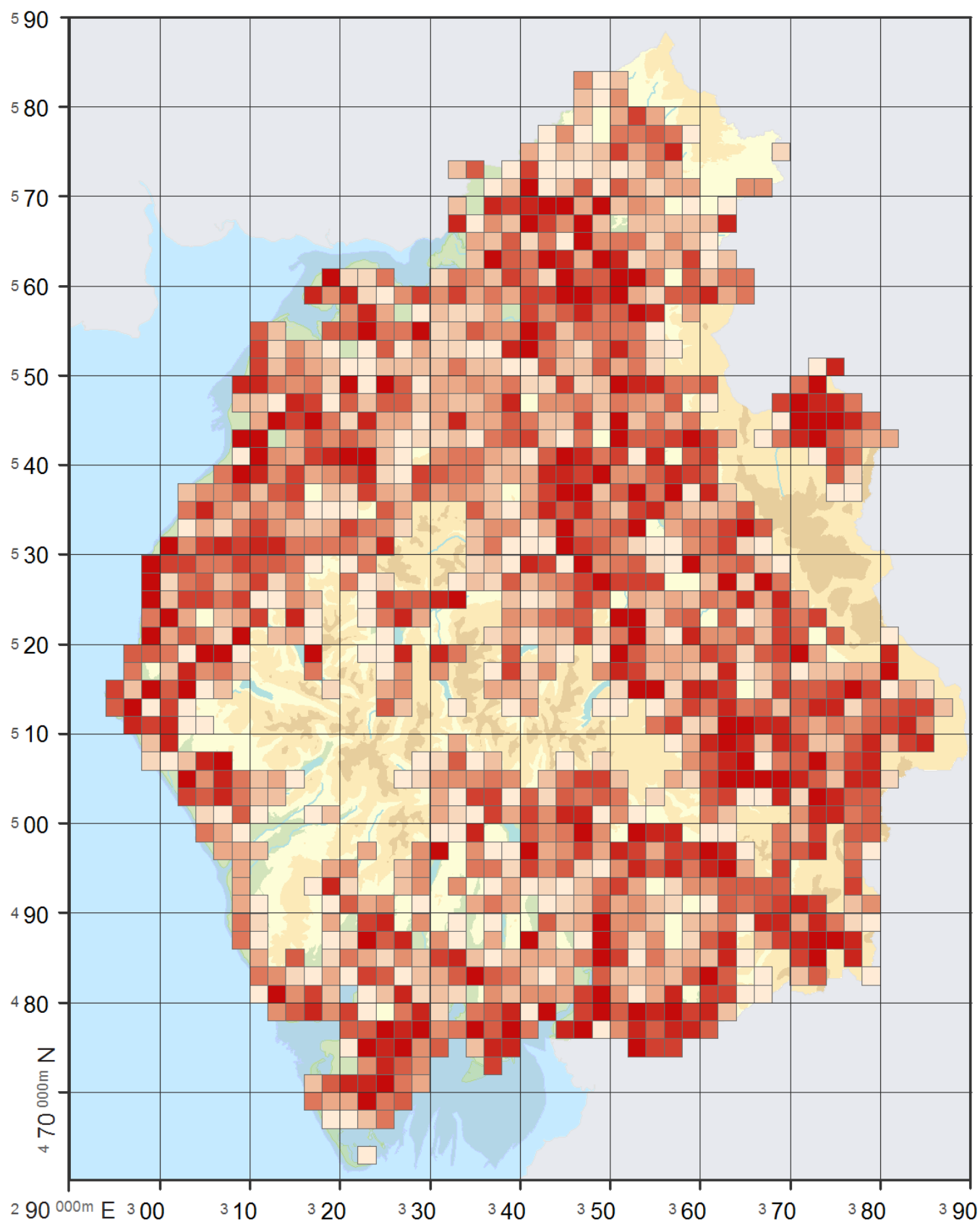


**Jackdaw**

● Possible	<b>304</b>
● Probable	<b>303</b>
● Confirmed	<b>682</b>

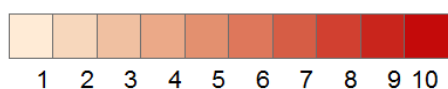
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

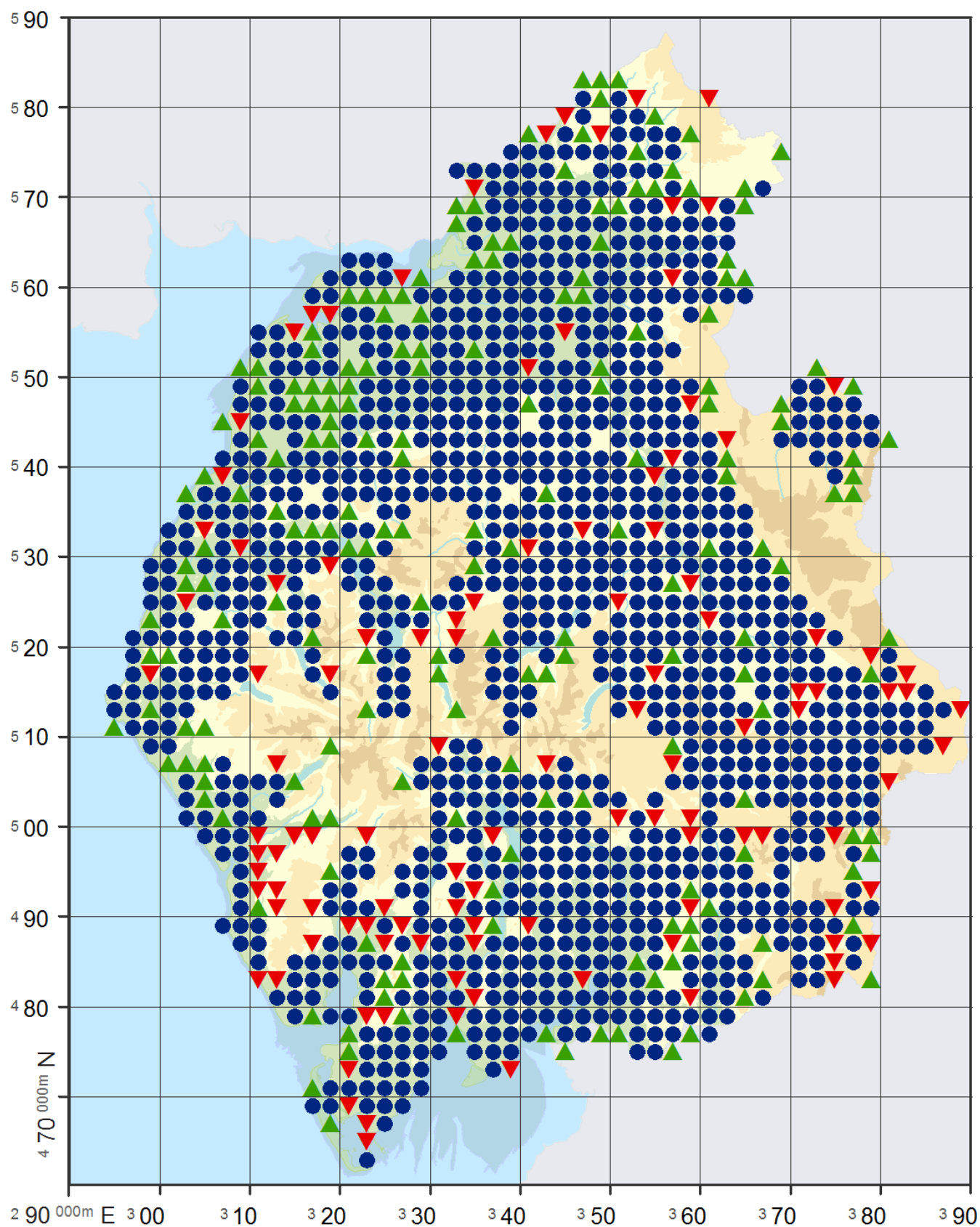


## Jackdaw

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 - 4, 2 = 5 - 6, 3 = 7 - 10, 4 = 11 - 14, 5 = 15 - 18, 6 = 19 - 23, 7 = 24 - 30, 8 = 31 - 40, 9 = 41 - 58, 10 = 59 - 400.

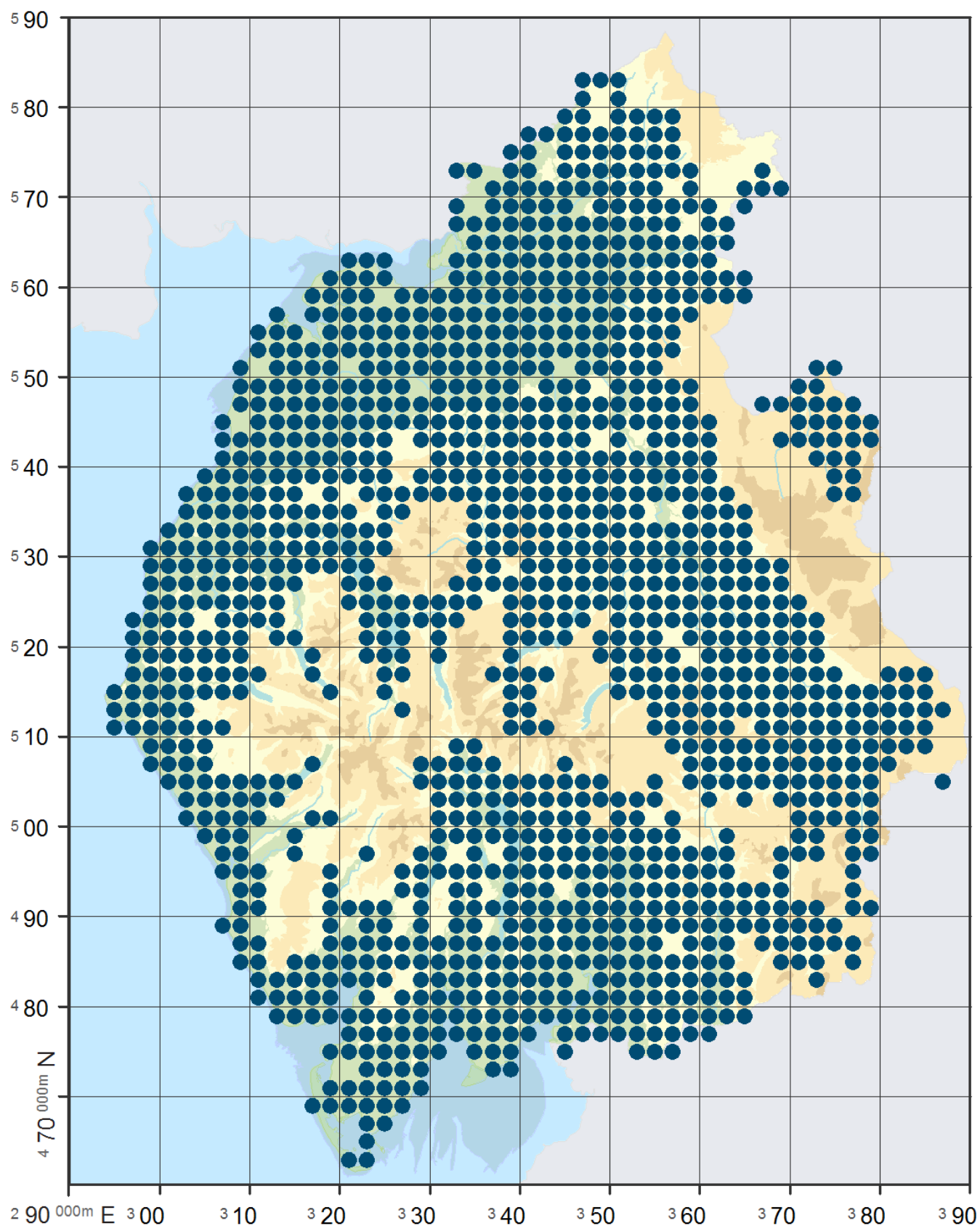


## Jackdaw

▲ Gain	197
● Stable	1092
▼ Loss	113

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.

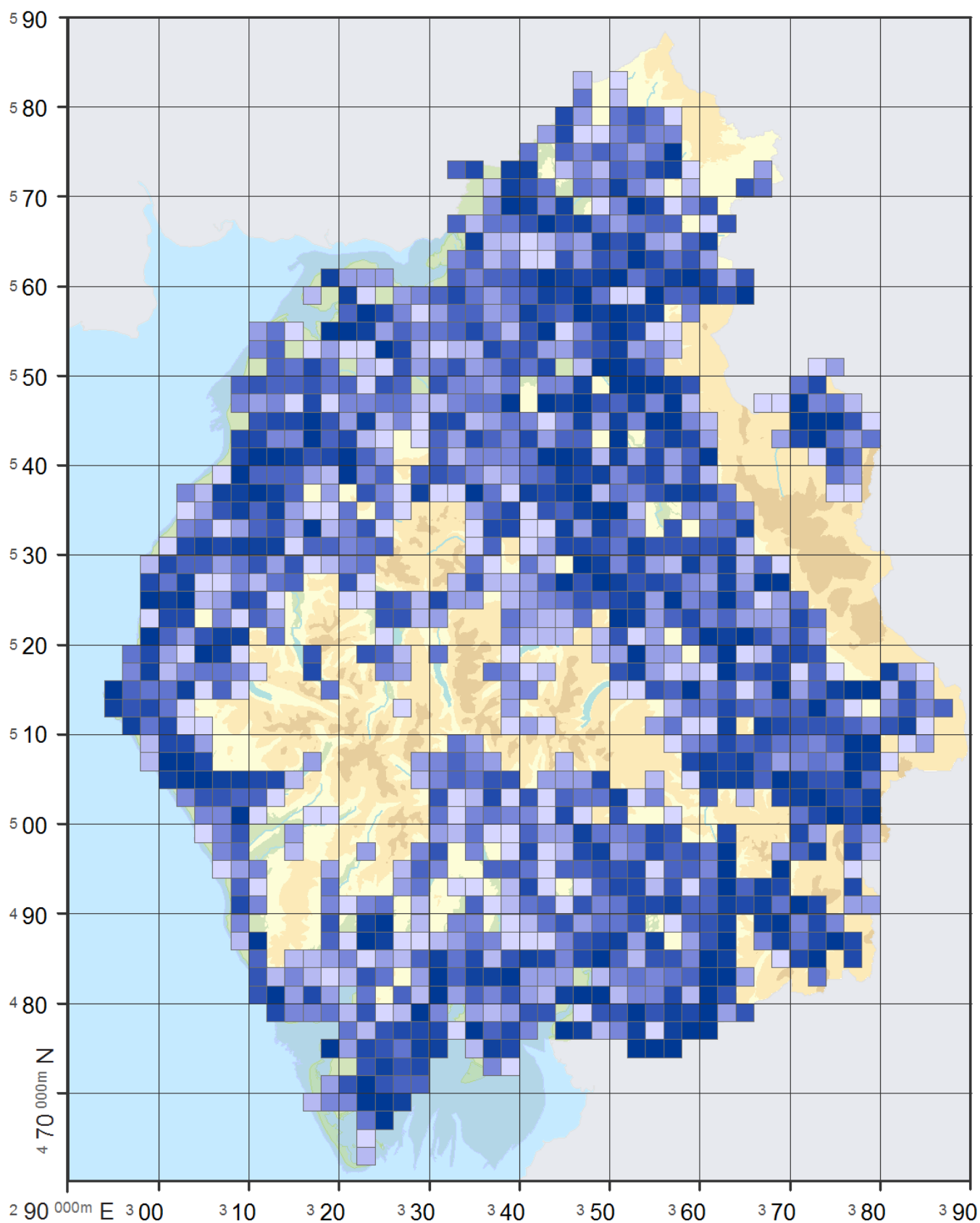


## Jackdaw

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

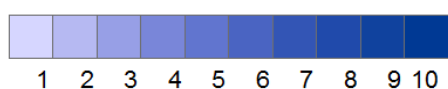
● Presence **1319**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Jackdaw

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 - 6, 2 = 7 - 11, 3 = 12 - 18, 4 = 19 - 25, 5 = 26 - 32, 6 = 33 - 42, 7 = 43 - 55, 8 = 56 - 75, 9 = 76 - 107, 10 = 108 -



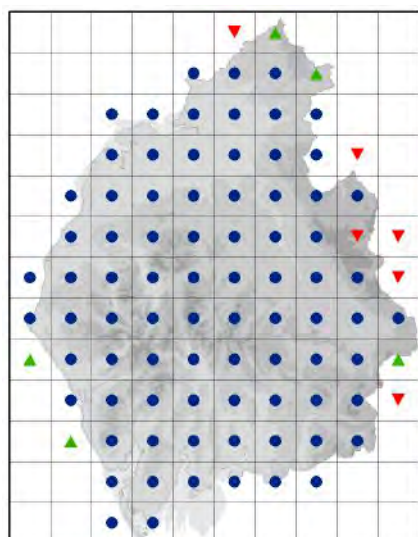
## ROOK (*Corvus frugilegus*)

An abundant resident; breeds in very large numbers.

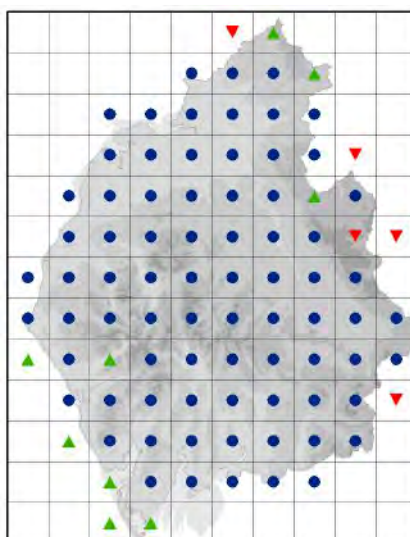
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	52.6	41.5	0	11.1
Breeding 2008 - 2012	51.8	36.3	3.1	12.4
Winter 2008 - 2012	66			

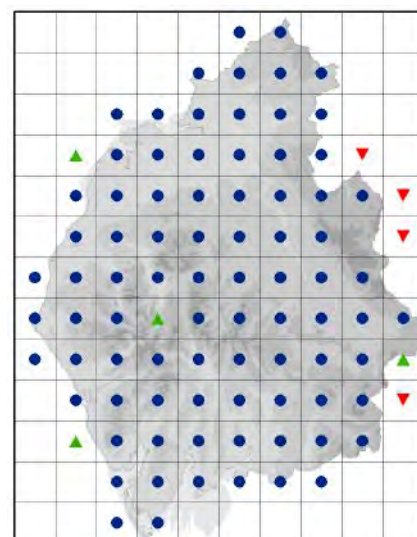
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



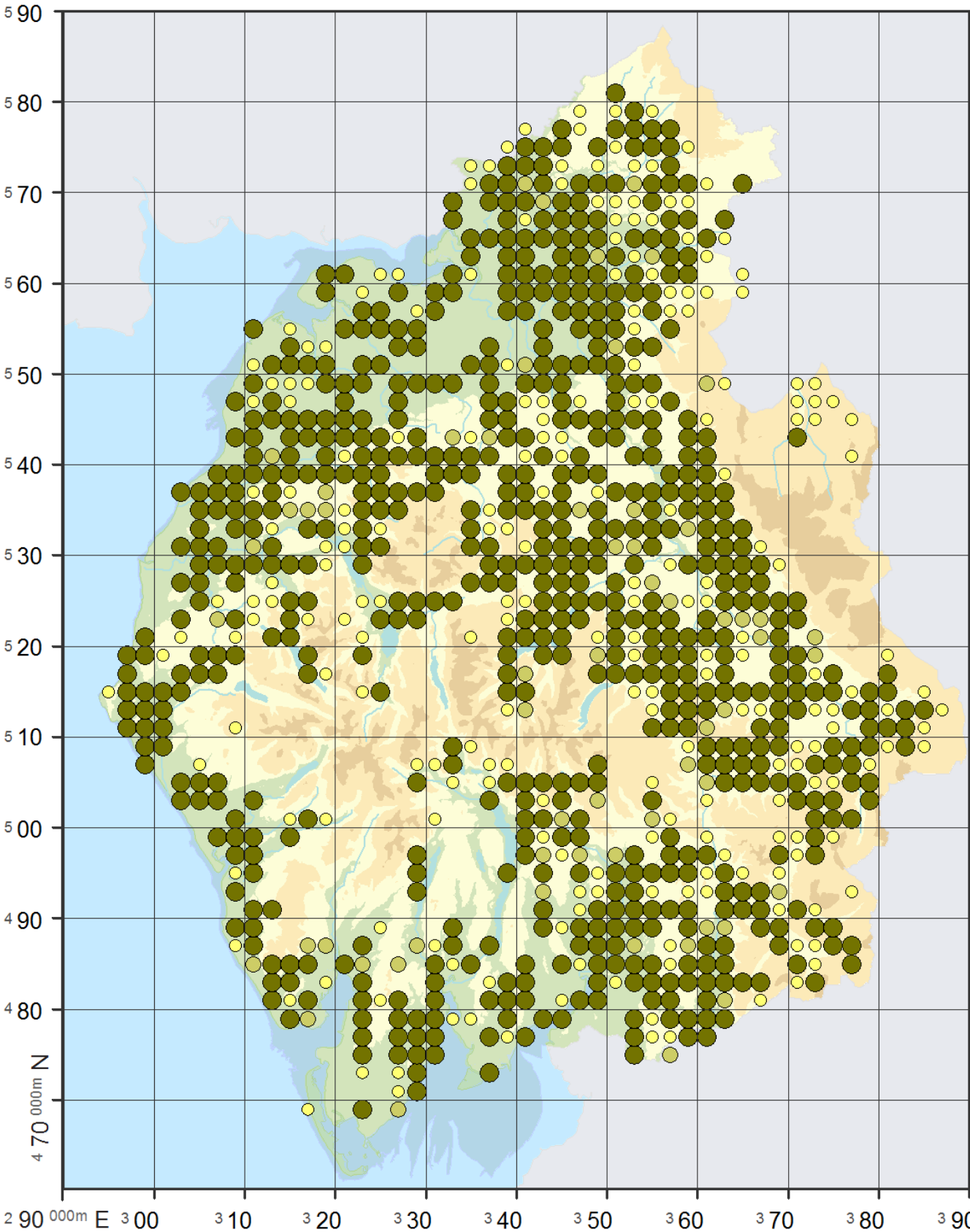
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

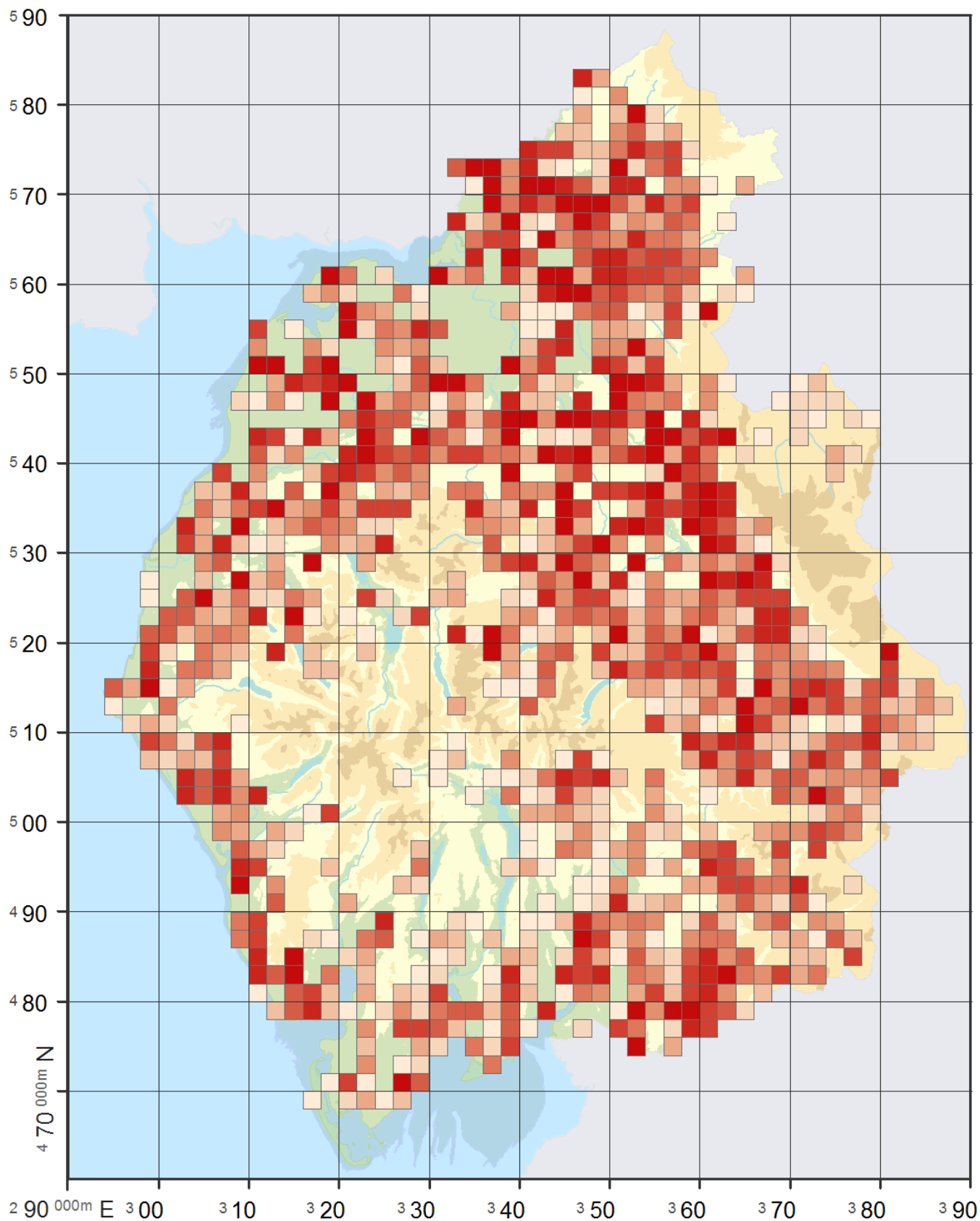


**Rook**

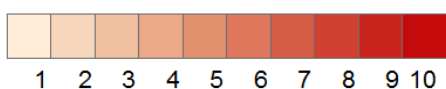
● Possible	<b>229</b>
● Probable	<b>59</b>
● Confirmed	<b>669</b>

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.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



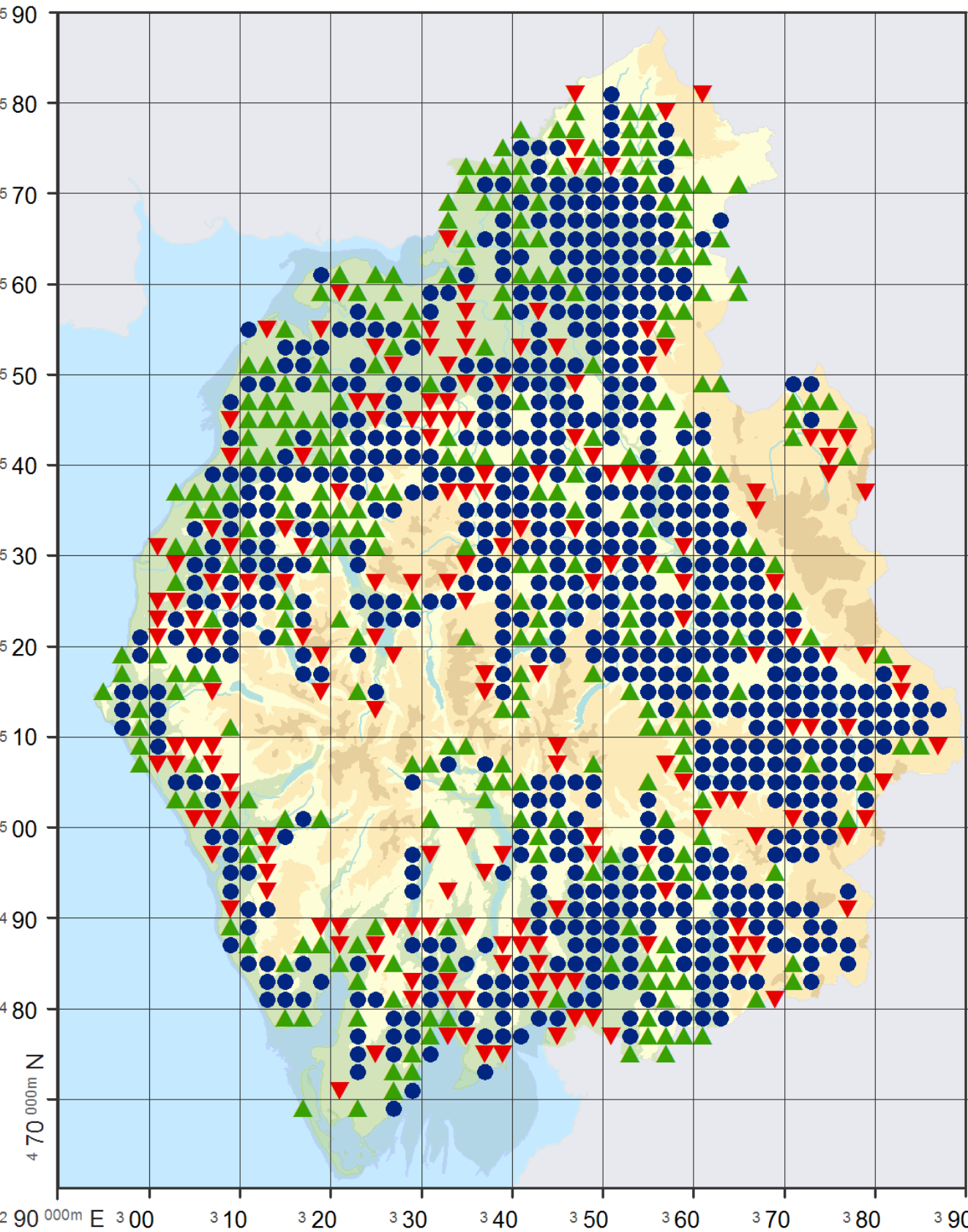
## Rook



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 - 3, 2 = 4 - 6, 3 = 7 - 10, 4 = 11 - 15, 5 = 16 - 22, 6 = 23 - 29, 7 = 30 - 39, 8 = 40 - 50, 9 = 51 - 77, 10 = 78 - 570.



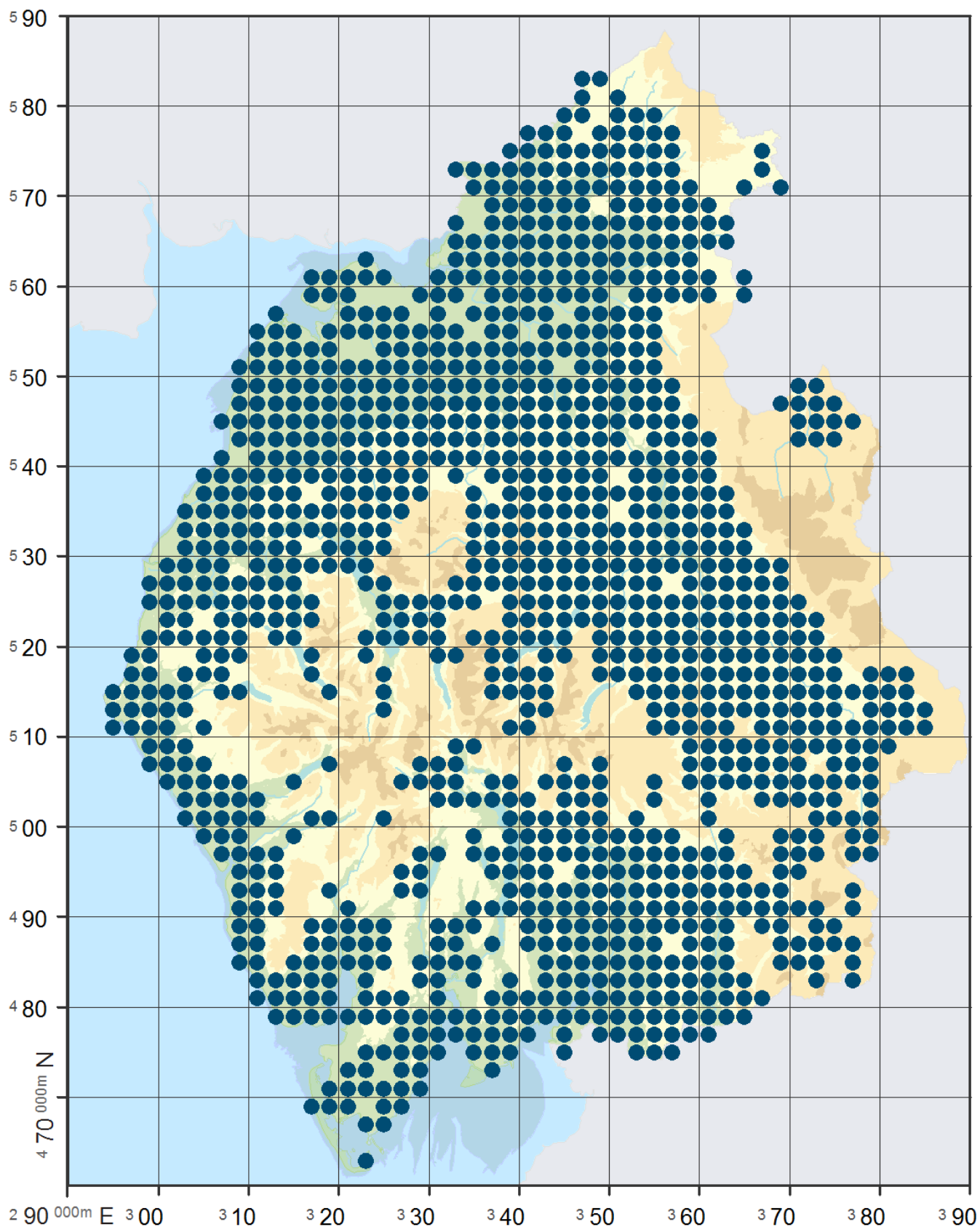


**Rook**

▲ Gain	298
● Stable	659
▼ Loss	192

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.

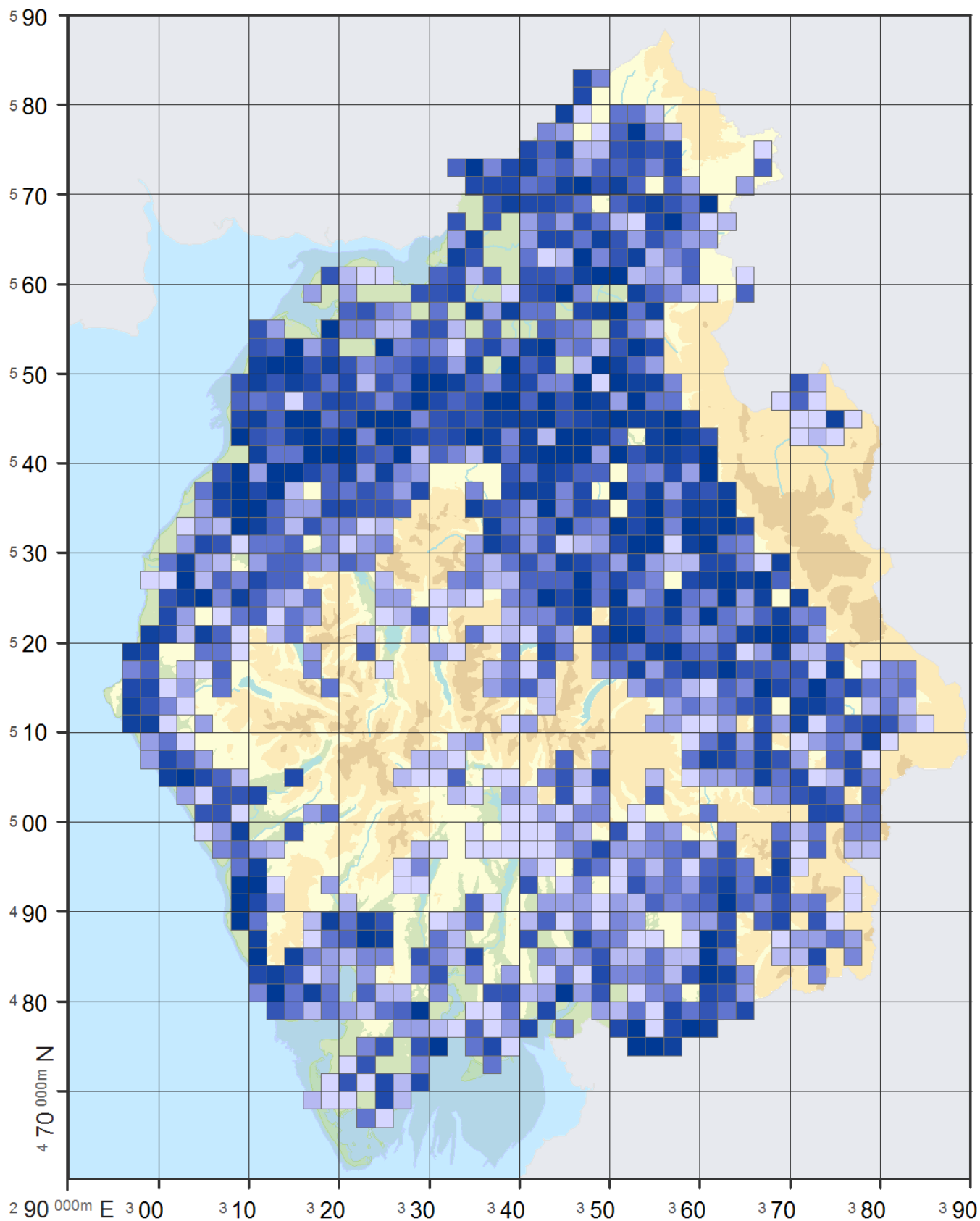


## Rook

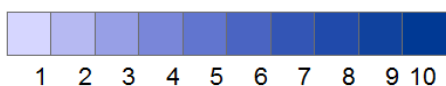
Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

● Presence **1220**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Rook



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 - 10, 3 = 11 - 18, 4 = 19 - 25, 5 = 26 - 35, 6 = 36 - 45, 7 = 46 - 59, 8 = 60 - 80, 9 = 81 - 117, 10 = 118 -

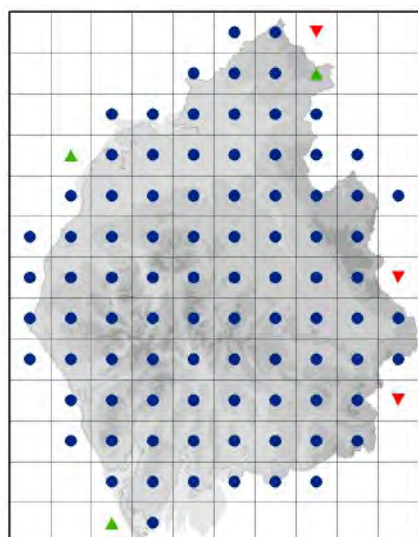
## CARRION CROW (*Corvus corone*)

An abundant resident; breeds in very large numbers.

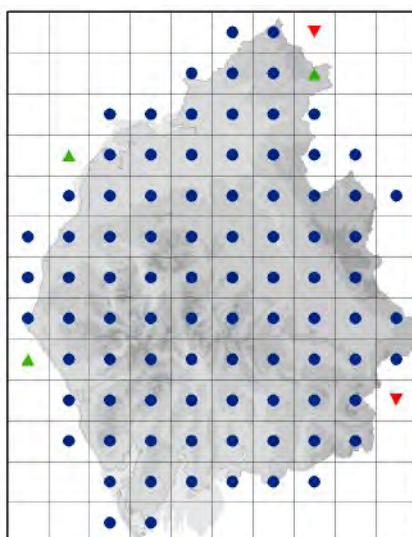
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	89.4	51.4	24.4	13.6
Breeding 2008 - 2012	85.8	42.5	20.1	23.2
Winter 2008 - 2012	88.7			

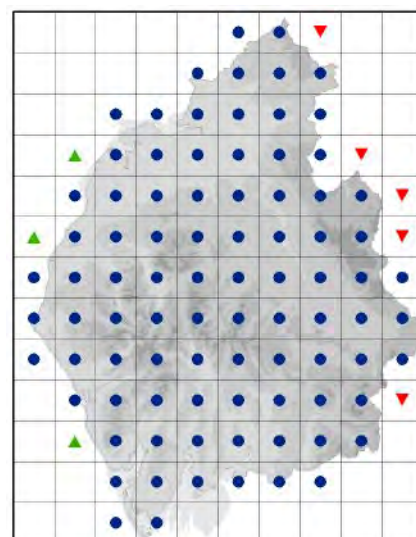
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



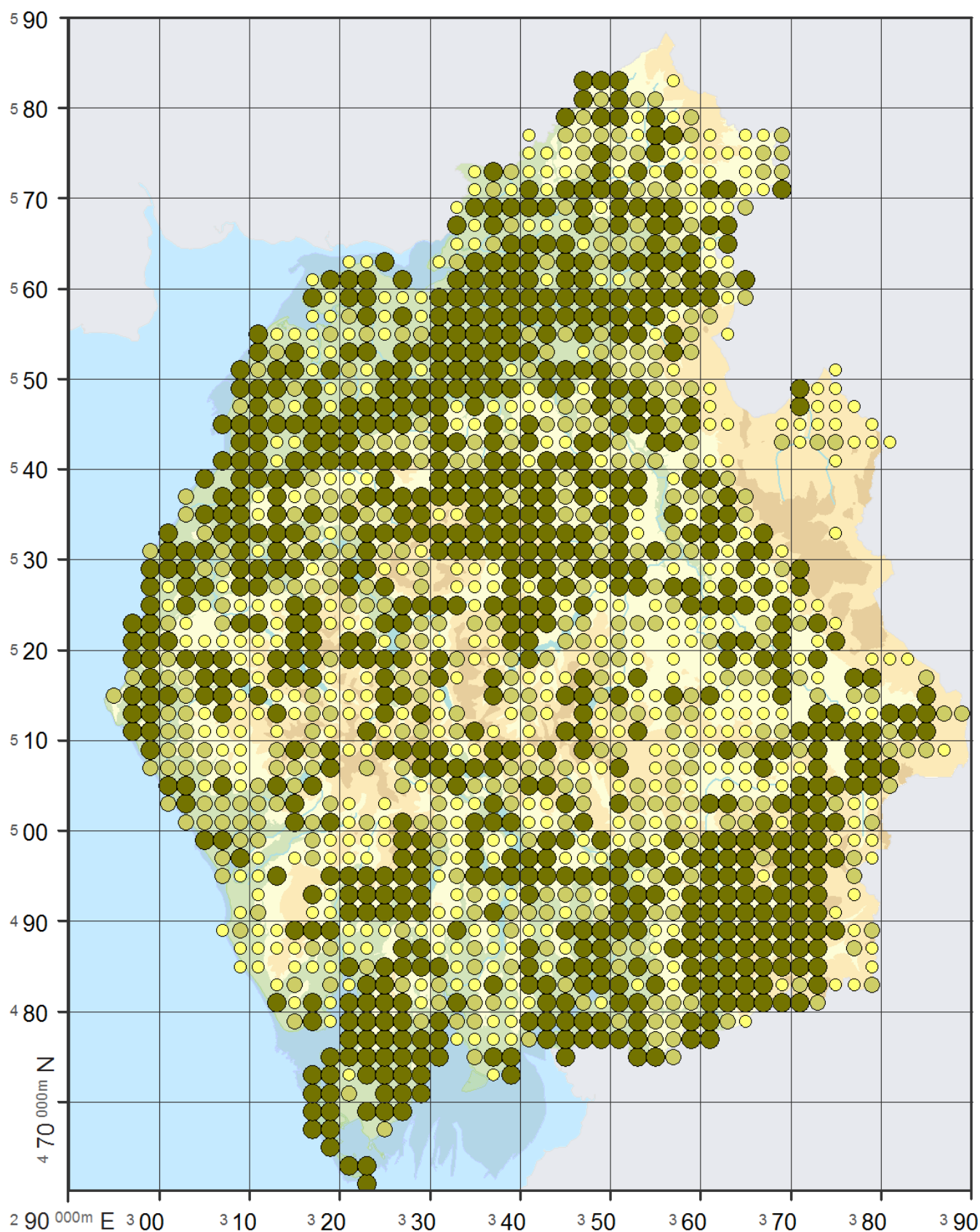
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84



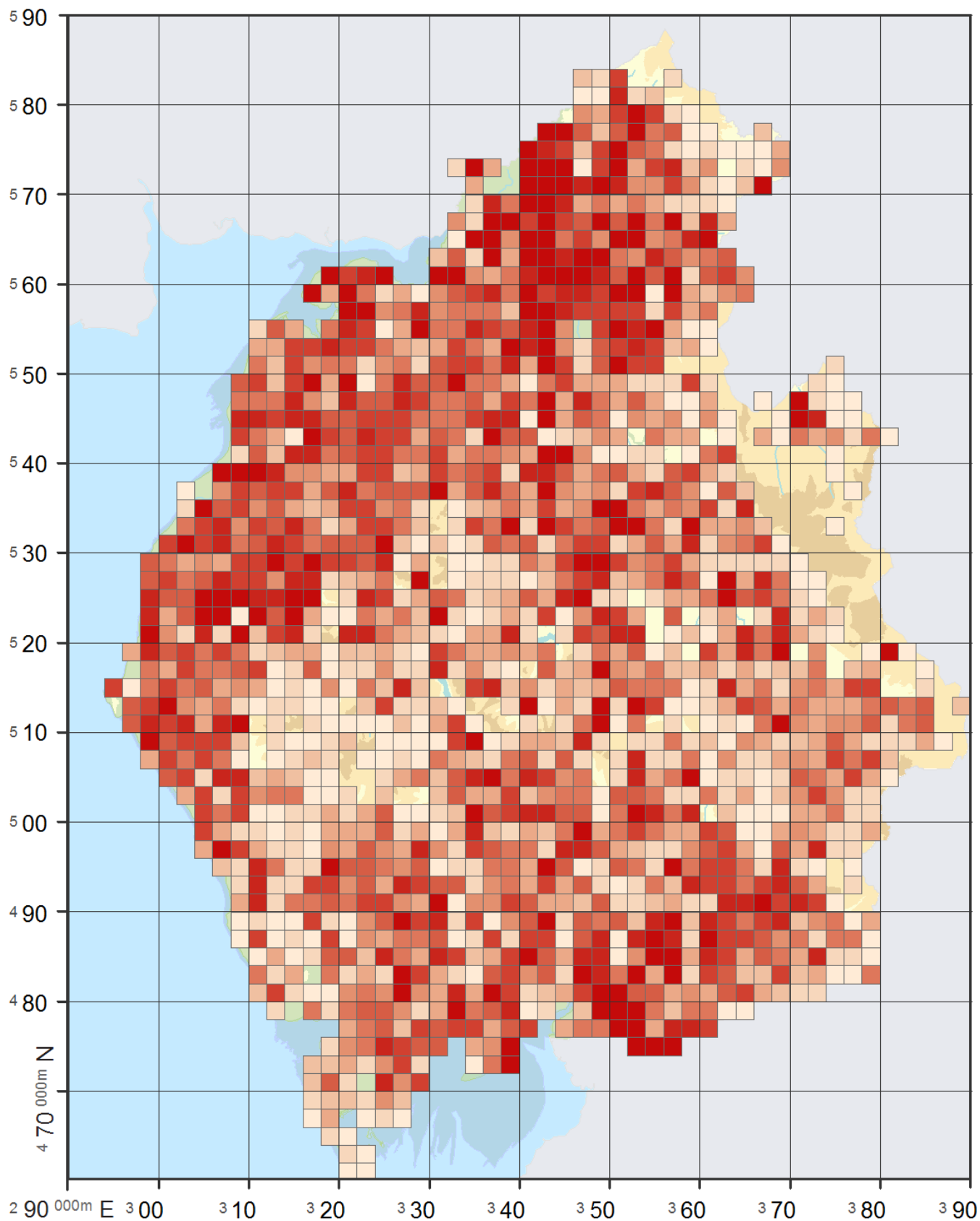
## Carrion Crow

● Possible	<b>430</b>
● Probable	<b>378</b>
● Confirmed	<b>780</b>

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.

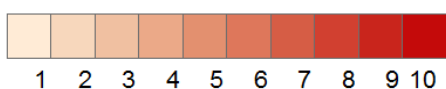
Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



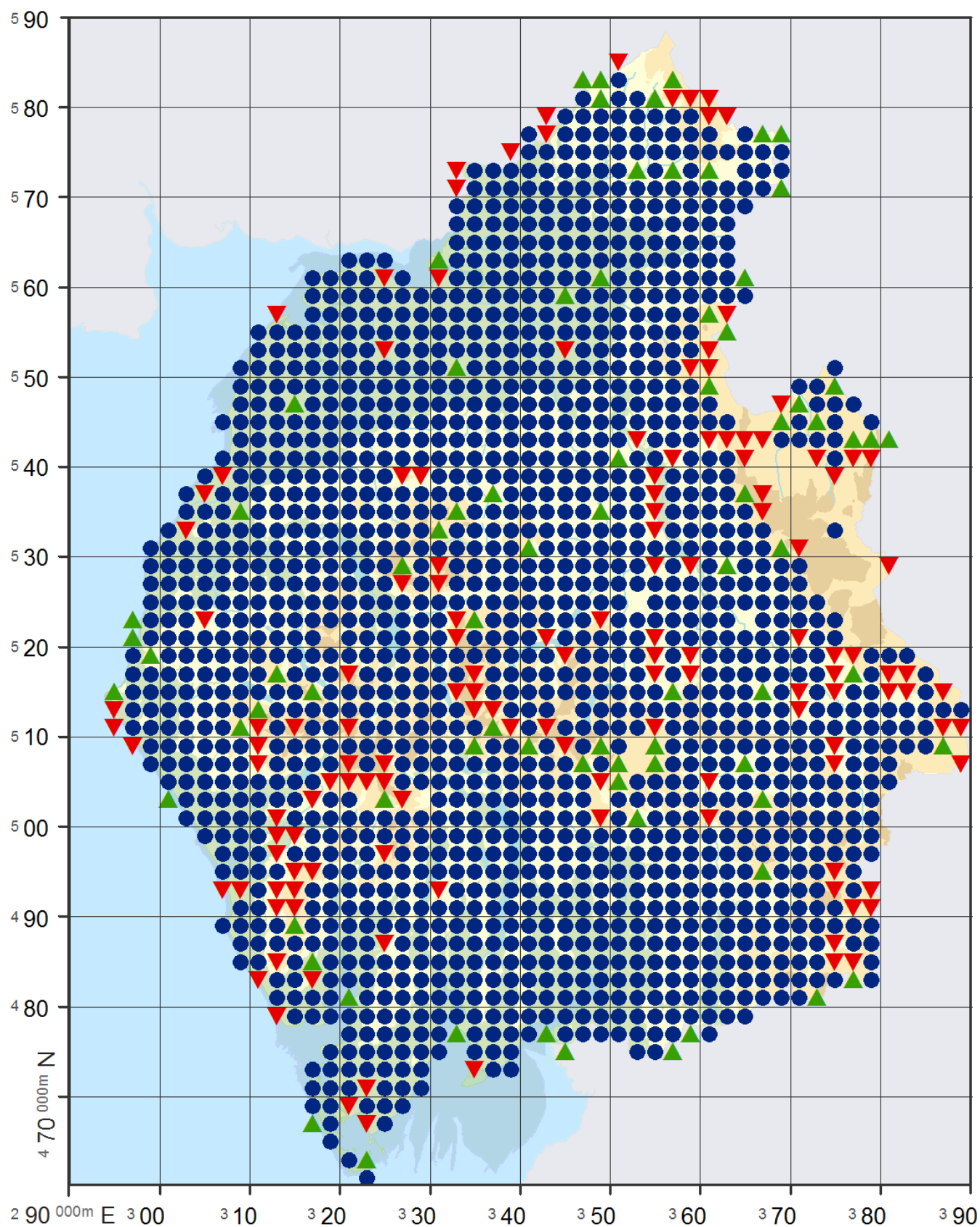


## Carrion Crow

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 - 4, 3 = 5 - 5, 4 = 6 - 7, 5 = 8 - 8, 6 = 9 - 10, 7 = 11 - 12, 8 = 13 - 16, 9 = 17 - 22, 10 = 23 - 245.

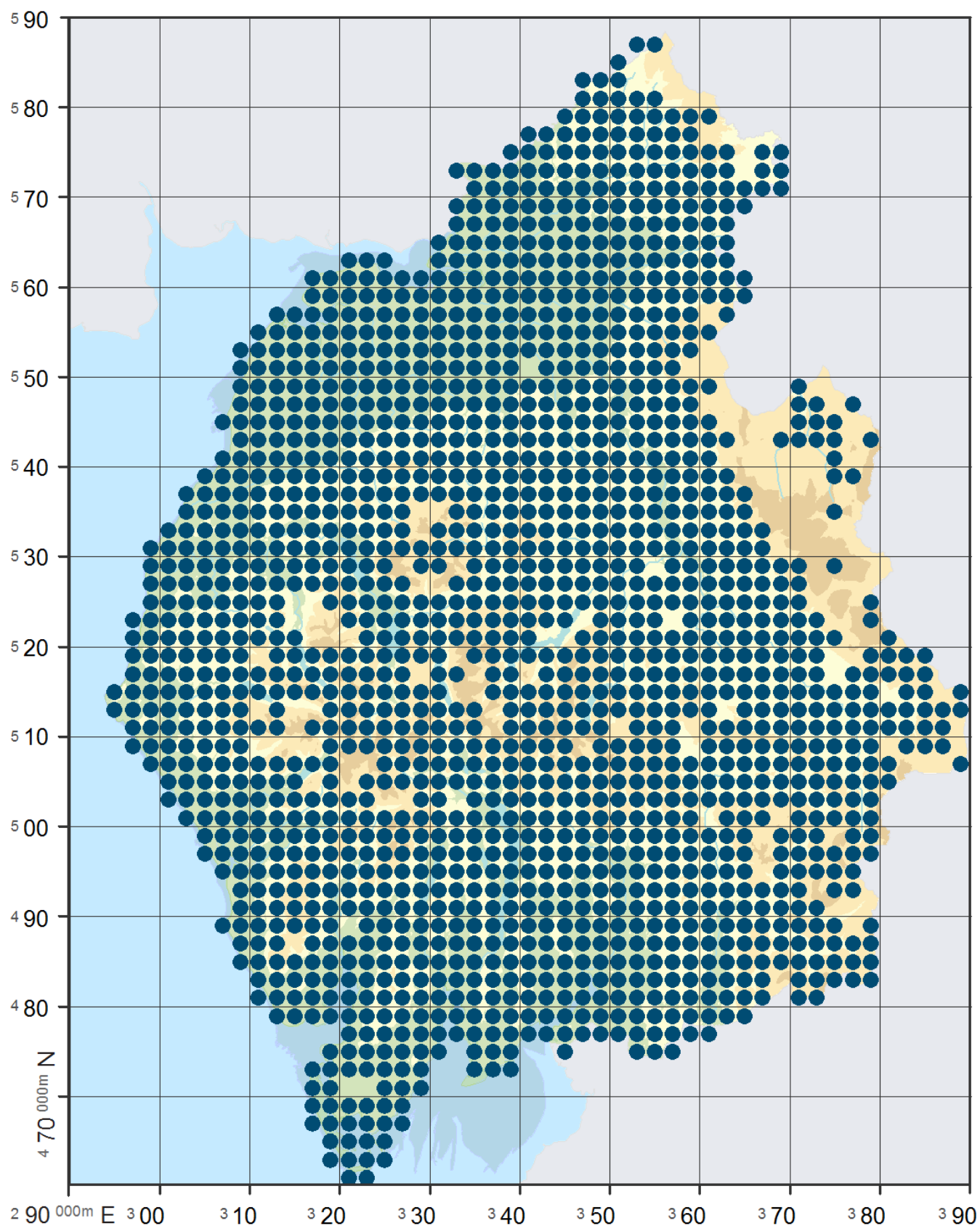


## Carrion Crow

▲ Gain	78
● Stable	1510
▼ Loss	139

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.



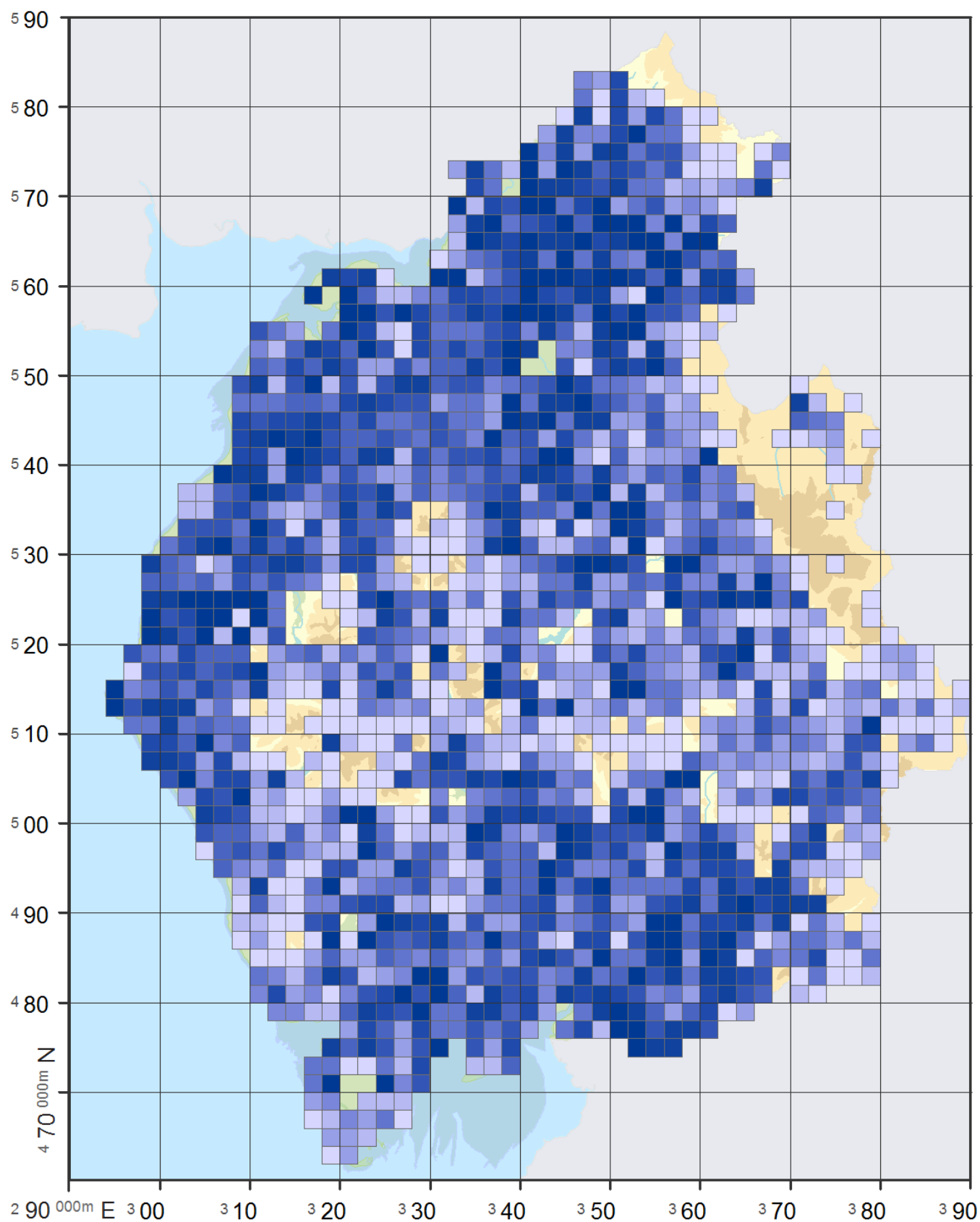
## Carrion Crow

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

● Presence **1641**

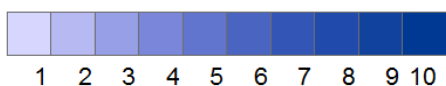
Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.





## Carrion Crow

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 - 5, 3 = 6 - 7, 4 = 8 - 8, 5 = 9 - 11, 6 = 12 - 13, 7 = 14 - 16, 8 = 17 - 20, 9 = 21 - 30, 10 = 31 - 254.

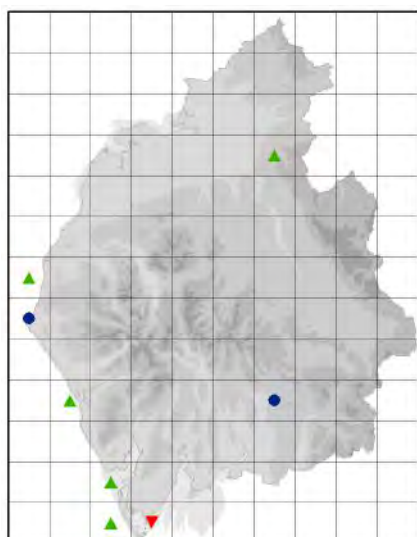
## HOODED CROW (*Corvus cornix*)

A scarce winter visitor and passage migrant; occasional breeder.

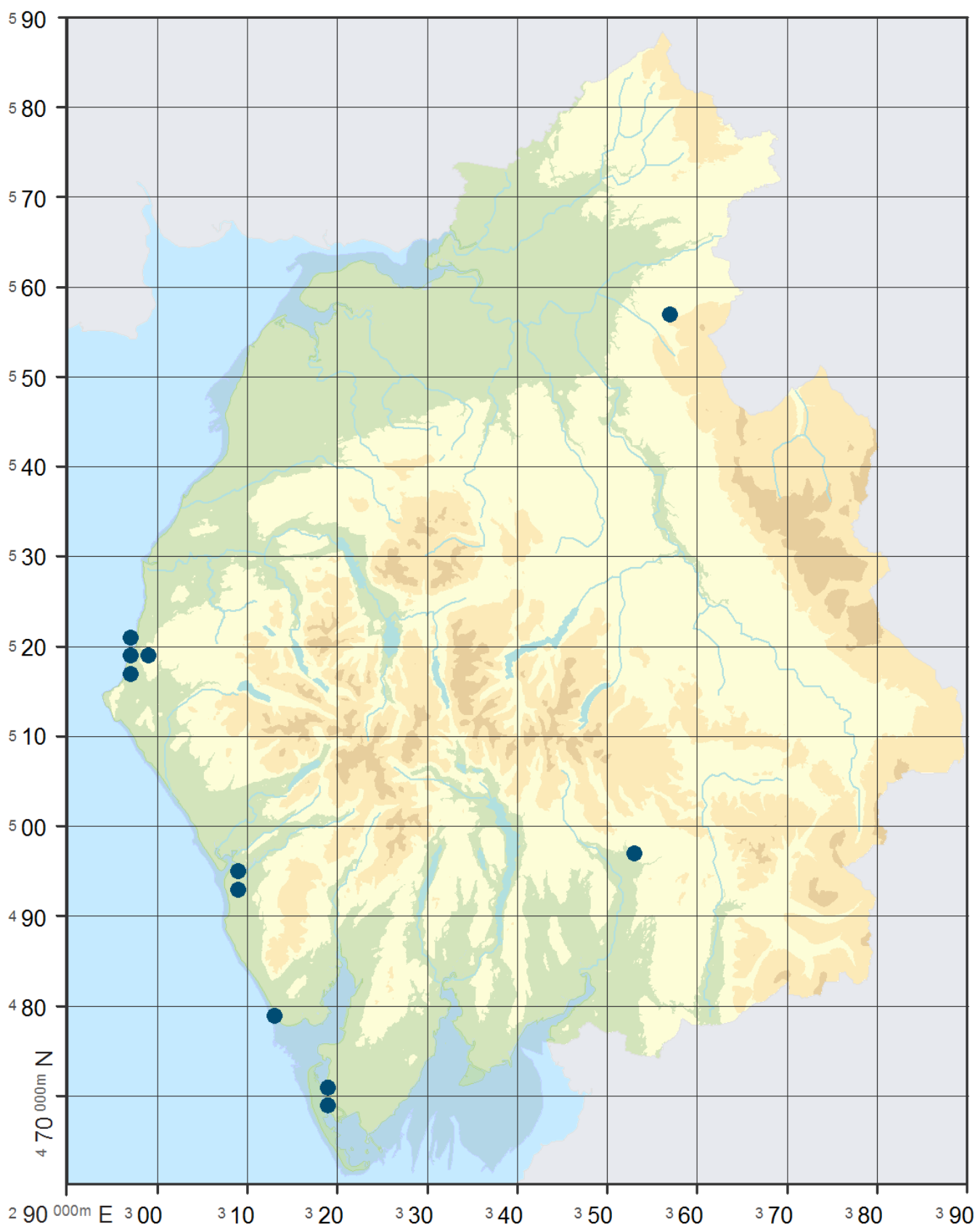
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

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

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84

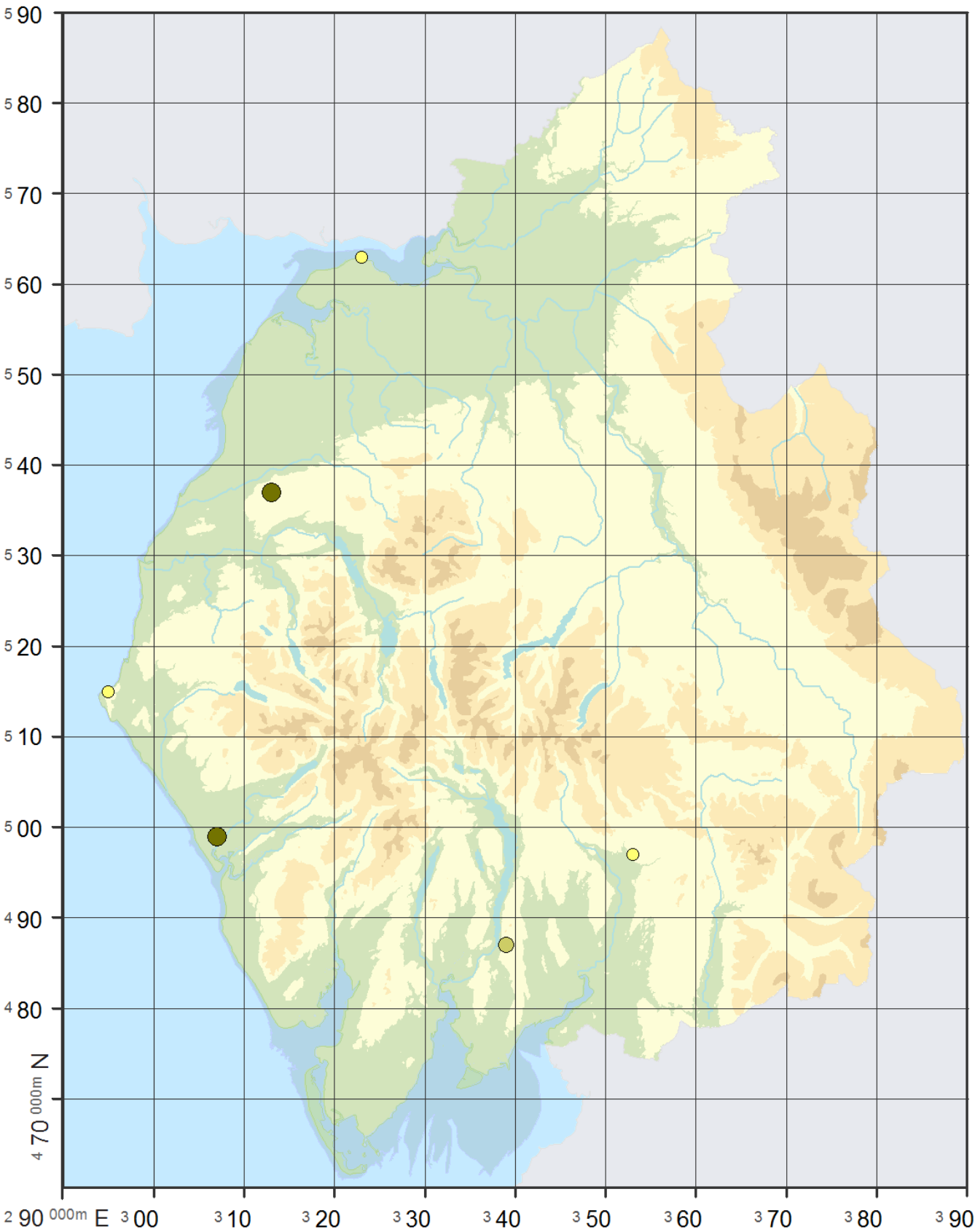


**Hooded Crow**

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

● Presence 11

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

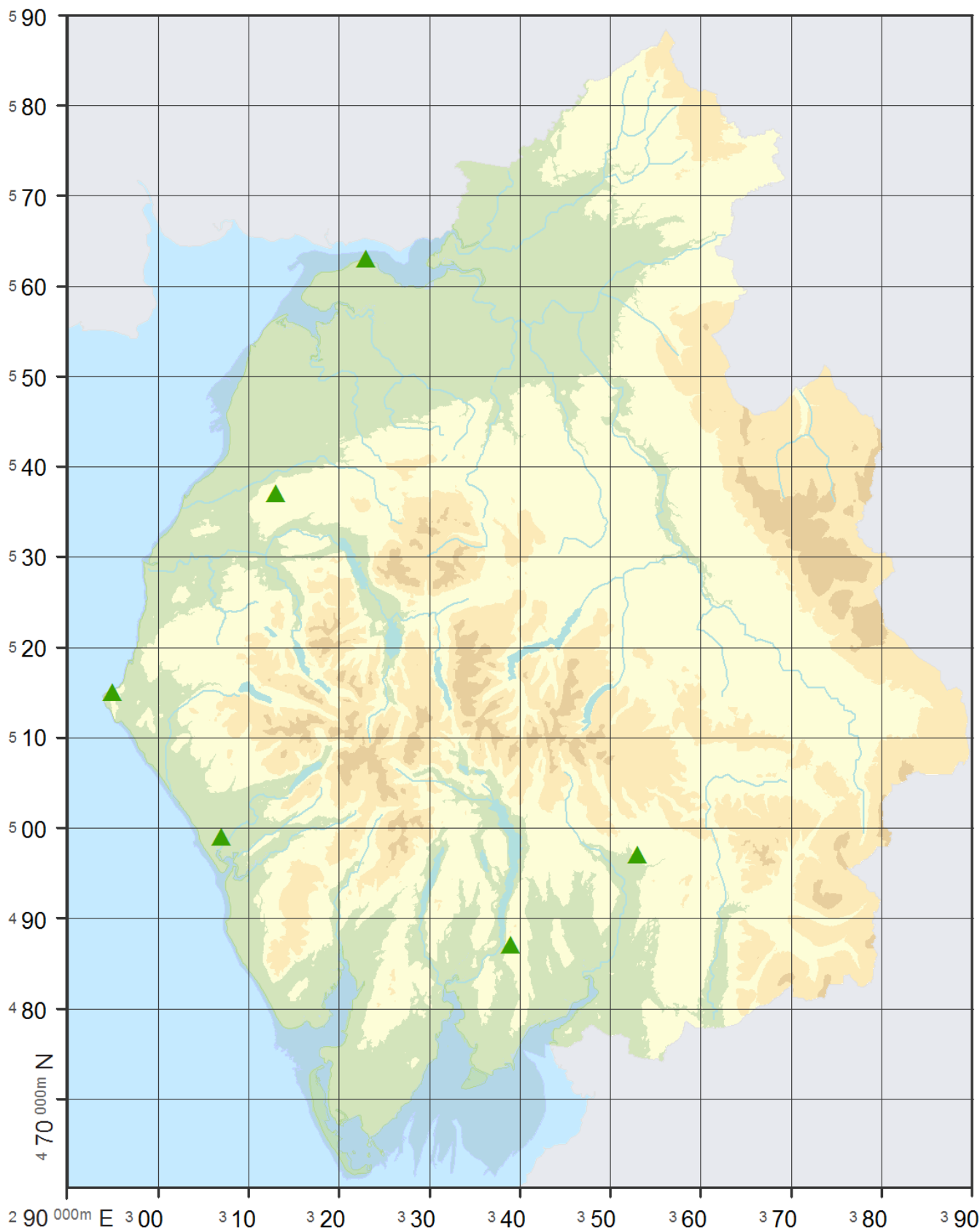


hybrid Carrion x Hooded Crow

Possible	3
Probable	1
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.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

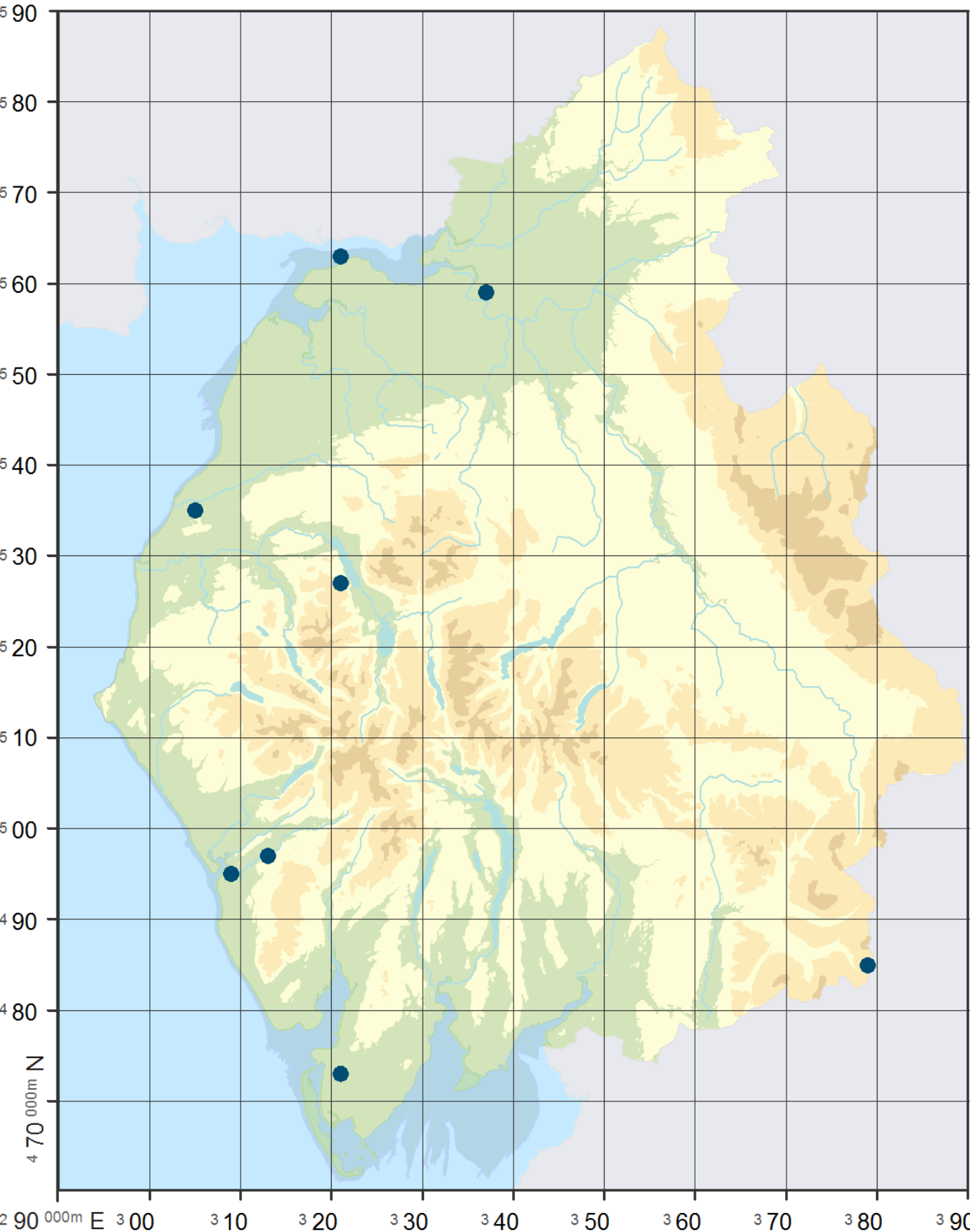


hybrid Carrion x Hooded Crow

- ▲ Gain 6
- 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.



hybrid Carrion x Hooded Crow

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

● Presence 8

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

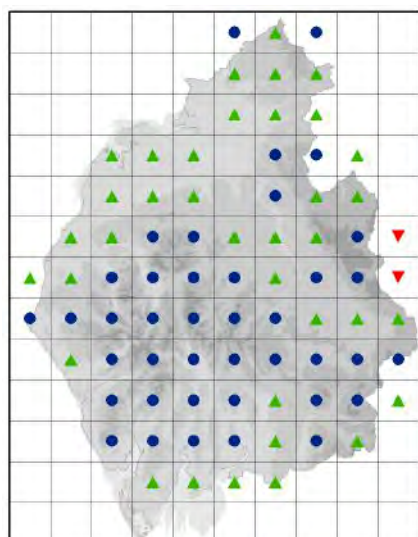
## RAVEN (*Corvus corax*)

A fairly common resident; breeds in small numbers.

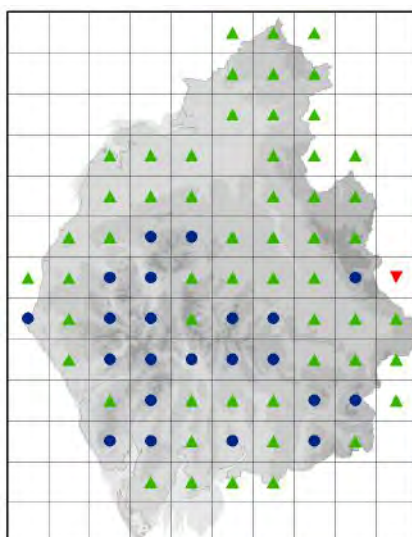
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	19.8	3.6	4.5	11.7
Breeding 2008 - 2012	27.4	7.7	8.4	11.3
Winter 2008 - 2012	51			

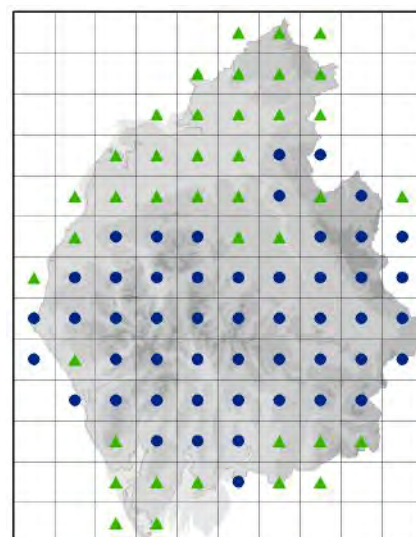
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

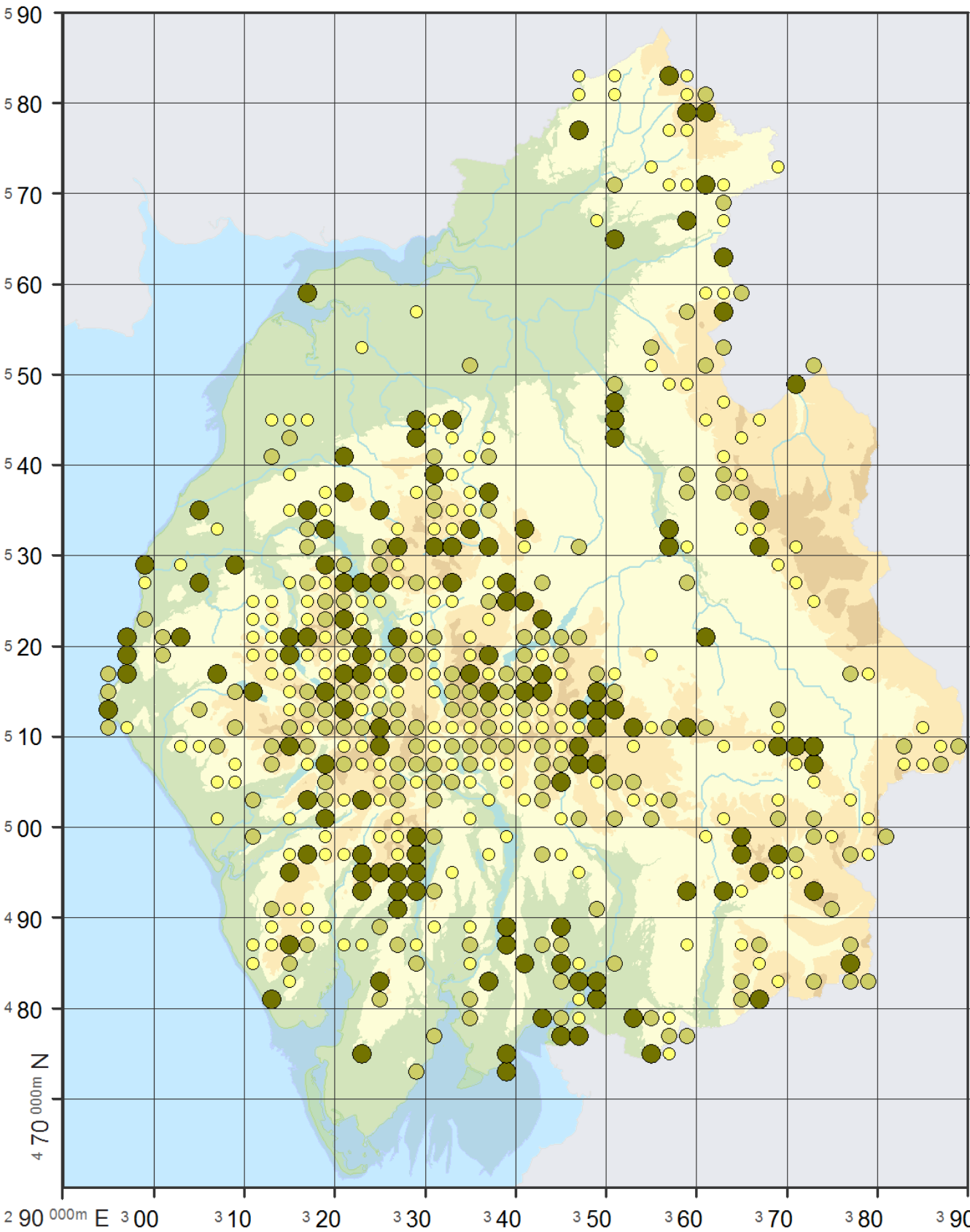


Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84





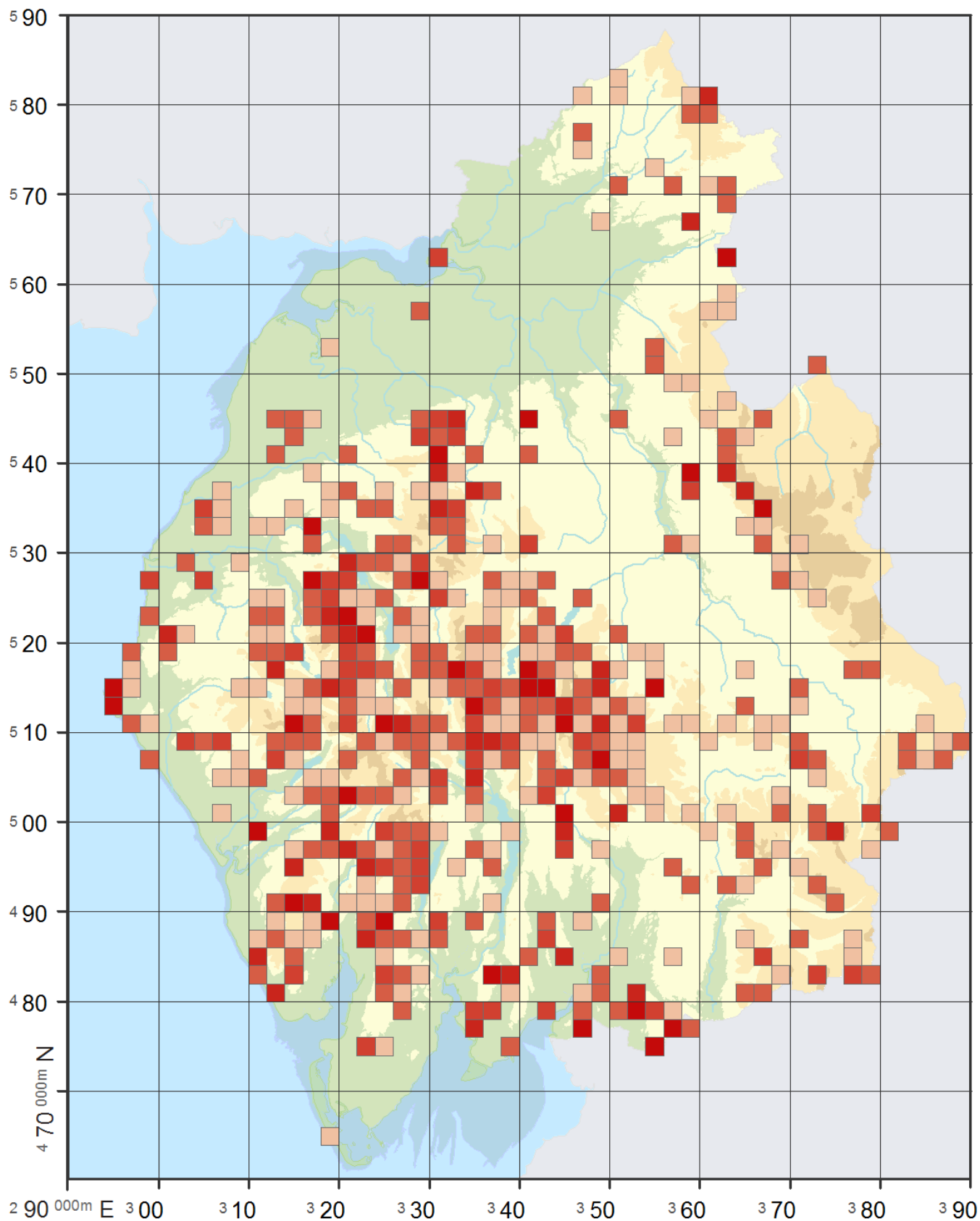
**Raven**

● Possible	<b>210</b>
● Probable	<b>161</b>
● Confirmed	<b>137</b>

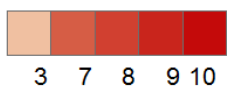
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



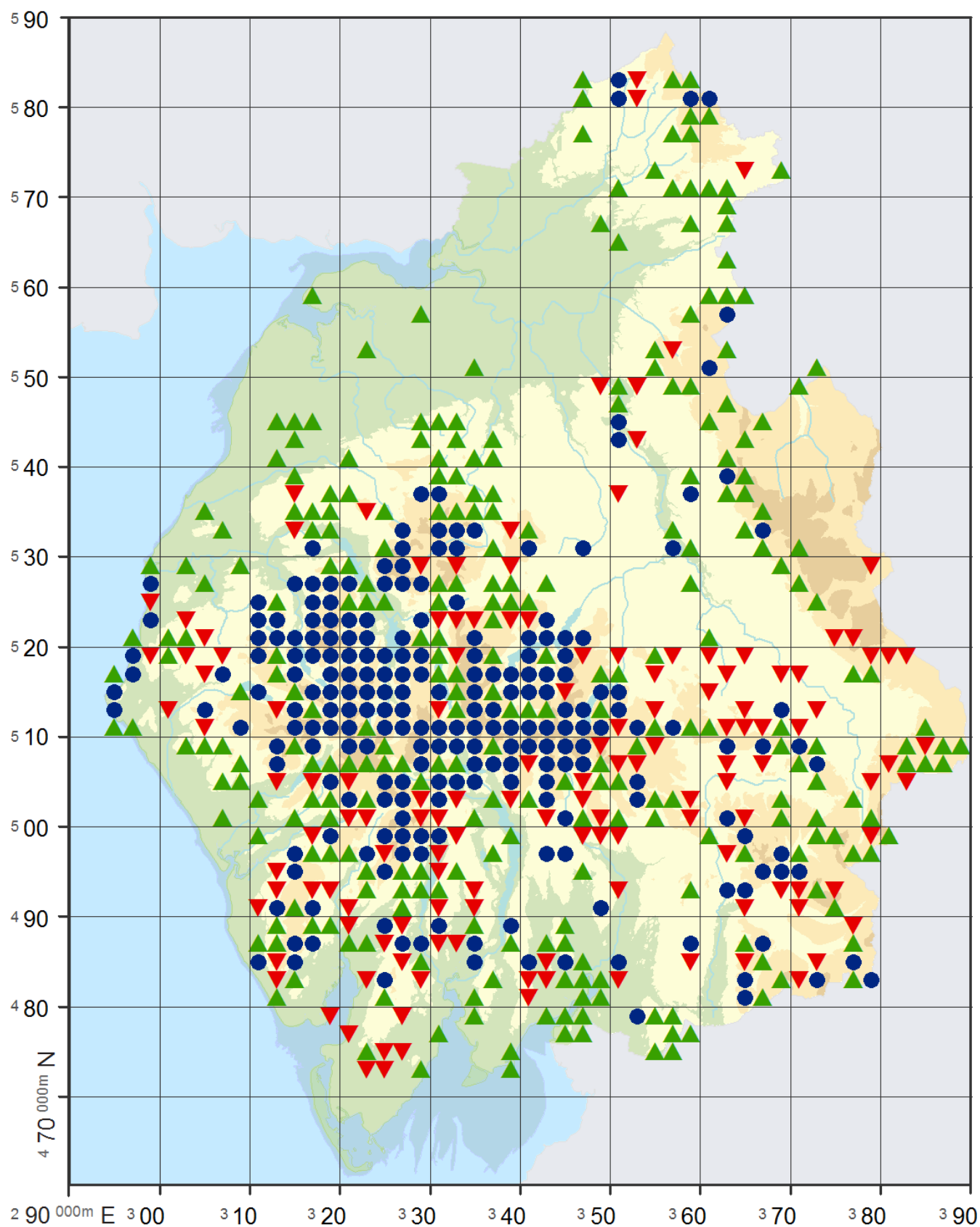


## Raven



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 - 34.

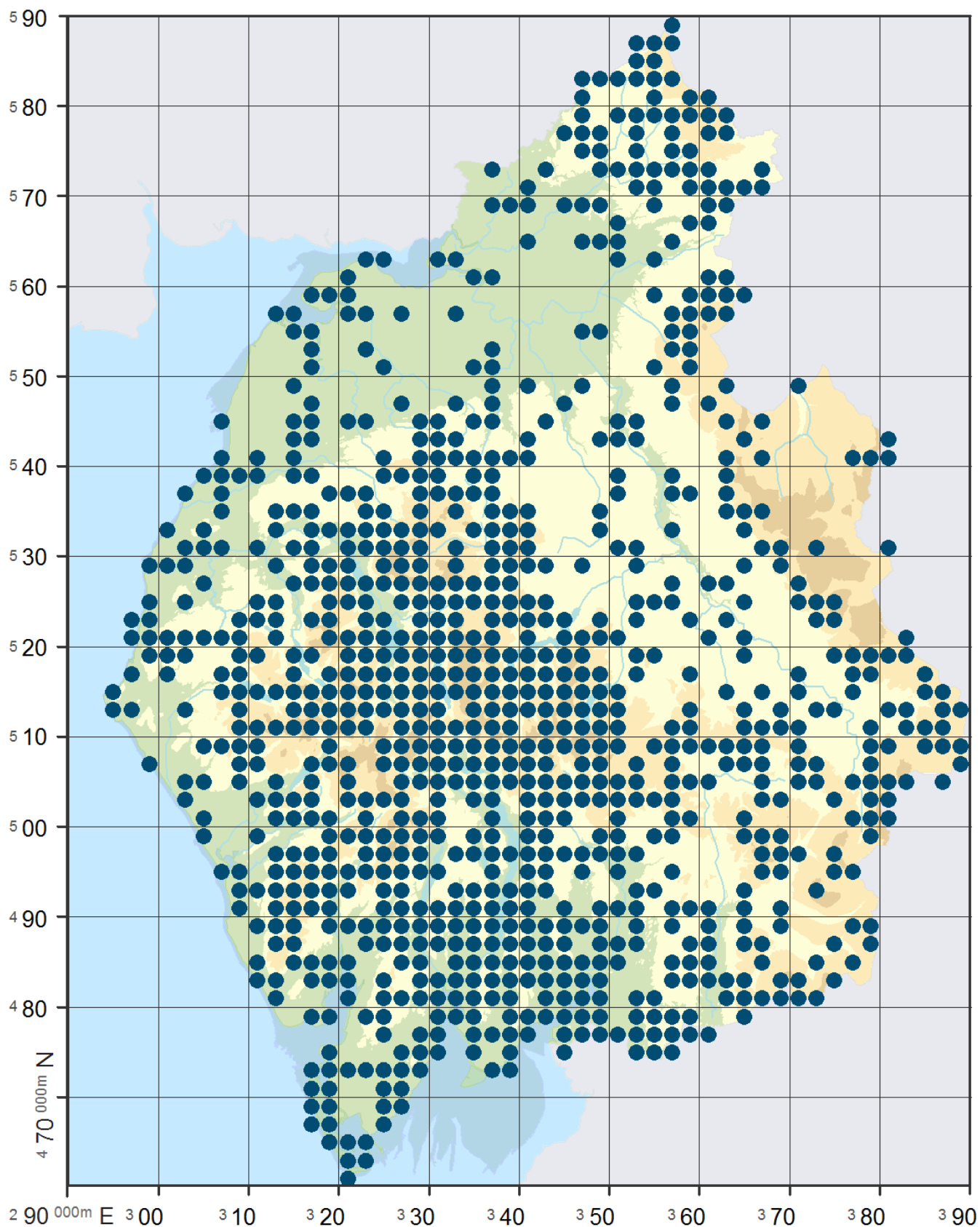


## Raven

▲ Gain	282
● Stable	226
▼ Loss	138

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.

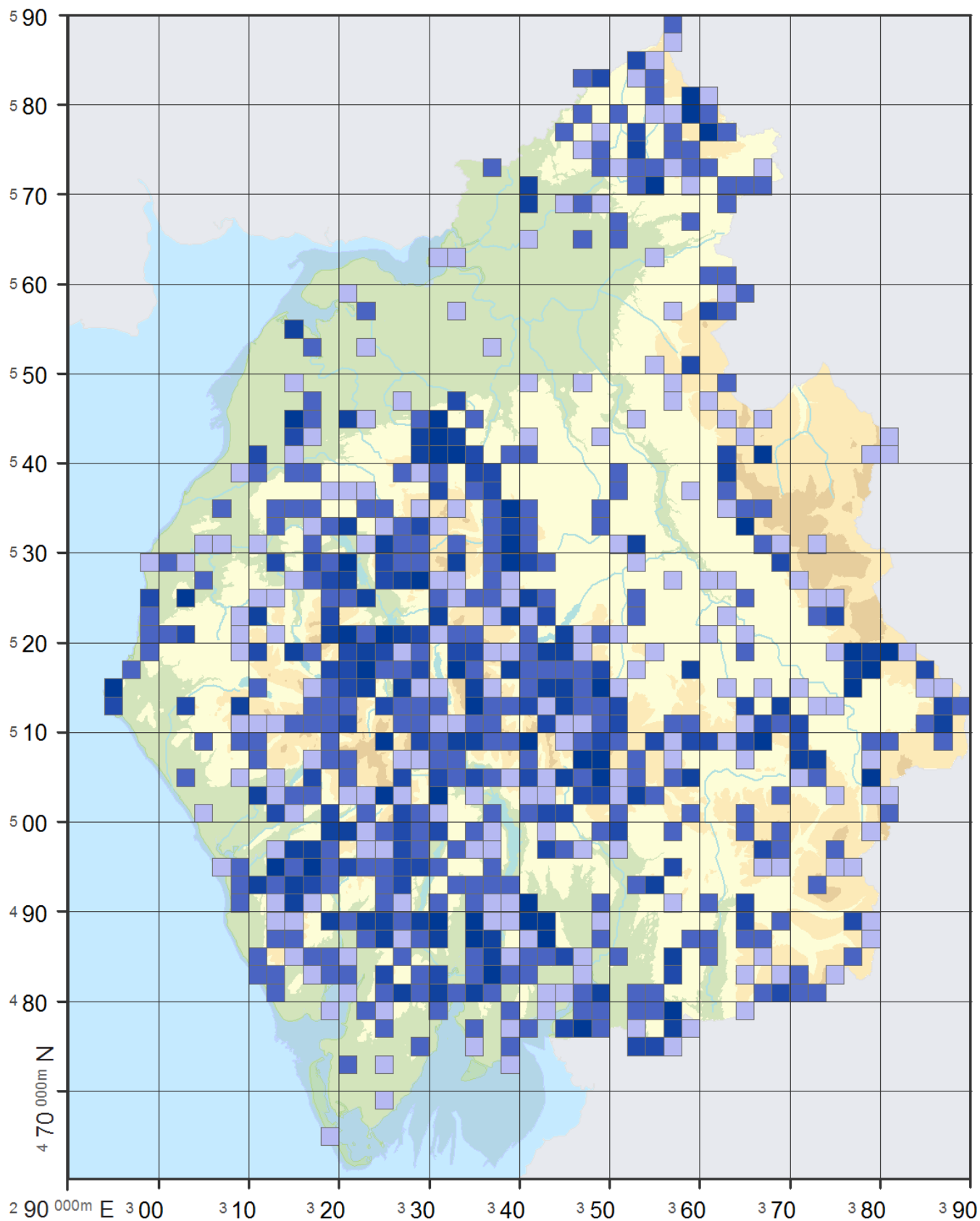


## Raven

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

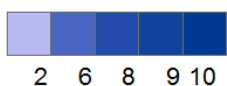
● Presence **944**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Raven

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, 6 = 2 - 2, 8 = 3 - 3, 9 = 4 - 5, 10 = 6 - 26.

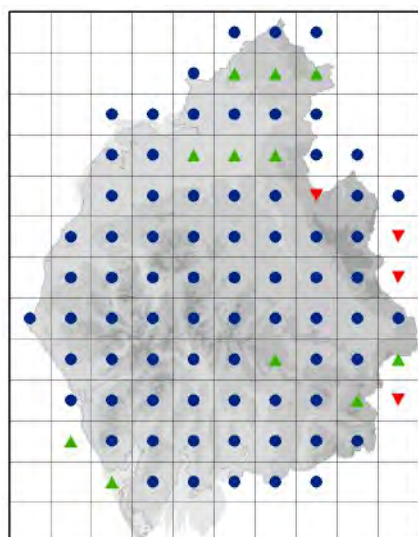
## GOLDCREST (*Regulus regulus*)

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

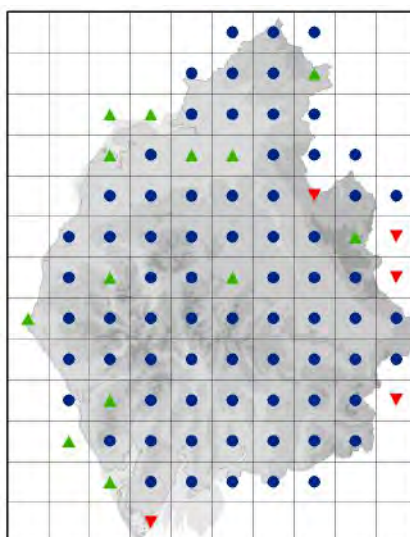
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	44.2	17.6	22.2	4.4
Breeding 2008 - 2012	35.9	6.7	22.2	7
Winter 2008 - 2012	44.4			

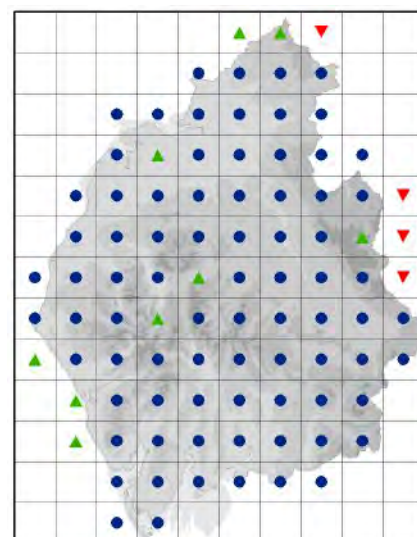
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

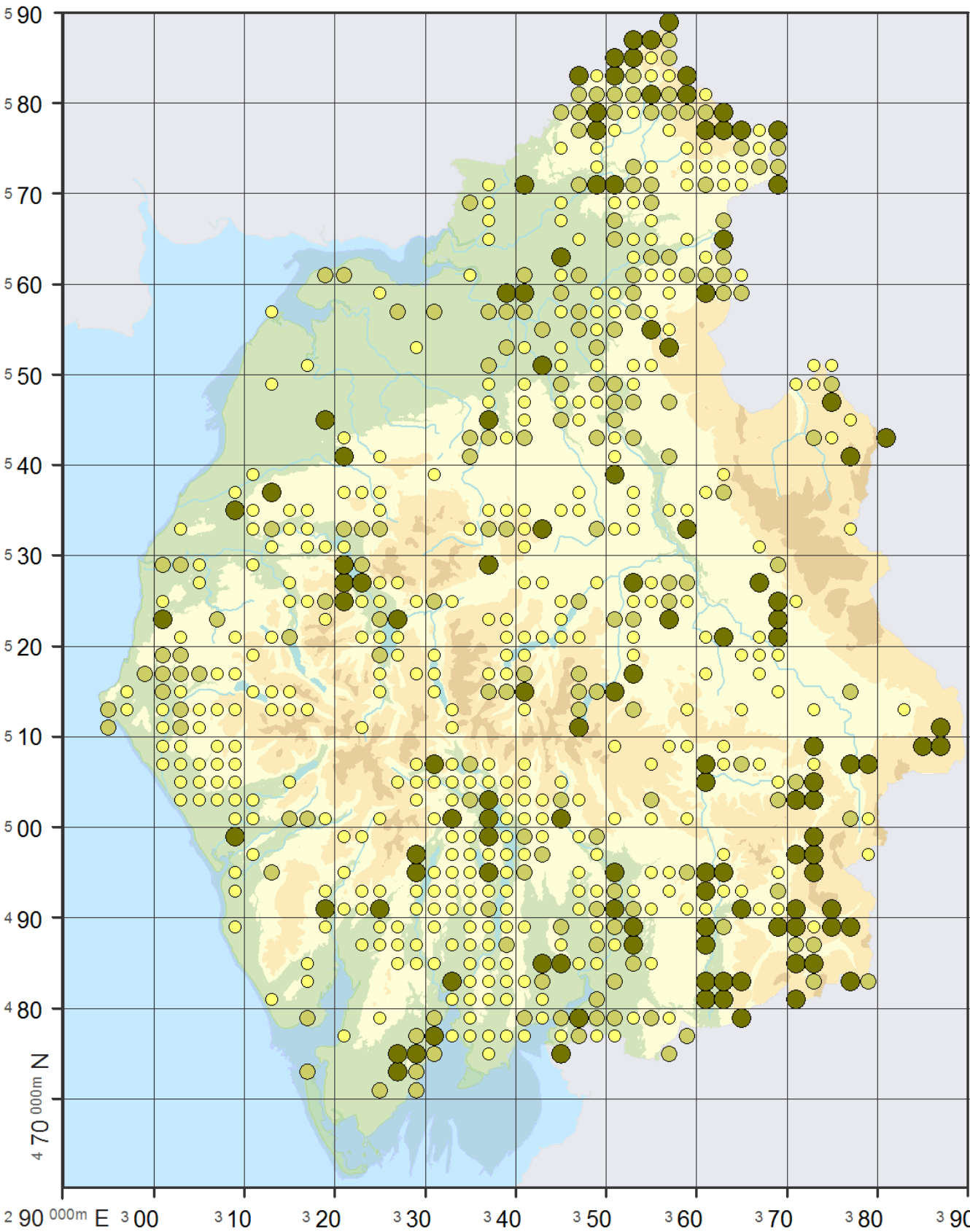


Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84



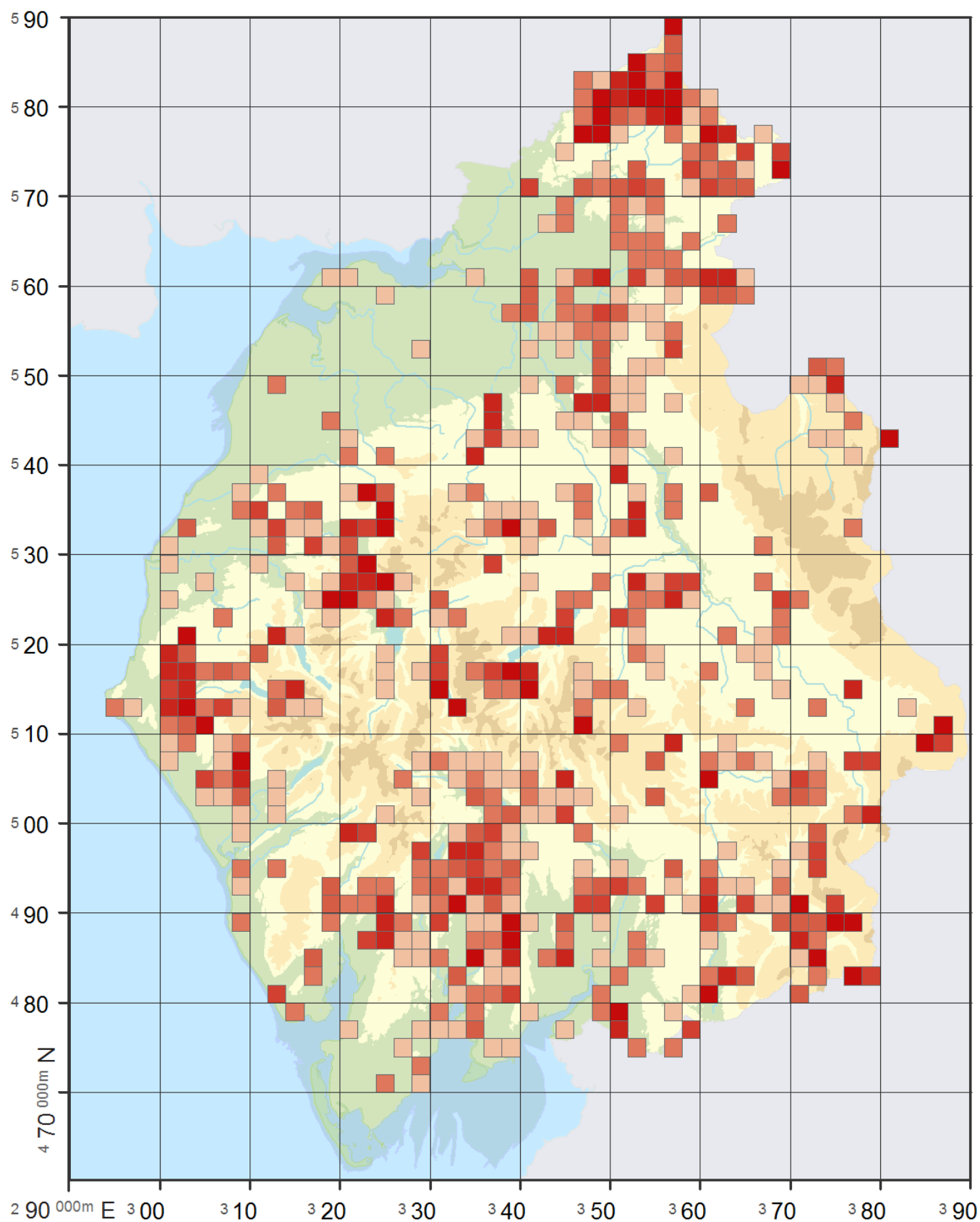


**Goldcrest**

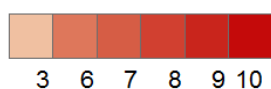
● Possible	<b>375</b>
● Probable	<b>169</b>
● Confirmed	<b>120</b>

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.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



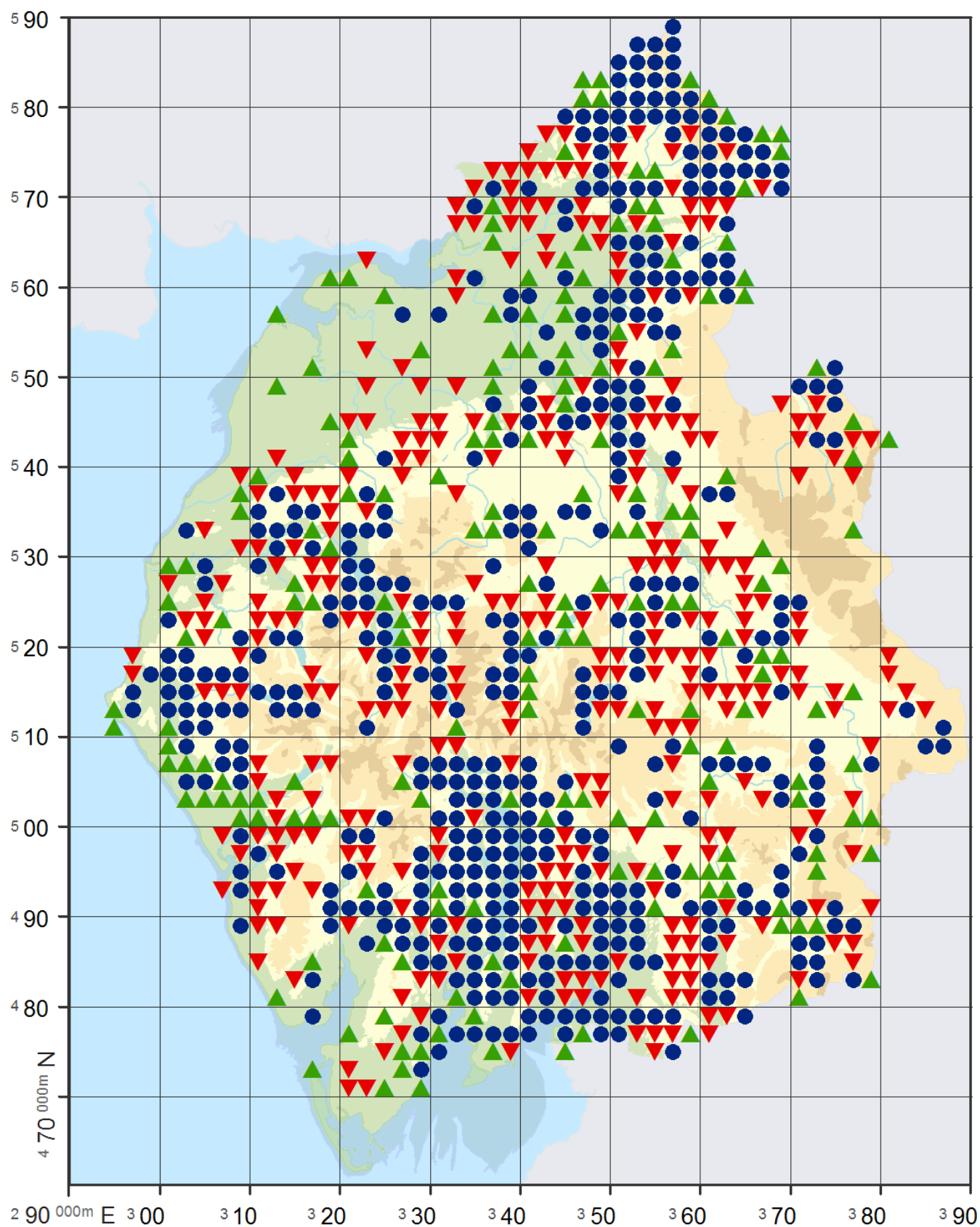
## Goldcrest



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 - 4, 9 = 5 - 8, 10 = 9 - 23.



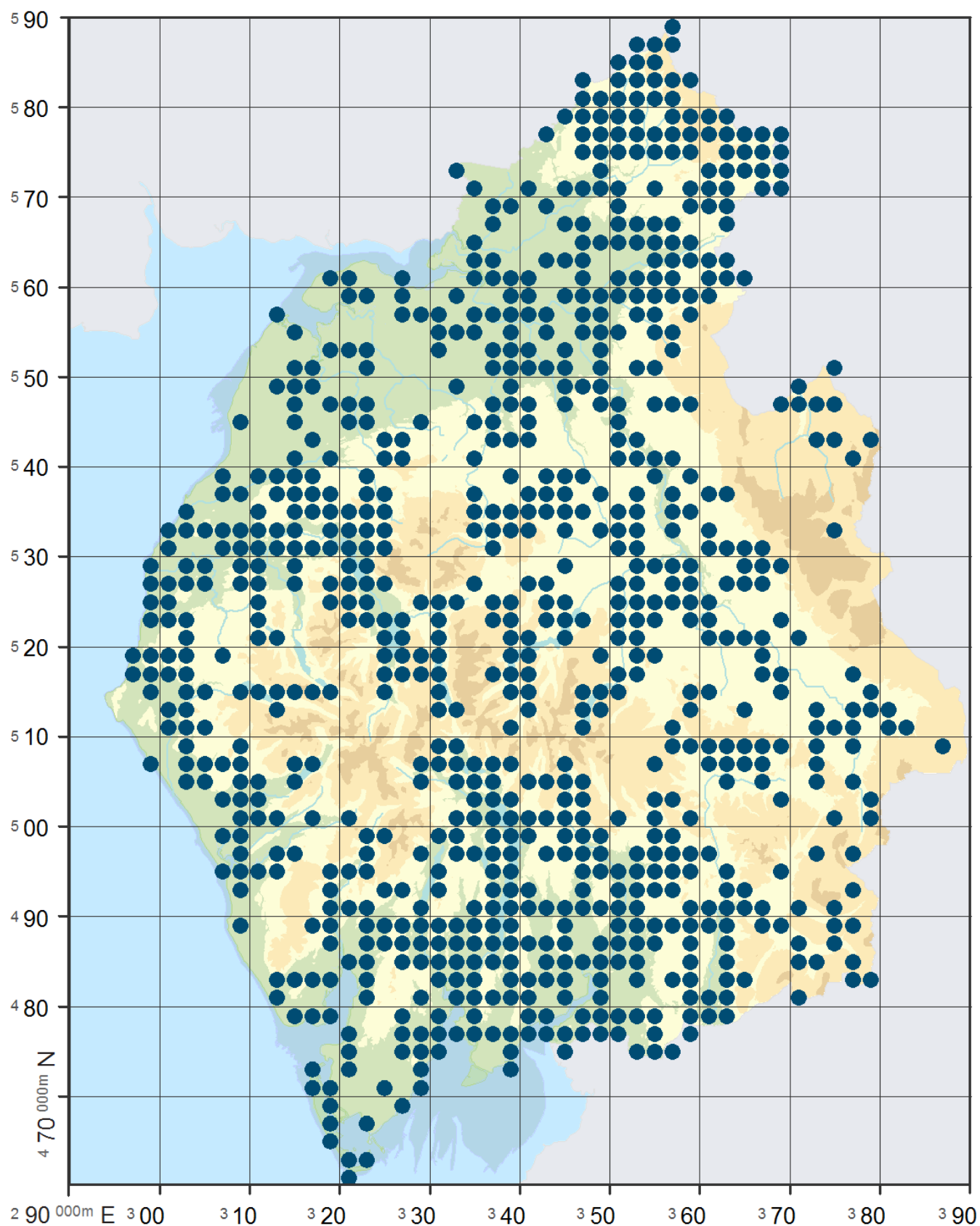


## Goldcrest

▲ Gain	202
● Stable	462
▼ Loss	352

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.

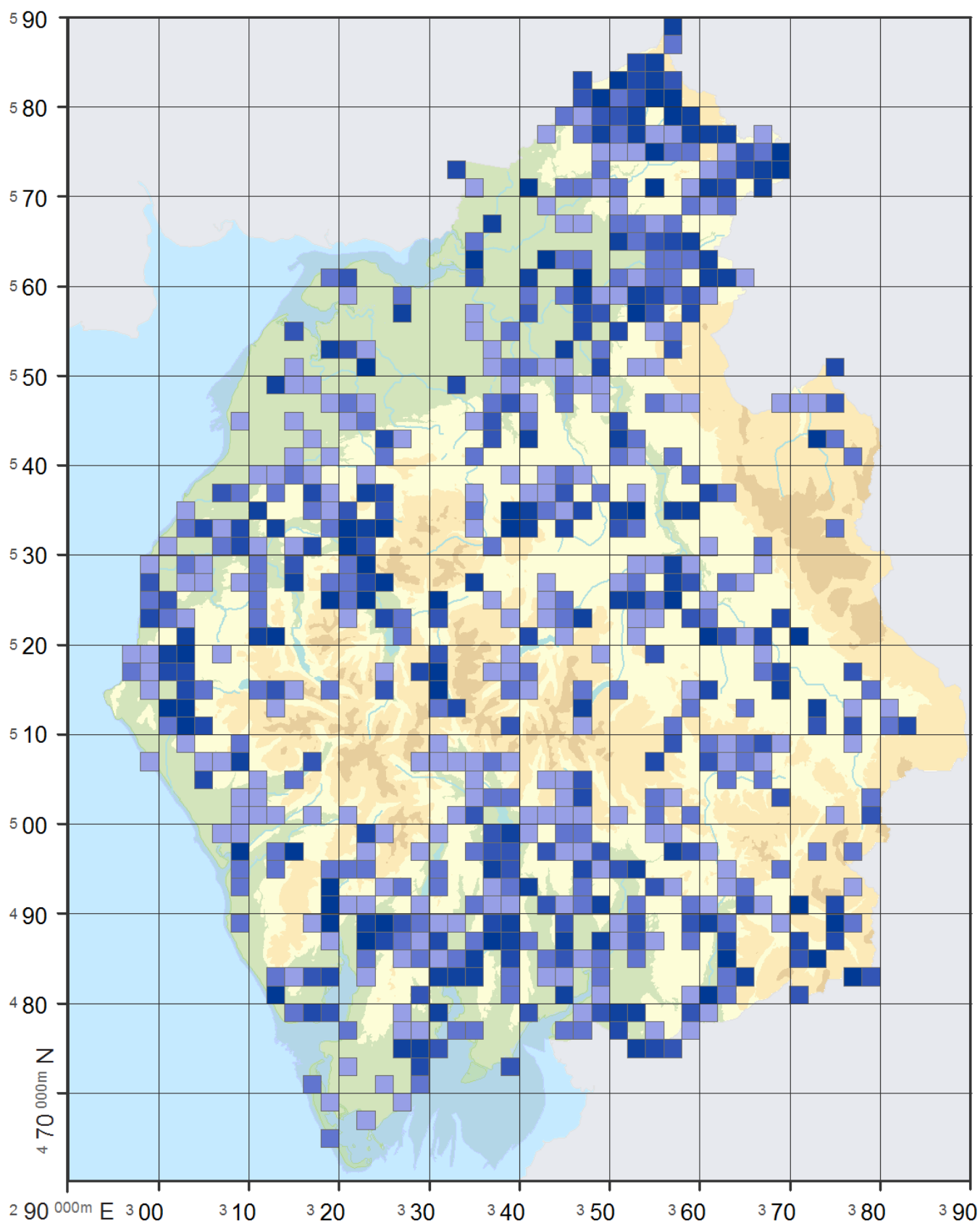


## Goldcrest

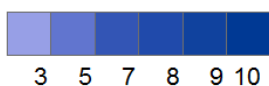
Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

● Presence **821**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Goldcrest



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, 7 = 3 - 3, 8 = 4 - 4, 9 = 5 - 7, 10 = 8 - 49.

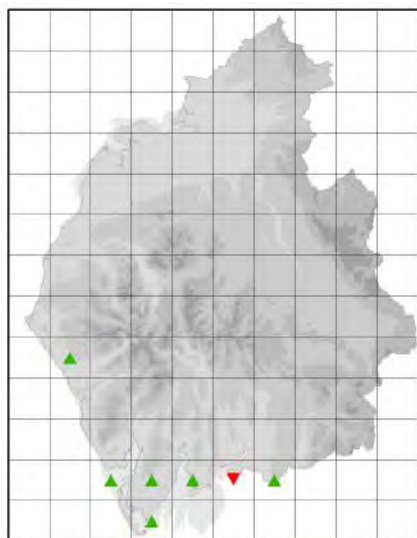
## FIRECREST (*Regulus ignicapilla*)

A scarce passage migrant.

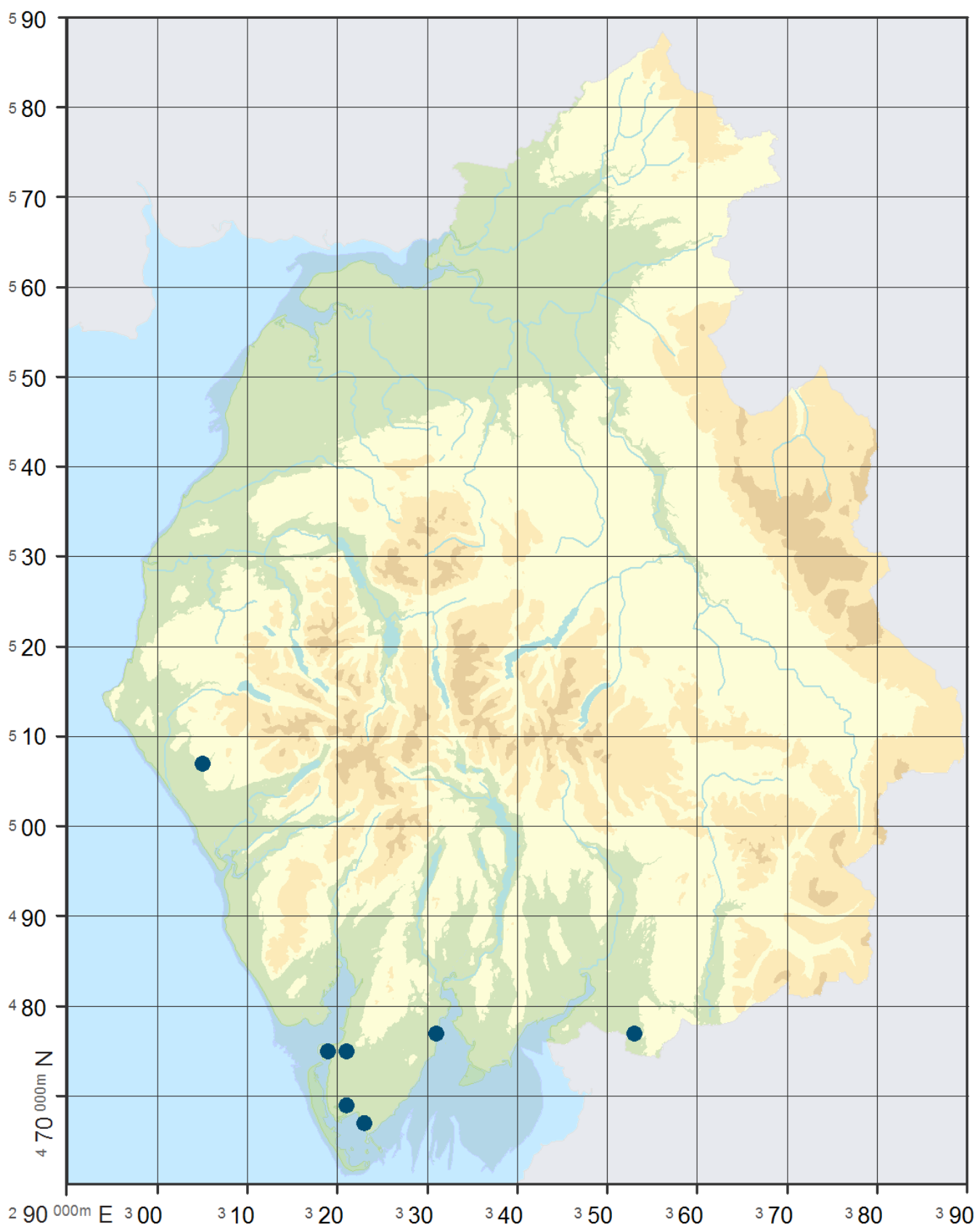
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% 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



**Firecrest**

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

● Presence 7

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

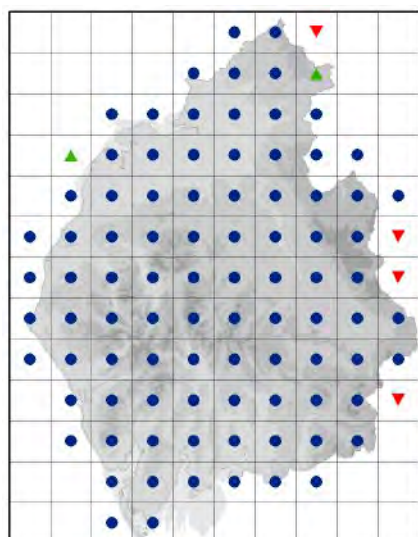
## BLUE TIT (*Cyanistes caeruleus*)

An abundant resident; breeds in very large numbers.

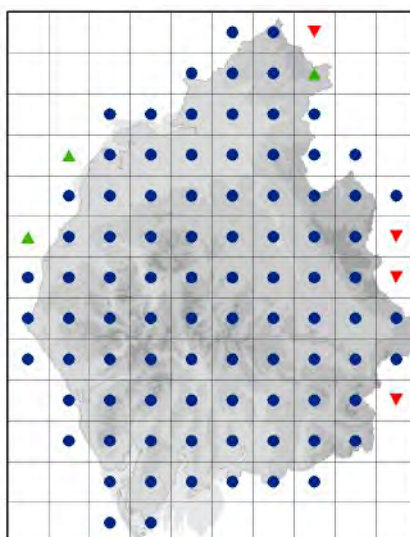
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	76.7	57.2	15.9	3.6
Breeding 2008 - 2012	76.3	52.6	12.5	11.2
Winter 2008 - 2012	78.7			

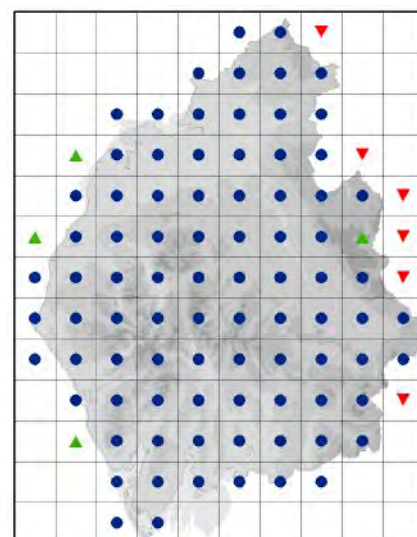
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

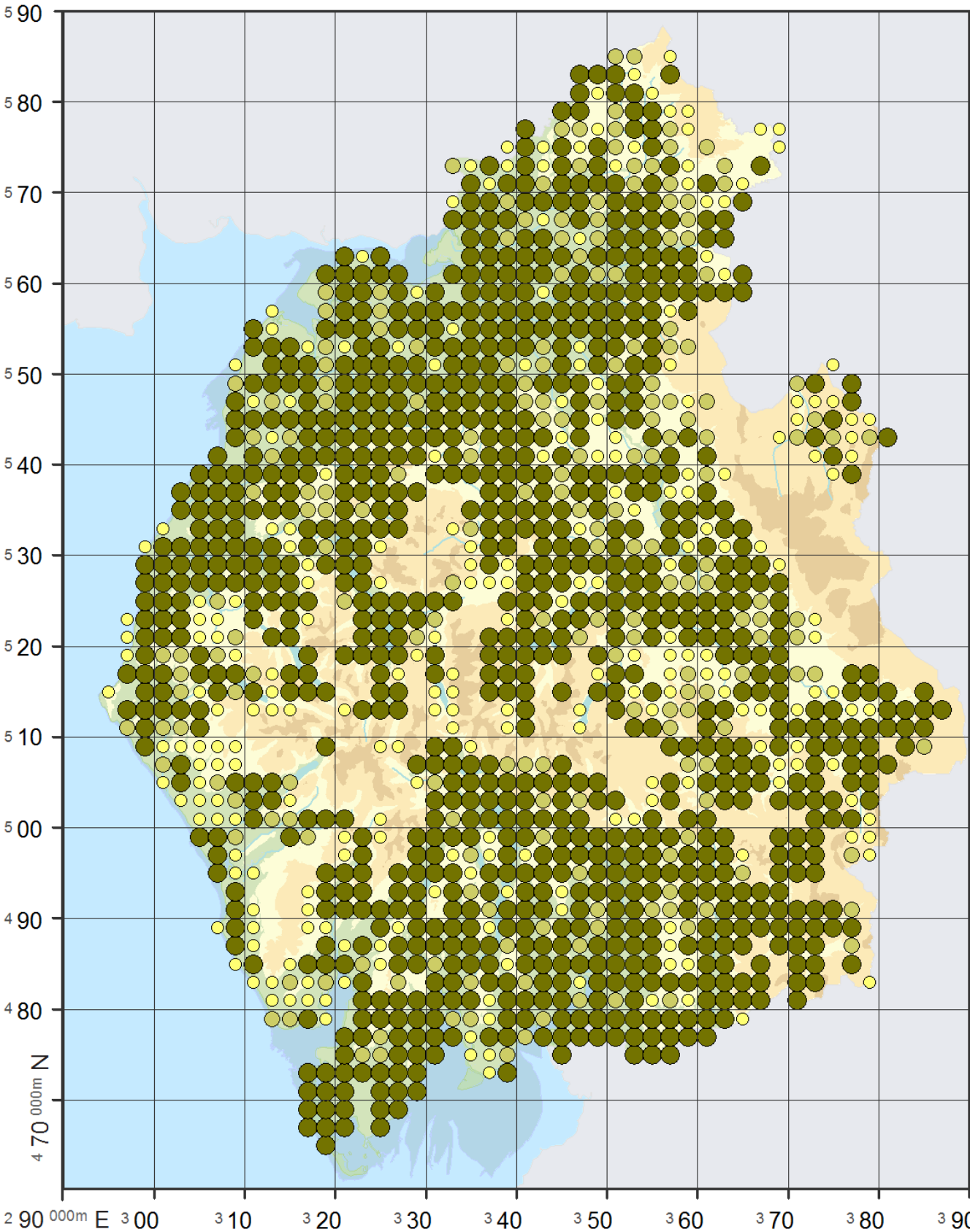


Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84





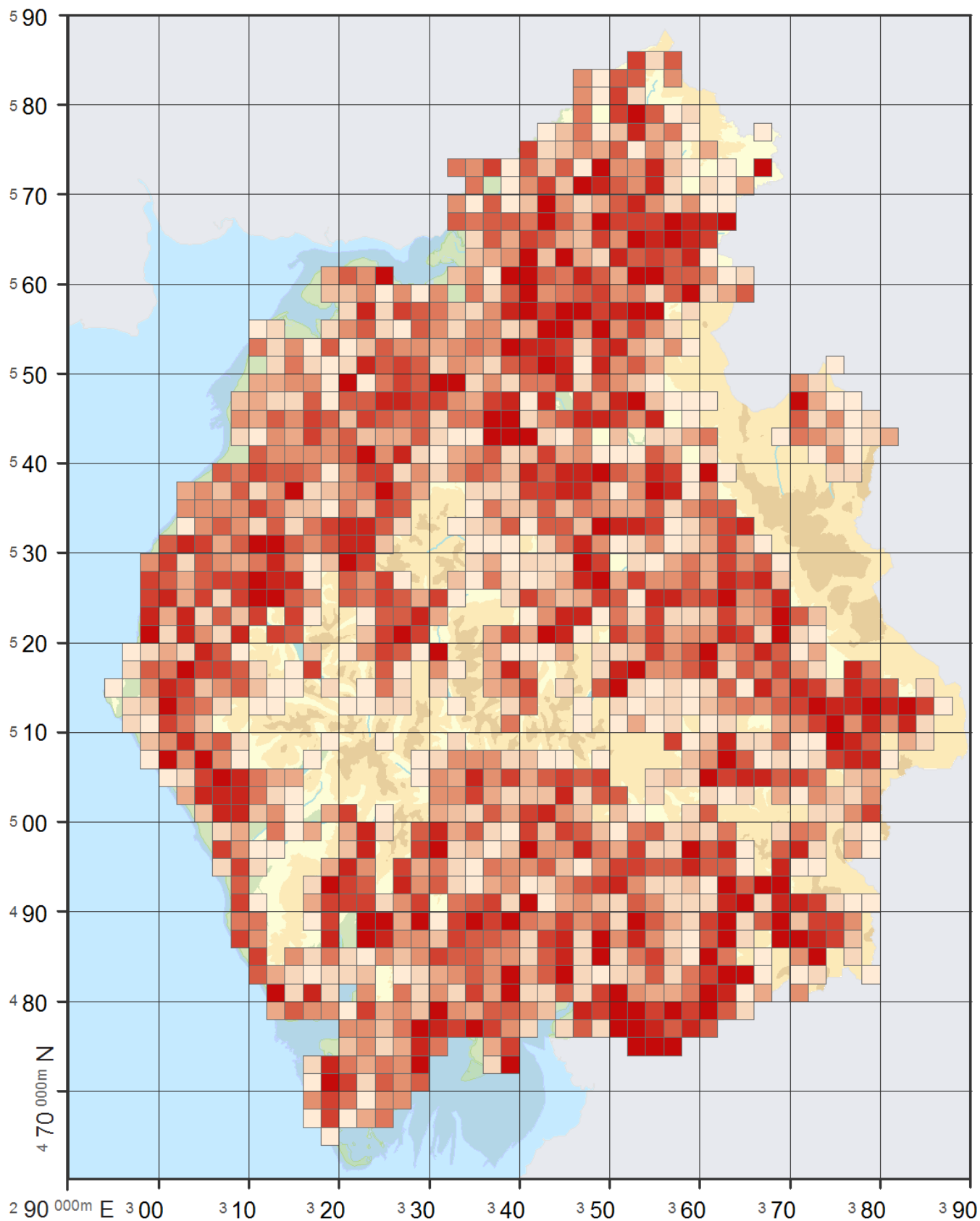
**Blue Tit**

● Possible	<b>254</b>
● Probable	<b>207</b>
● Confirmed	<b>951</b>

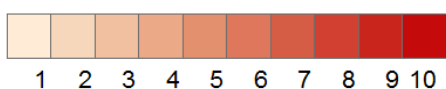
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



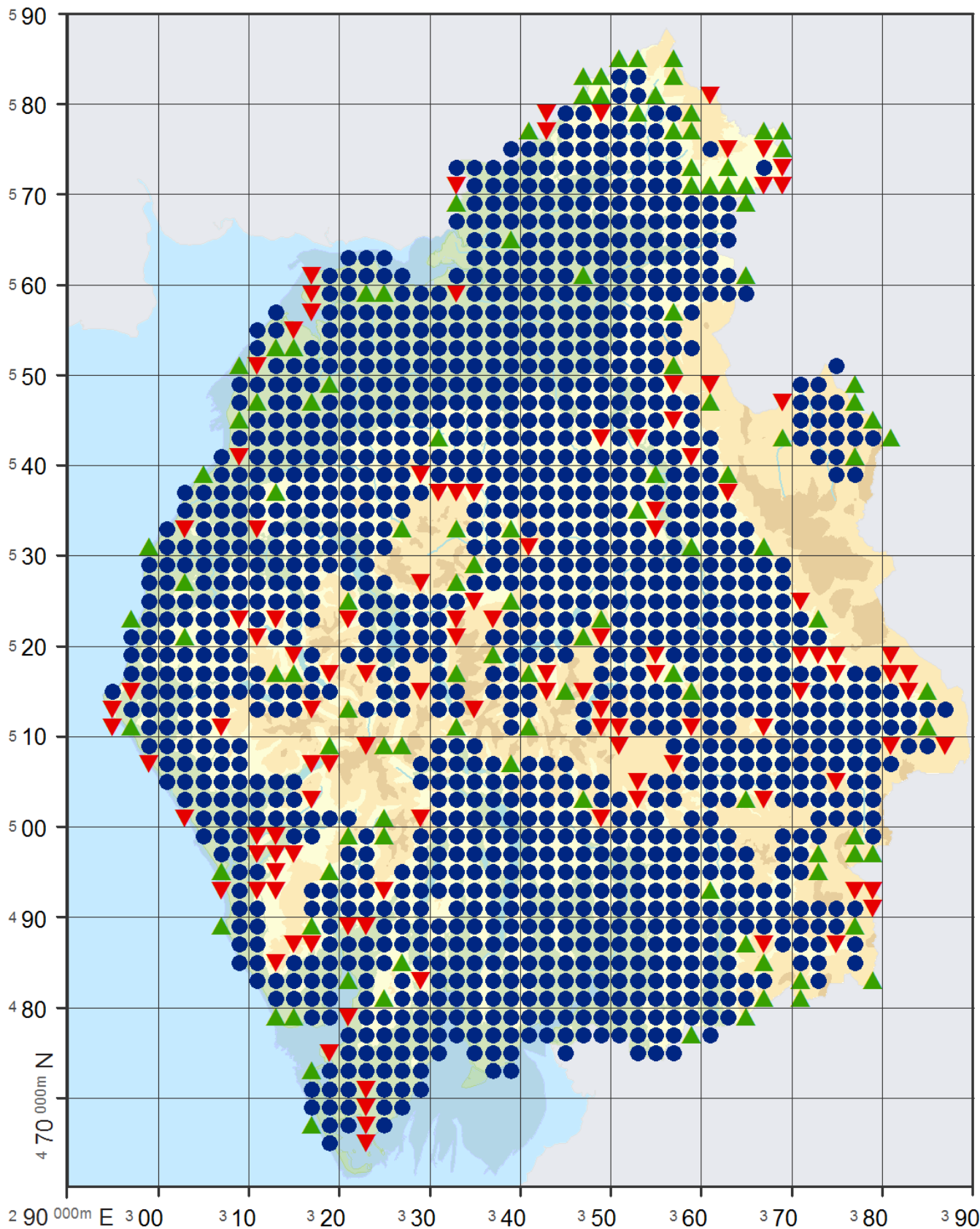


## Blue Tit



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 - 4, 3 = 5 - 5, 4 = 6 - 6, 5 = 7 - 8, 6 = 9 - 9, 7 = 10 - 11, 8 = 12 - 14, 9 = 15 - 18, 10 = 19 - 83.

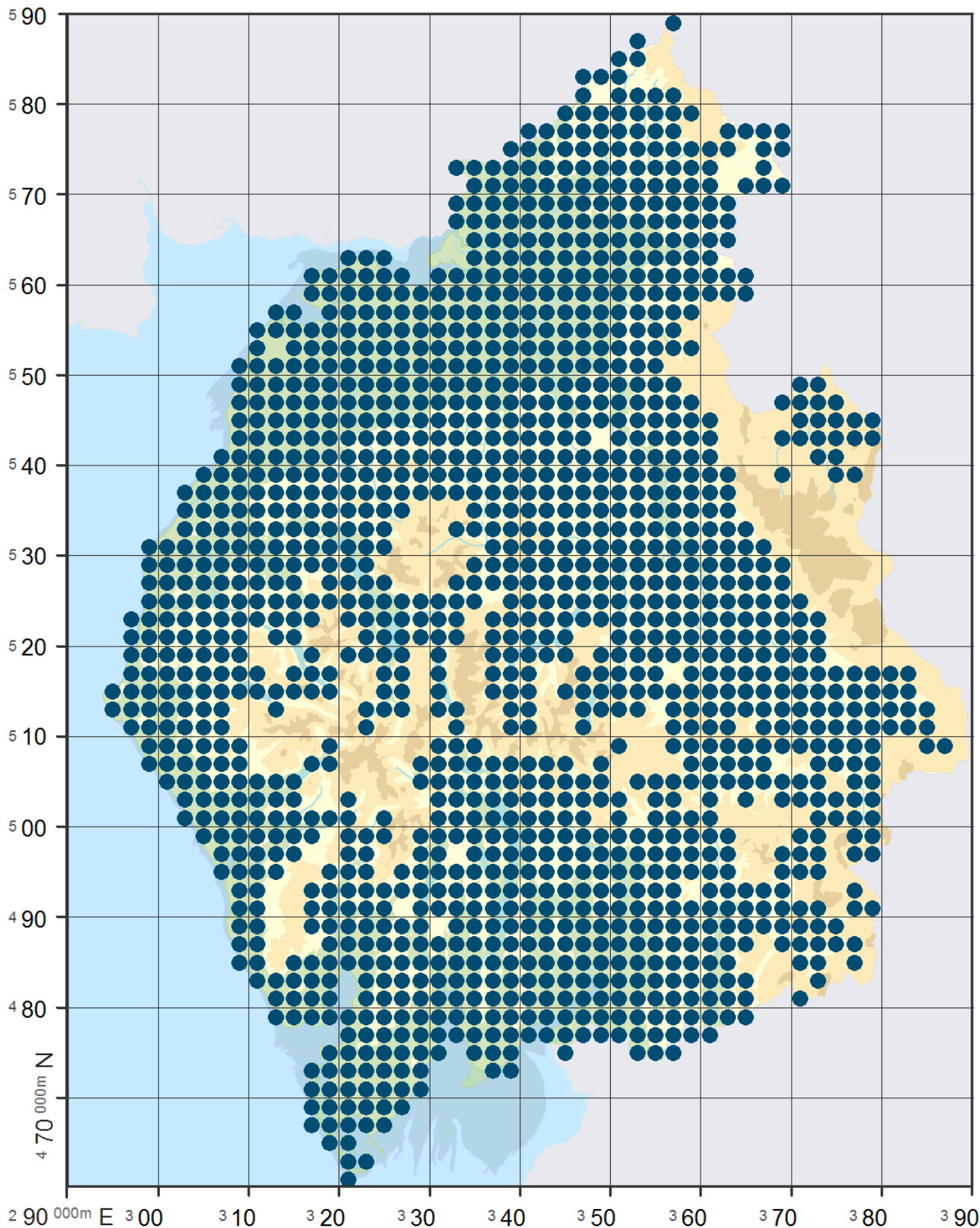


**Blue Tit**

▲ Gain	117
● Stable	1295
▼ Loss	117

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.

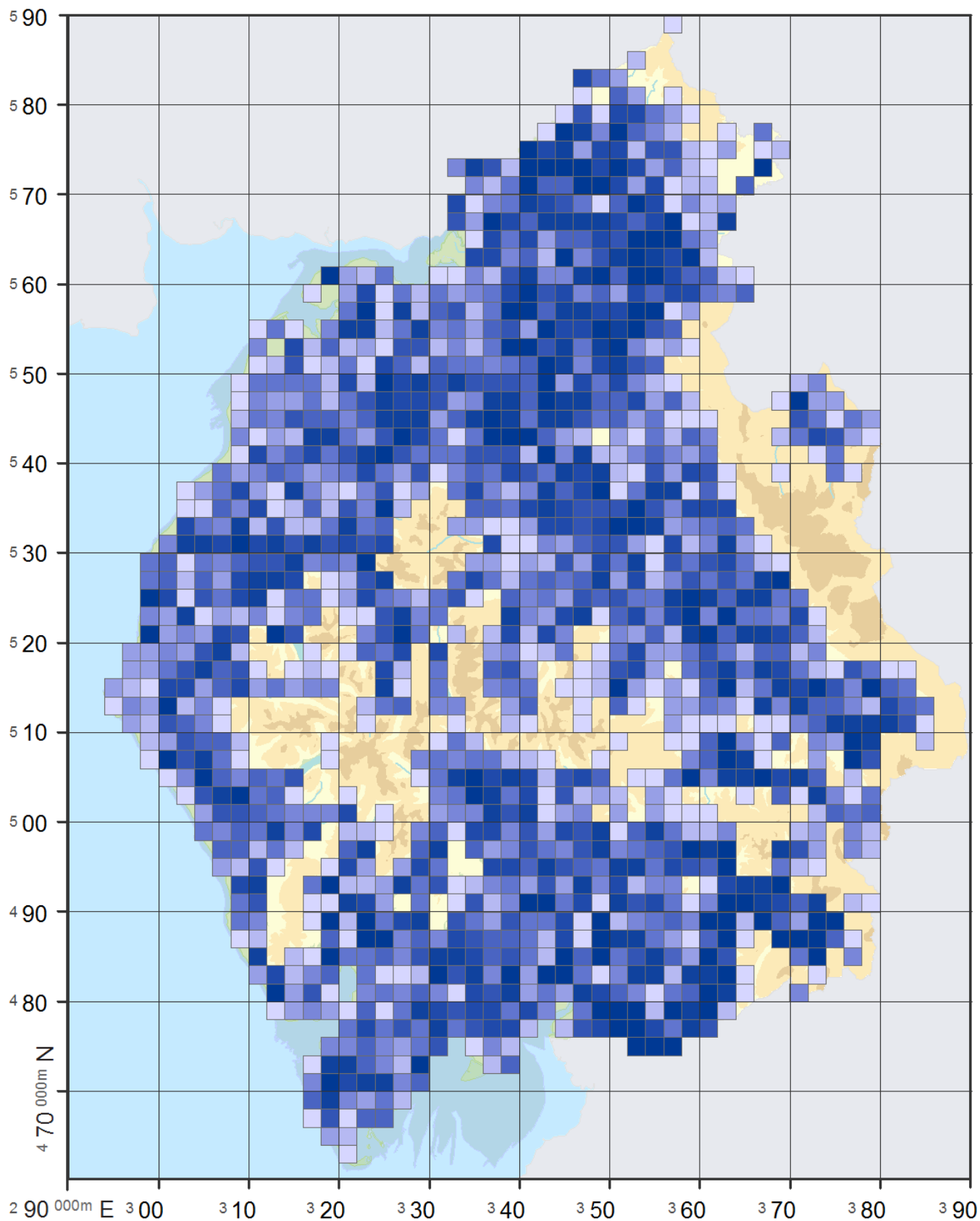


**Blue Tit**

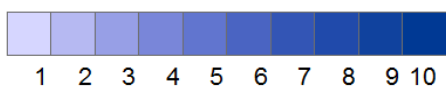
Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

● Presence **1457**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Blue Tit



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 - 5, 3 = 6 - 7, 4 = 8 - 9, 5 = 10 - 12, 6 = 13 - 15, 7 = 16 - 18, 8 = 19 - 22, 9 = 23 - 30, 10 = 31 - 74.

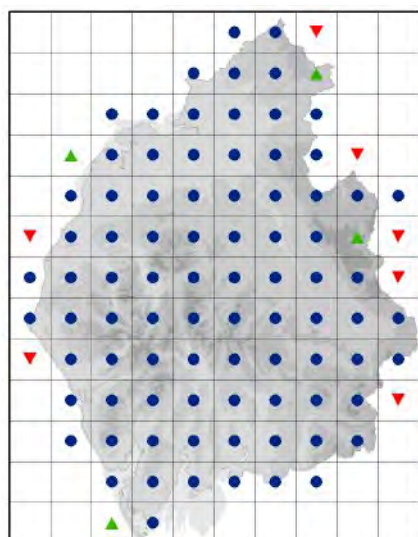
## GREAT TIT (*Parus major*)

An abundant resident; breeds in very large numbers.

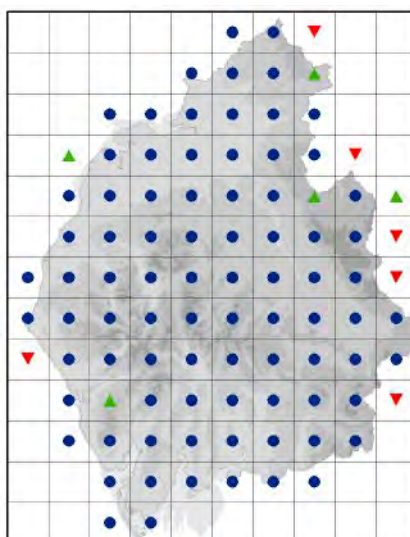
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	68.9	42.6	21.4	4.9
Breeding 2008 - 2012	74.4	43.7	18.3	12.4
Winter 2008 - 2012	74.7			

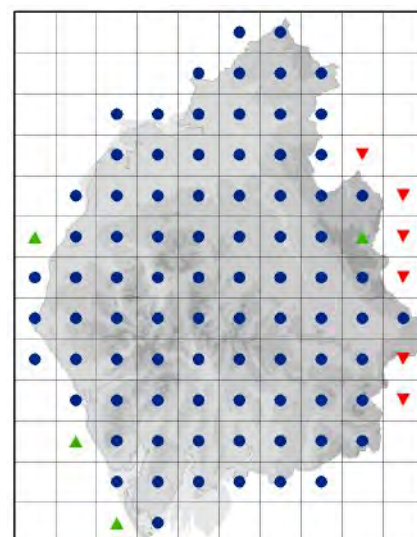
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

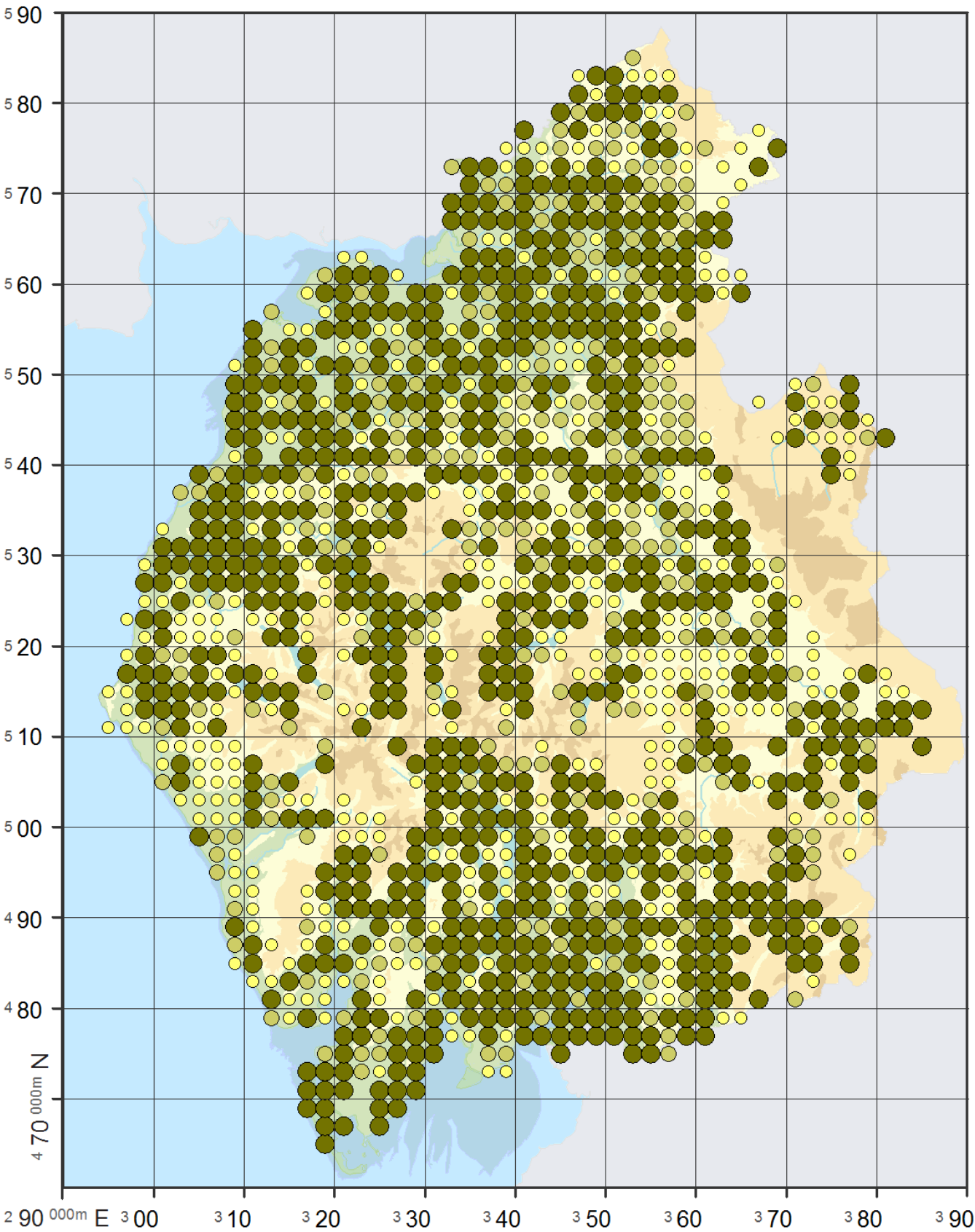


Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84





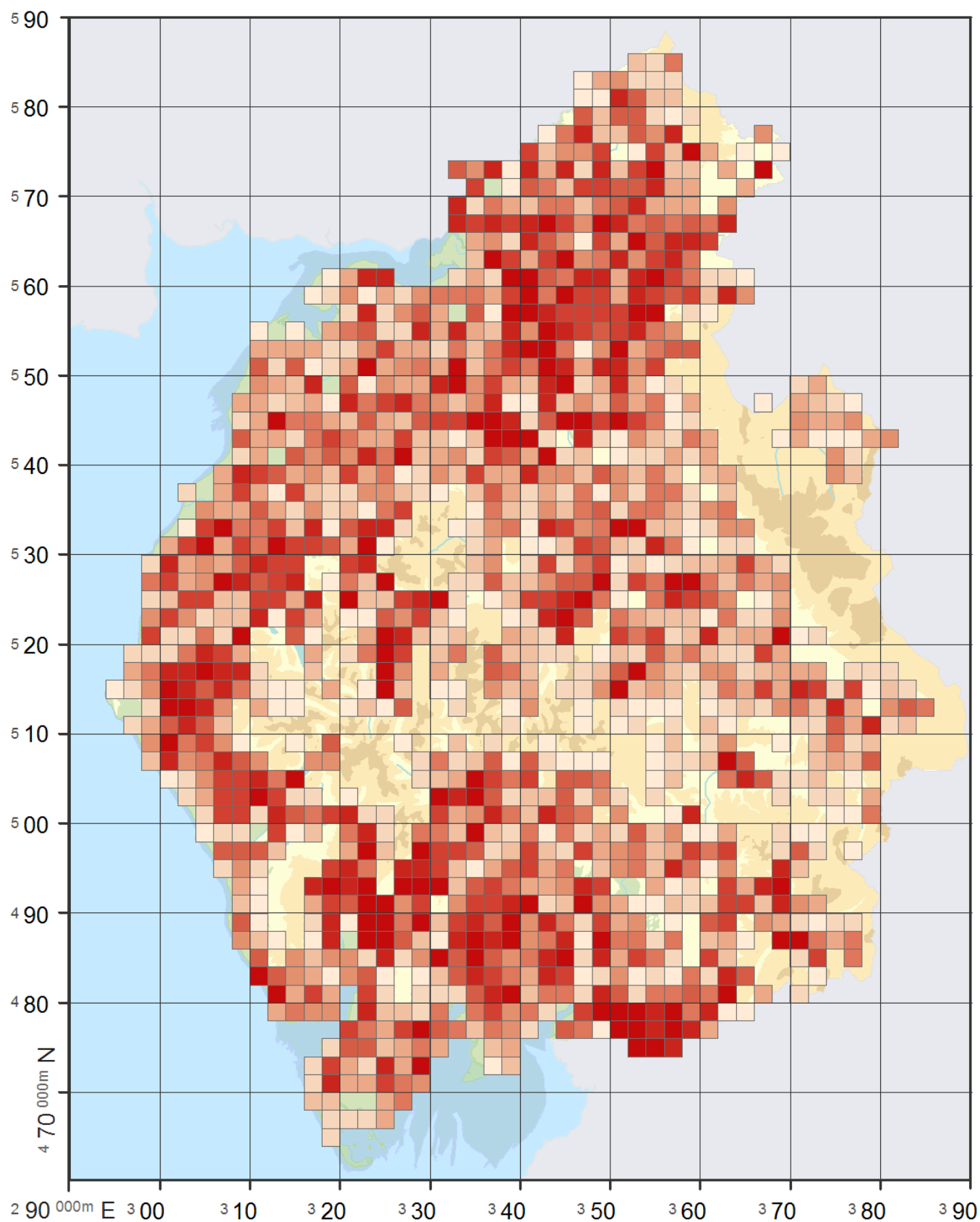
**Great Tit**

● Possible	<b>376</b>
● Probable	<b>230</b>
● Confirmed	<b>772</b>

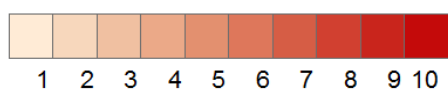
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



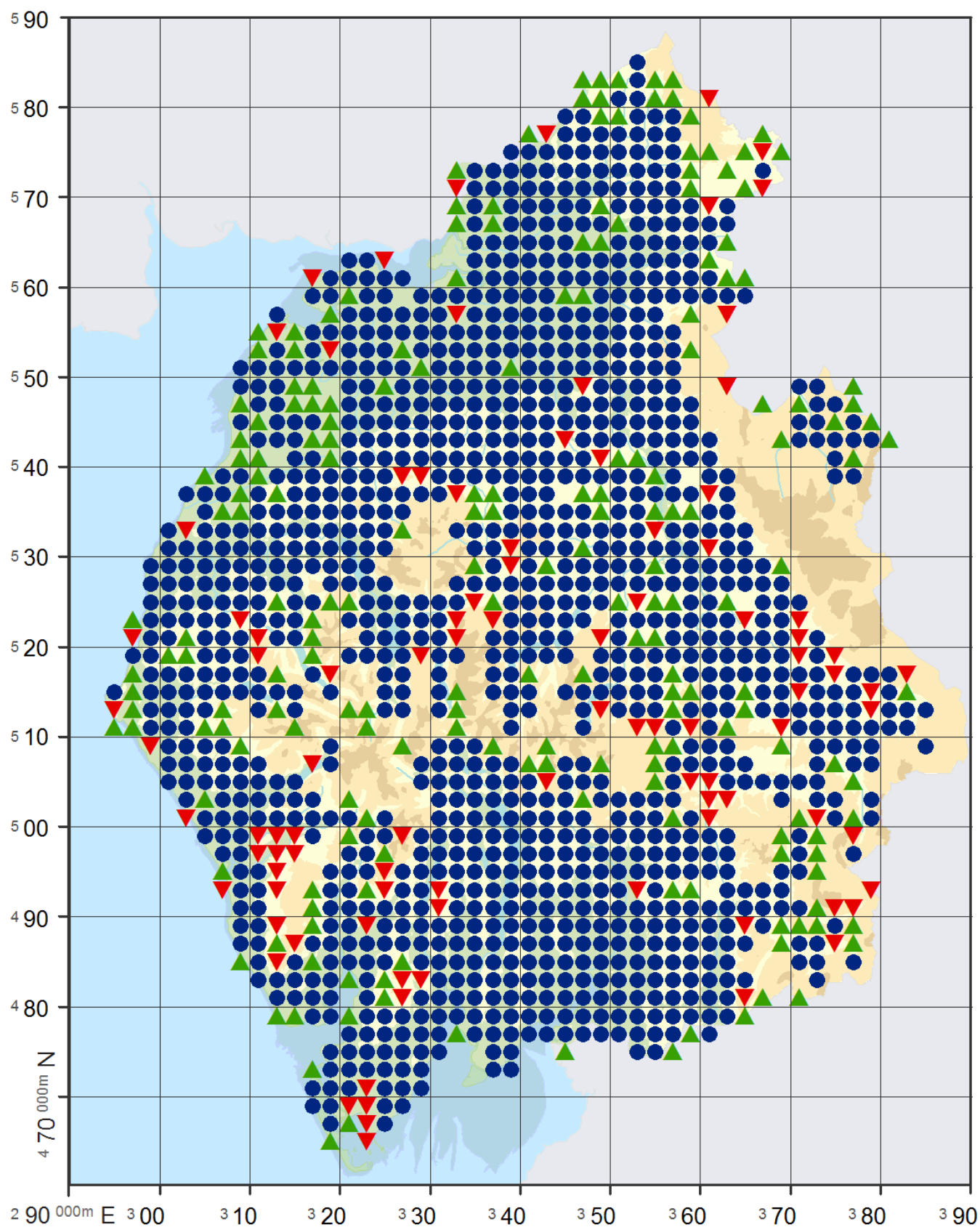


## Great Tit



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, 2 = 2 - 2, 3 = 3 - 3, 4 = 4 - 4, 5 = 5 - 5, 6 = 6 - 6, 7 = 7 - 7, 8 = 8 - 9, 9 = 10 - 12, 10 = 13 - 39.

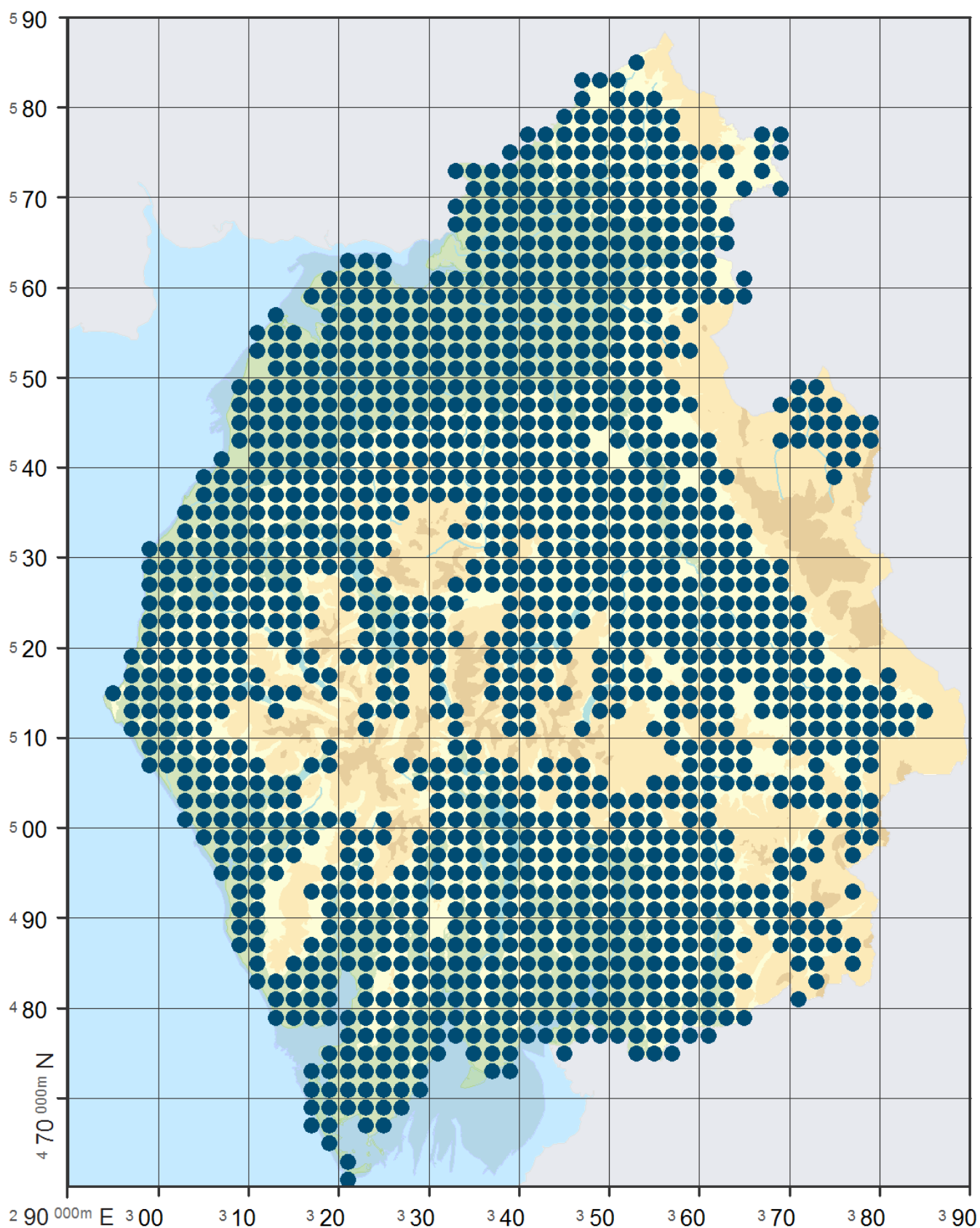


## Great Tit

▲ Gain	<b>204</b>
● Stable	<b>1174</b>
▼ Loss	<b>97</b>

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.

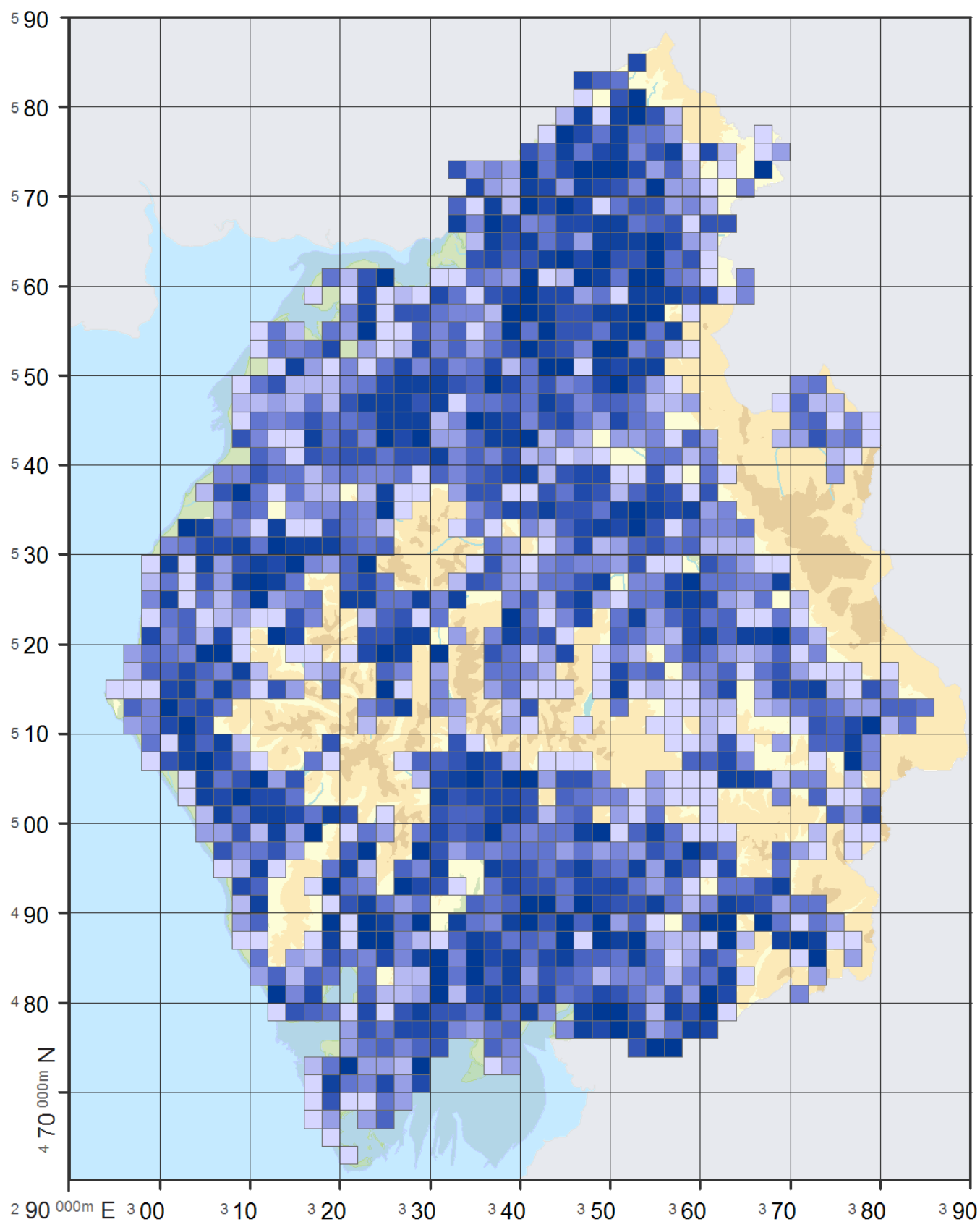


## Great Tit

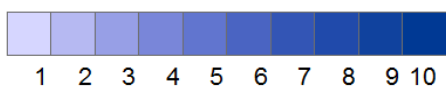
Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

● Presence **1383**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Great Tit



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 - 5, 5 = 6 - 7, 6 = 8 - 8, 7 = 9 - 10, 8 = 11 - 12, 9 = 13 - 16, 10 = 17 - 57.

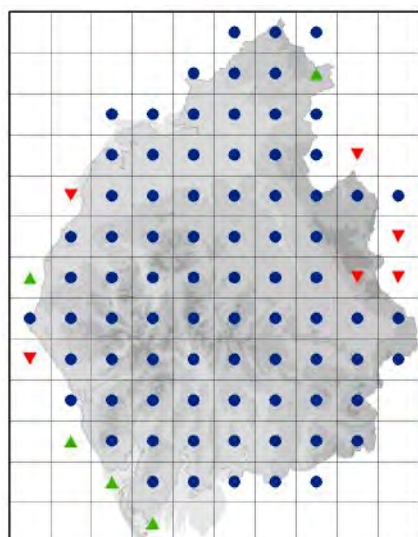
## COAL TIT (*Periparus ater*)

An abundant resident; breeds in large numbers.

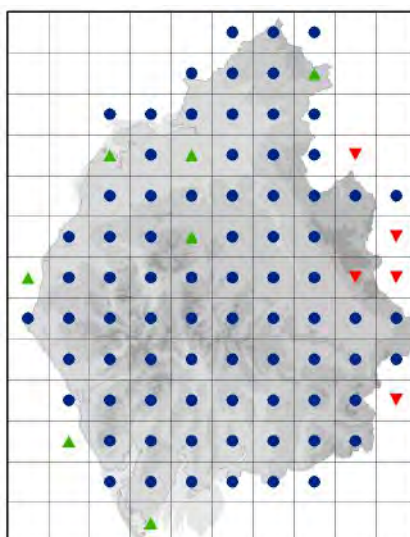
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	49.9	23.7	20.7	5.5
Breeding 2008 - 2012	60.4	25.5	19.6	15.3
Winter 2008 - 2012	67.5			

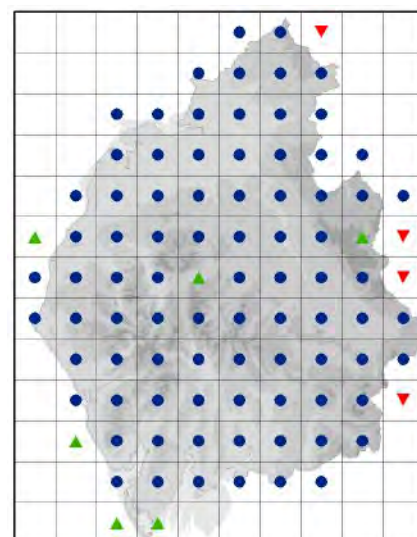
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

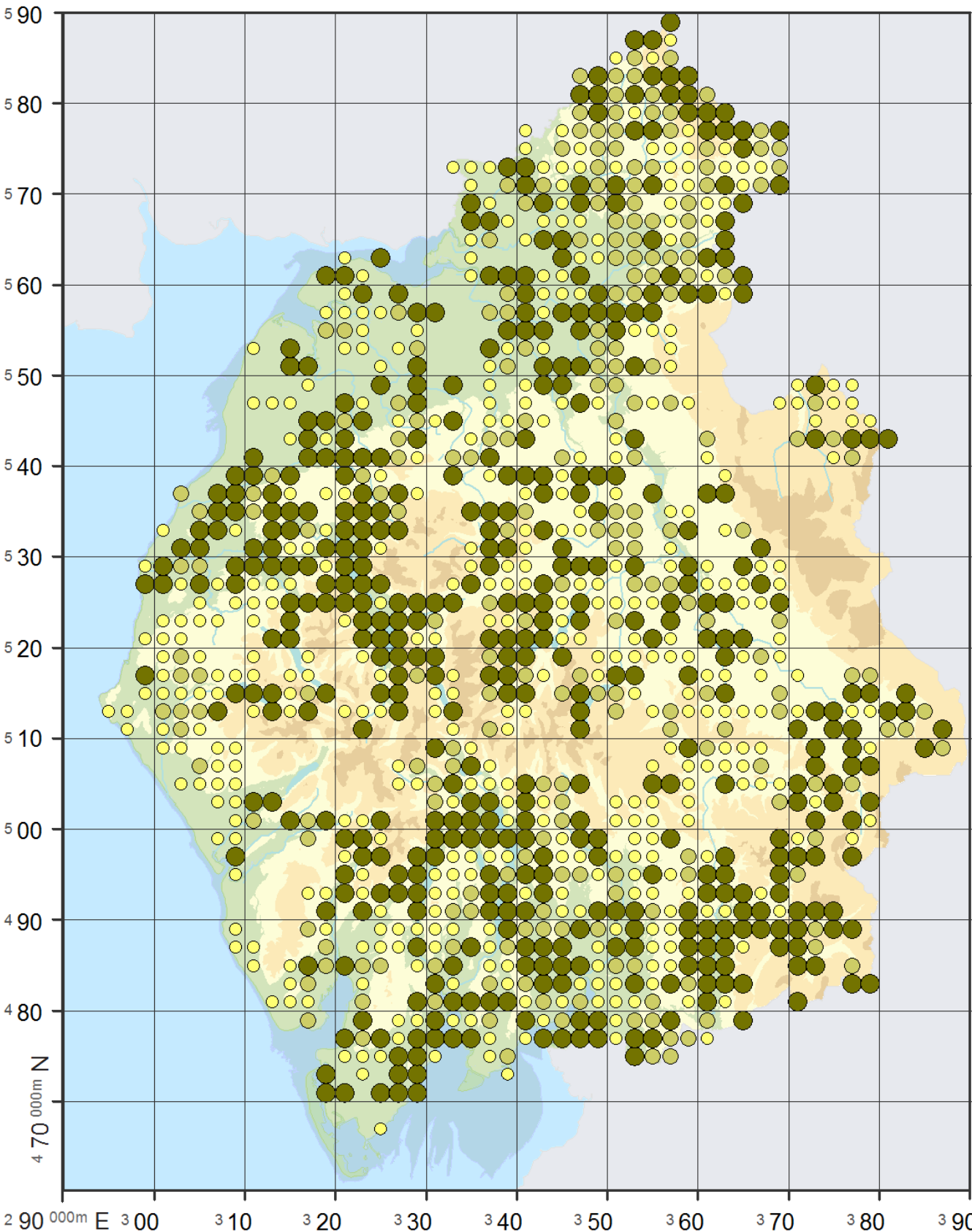


Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84





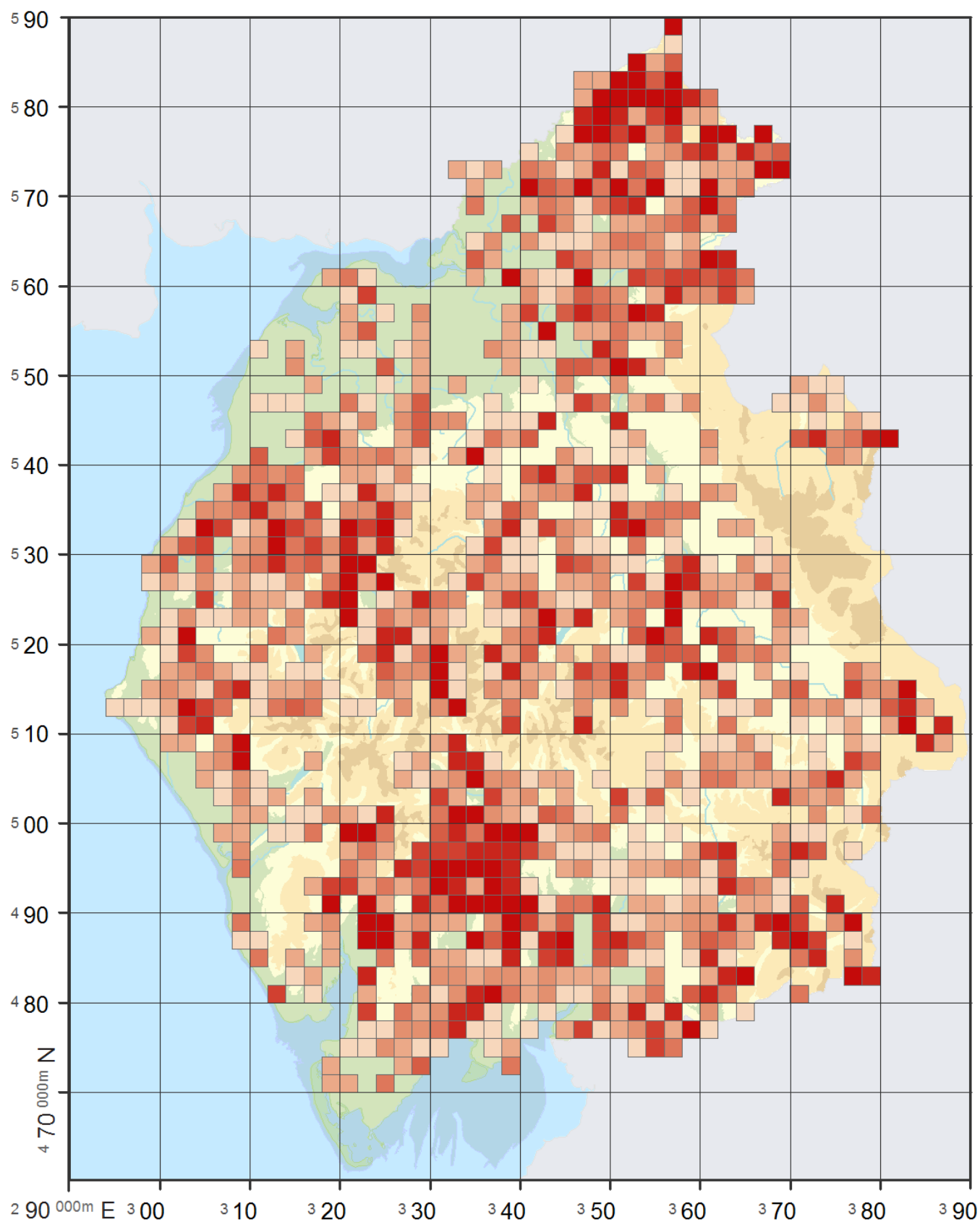
**Coal Tit**

● Possible	<b>425</b>
● Probable	<b>232</b>
● Confirmed	<b>460</b>

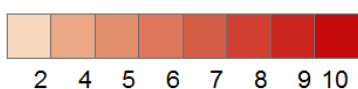
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



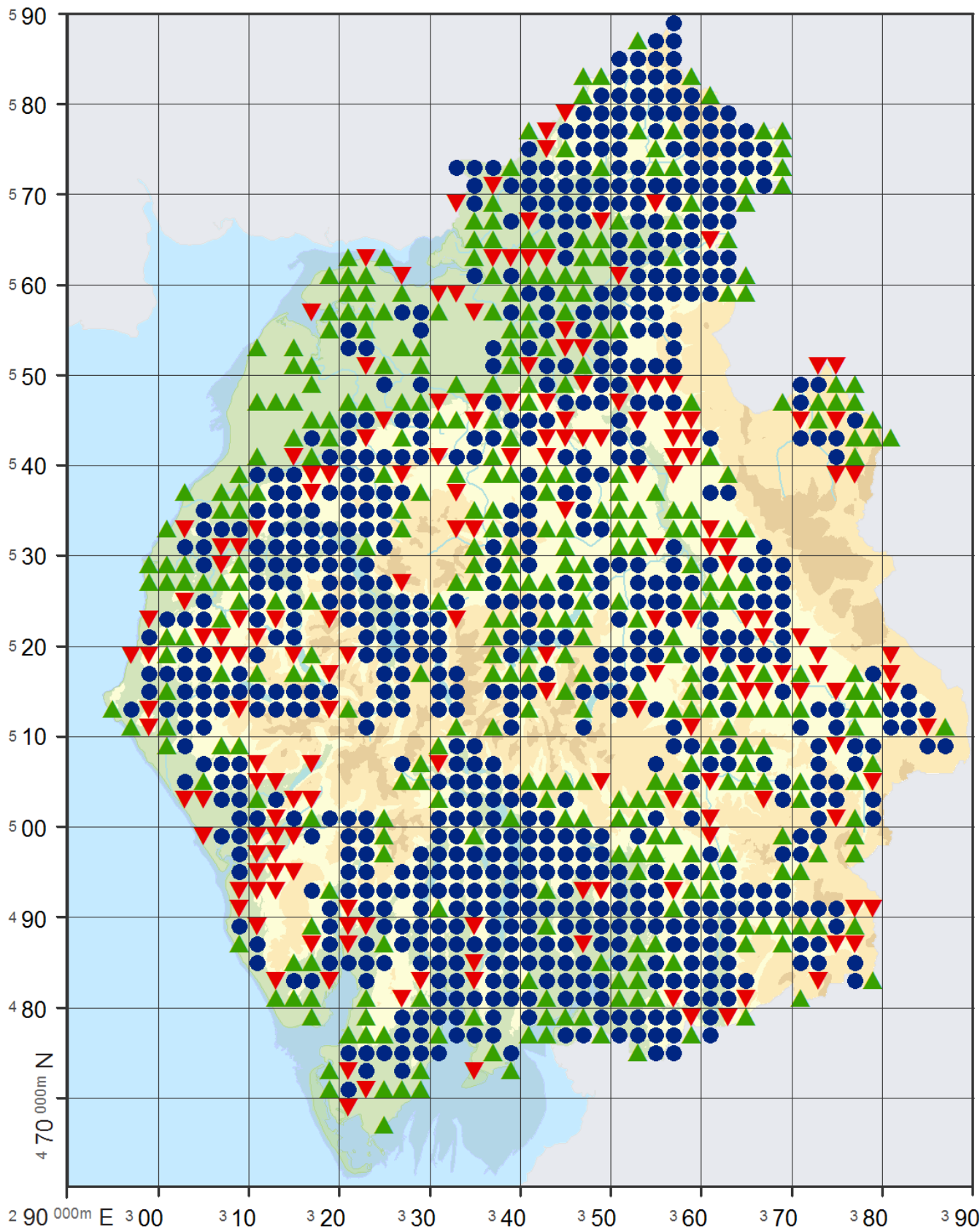


## Coal Tit



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 - 9, 10 = 10 - 54.

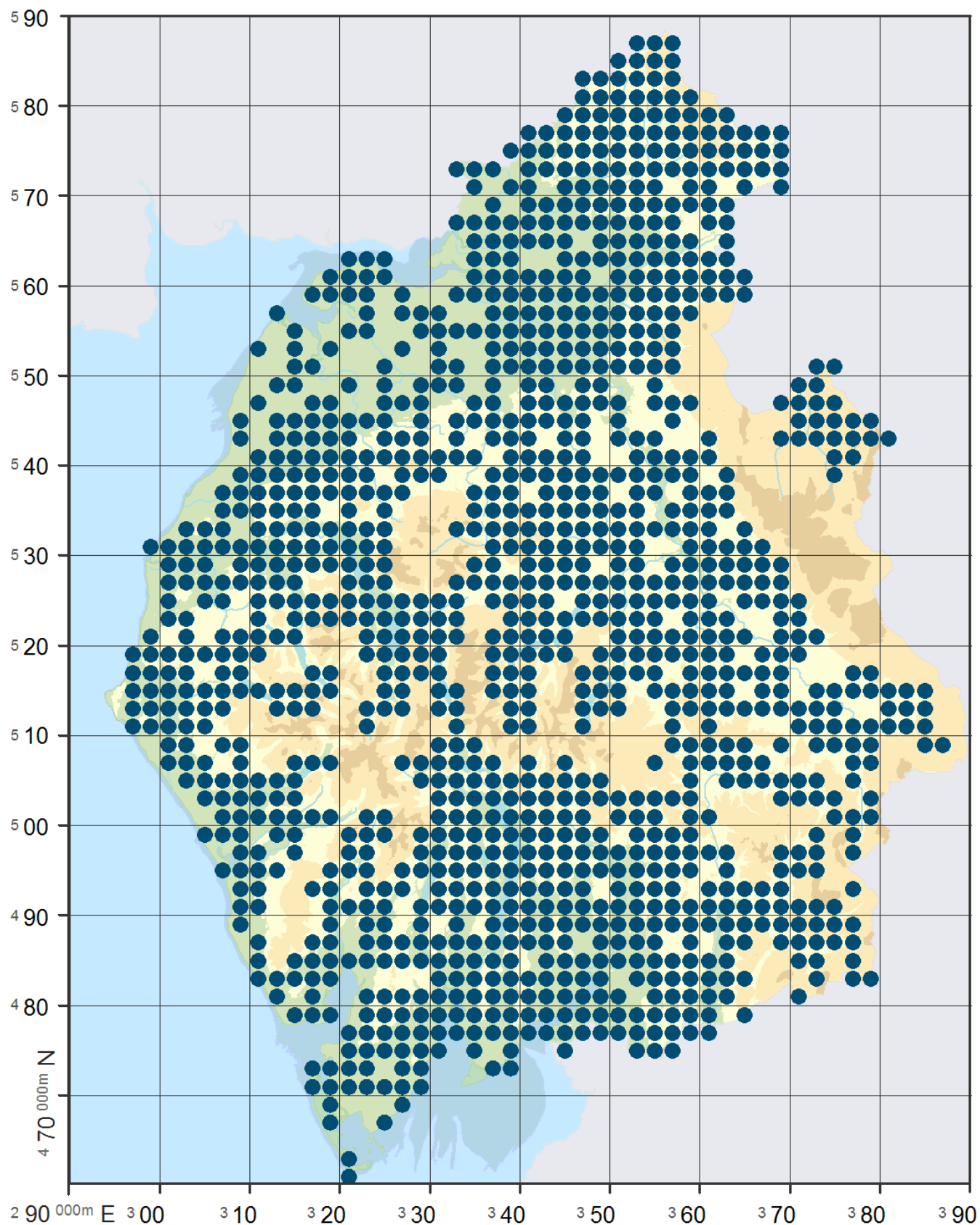


### Coal Tit

▲ Gain	384
● Stable	733
▼ Loss	186

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.

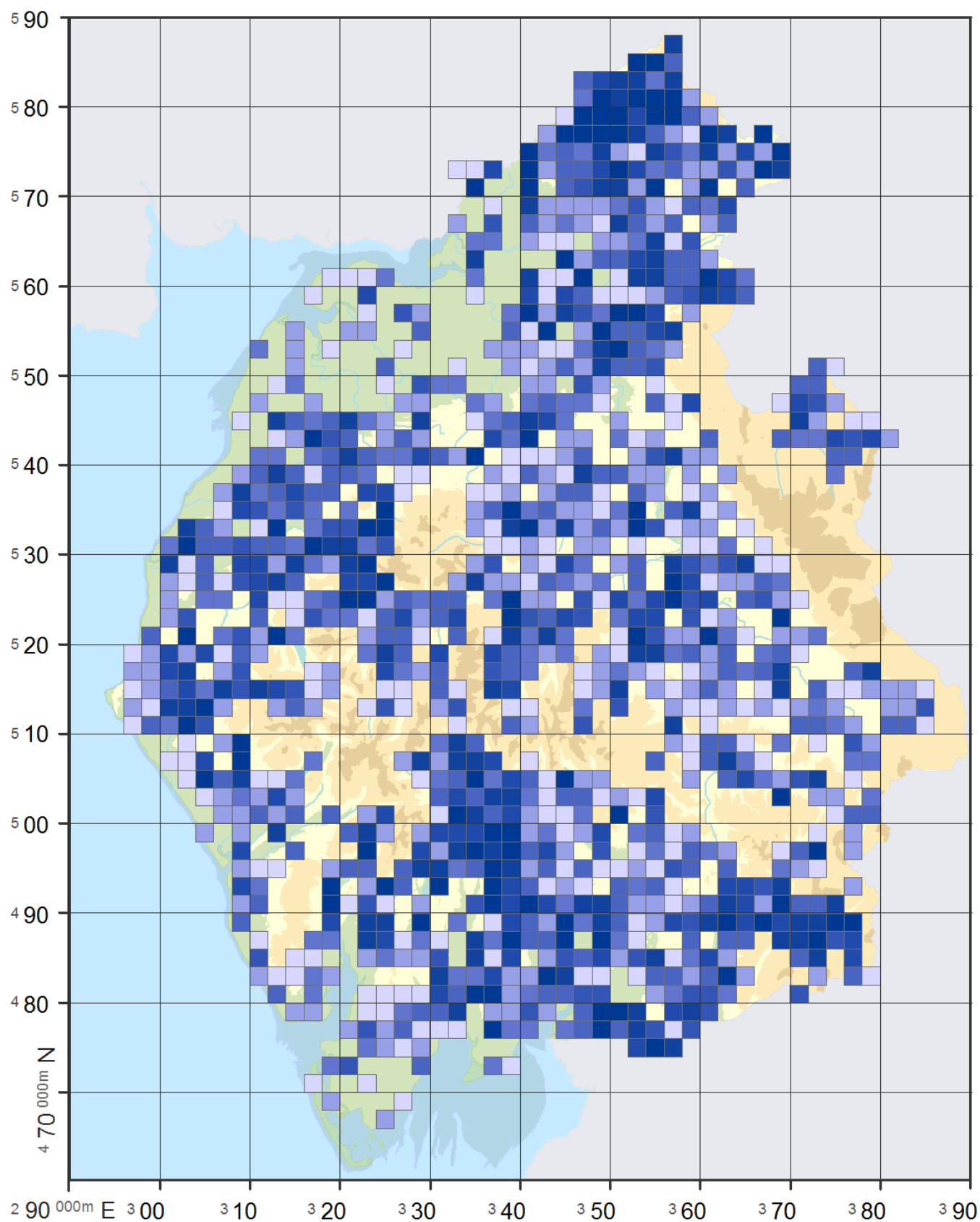


## Coal Tit

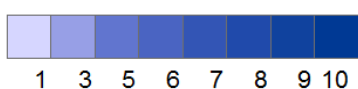
Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

● Presence **1248**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Coal Tit



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, 5 = 3 - 3, 6 = 4 - 5, 7 = 6 - 6, 8 = 7 - 8, 9 = 9 - 12, 10 = 13 - 59.

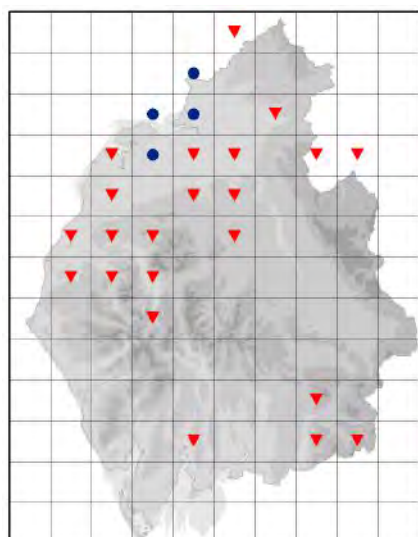
## WILLOW TIT (*Poecile montanus*)

An uncommon resident, mainly in the north of the county; breeds in small numbers.

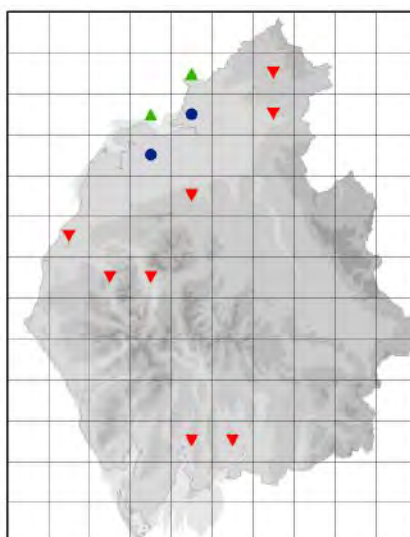
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	2.3	0.9	1	0.4
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1
Winter 2008 - 2012	1			

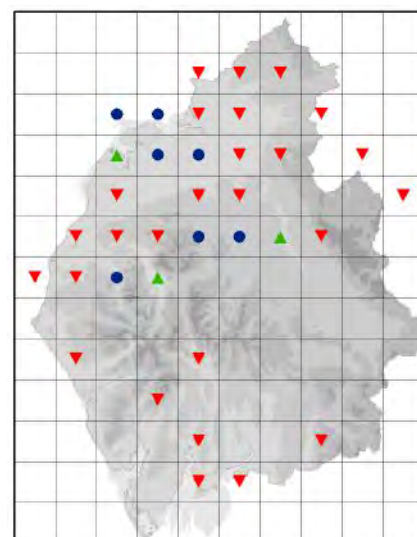
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



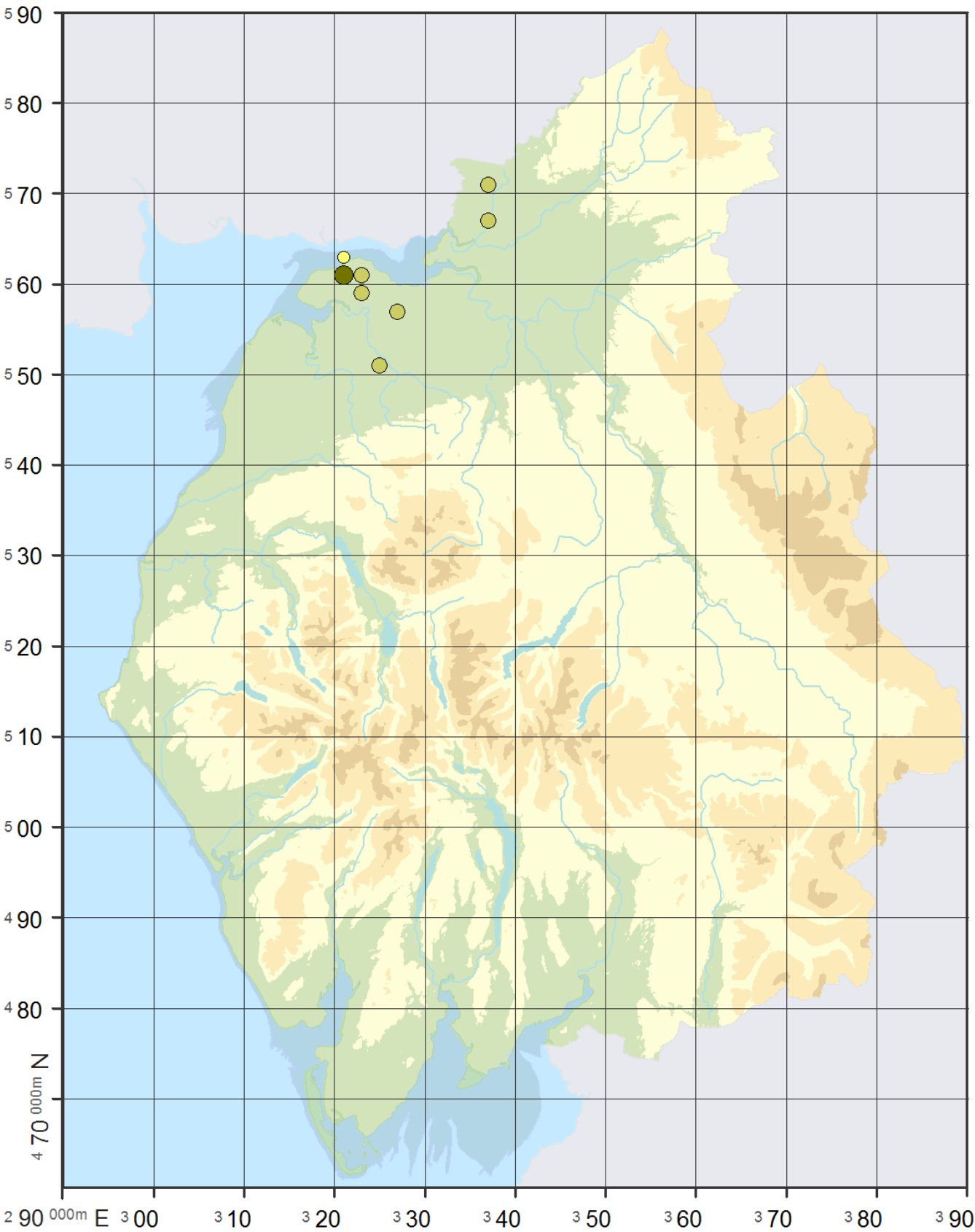
Breeding since 1968-72






Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84



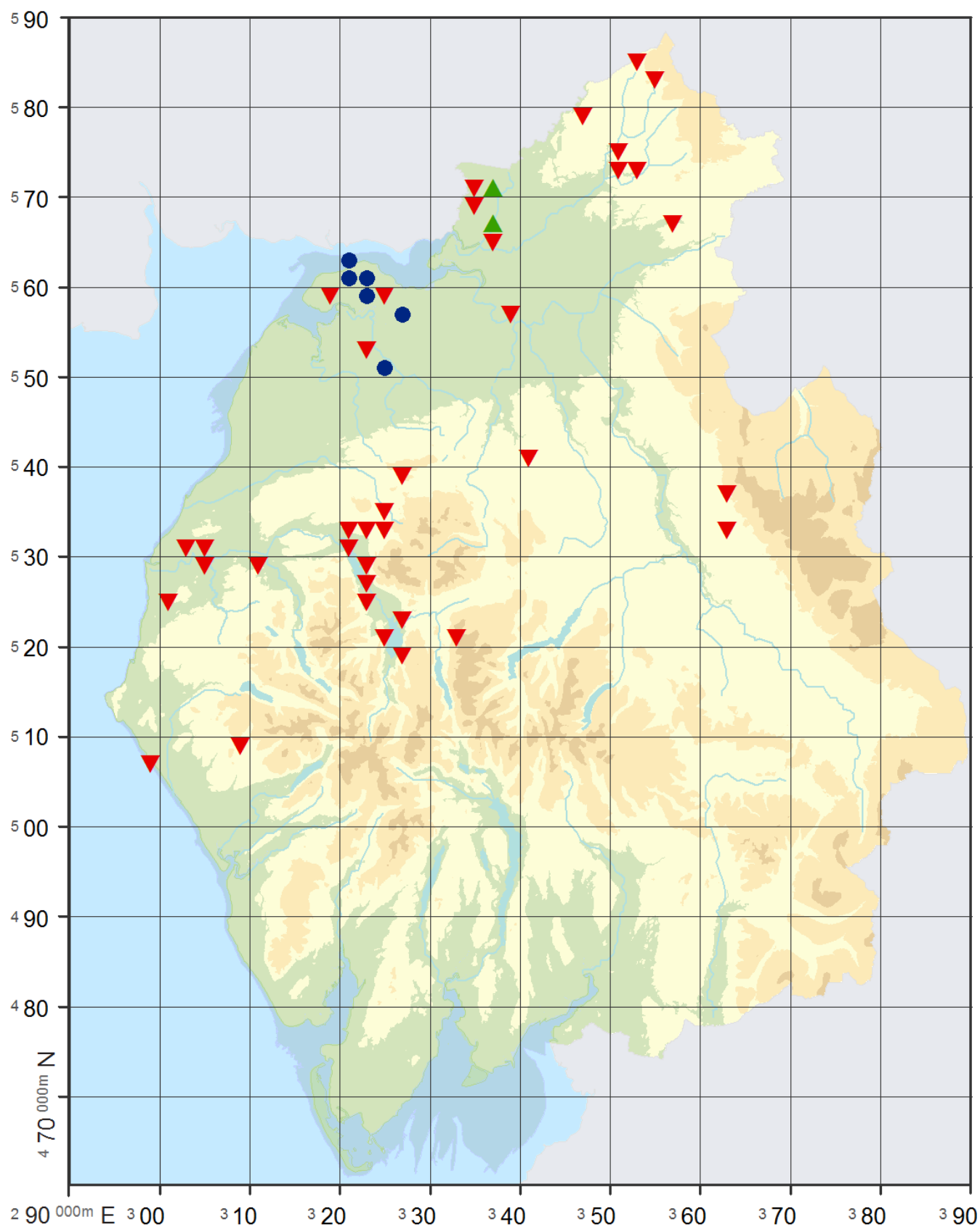
**Willow Tit**

 Possible	<b>1</b>
 Probable	<b>6</b>
 Confirmed	<b>1</b>

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.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

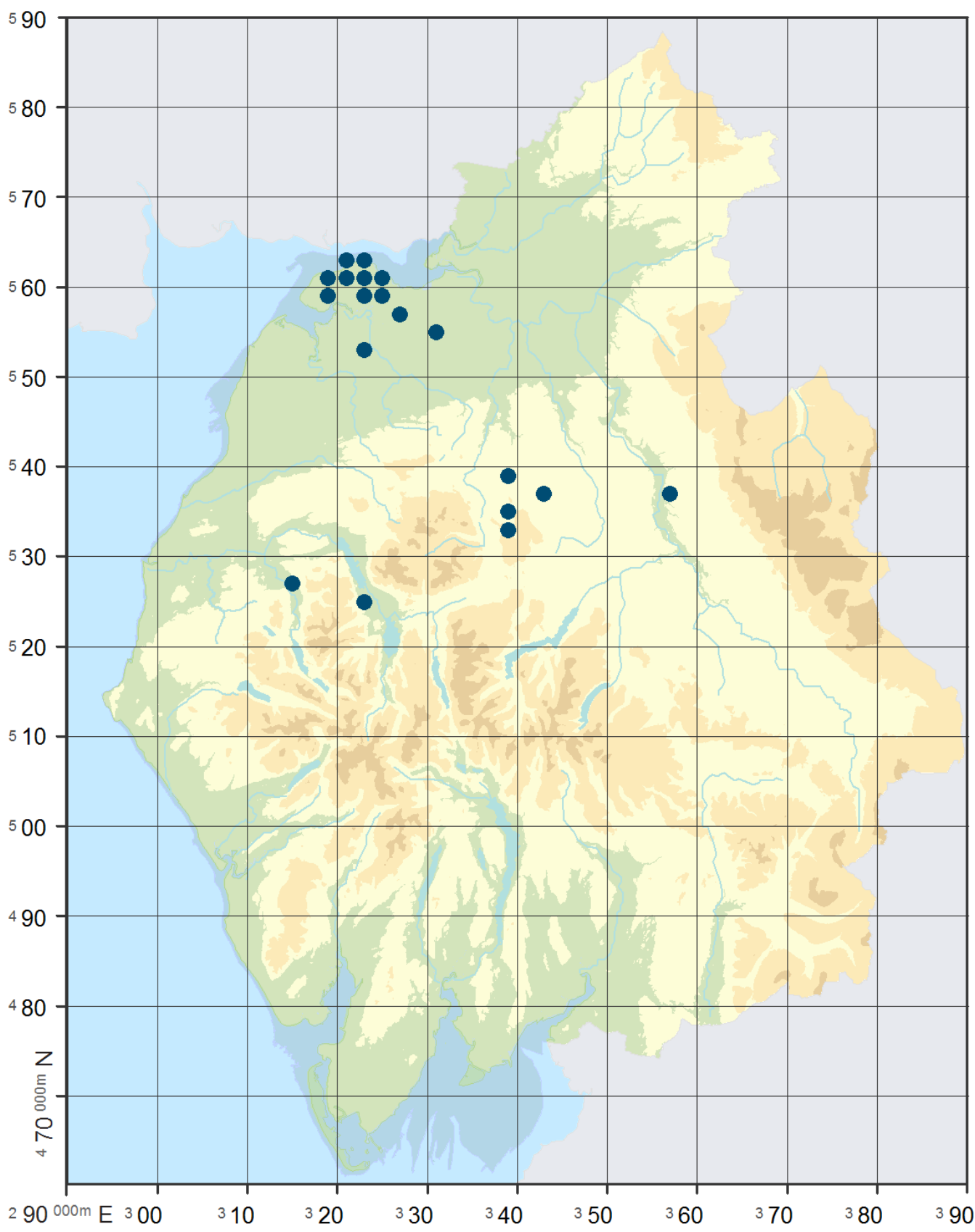




## Willow Tit

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.



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

● Presence 19

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

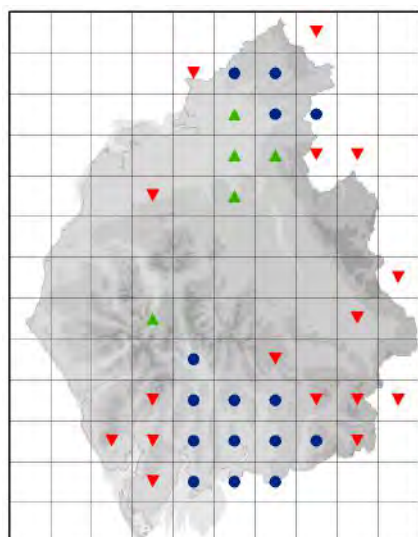
## MARSH TIT (*Poecile palustris*)

A common resident; breeds in moderate numbers.

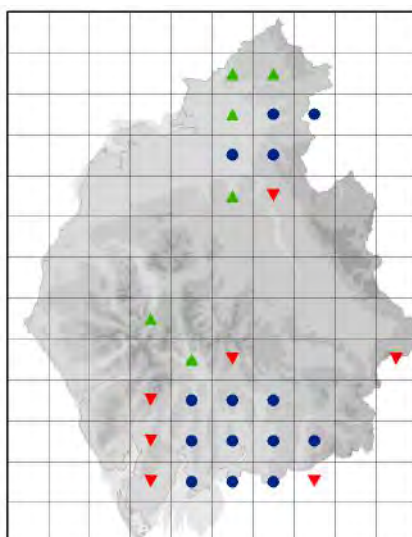
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	7.7	4.1	2.7	0.9
Breeding 2008 - 2012	5.9	2.9	1.5	1.5
Winter 2008 - 2012	8.1			

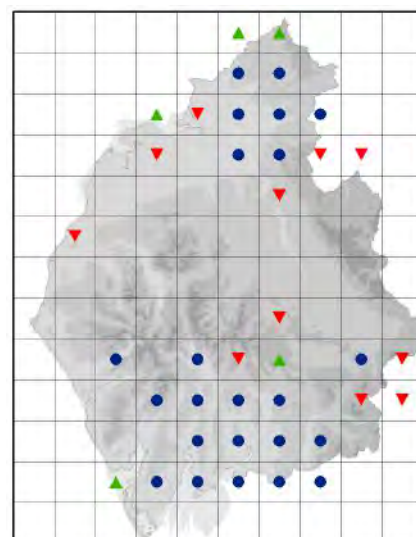
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



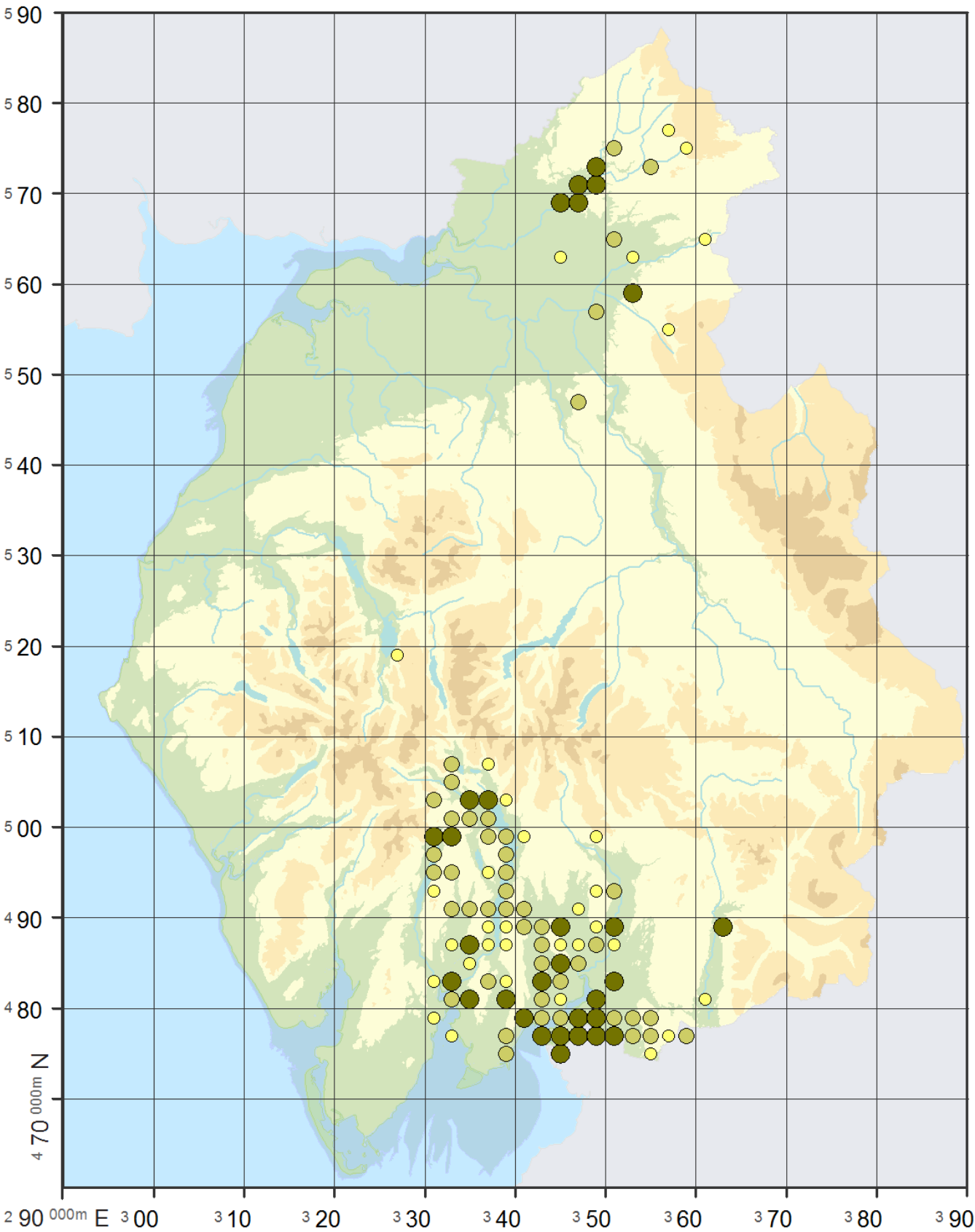
Breeding since 1968-72






Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

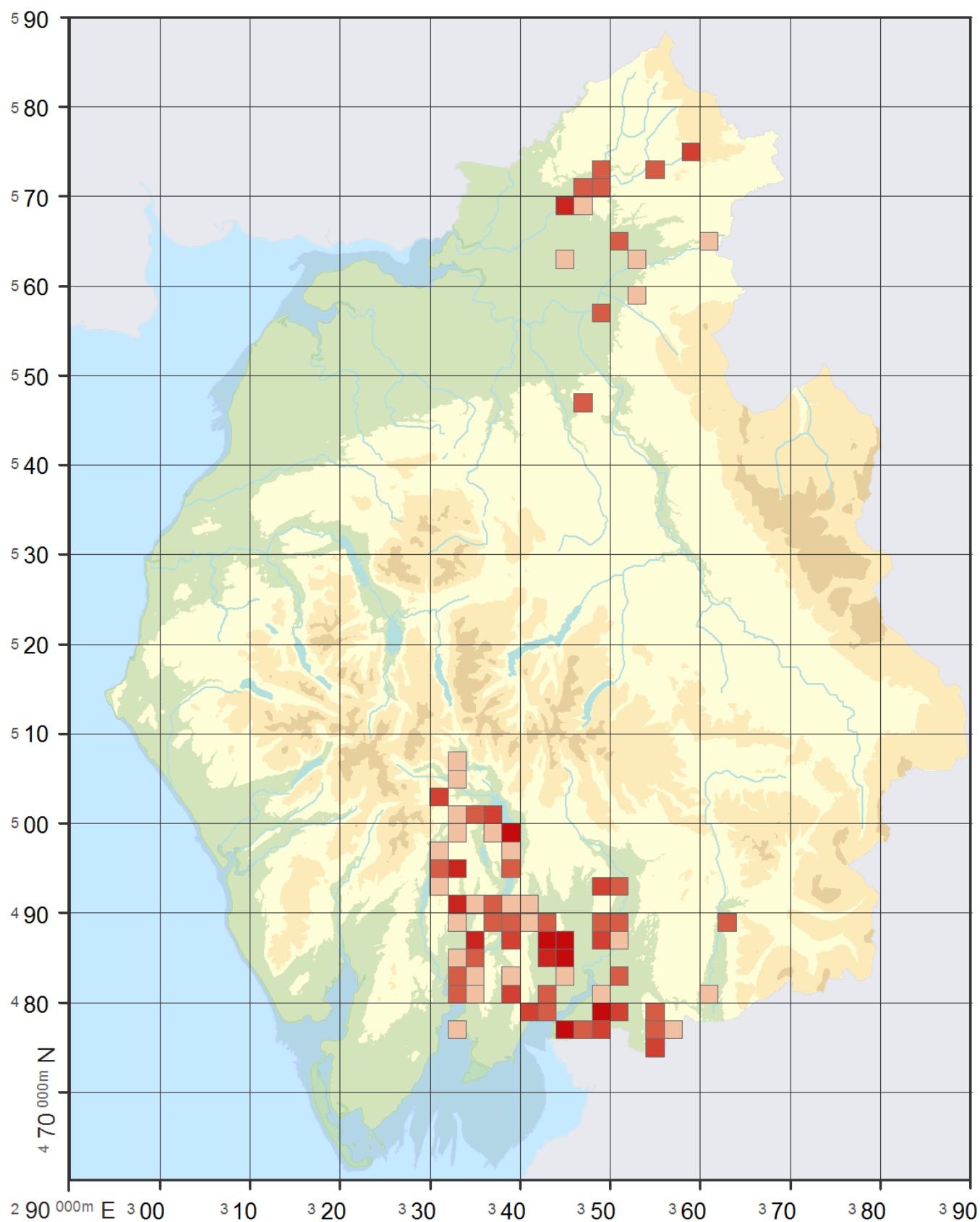


**Marsh Tit**

 Possible	<b>33</b>
 Probable	<b>45</b>
 Confirmed	<b>30</b>

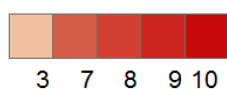
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

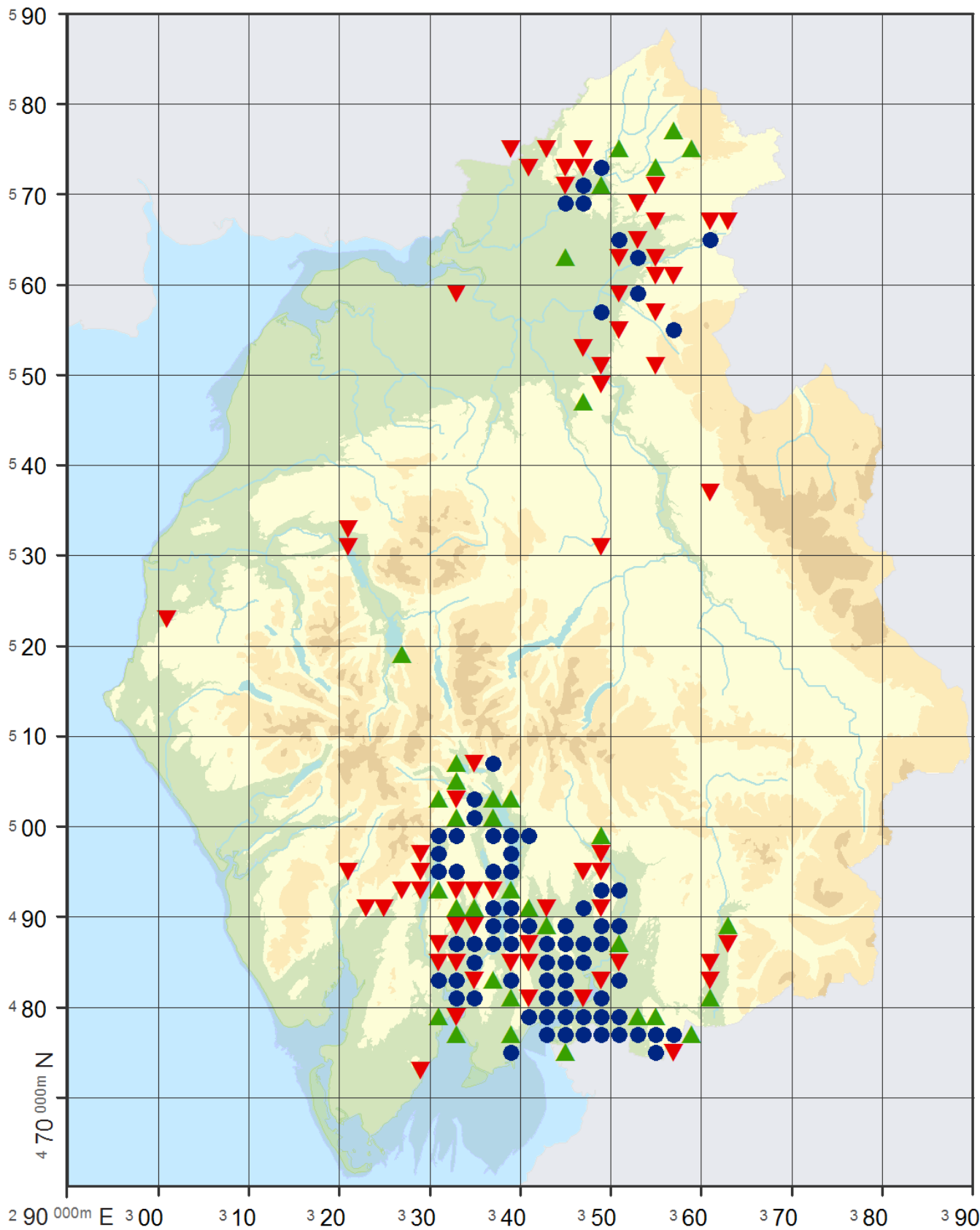


## Marsh Tit

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 - 11.



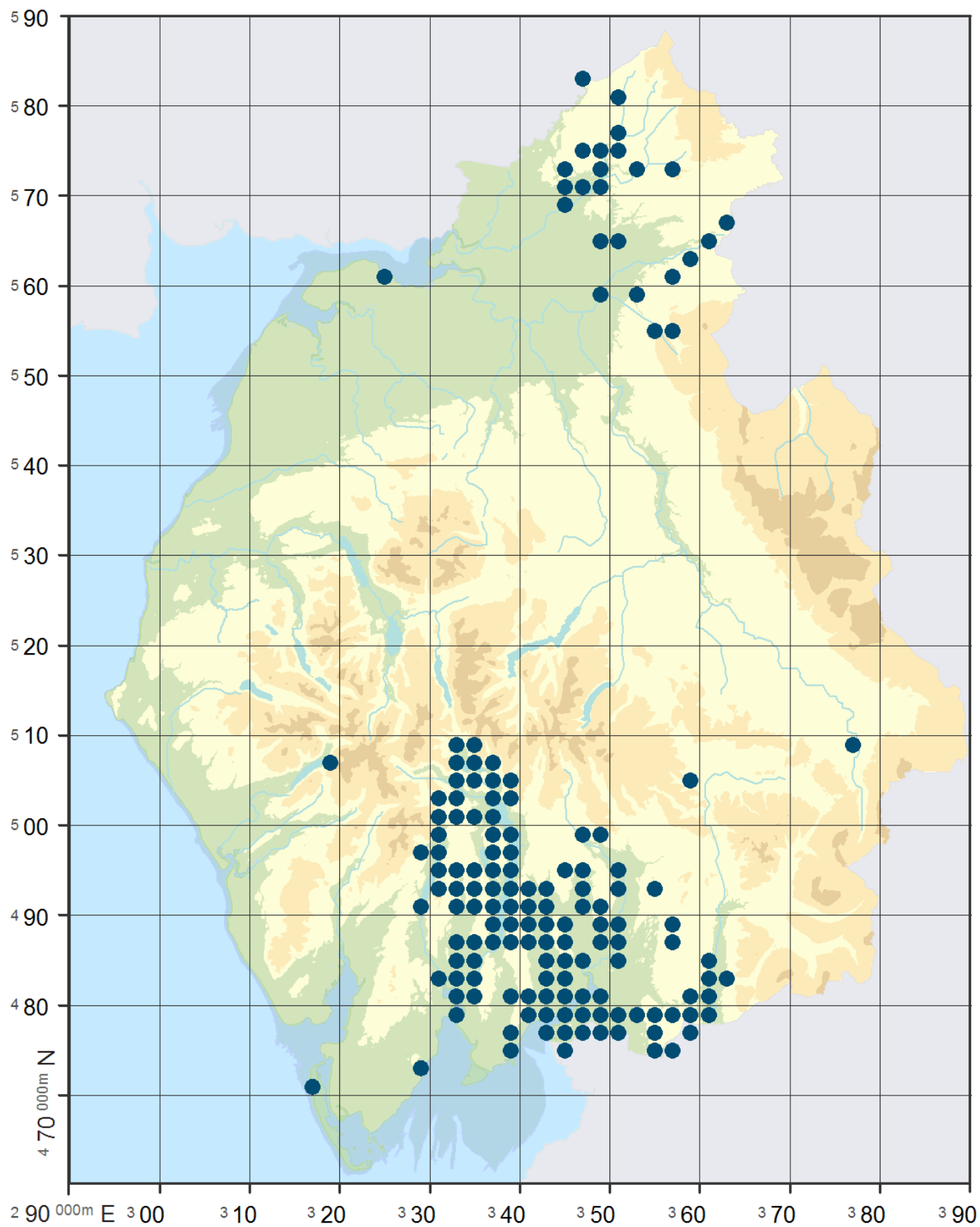
**Marsh Tit**

▲ Gain	34
● Stable	74
▼ Loss	66

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.



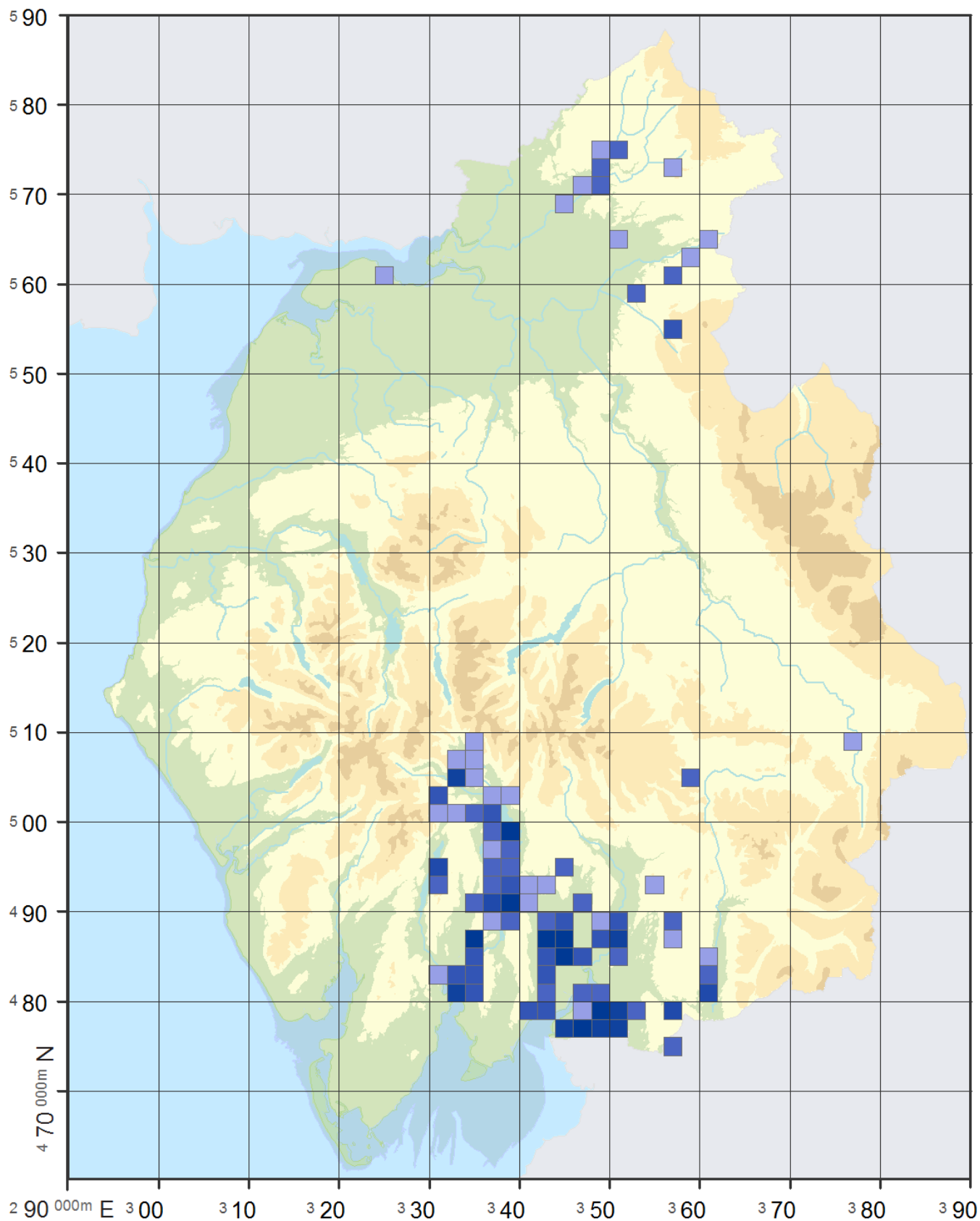


## Marsh Tit

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

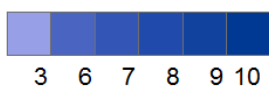
● Presence **149**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Marsh Tit

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 - 4, 9 = 5 - 5, 10 = 6 - 19.

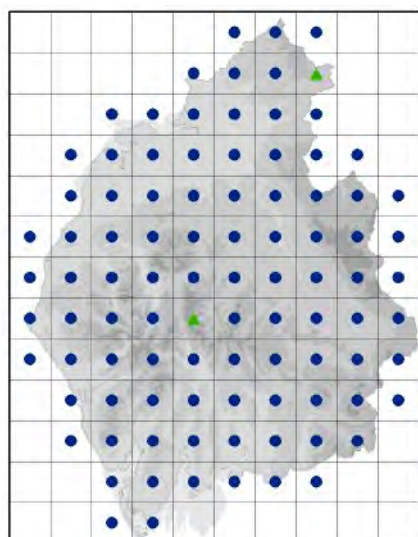
## SKYLARK (*Alauda arvensis*)

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

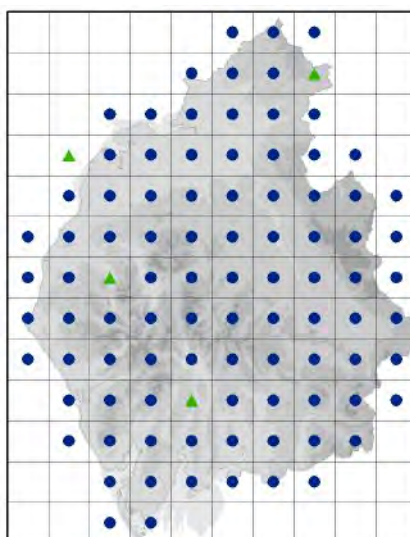
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	67.8	35.1	29.3	3.4
Breeding 2008 - 2012	67.1	18.5	45.6	3
Winter 2008 - 2012	24.5			

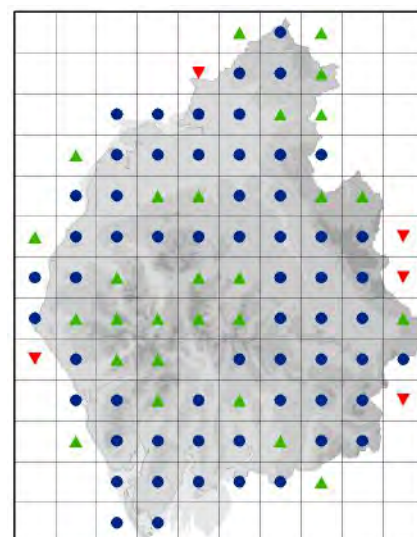
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



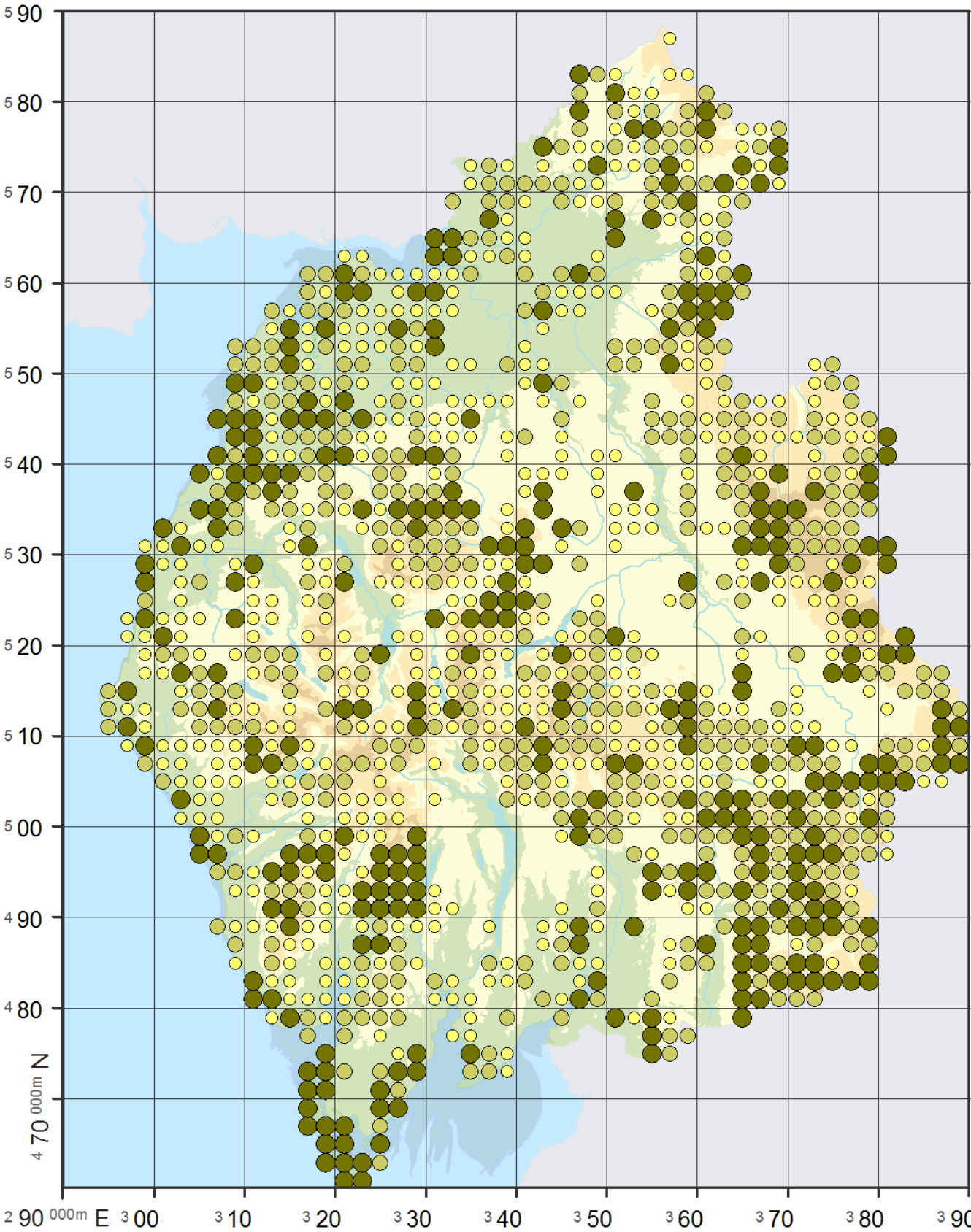
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

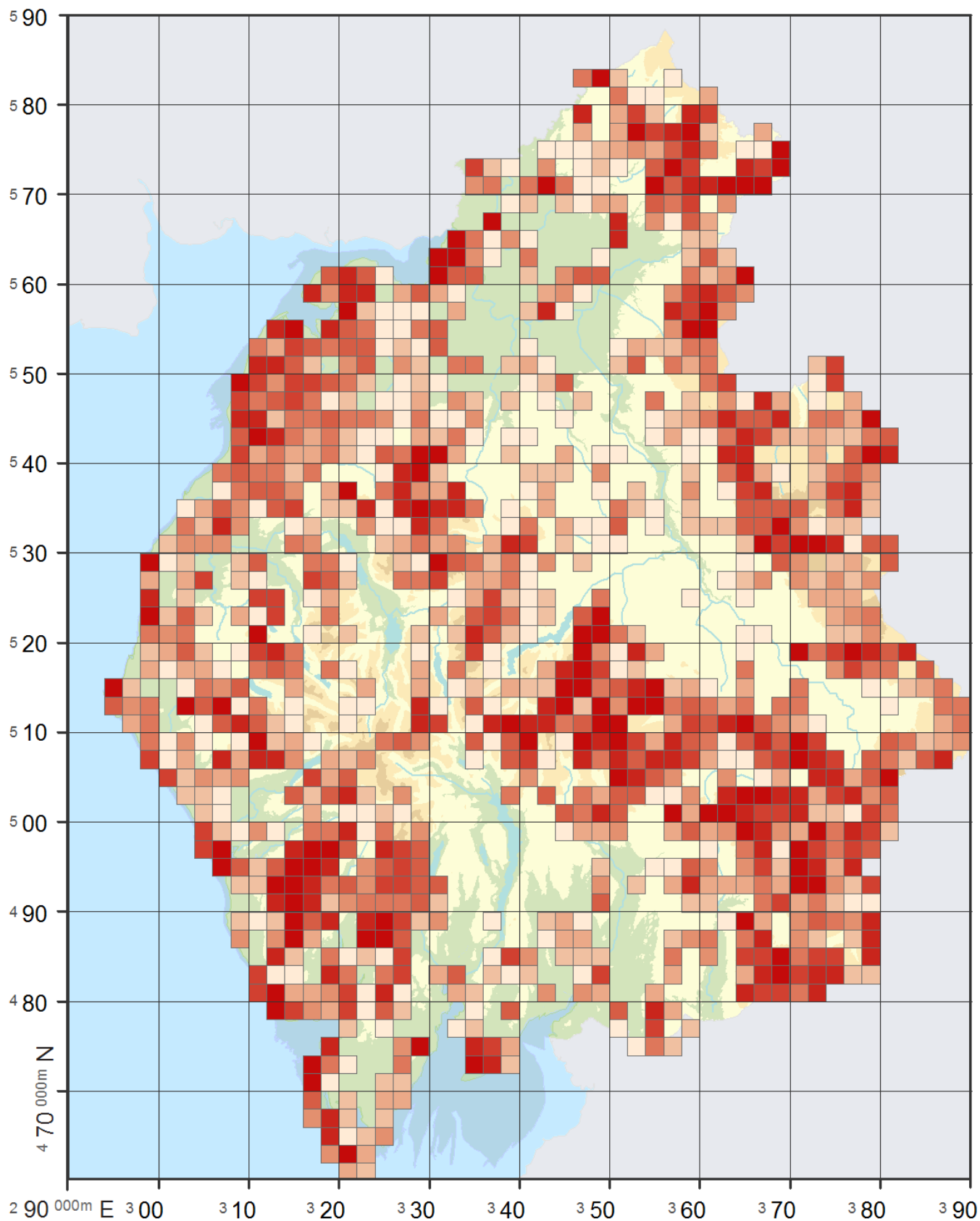


**Skylark**

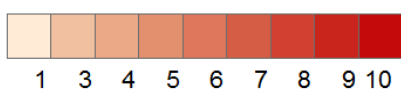
● Possible	<b>485</b>
● Probable	<b>428</b>
● Confirmed	<b>327</b>

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.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



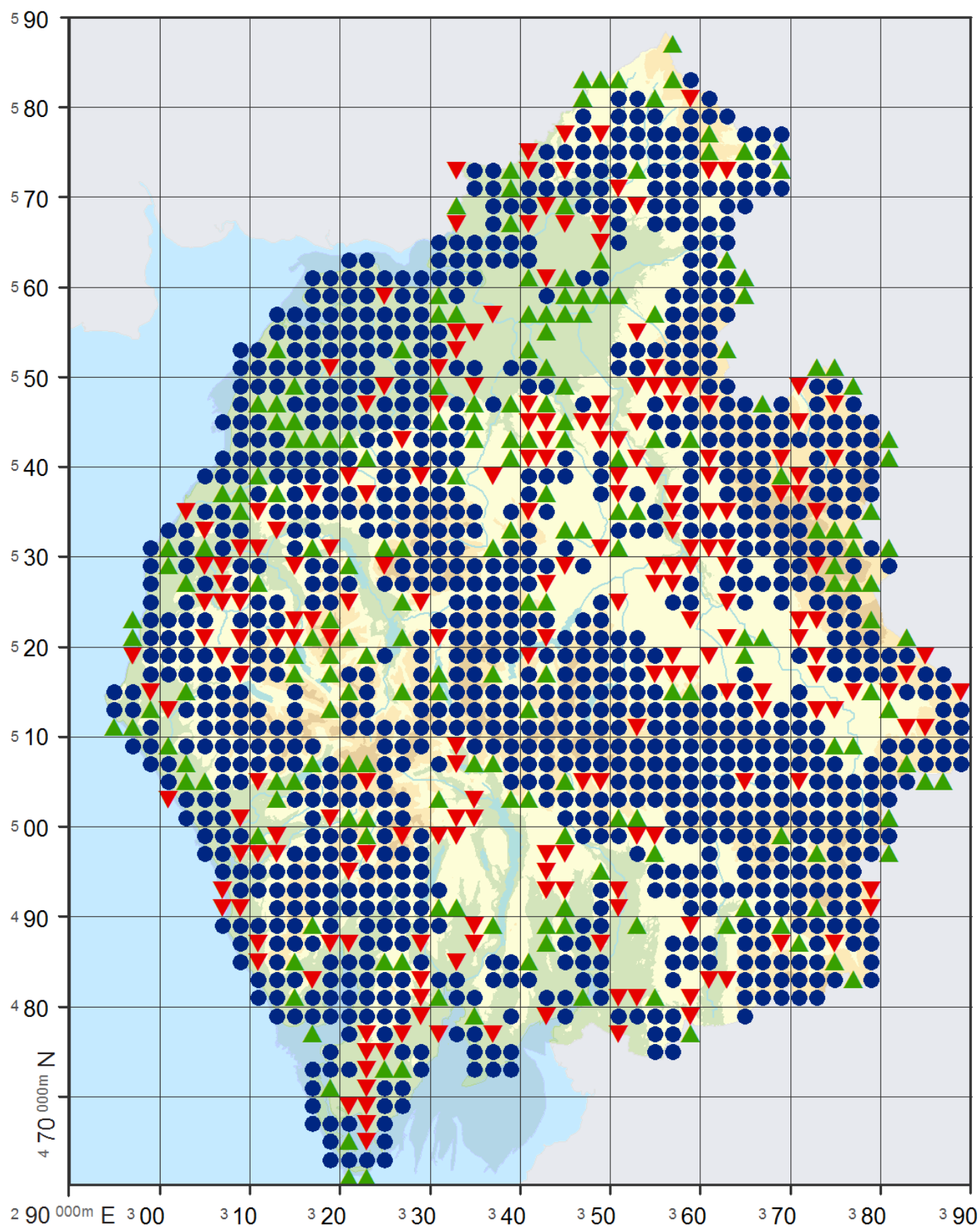
## Skylark



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 - 9, 8 = 10 - 12, 9 = 13 - 19, 10 = 20 - 182.





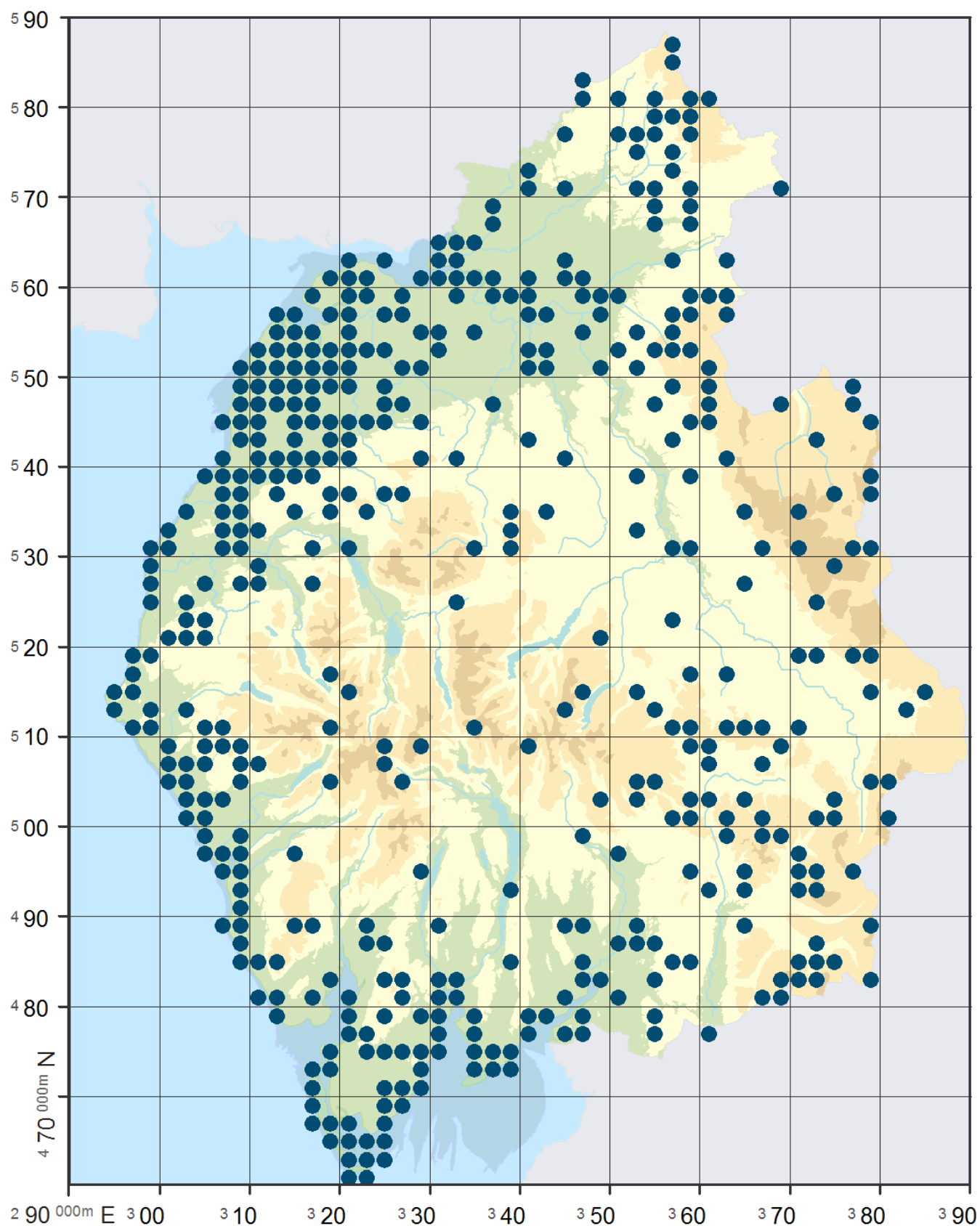
## Skylark

▲ Gain	210
● Stable	1030
▼ Loss	221

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.



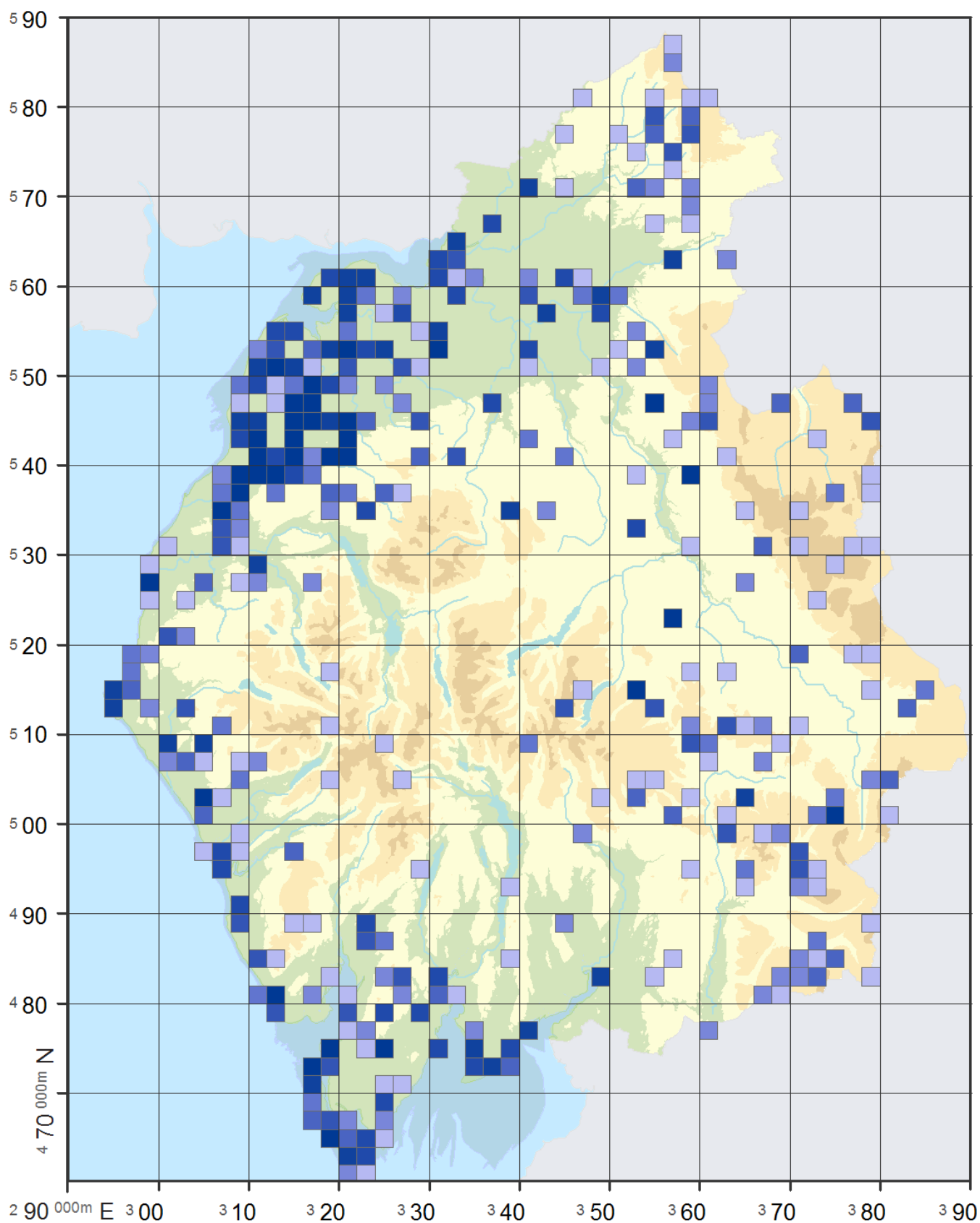


## Skylark

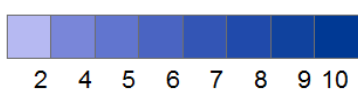
Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

● Presence **454**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Skylark



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 - 3, 6 = 4 - 4, 7 = 5 - 7, 8 = 8 - 14, 9 = 15 - 35, 10 = 36 - 548.

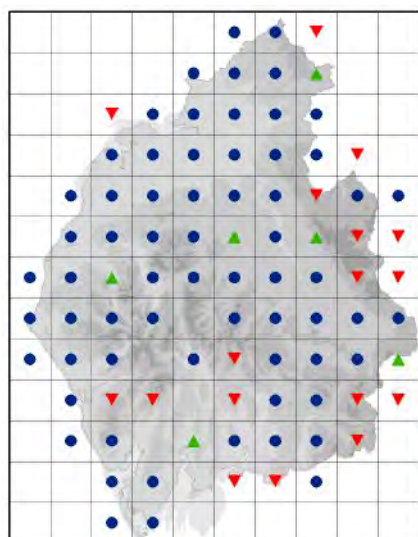
## SAND MARTIN (*Riparia riparia*)

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

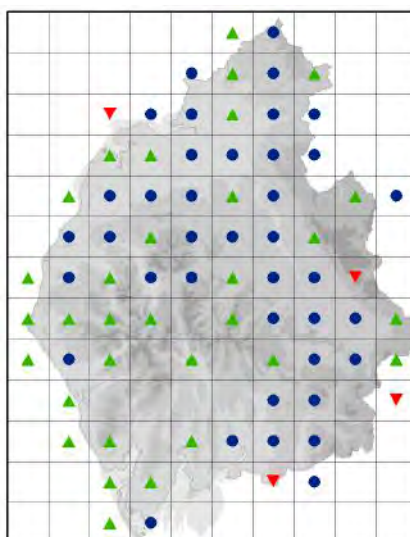
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	18.2	9.1	0	9.1
Breeding 2008 - 2012	20.2	11	2	7.2
Winter 2008 - 2012				

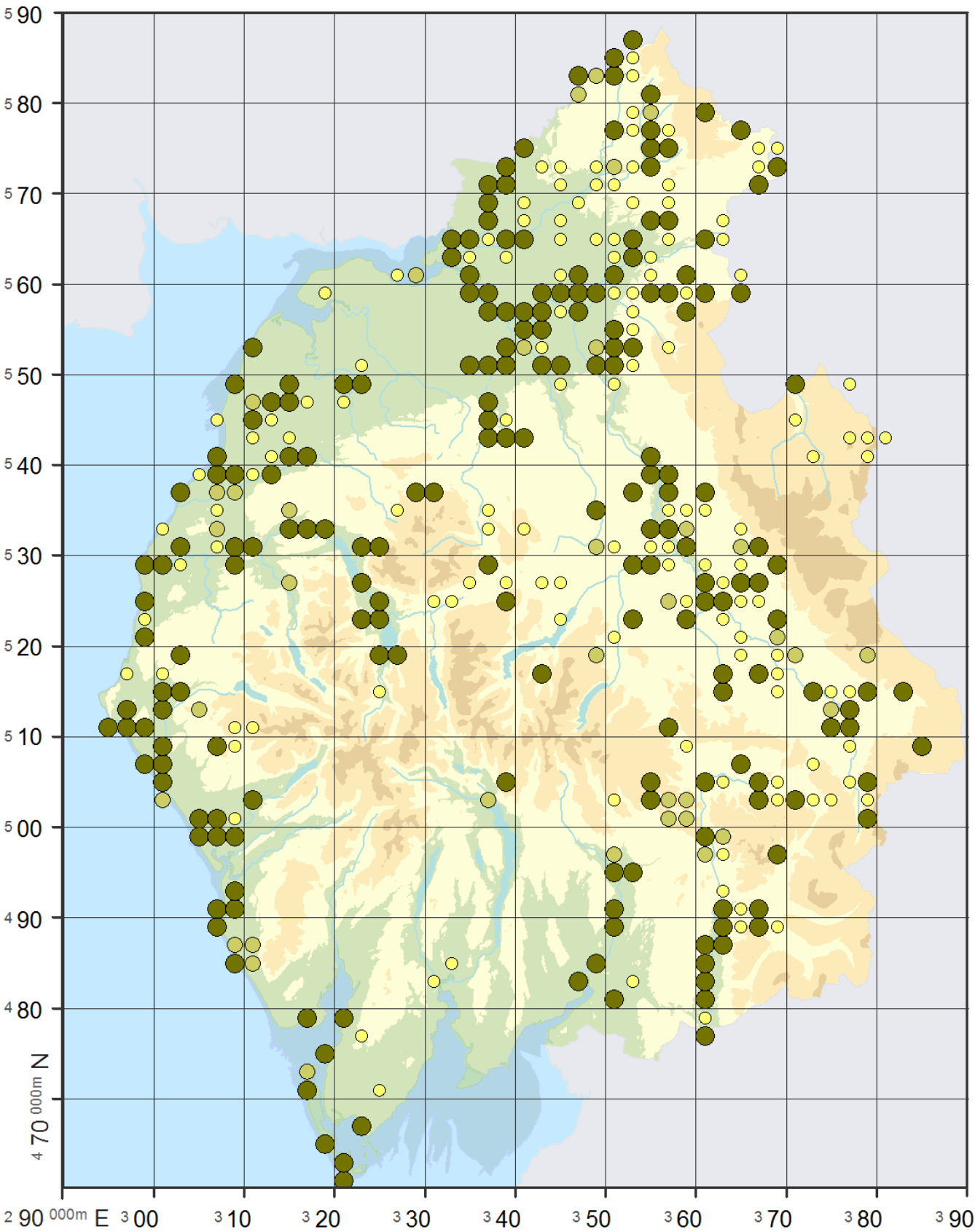
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91

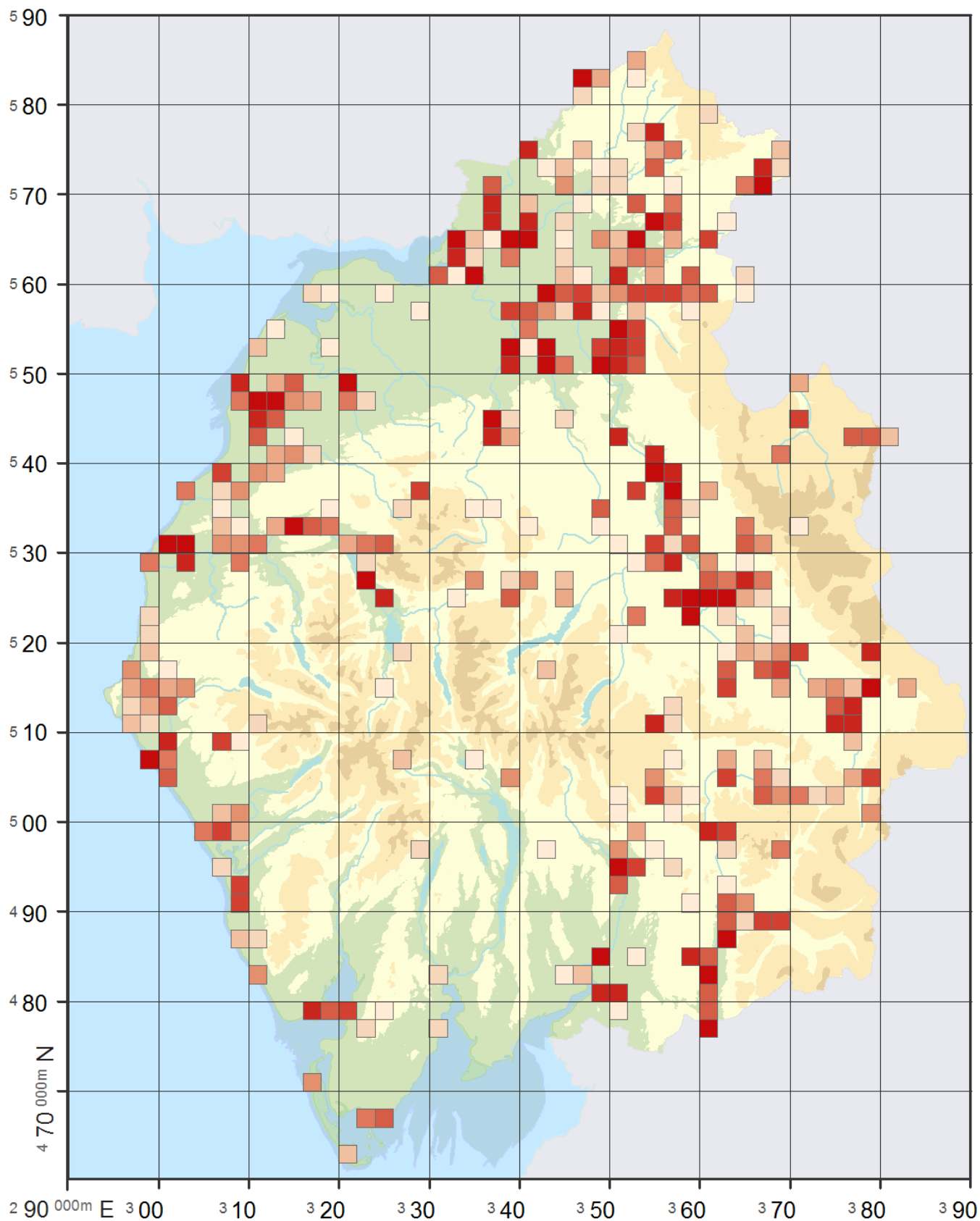


**Sand Martin**

● Possible	<b>135</b>
● Probable	<b>36</b>
● Confirmed	<b>202</b>

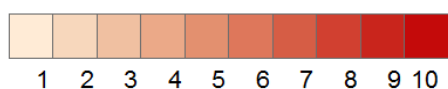
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

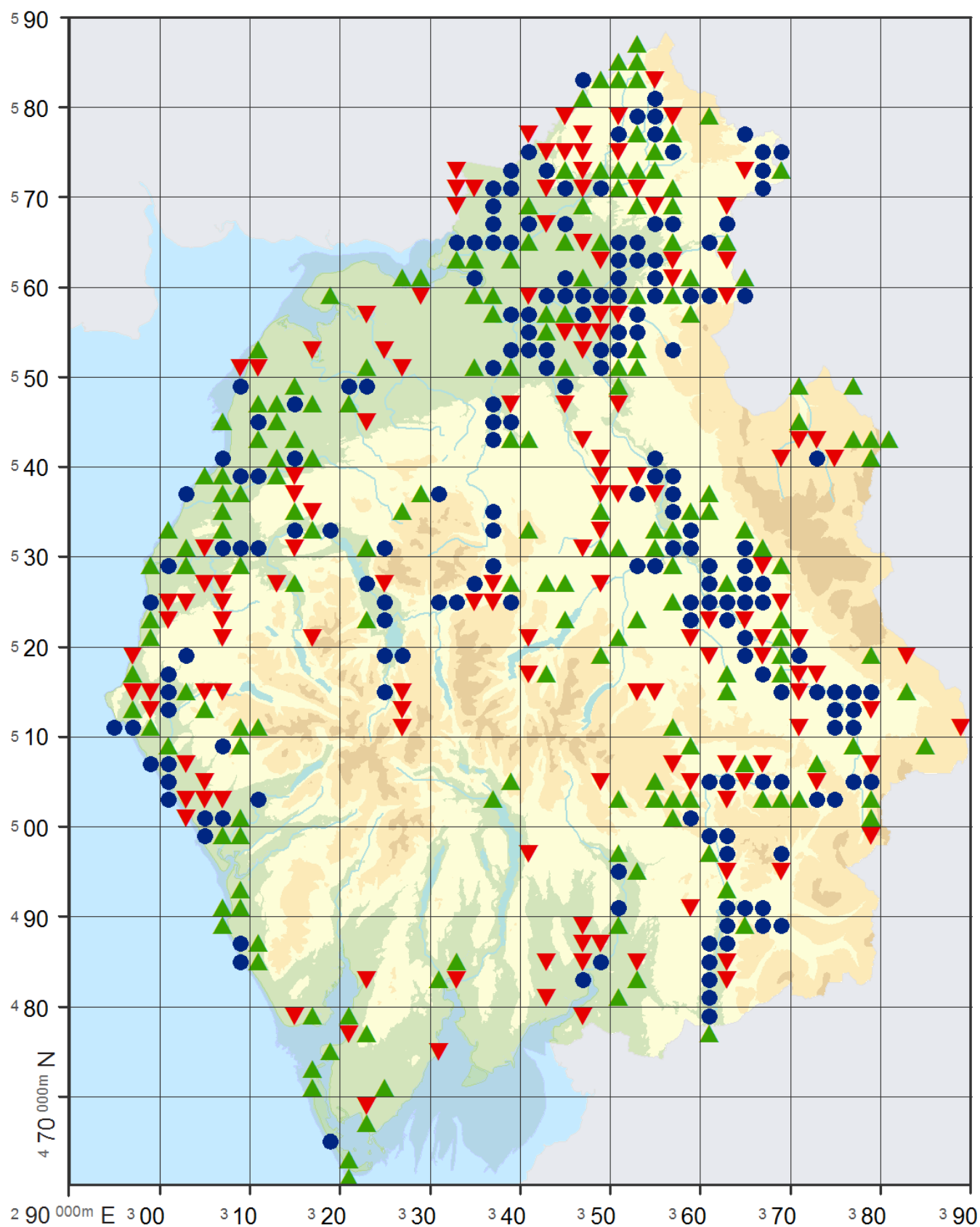


## Sand Martin

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, 2 = 2 - 2, 3 = 3 - 3, 4 = 4 - 4, 5 = 5 - 6, 6 = 7 - 10, 7 = 11 - 16, 8 = 17 - 25, 9 = 26 - 42, 10 = 43 - 467.



## Sand Martin

▲ Gain	186
● Stable	187
▼ Loss	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.



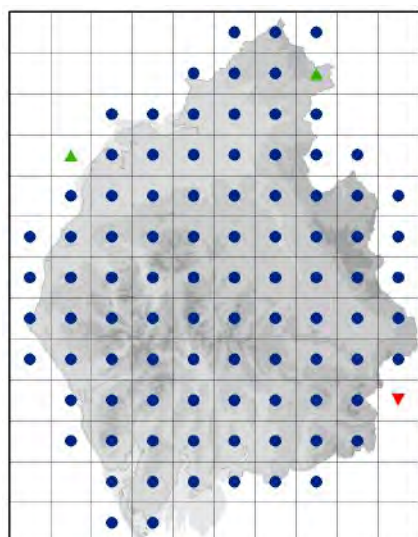
## SWALLOW (*Hirundo rustica*)

An abundant summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in very large numbers.

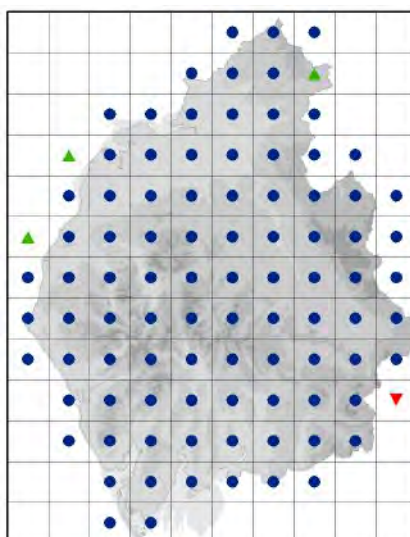
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	79.6	56.3	14.9	8.4
Breeding 2008 - 2012	78	49.8	15.9	12.3
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.5			

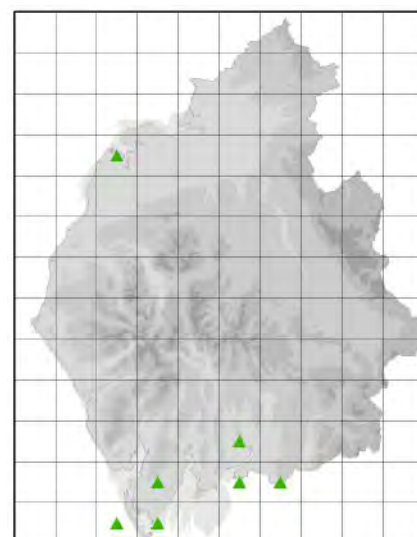
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



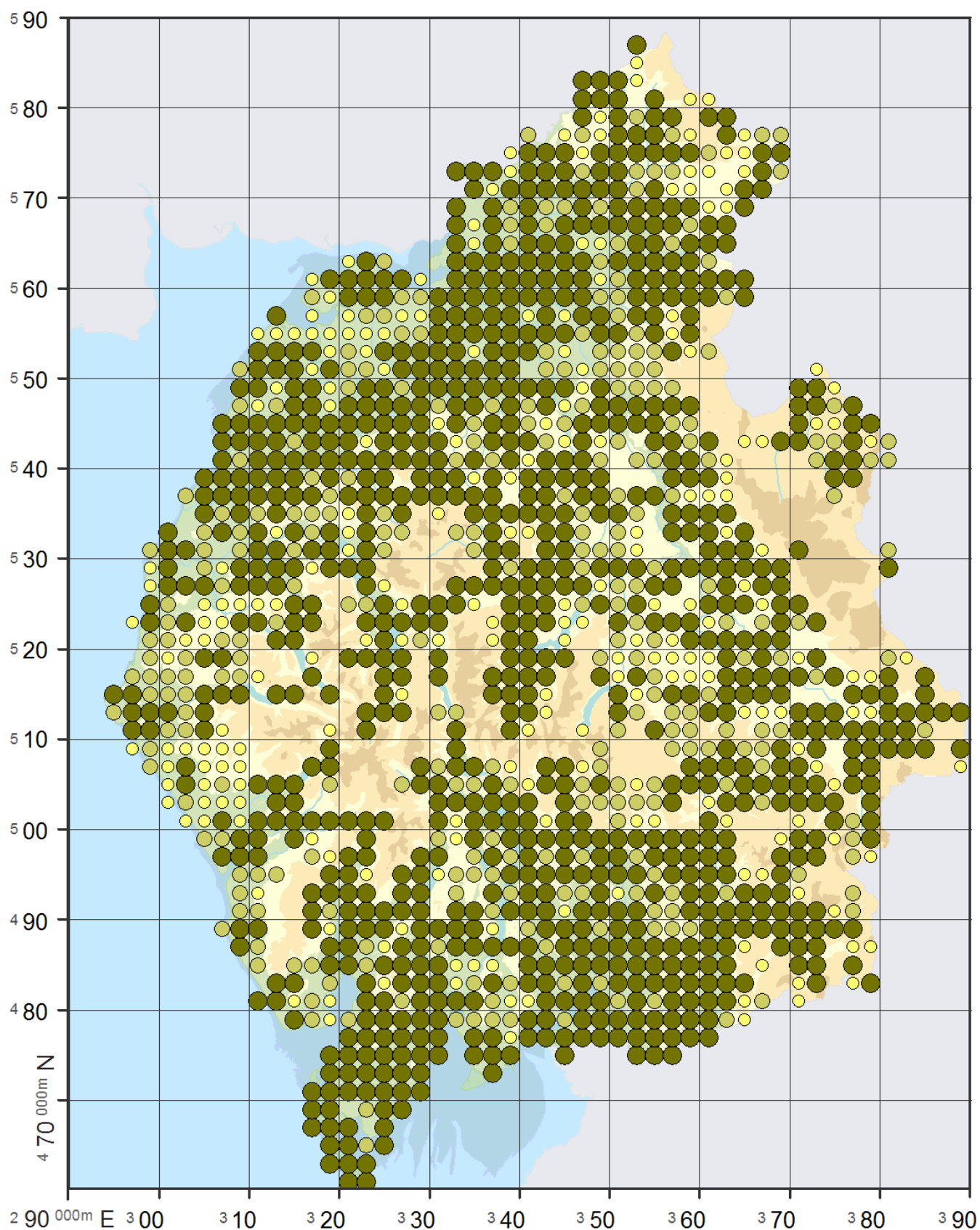
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

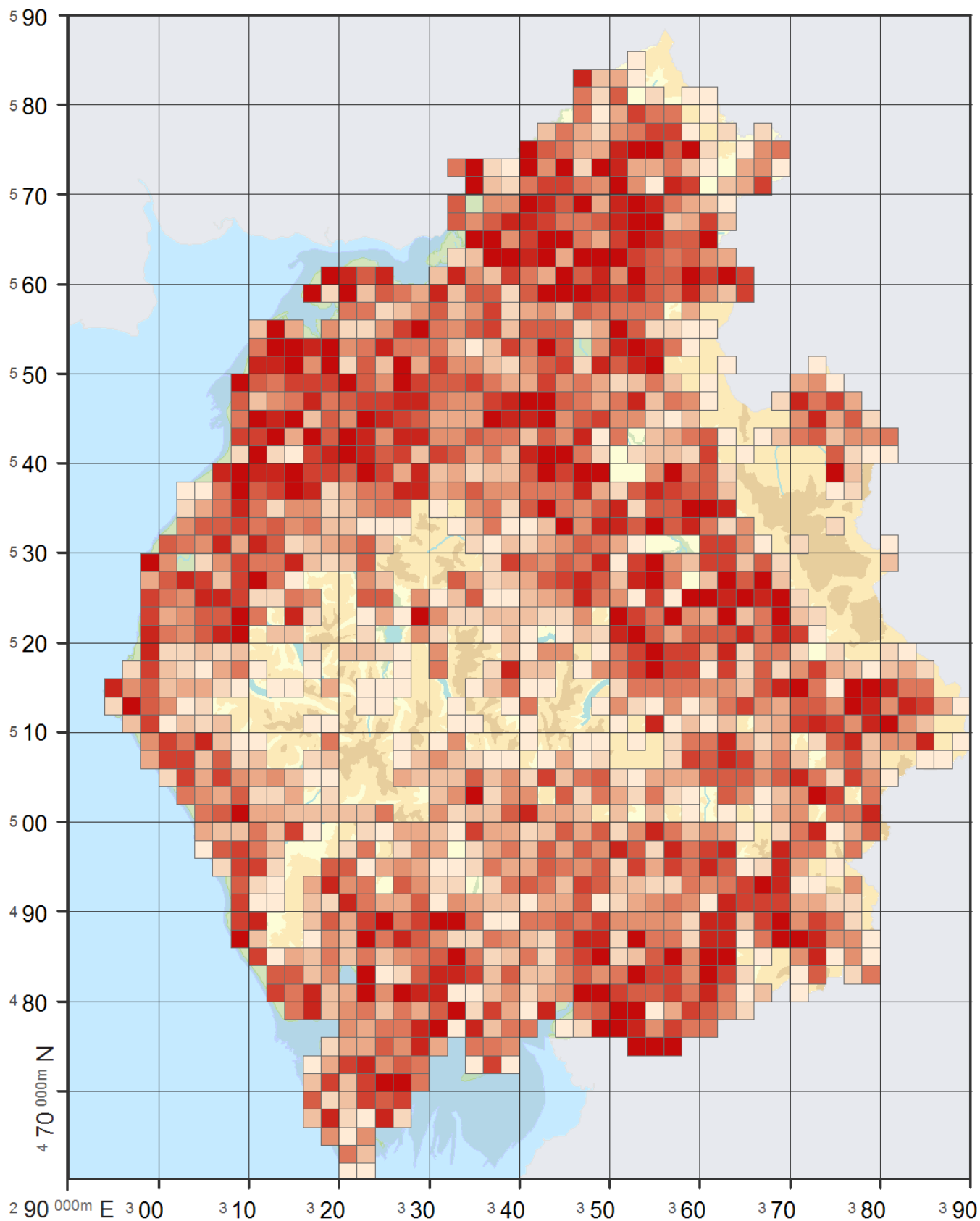


## Swallow

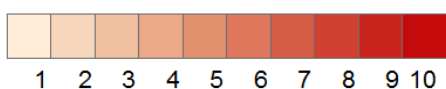
● Possible	<b>231</b>
● Probable	<b>293</b>
● Confirmed	<b>918</b>

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.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

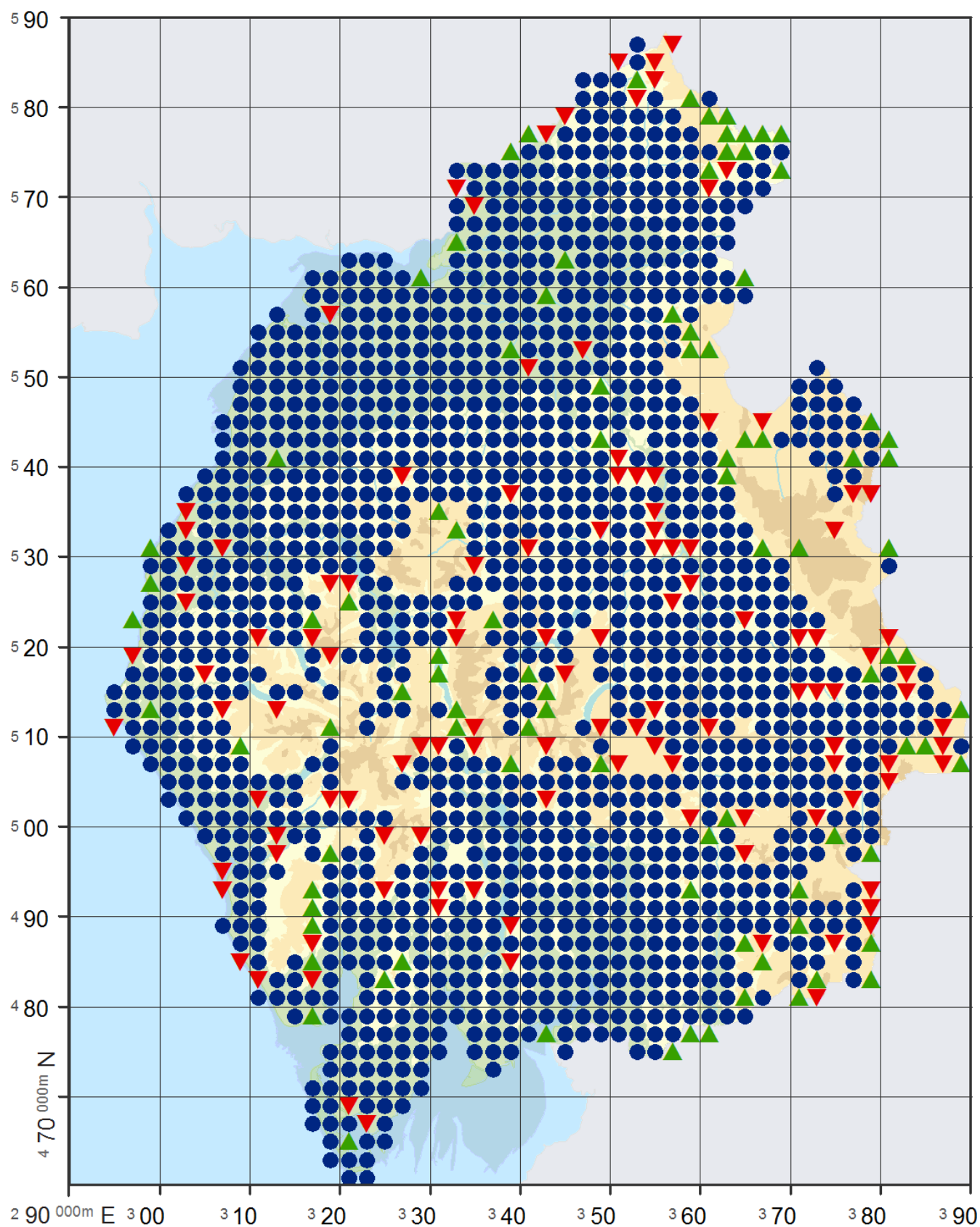


## Swallow



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 - 3, 2 = 4 - 6, 3 = 7 - 9, 4 = 10 - 11, 5 = 12 - 14, 6 = 15 - 18, 7 = 19 - 22, 8 = 23 - 28, 9 = 29 - 37, 10 = 38 - 110.

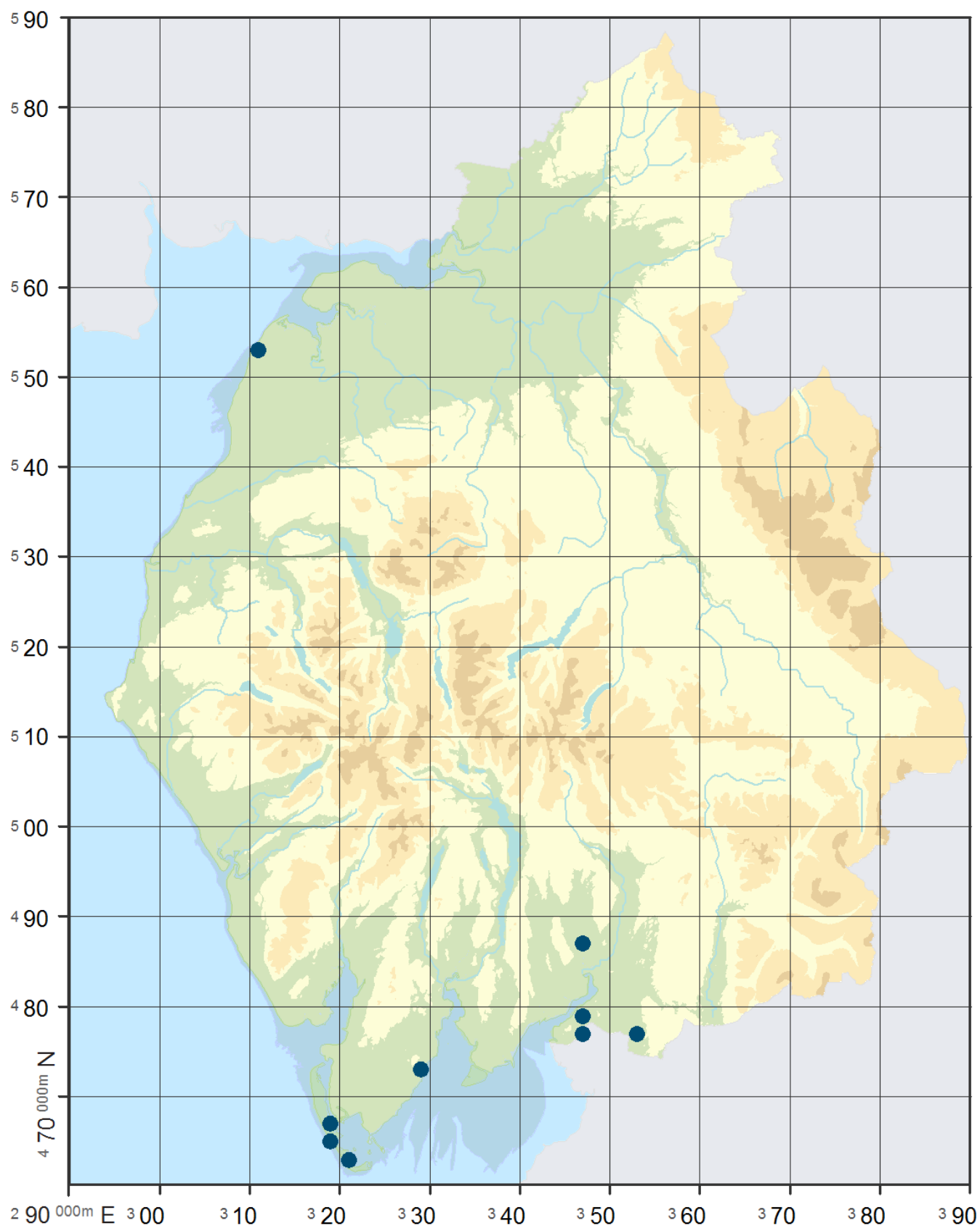


## Swallow

▲ Gain	<b>94</b>
● Stable	<b>1348</b>
▼ Loss	<b>118</b>

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.



## Swallow

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

● Presence 9

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



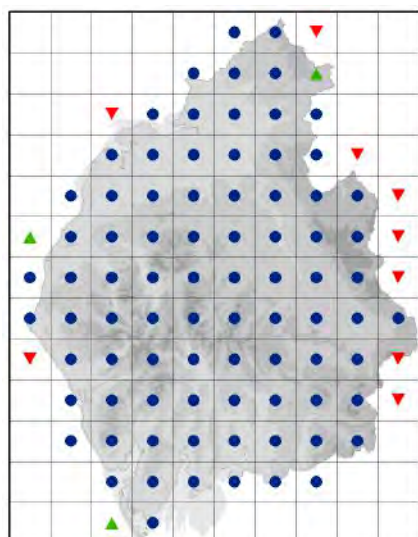
## HOUSE MARTIN (*Delichon urbicum*)

An abundant summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in very large numbers.

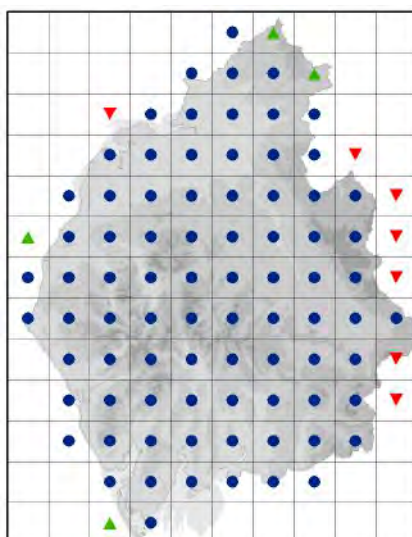
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	45.3	29.6	9.2	6.5
Breeding 2008 - 2012	54.7	33.9	8.9	11.9
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.1			

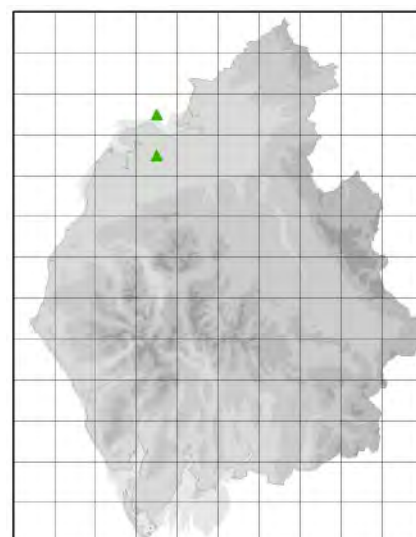
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

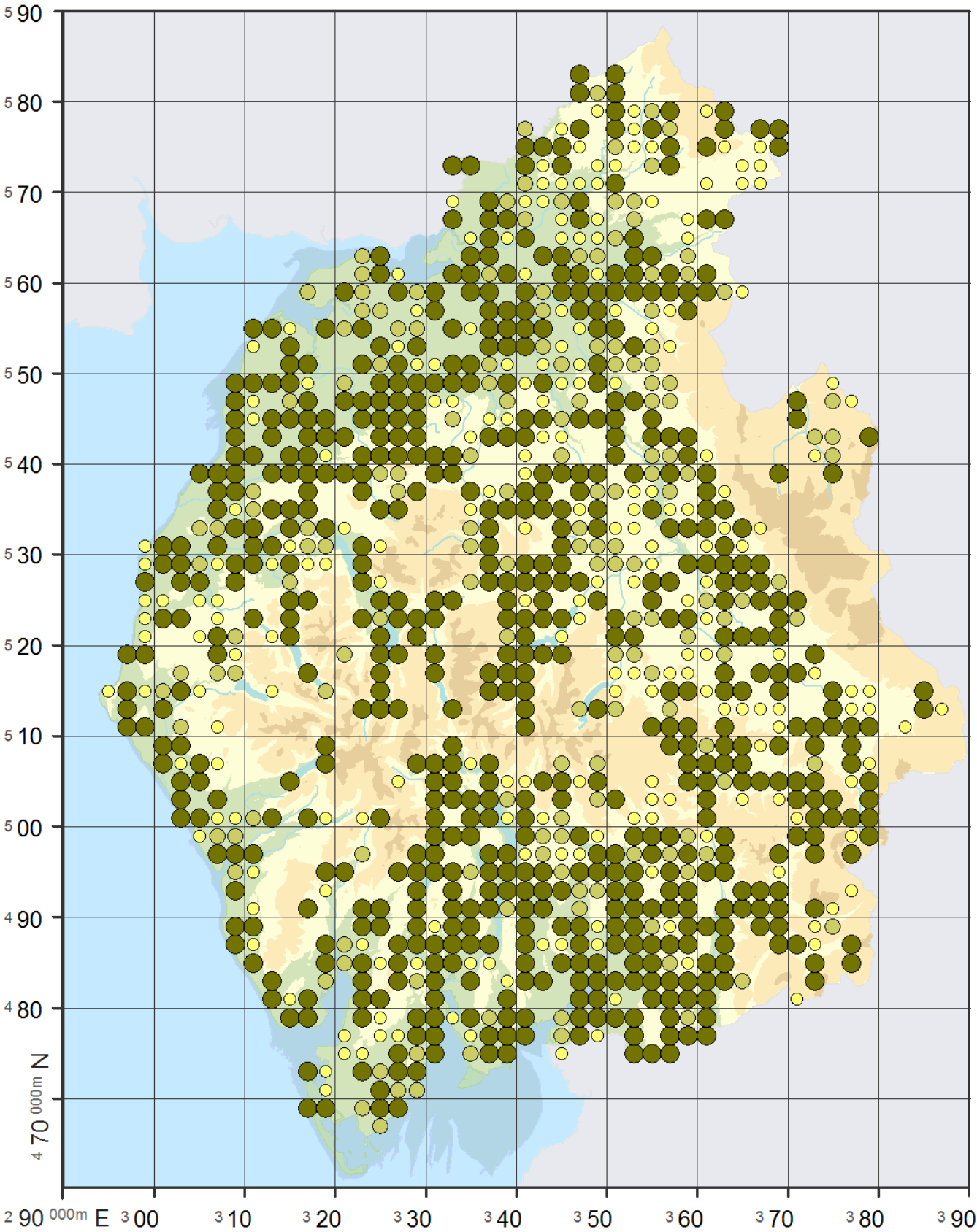


Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84



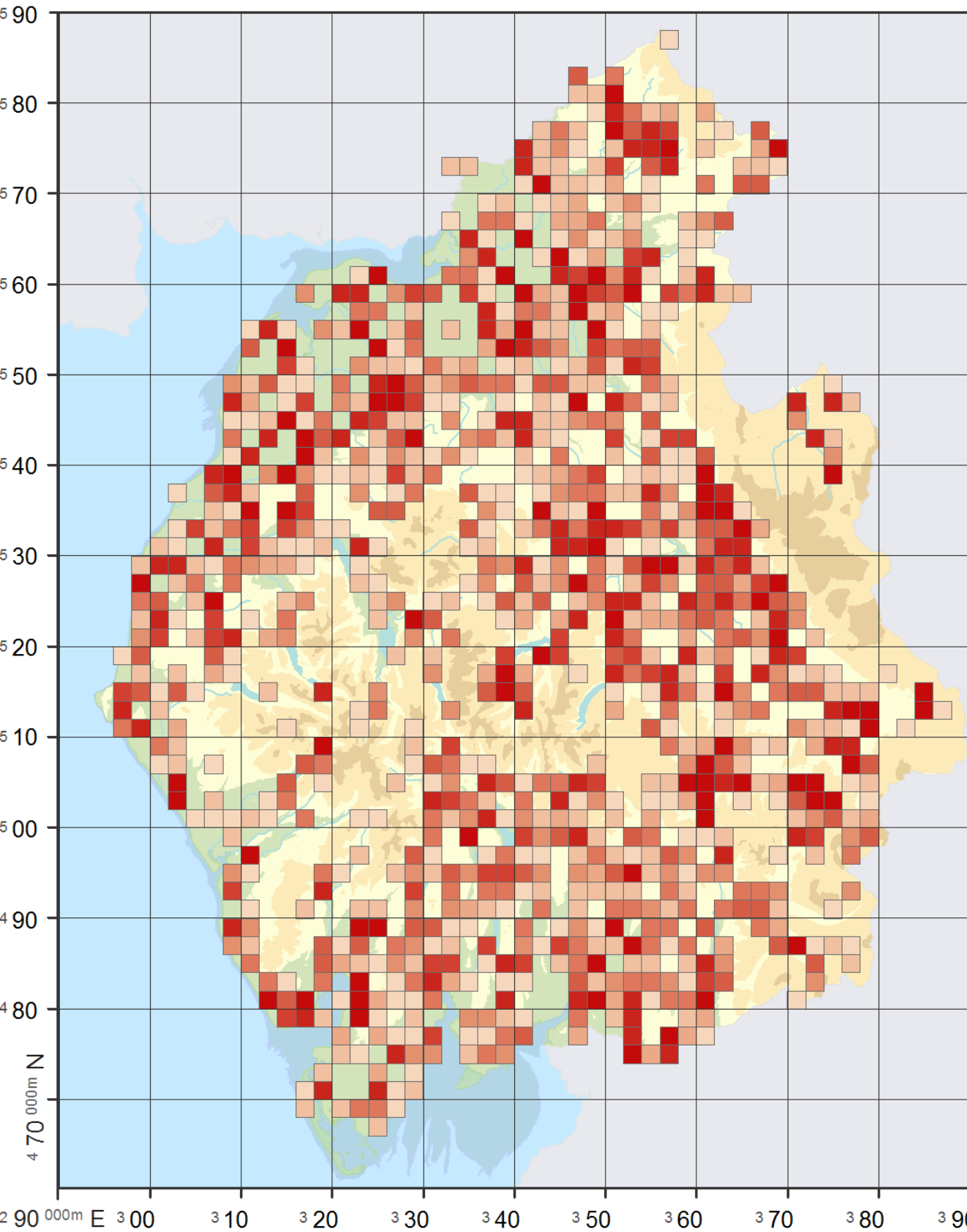


House Martin

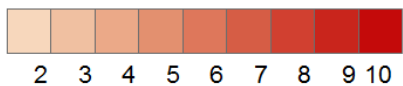
● Possible	<b>222</b>
● Probable	<b>163</b>
● Confirmed	<b>627</b>

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.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

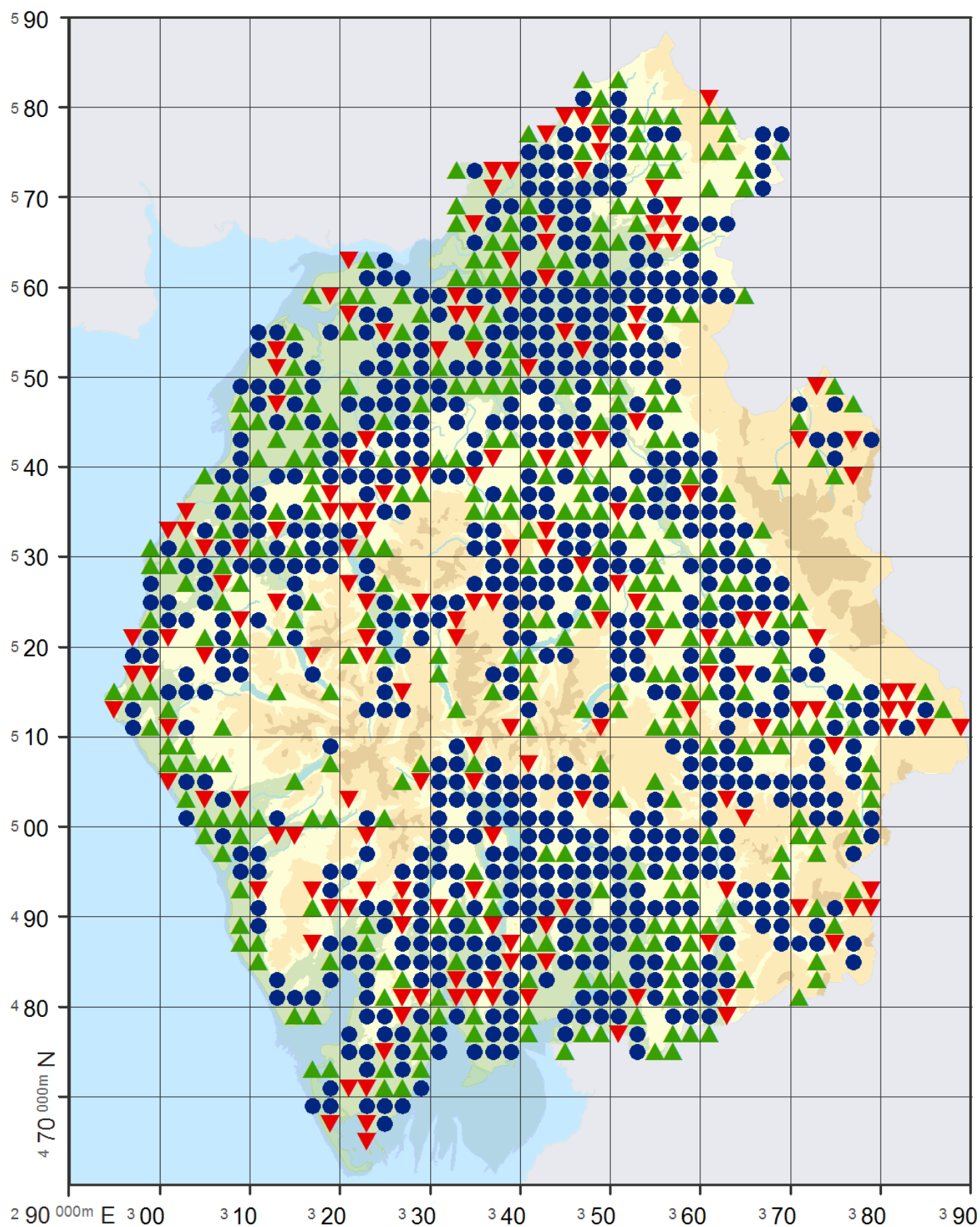


House Martin



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 = 2 - 2, 3 = 3 - 4, 4 = 5 - 5, 5 = 6 - 6, 6 = 7 - 8, 7 = 9 - 10, 8 = 11 - 12, 9 = 13 - 18, 10 = 19 - 100.

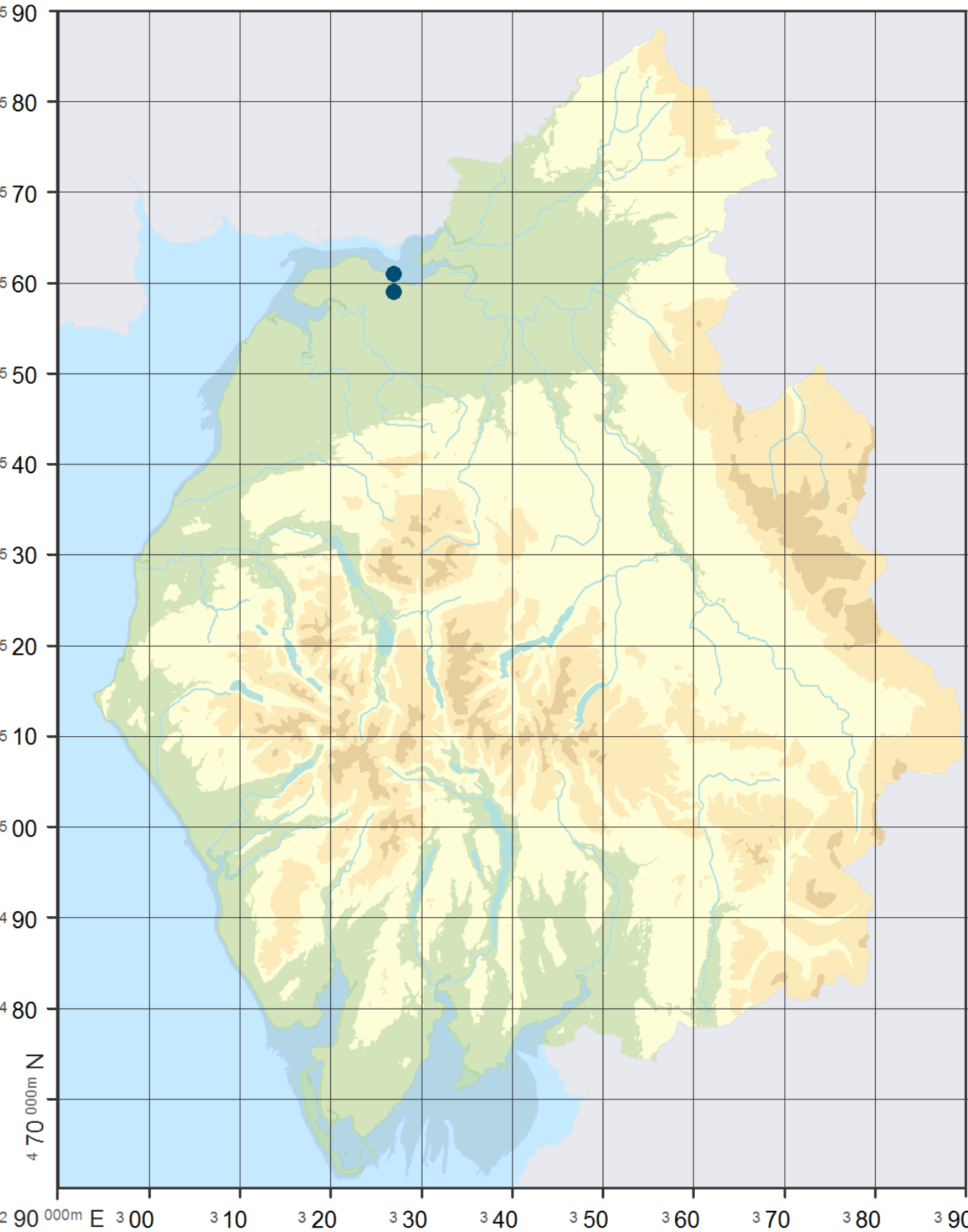


## House Martin

▲ Gain	353
● Stable	659
▼ Loss	175

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.



House Martin

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

● Presence 2

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

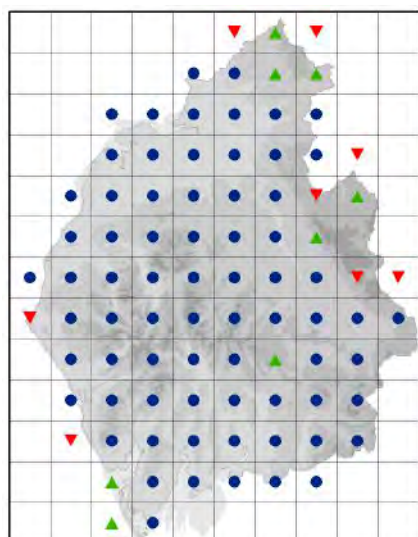
## LONG-TAILED TIT (*Aegithalos caudatus*)

An abundant resident; breeds in large numbers.

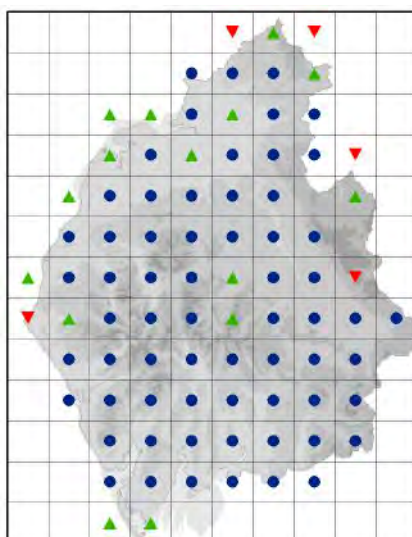
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	33.3	18.4	10.5	4.4
Breeding 2008 - 2012	32.5	15.6	7.4	9.5
Winter 2008 - 2012	48			

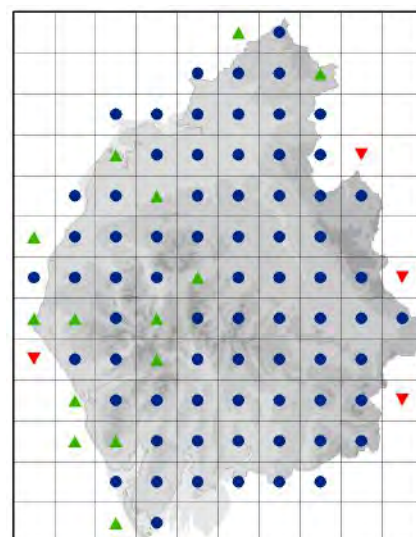
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

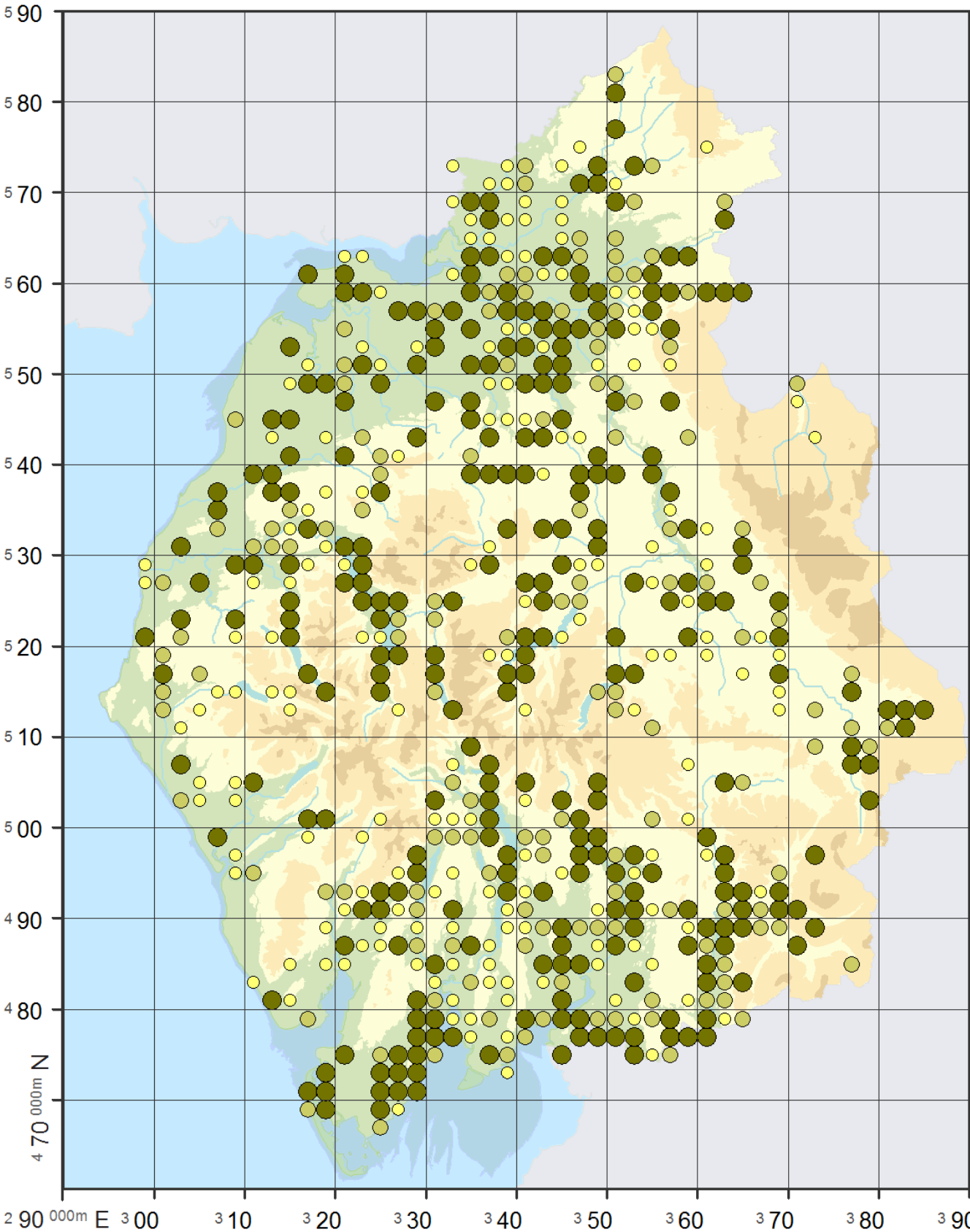


Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84





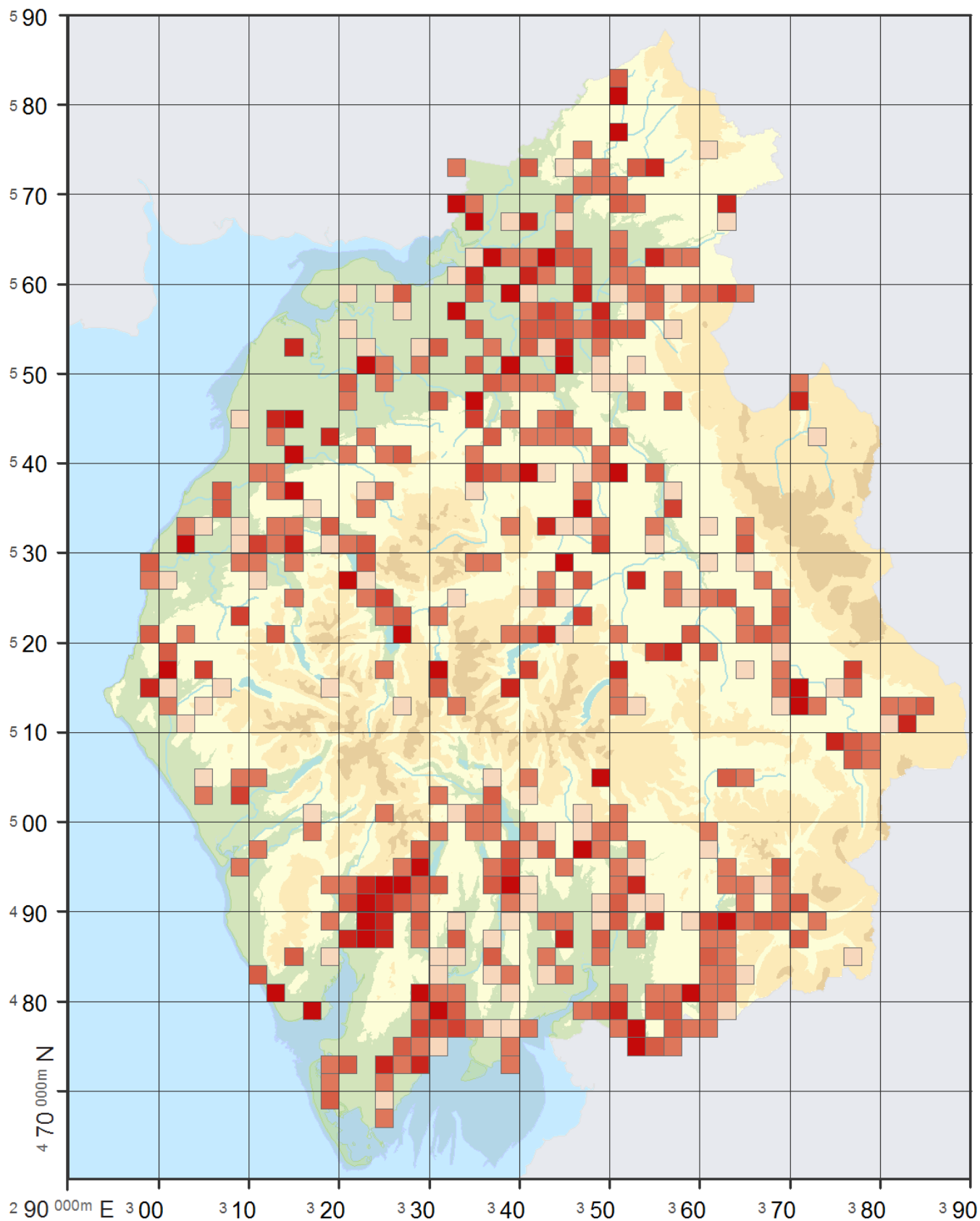
Long-tailed Tit

● Possible	177
● Probable	140
● Confirmed	281

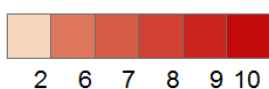
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



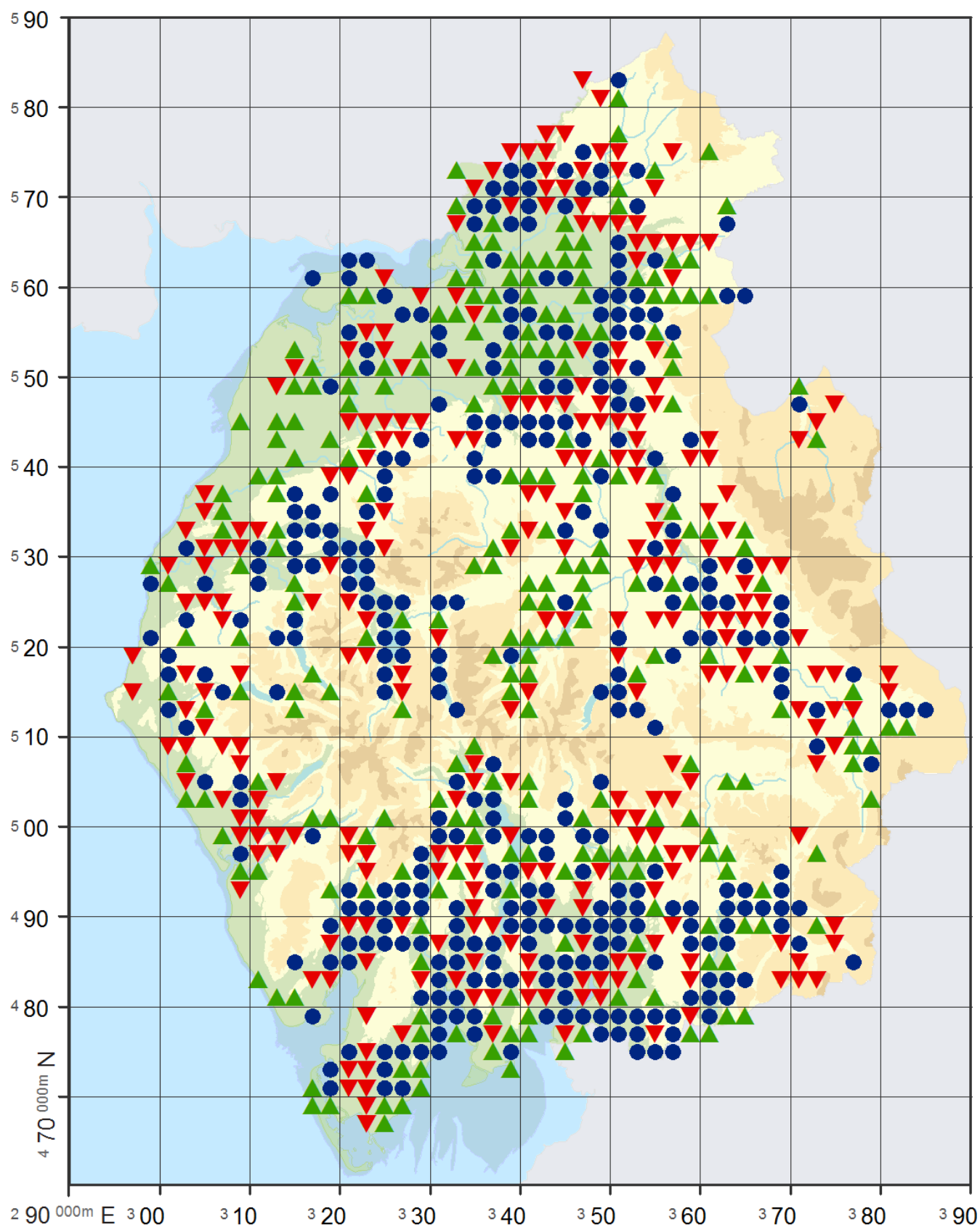


## Long-tailed Tit



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 - 4, 8 = 5 - 5, 9 = 6 - 7, 10 = 8 - 21.

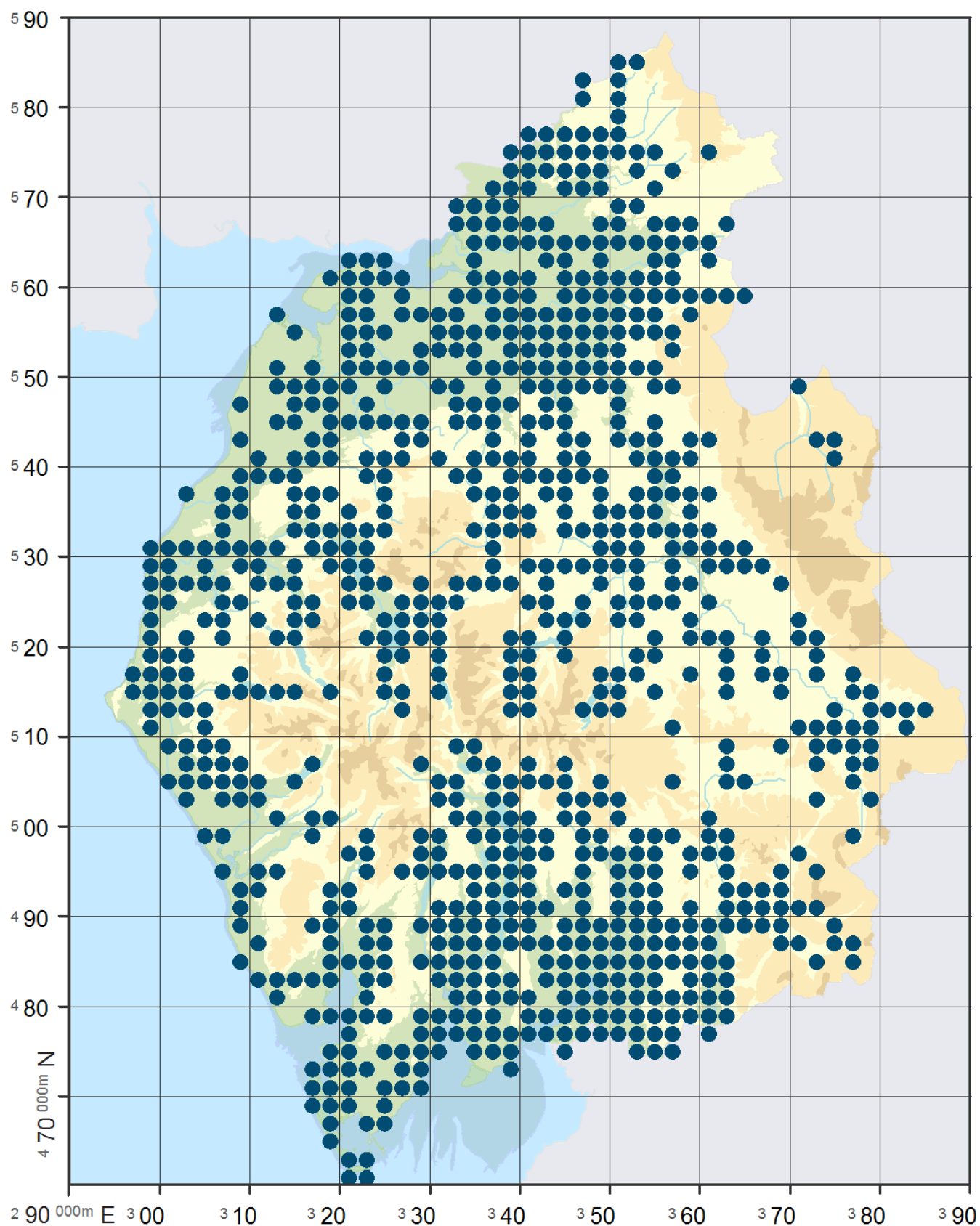


## Long-tailed Tit

▲ Gain	261
● Stable	337
▼ Loss	276

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.

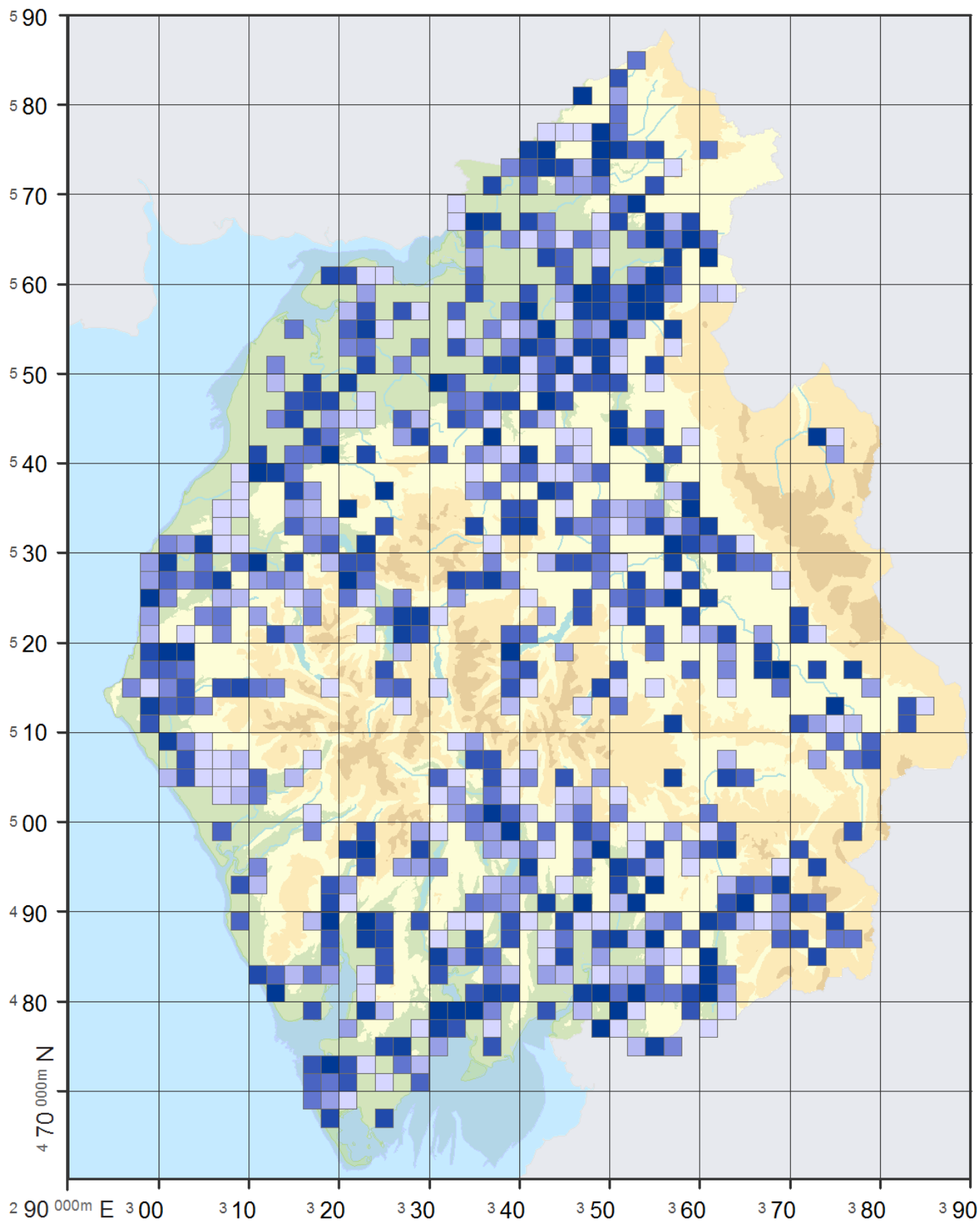


## Long-tailed Tit

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

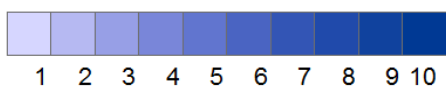
● Presence **887**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Long-tailed Tit

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 - 5, 5 = 6 - 6, 6 = 7 - 7, 7 = 8 - 9, 8 = 10 - 11, 9 = 12 - 15, 10 = 16 - 52.

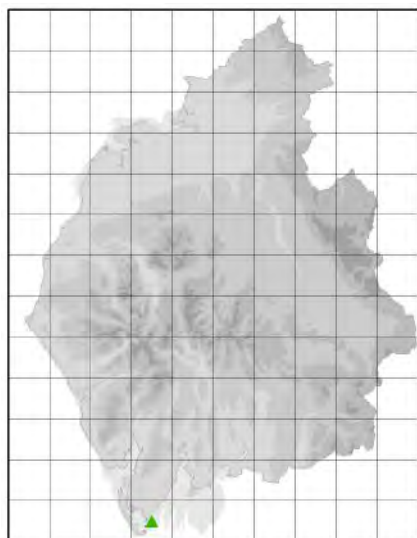
## YELLOW-BROWED WARBLER (*Phylloscopus inornatus*)

A scarce autumn passage migrant, has overwintered.

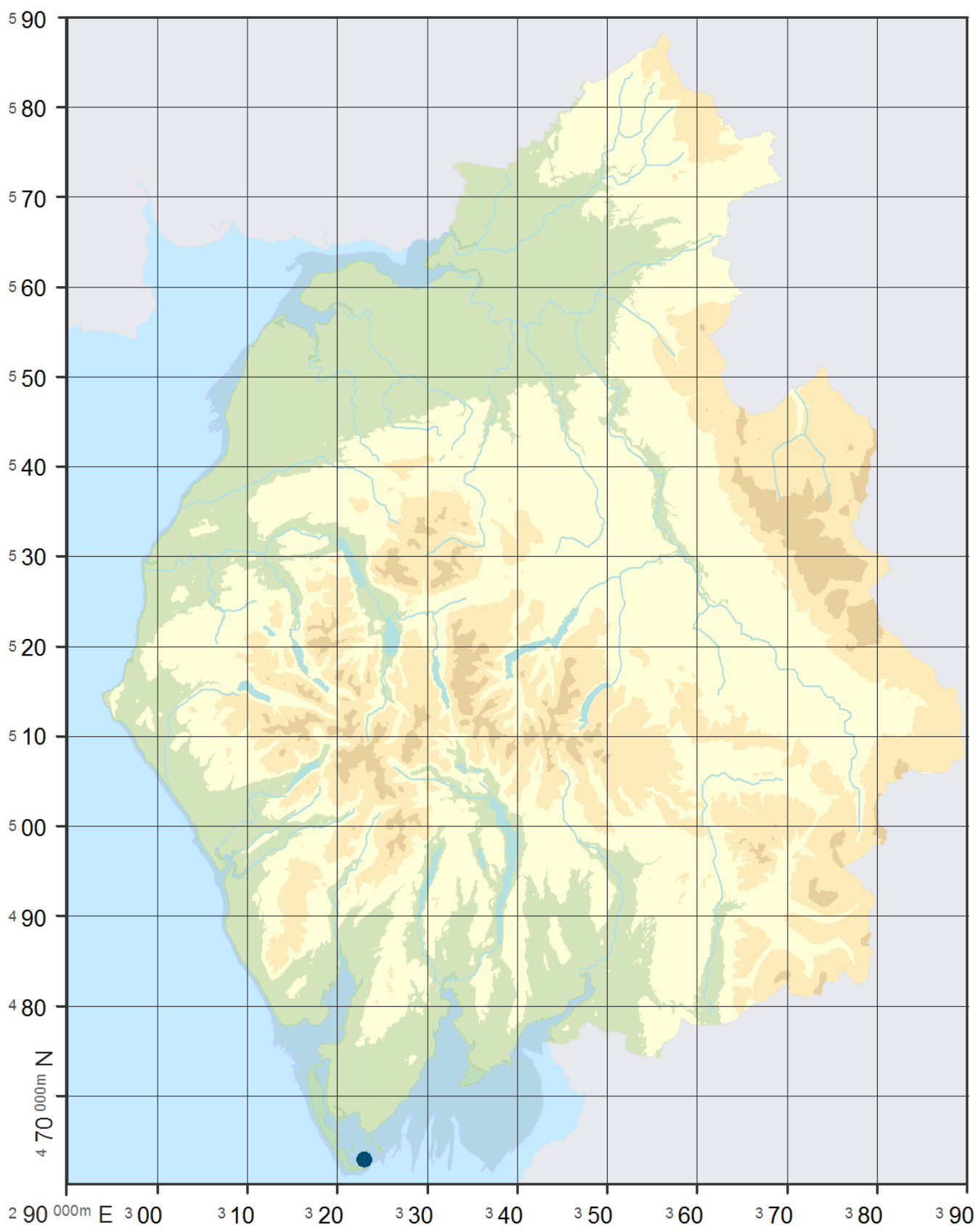
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% 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-browed Warbler**

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

● Presence 1

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



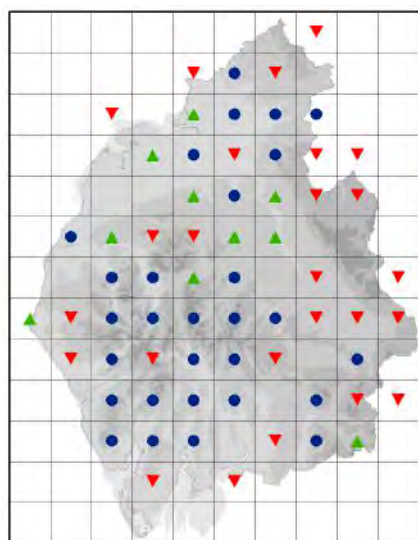
## WOOD WARBLER (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*)

A common summer visitor; breeds in moderate numbers.

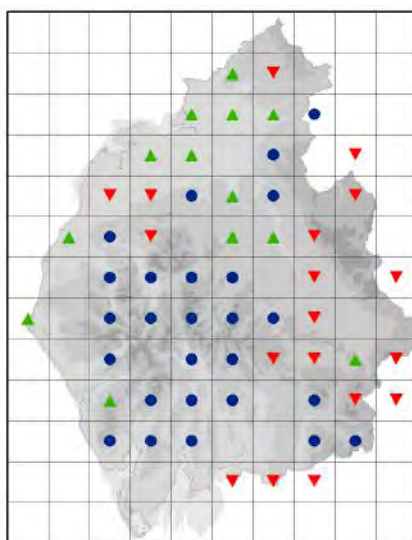
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	14.6	3.6	9.2	1.8
Breeding 2008 - 2012	7.3	1.6	4.9	0.8
Winter 2008 - 2012				

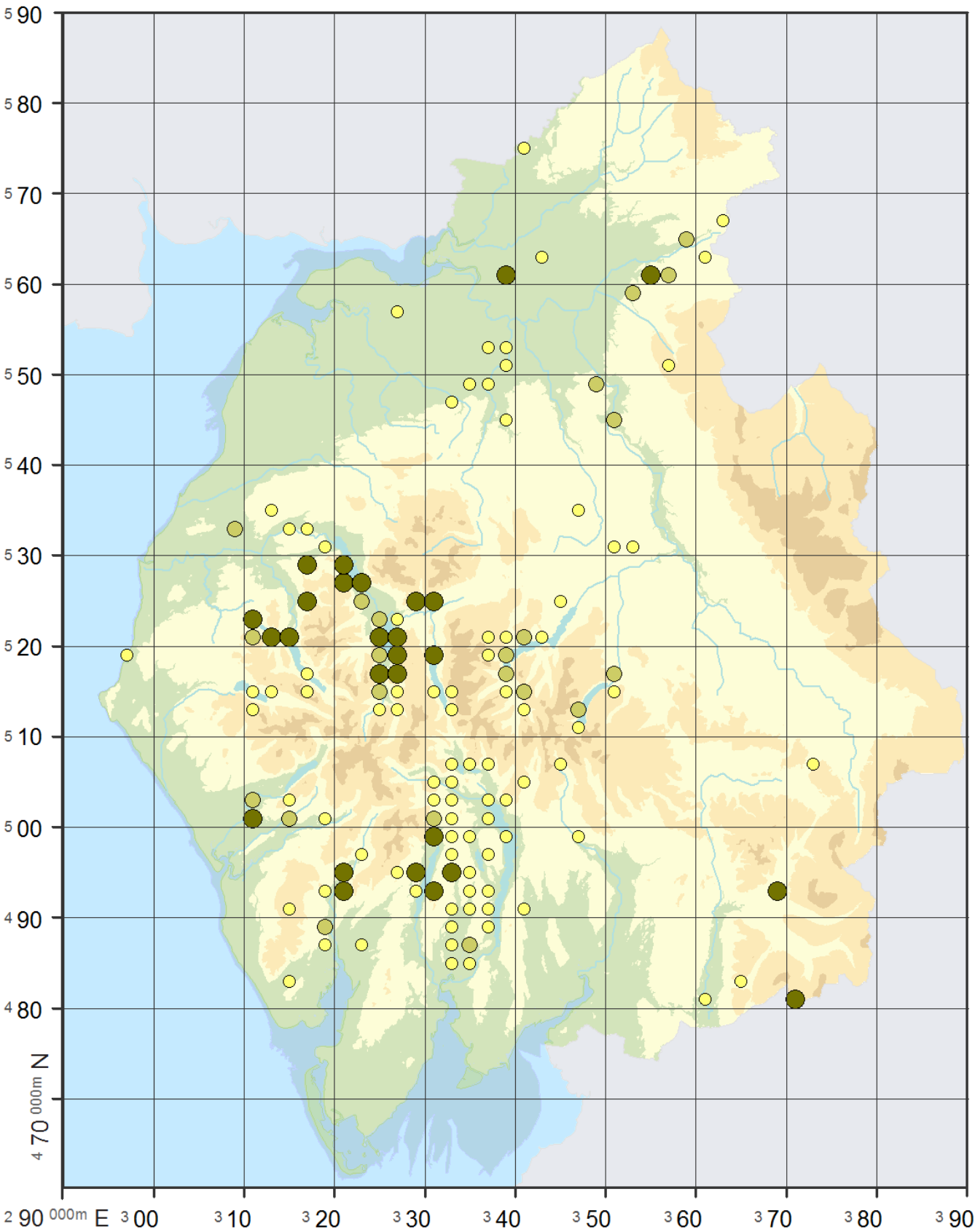
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91

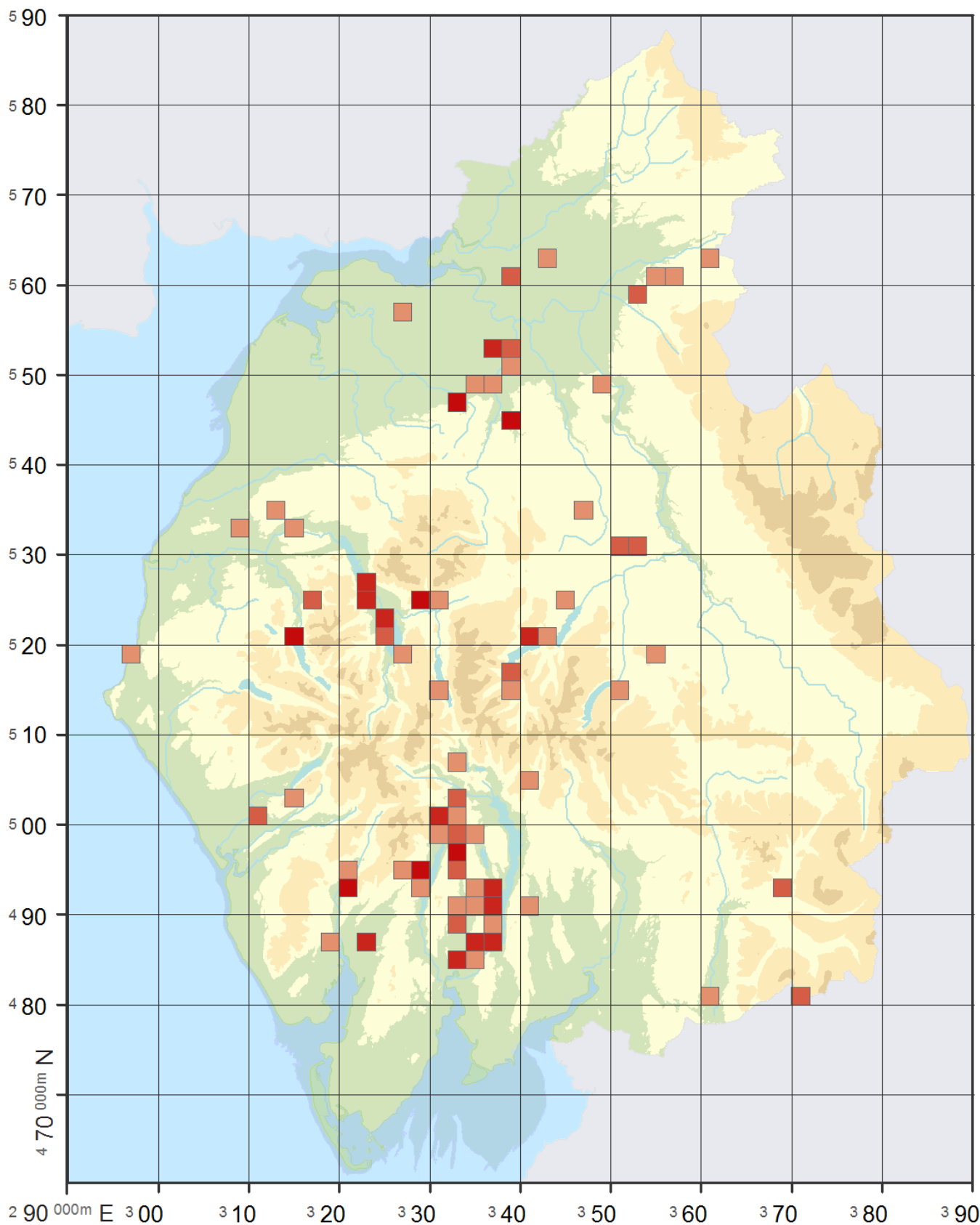


Wood Warbler

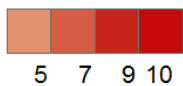
● Possible	86
● Probable	22
● Confirmed	27

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.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

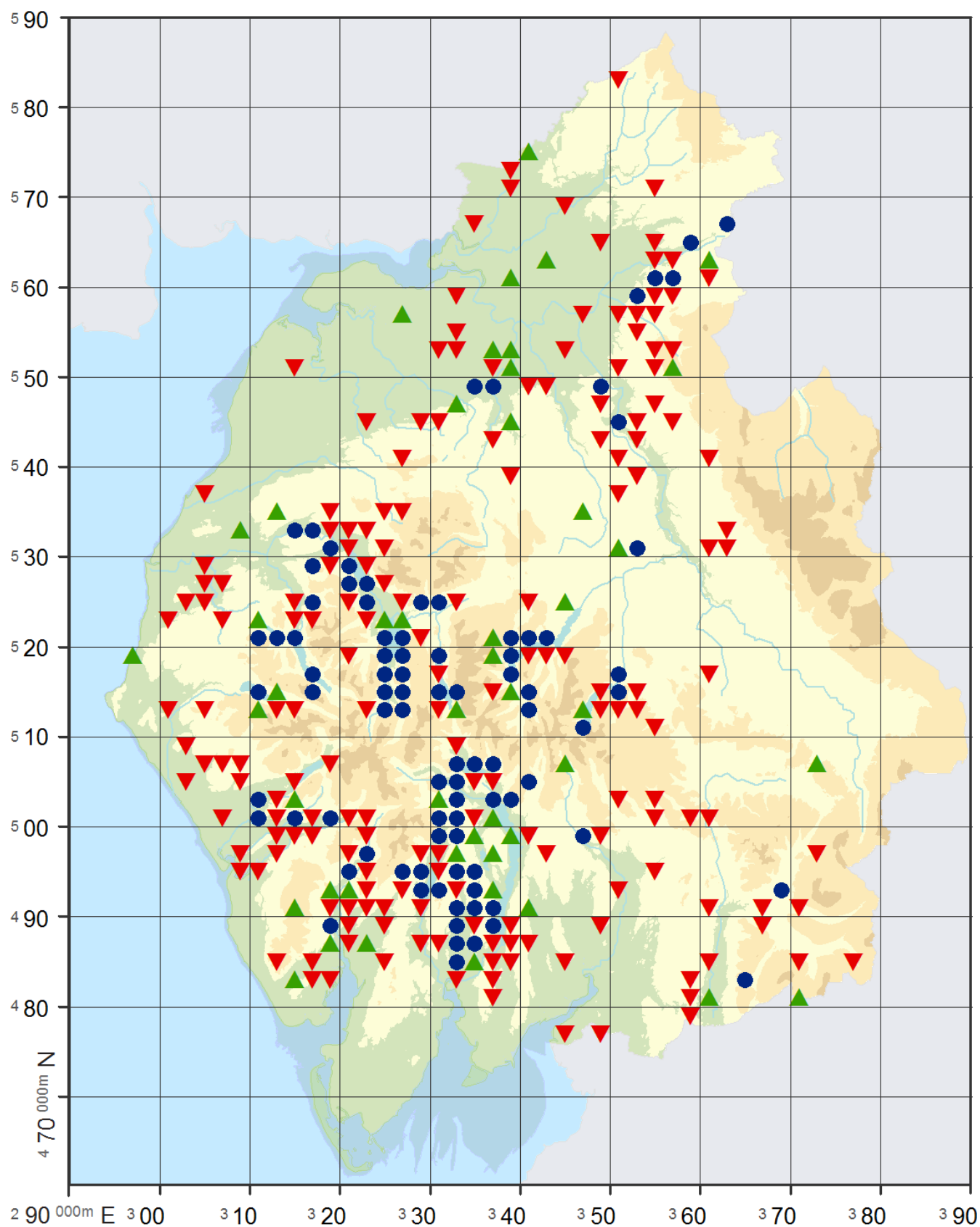


Wood Warbler



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



## Wood Warbler

▲ Gain	47
● Stable	88
▼ Loss	181

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.

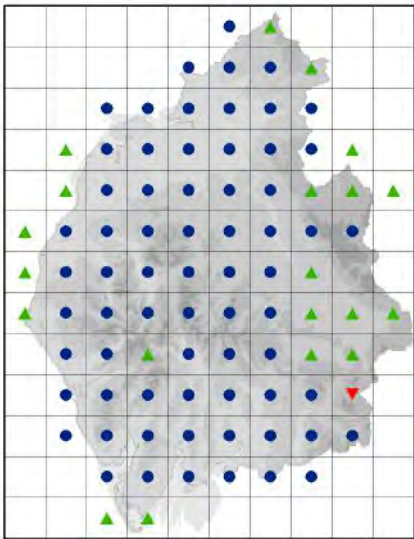
# CHIFFCHAFF (*Phylloscopus collybita*)

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

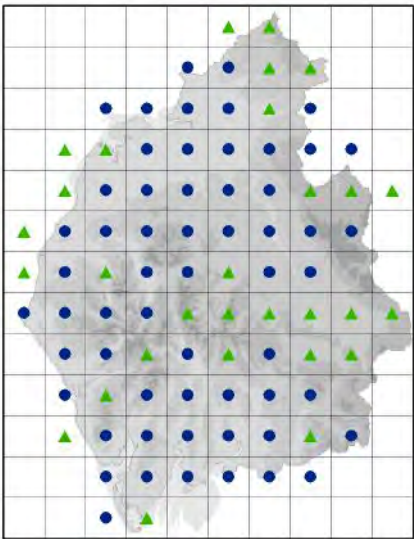
## Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	35.6	9	22.6	4
Breeding 2008 - 2012	50.8	8	39.4	3.4
Winter 2008 - 2012	2			

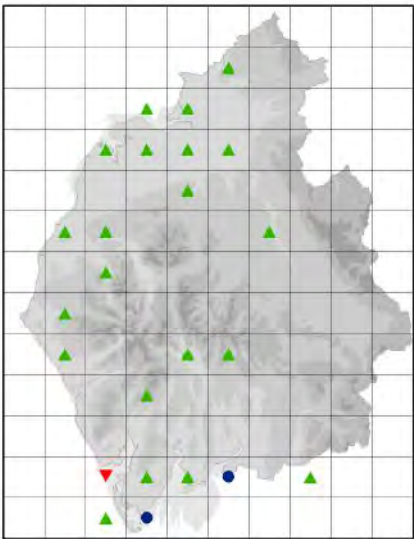
## Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

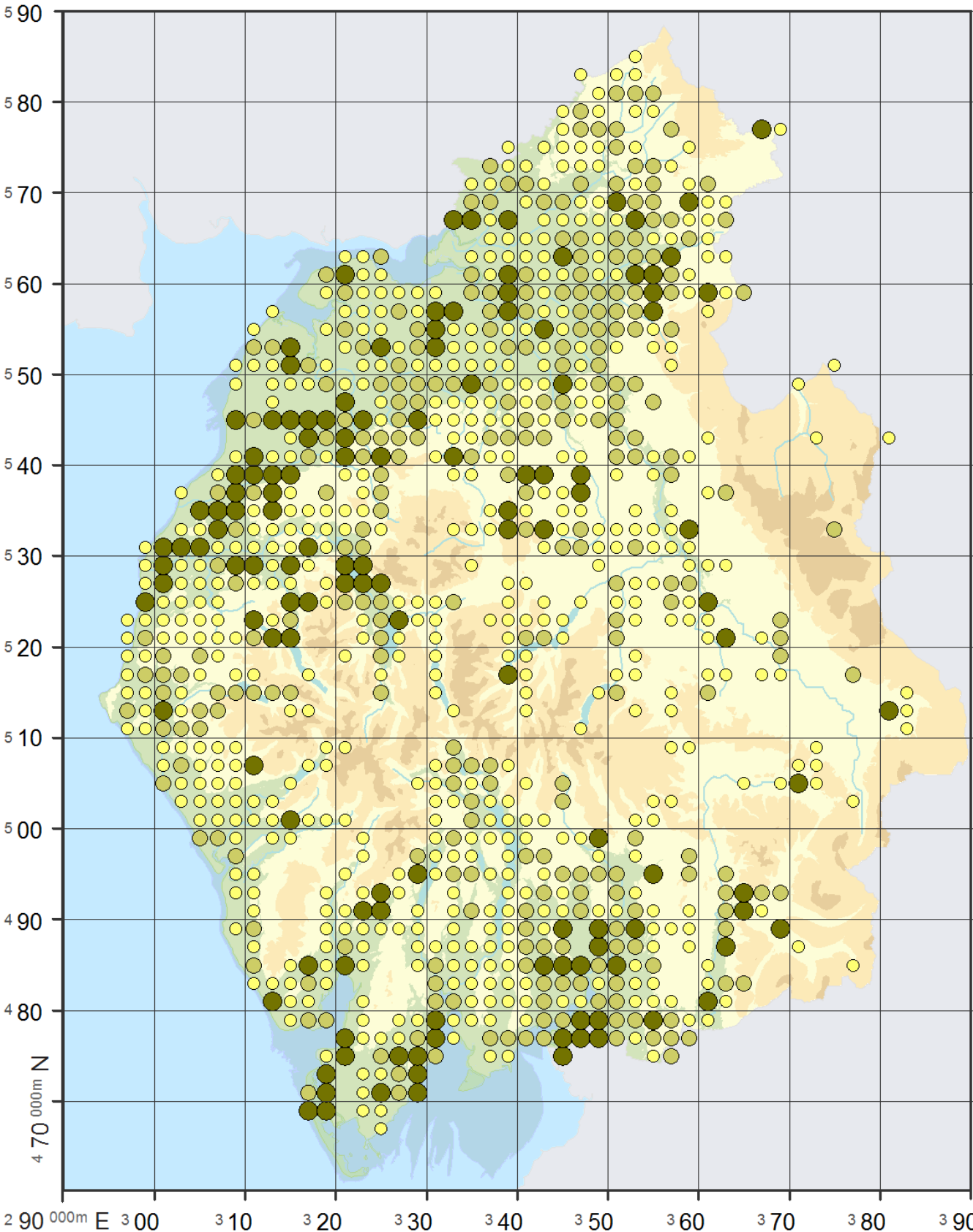


Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84





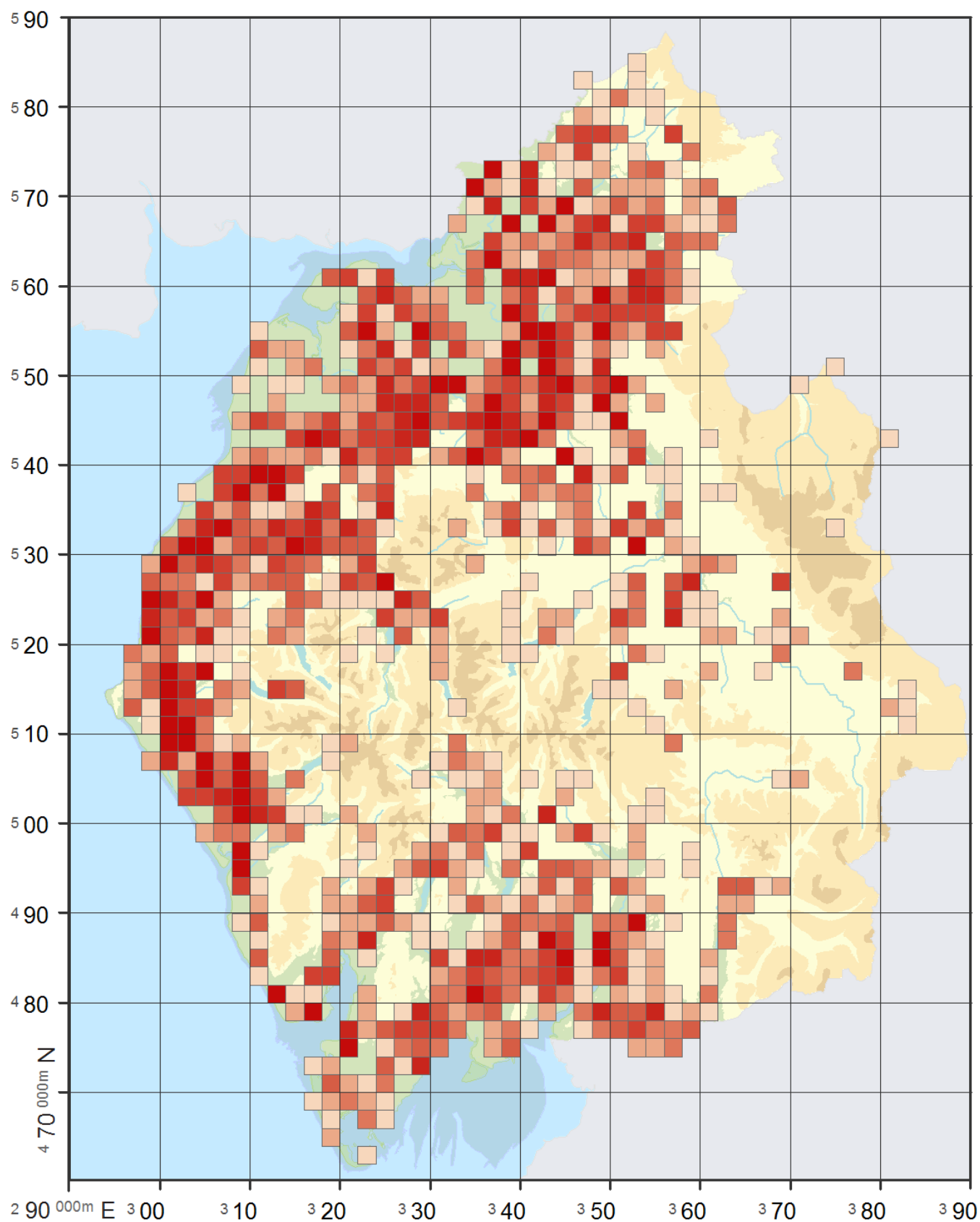
**Chiffchaff**

● Possible	<b>532</b>
● Probable	<b>276</b>
● Confirmed	<b>132</b>

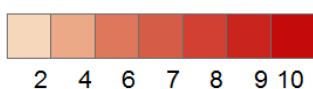
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



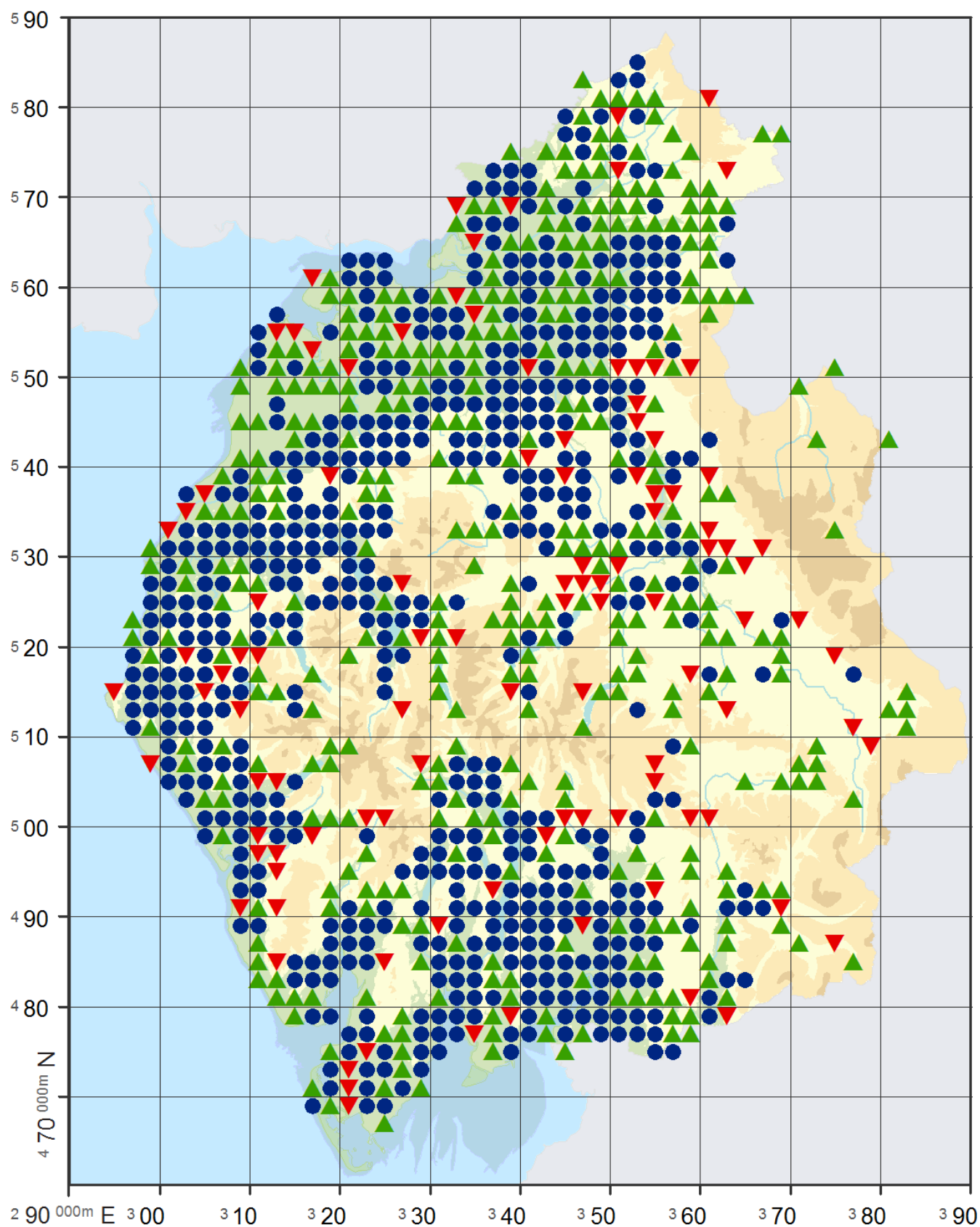


## Chiffchaff



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, 6 = 3 - 3, 7 = 4 - 4, 8 = 5 - 6, 9 = 7 - 8, 10 = 9 - 26.

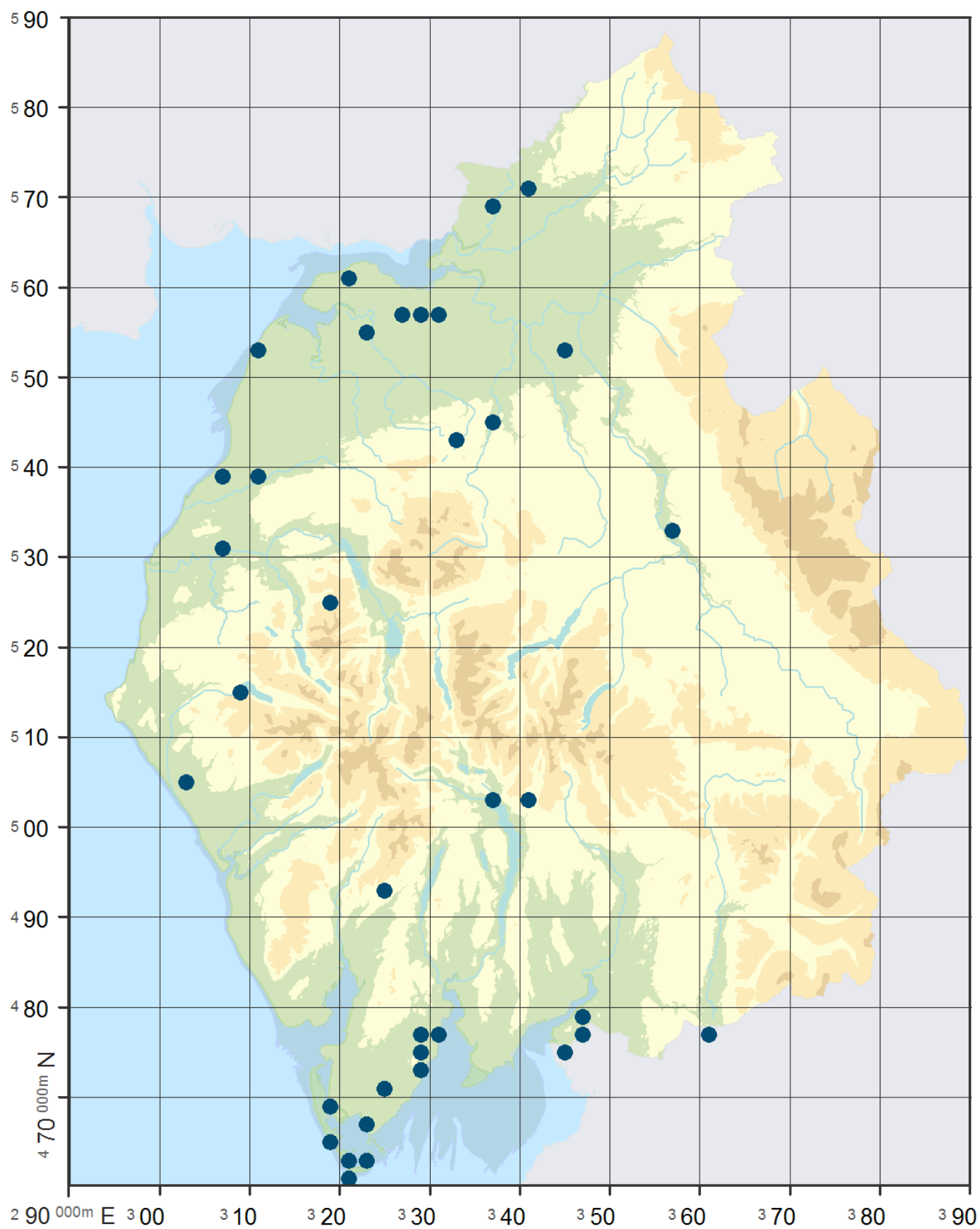


## Chiffchaff

▲ Gain	<b>391</b>
● Stable	<b>549</b>
▼ Loss	<b>106</b>

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.



## Chiffchaff

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

● Presence 36

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

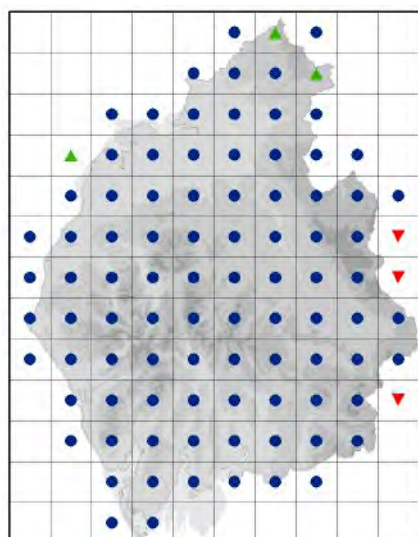
## WILLOW WARBLER (*Phylloscopus trochilus*)

An abundant summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in very large numbers.

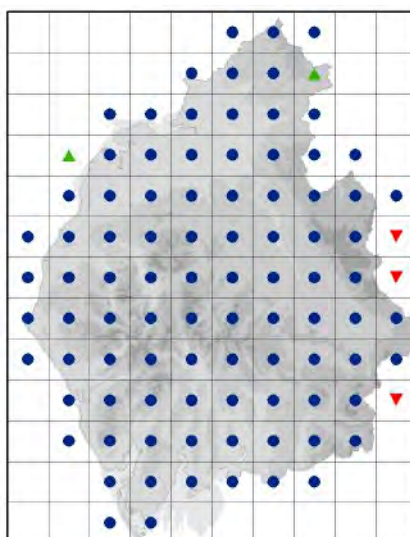
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	83.3	52.9	28.7	1.7
Breeding 2008 - 2012	82.3	36.9	41.7	3.7
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.2			

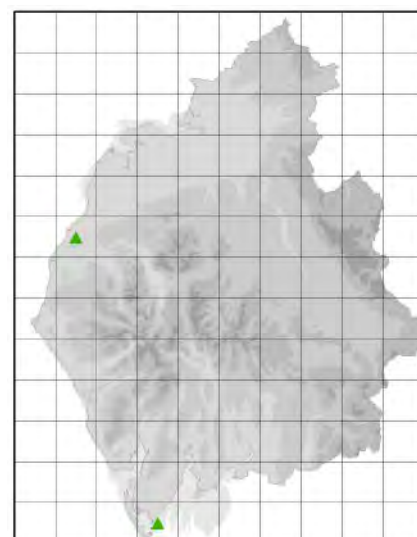
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



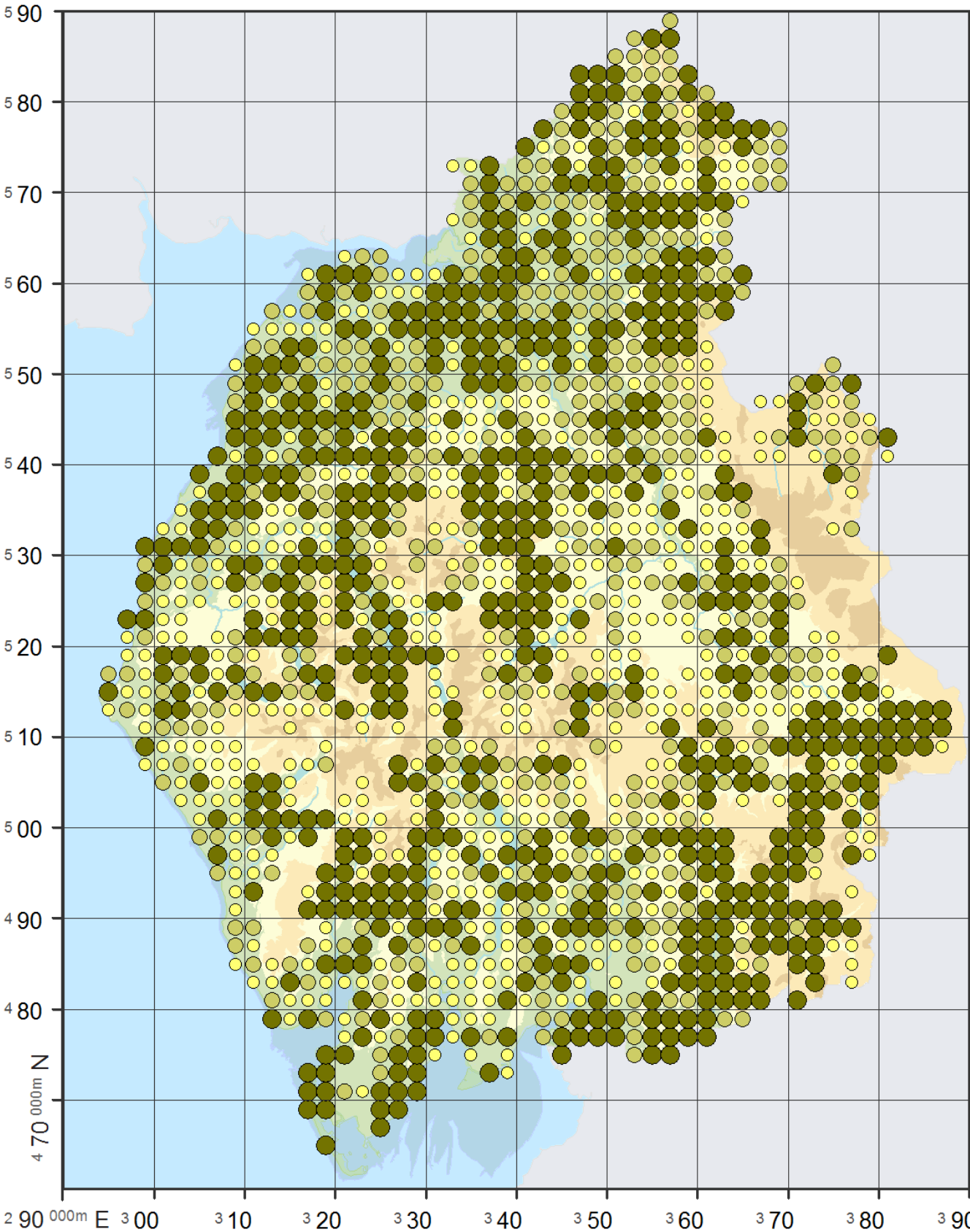
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

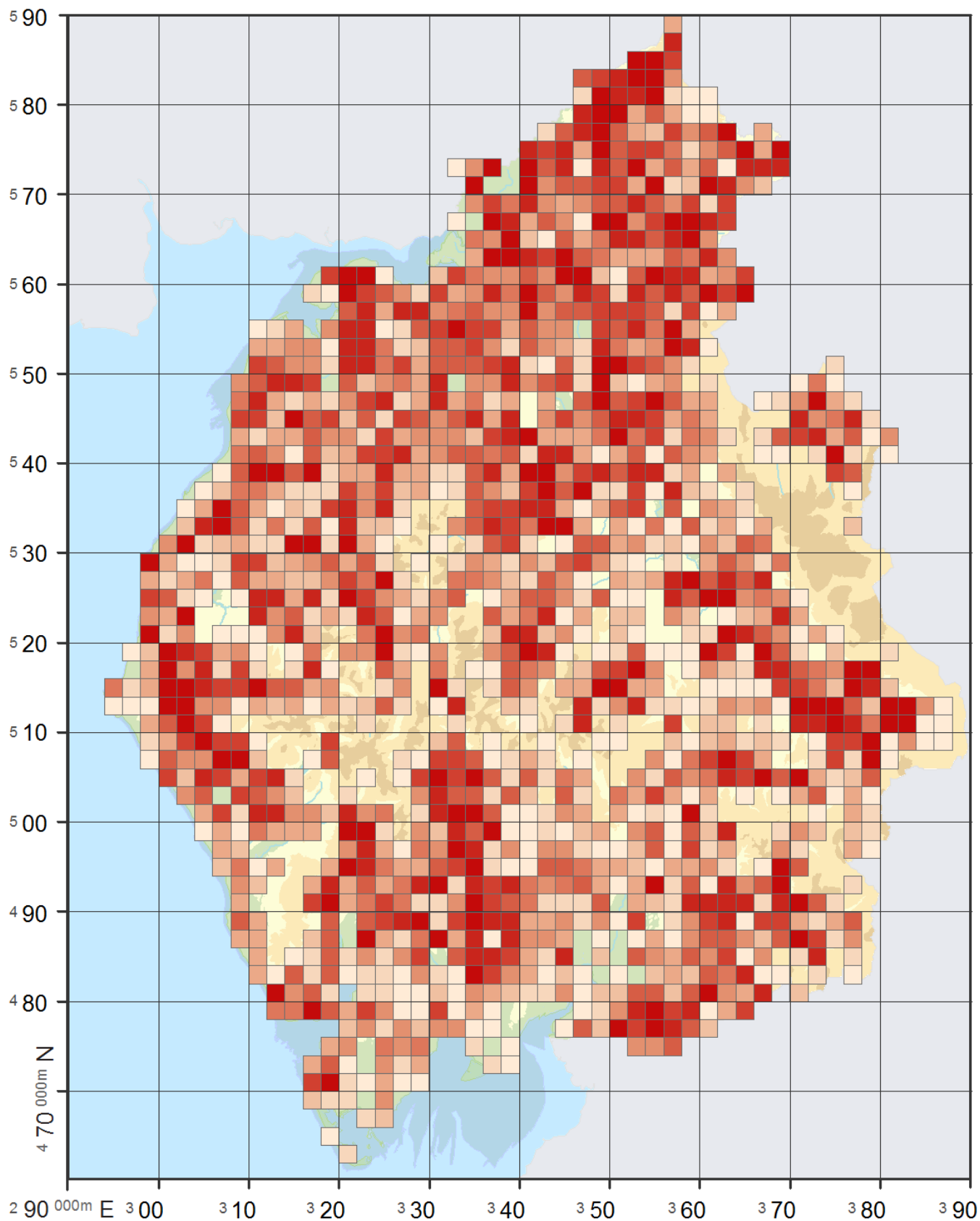


Willow Warbler

● Possible	<b>484</b>
● Probable	<b>380</b>
● Confirmed	<b>659</b>

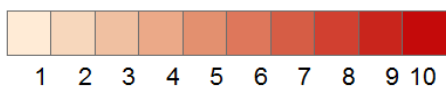
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



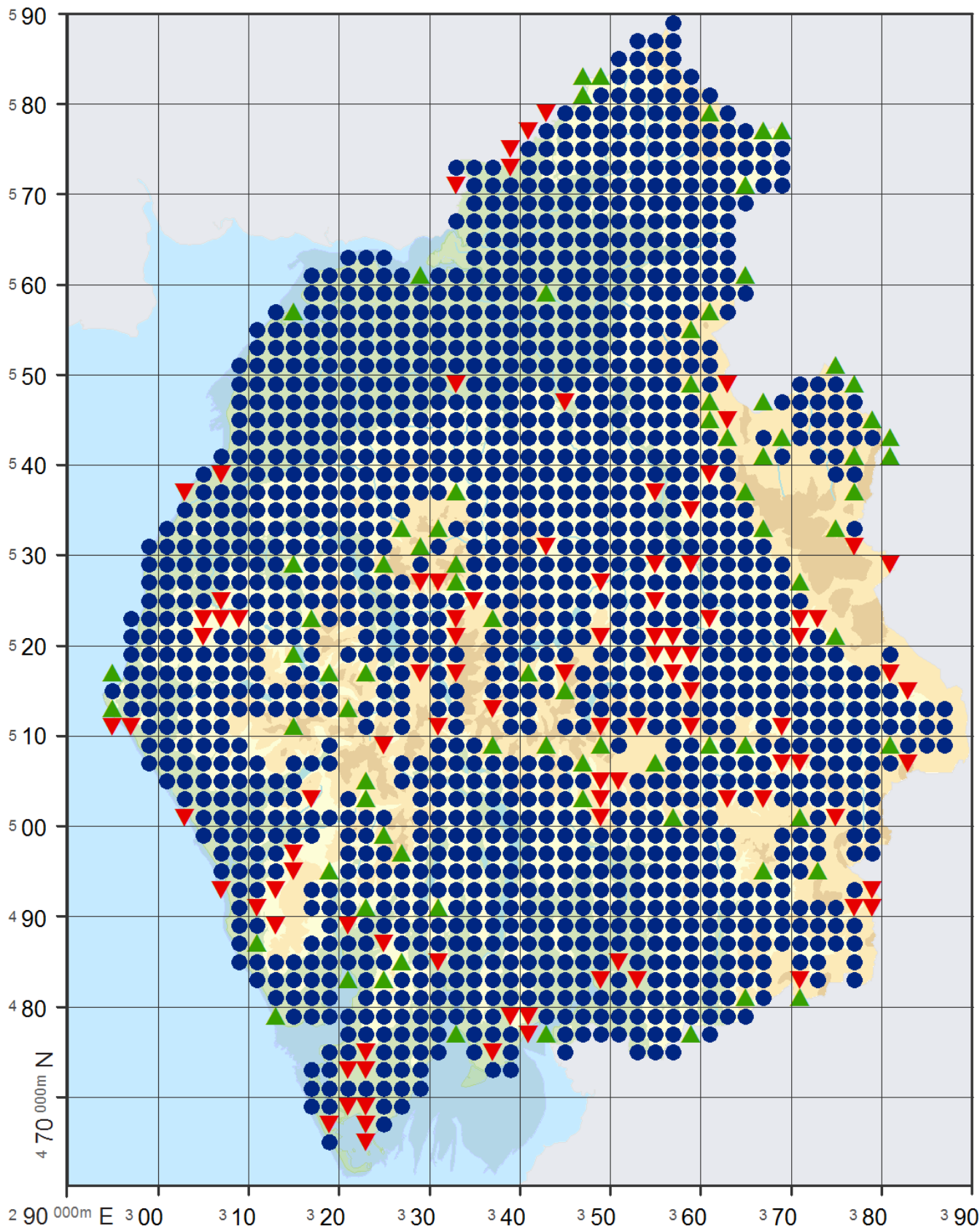
## Willow Warbler

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 - 4, 3 = 5 - 5, 4 = 6 - 7, 5 = 8 - 9, 6 = 10 - 10, 7 = 11 - 13, 8 = 14 - 16, 9 = 17 - 21, 10 = 22 - 93.



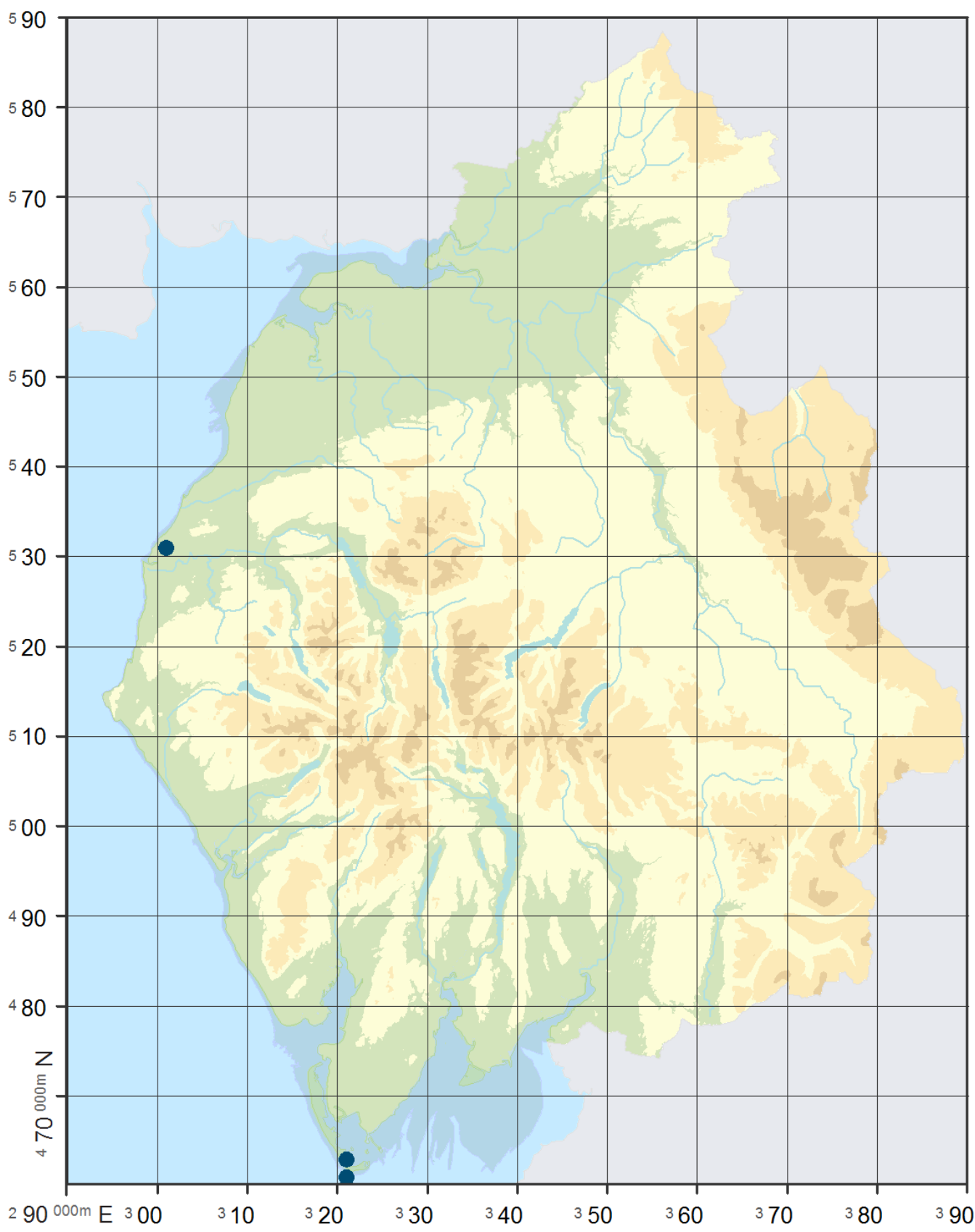


**Willow Warbler**

▲ Gain	81
● Stable	1442
▼ Loss	97

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.



**Willow Warbler**

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

● Presence 3

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

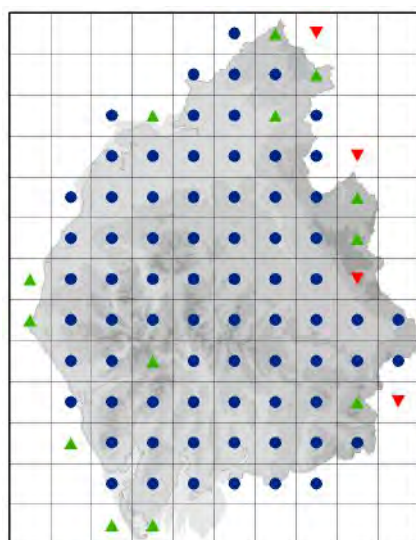
## BLACKCAP (*Sylvia atricapilla*)

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

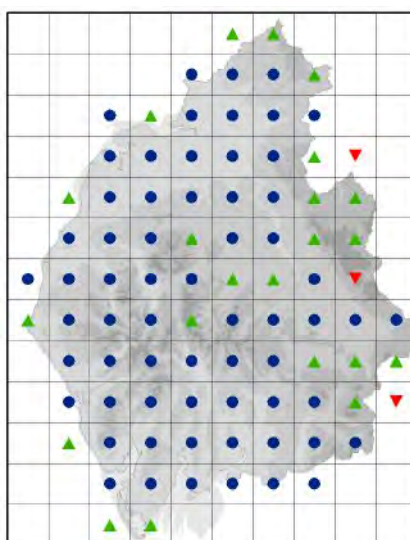
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	43.3	12.9	27.9	2.5
Breeding 2008 - 2012	51.3	10.9	37.7	2.7
Winter 2008 - 2012	3.6			

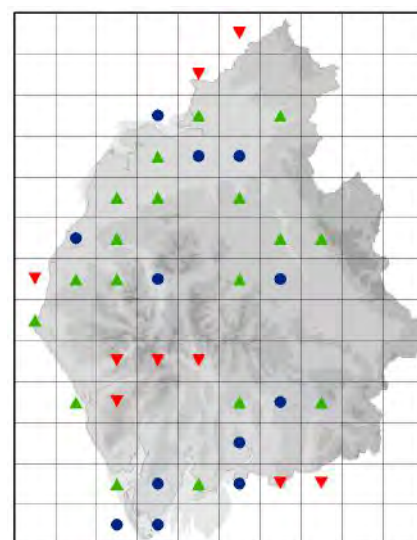
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



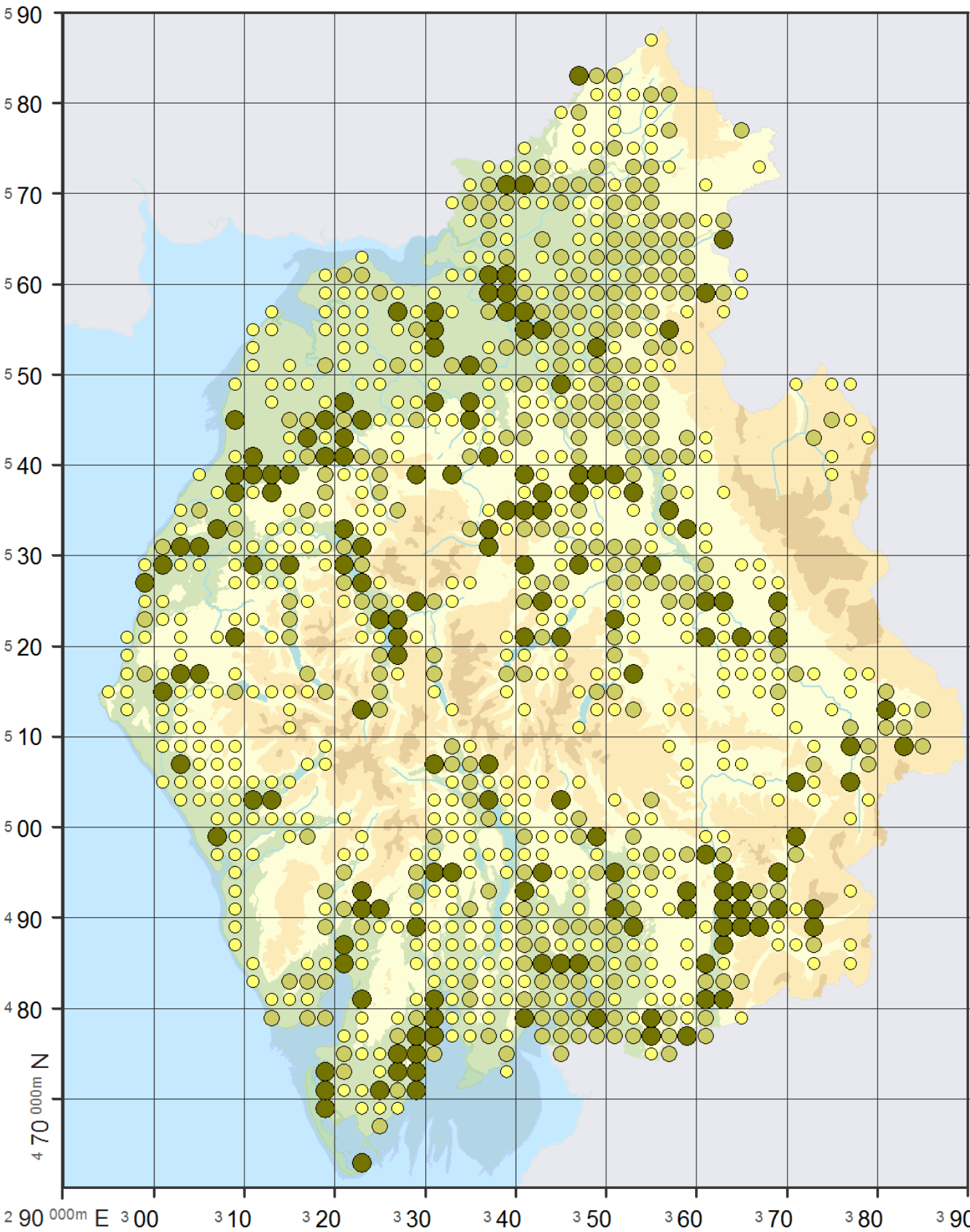
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

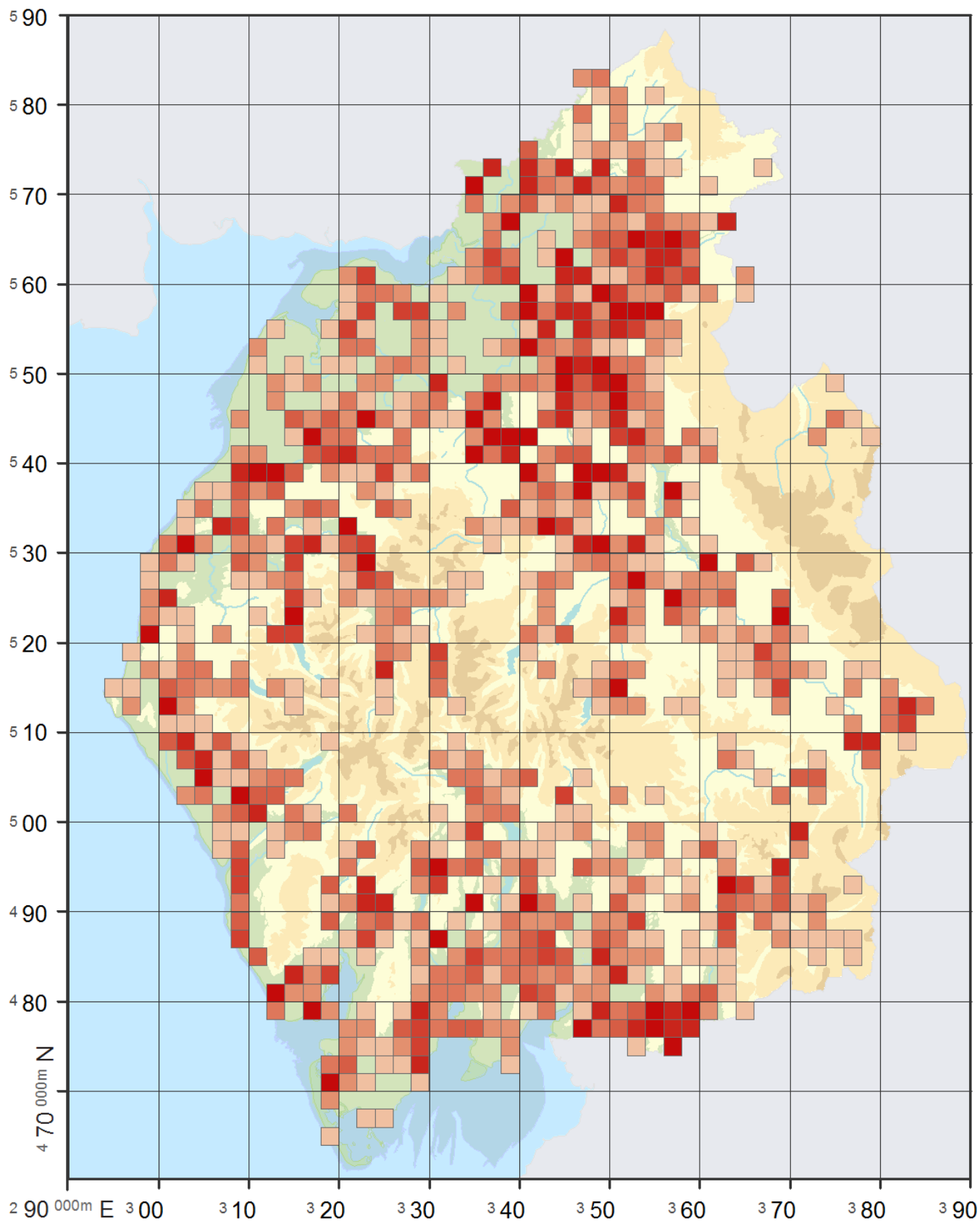


**Blackcap**

● Possible	<b>497</b>
● Probable	<b>292</b>
● Confirmed	<b>161</b>

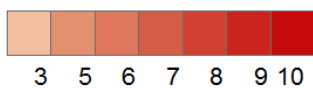
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



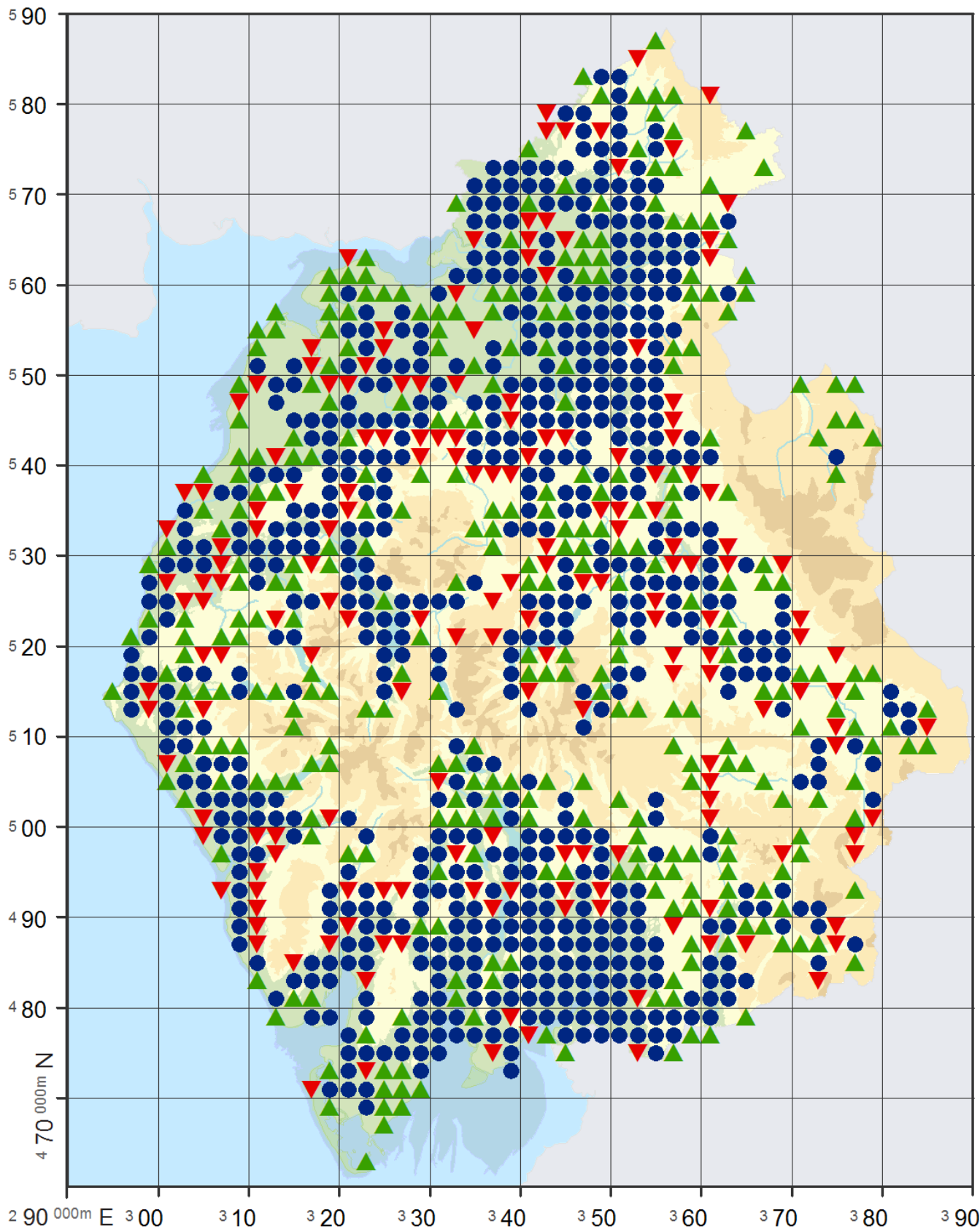
## Blackcap

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, 5 = 2 - 2, 6 = 3 - 3, 7 = 4 - 4, 8 = 5 - 5, 9 = 6 - 7, 10 = 8 - 17.





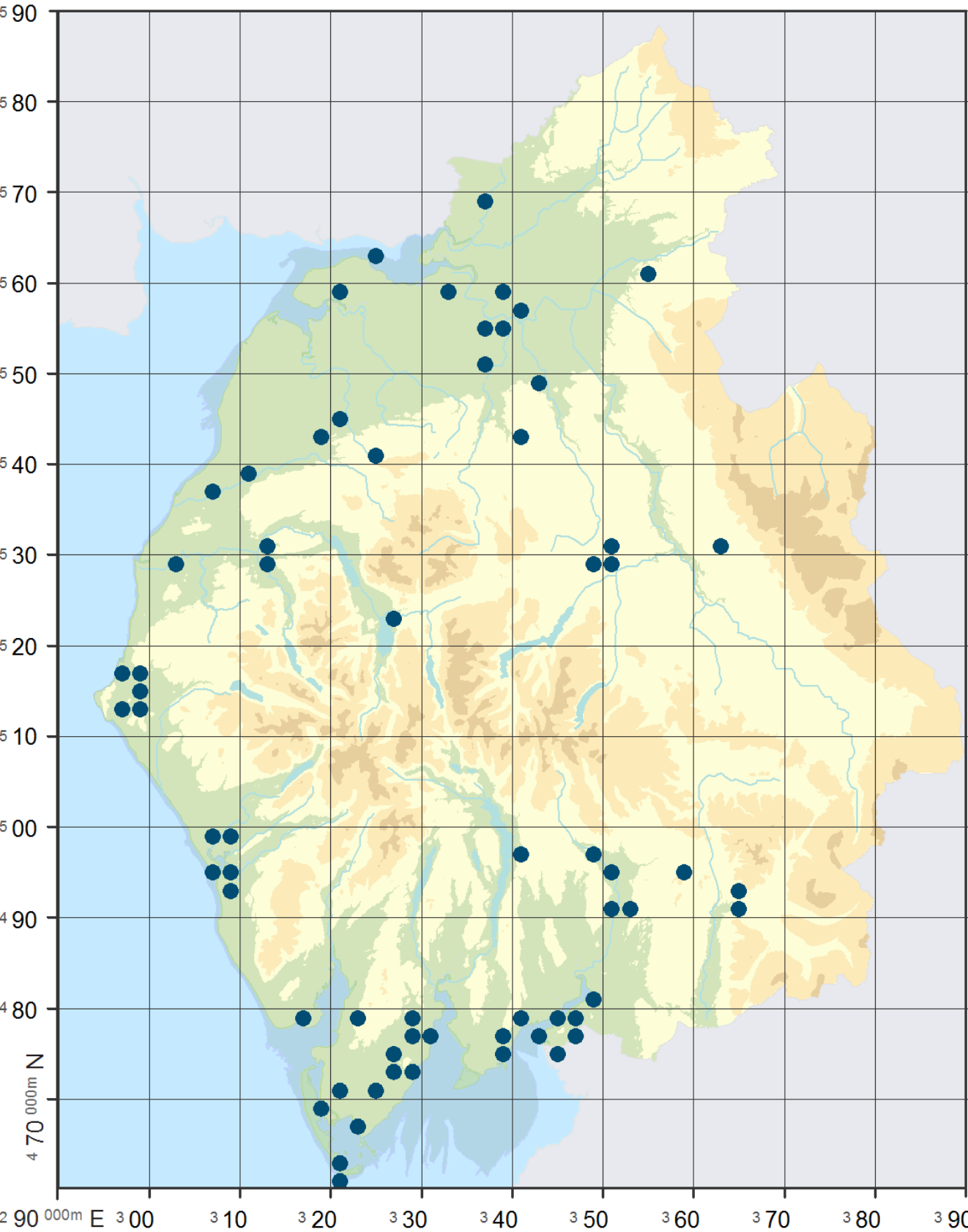
**Blackcap**

▲ Gain	333
● Stable	617
▼ Loss	180

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.





**Blackcap**

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

● Presence **66**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

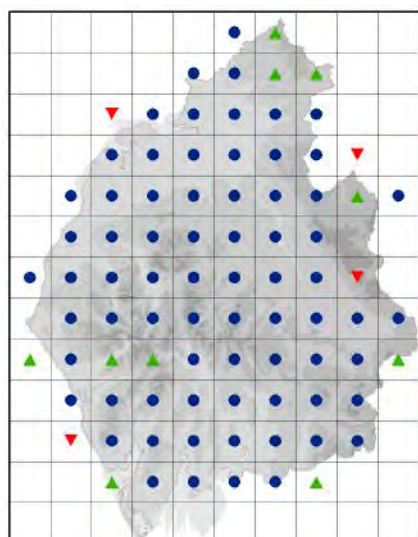
## GARDEN WARBLER (*Sylvia borin*)

An abundant summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in large numbers.

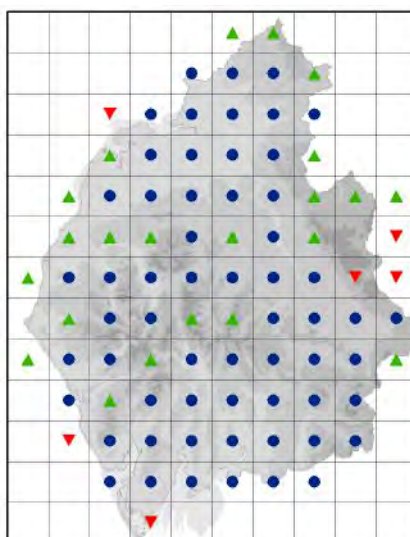
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	43.4	11.7	28.6	3.1
Breeding 2008 - 2012	40	6	31.5	2.5
Winter 2008 - 2012				

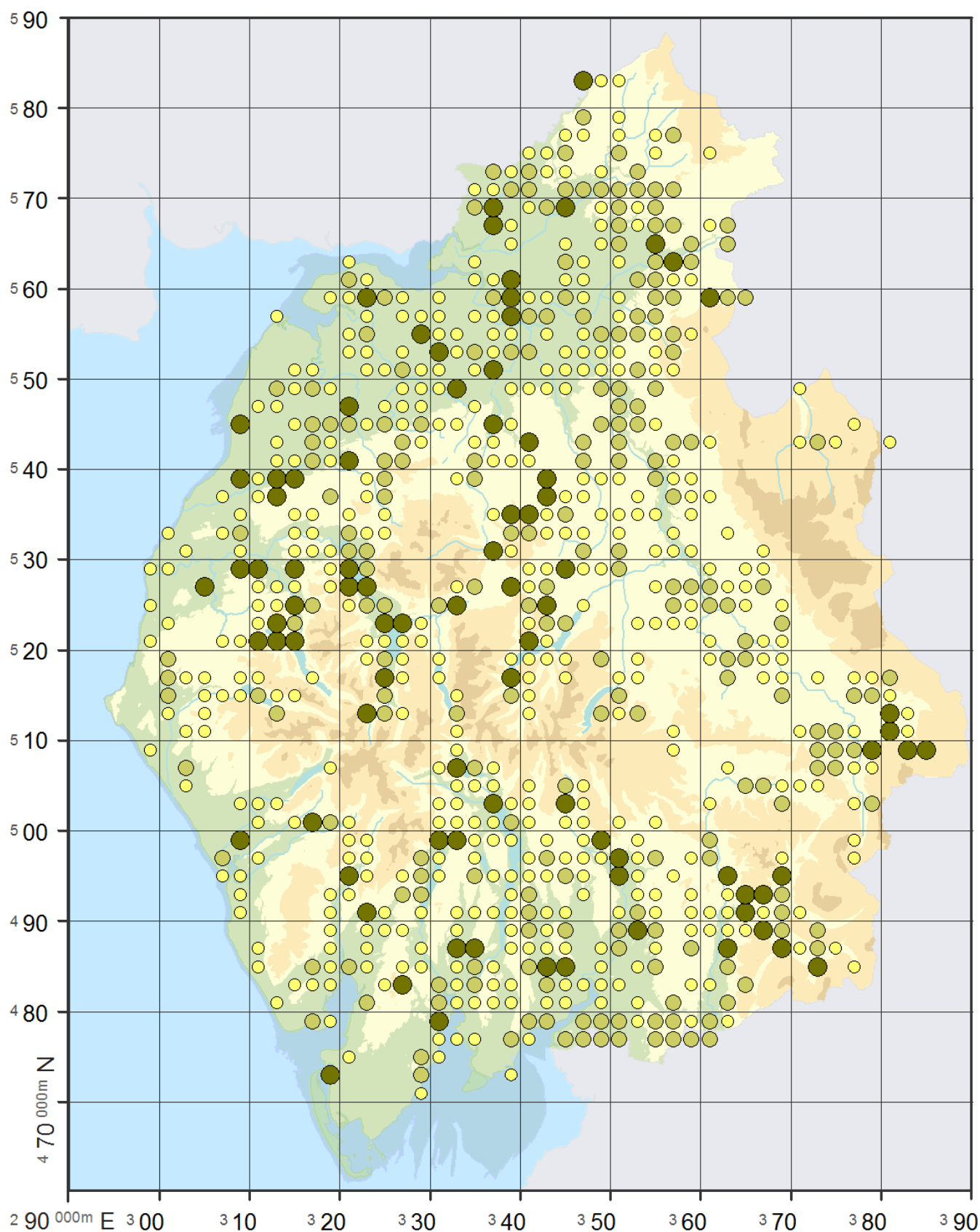
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91

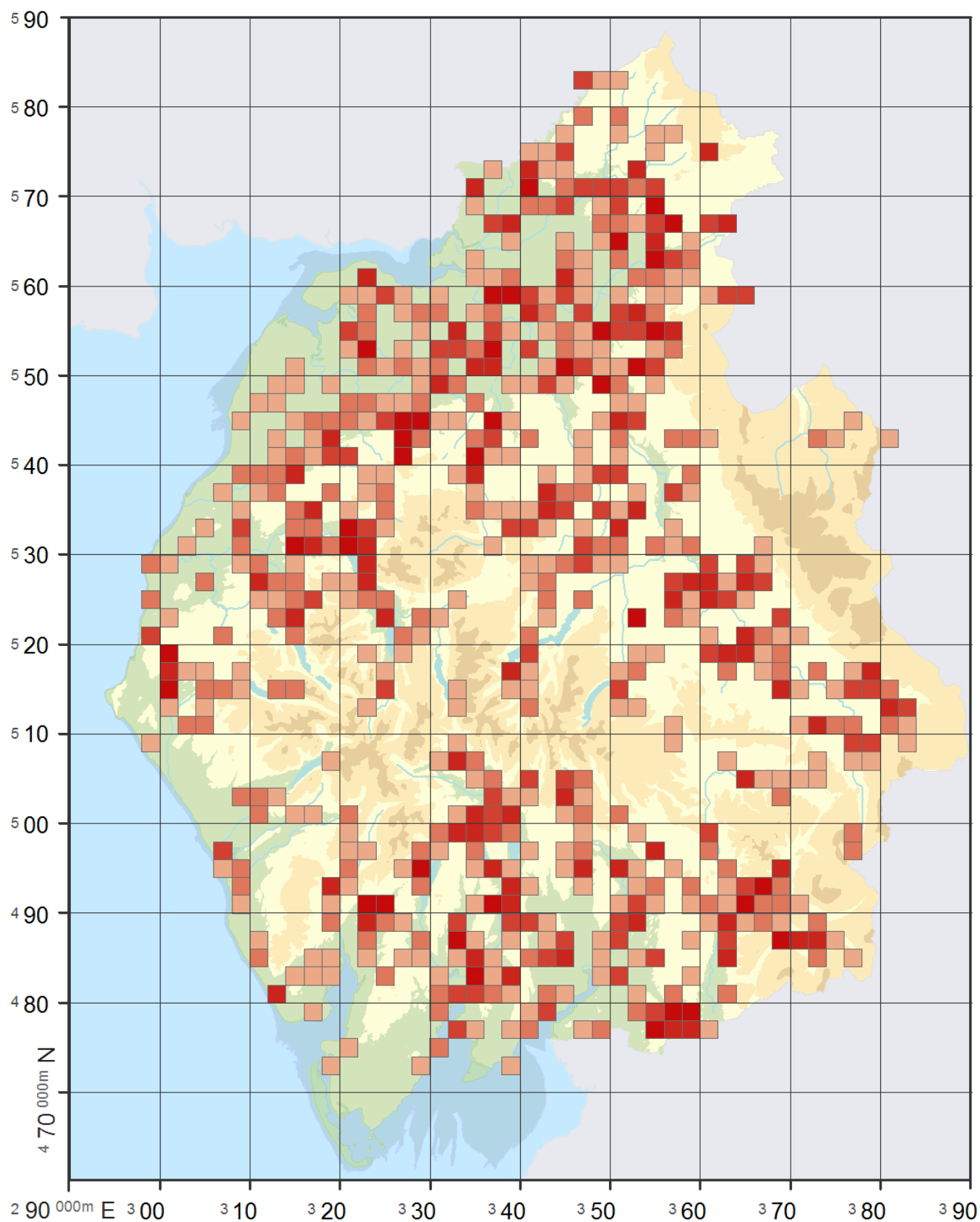


## Garden Warbler

● Possible	<b>438</b>
● Probable	<b>217</b>
● Confirmed	<b>85</b>

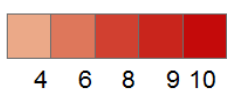
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

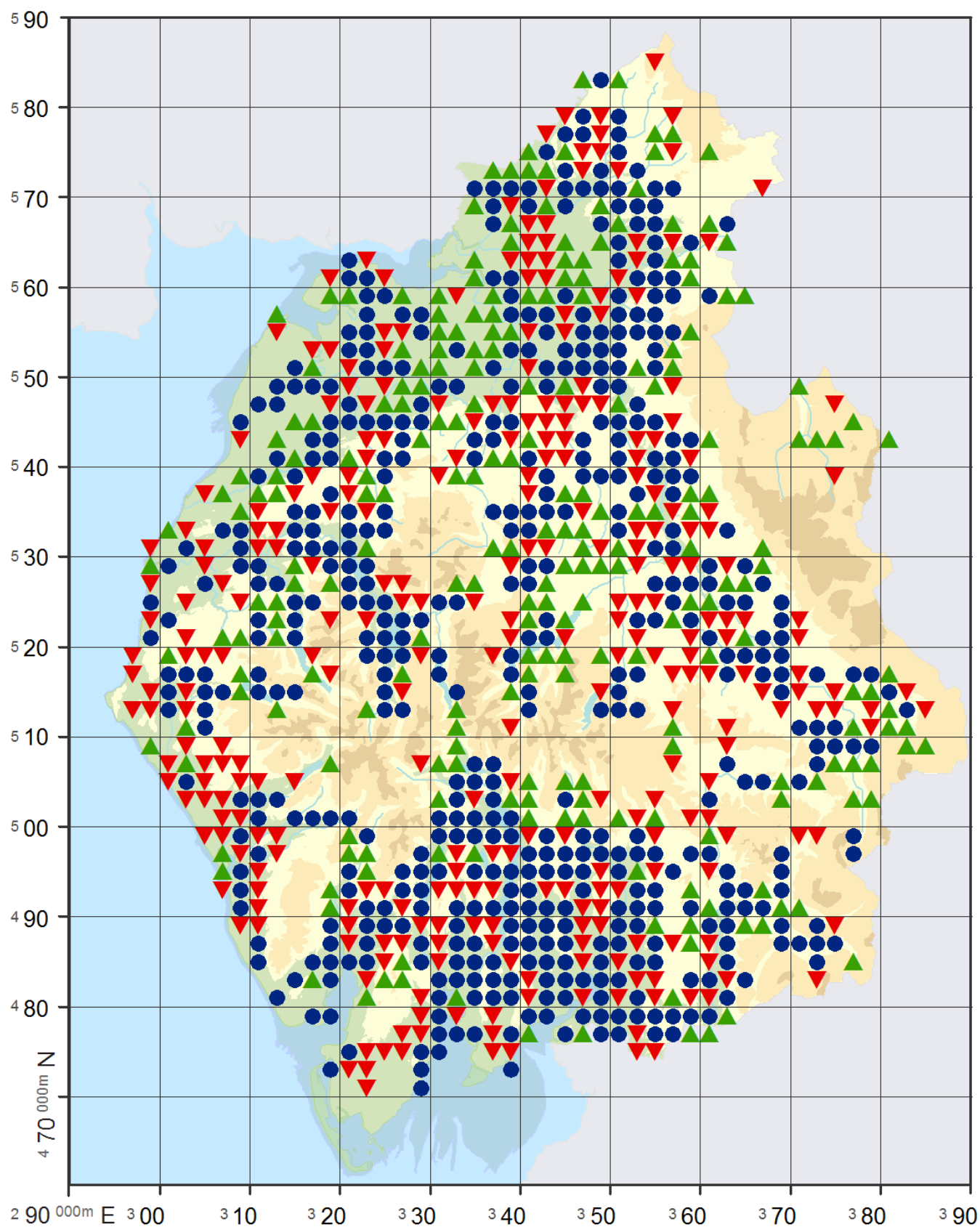


## Garden Warbler

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, 6 = 2 - 2, 8 = 3 - 3, 9 = 4 - 5, 10 = 6 - 12.



## Garden Warbler

▲ Gain	241
● Stable	499
▼ Loss	302

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.

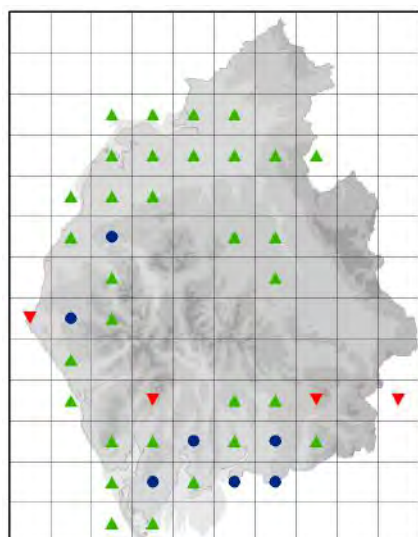
## LESSER WHITETHROAT (*Sylvia curruca*)

A fairly common summer visitor; breeds in moderate numbers.

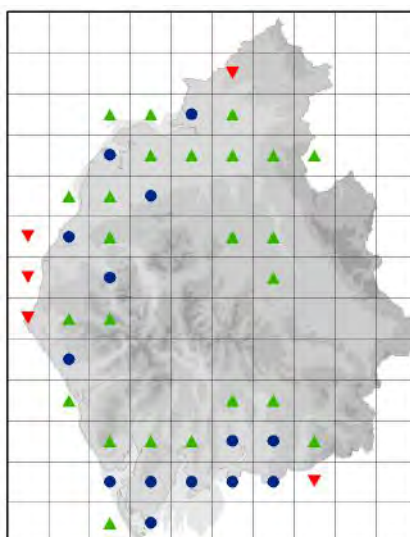
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	5.5	1.4	3.3	0.8
Breeding 2008 - 2012	7.1	2.3	4.4	0.4
Winter 2008 - 2012				

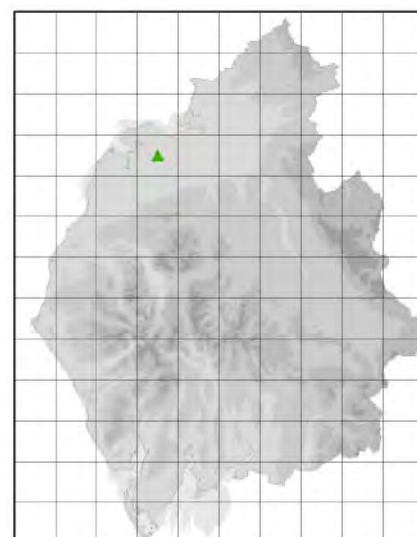
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

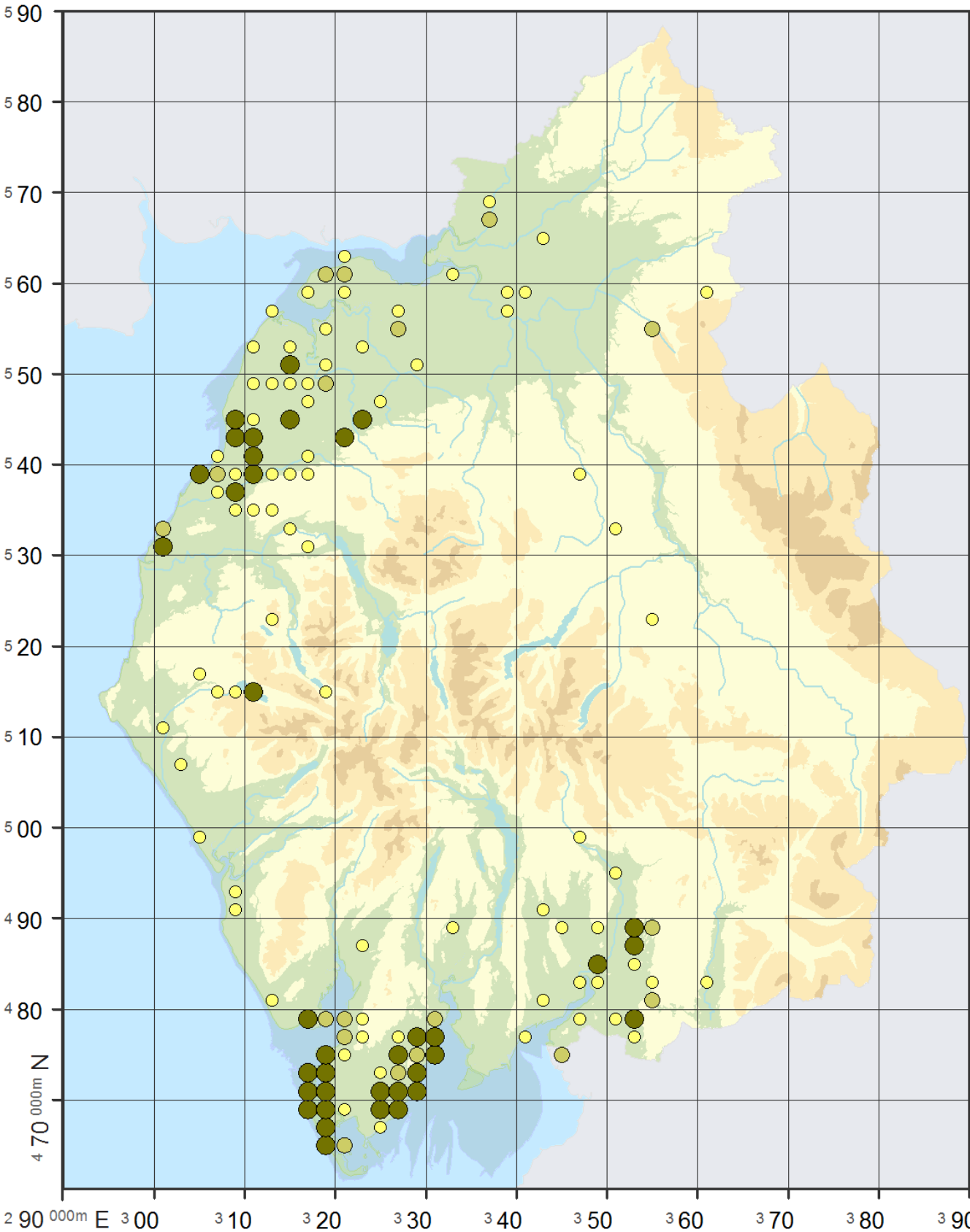


Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84



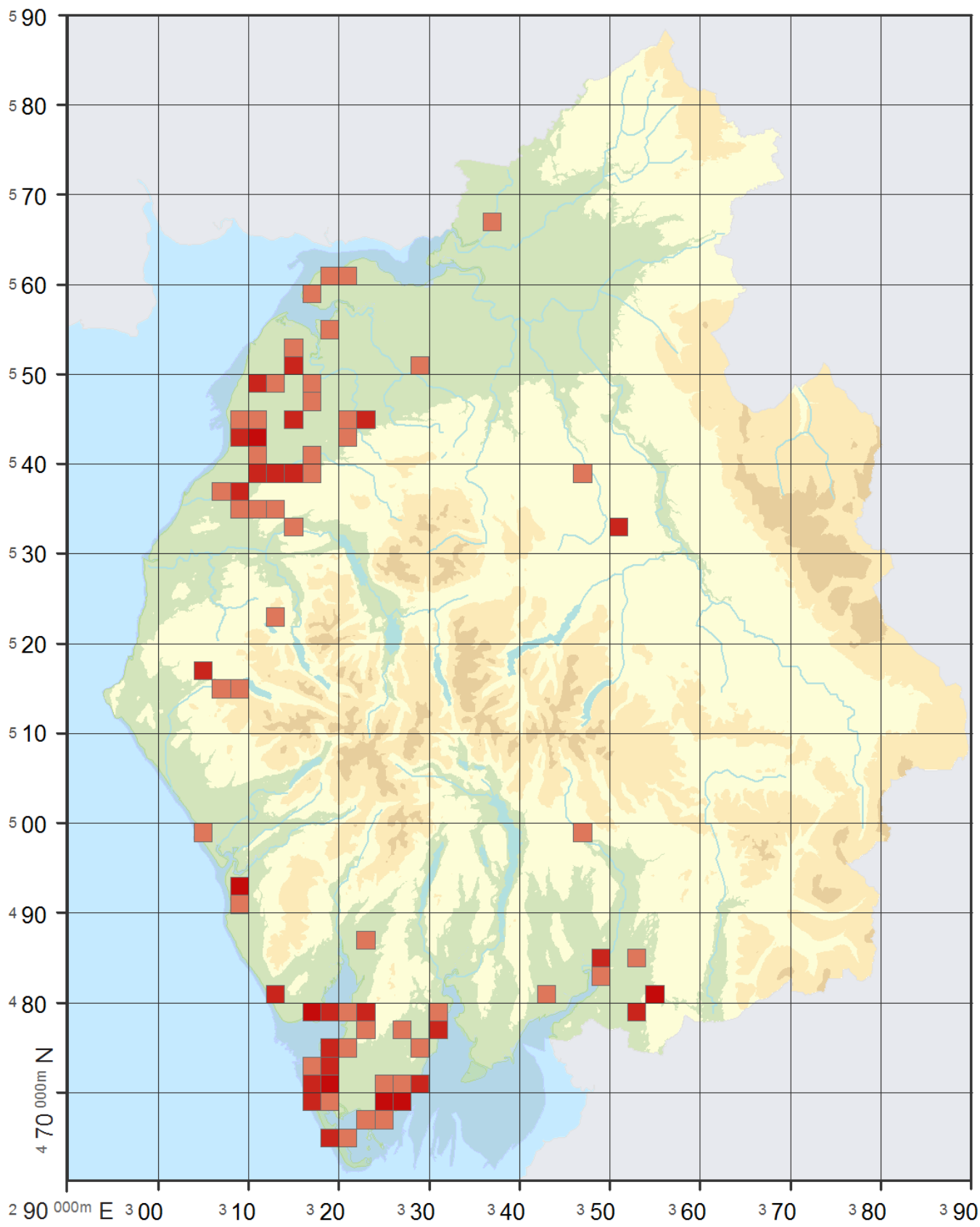


**Lesser Whitethroat**

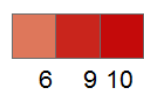
● Possible	<b>75</b>
● Probable	<b>18</b>
● Confirmed	<b>37</b>

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.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

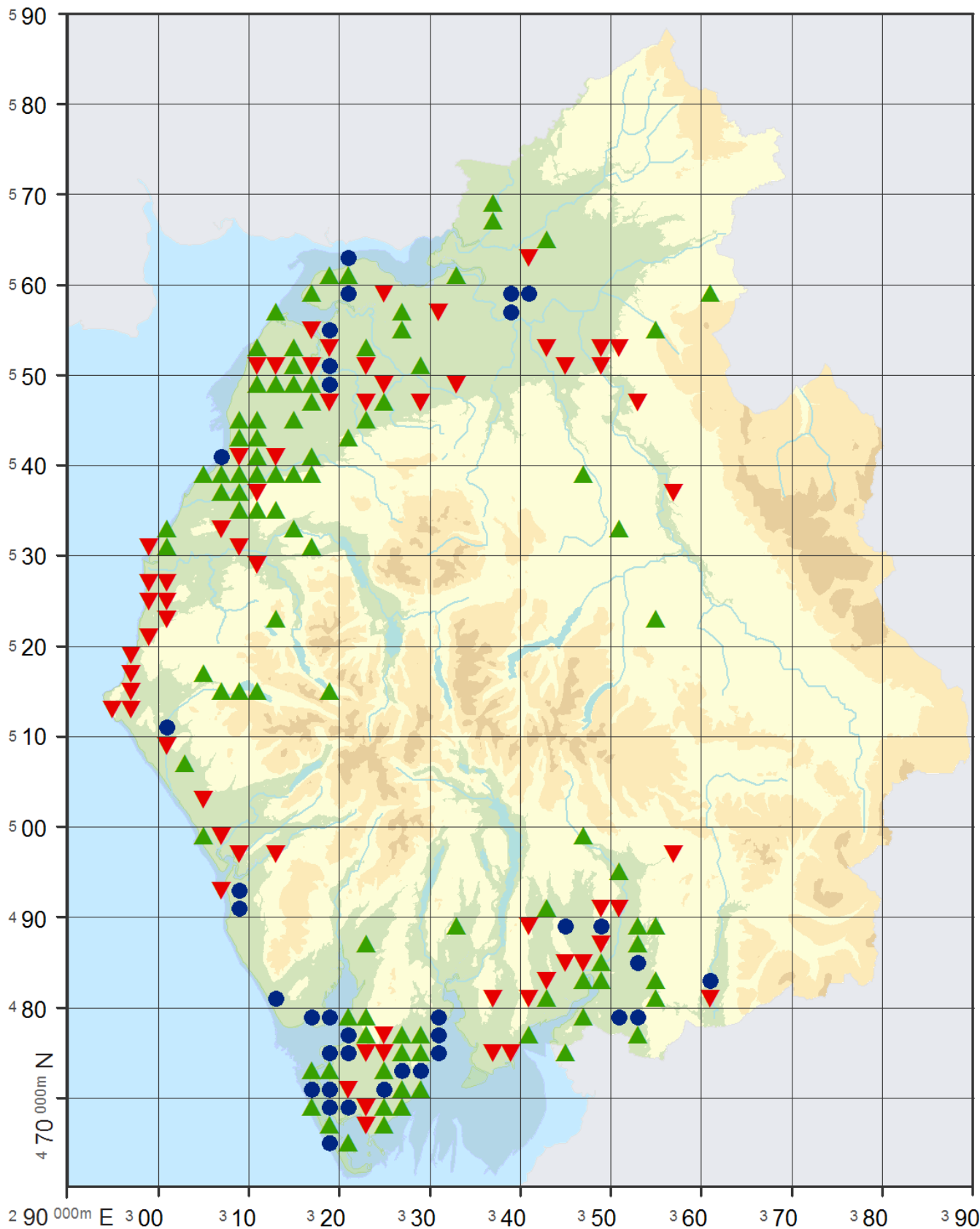


Lesser Whitethroat



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 - 7.

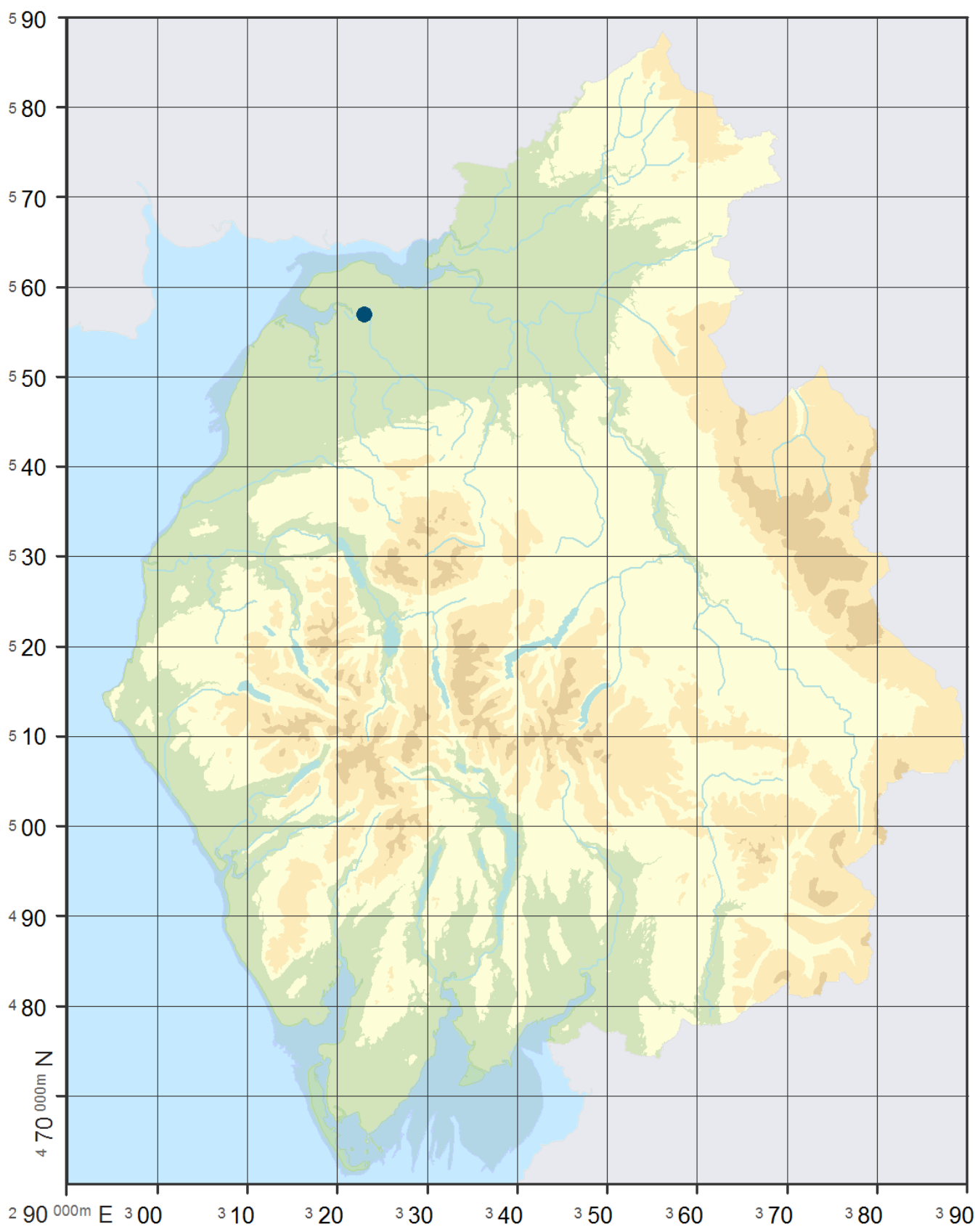


**Lesser Whitethroat**

▲ Gain	95
● Stable	35
▼ Loss	64

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.



**Lesser Whitethroat**

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

● Presence 1

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

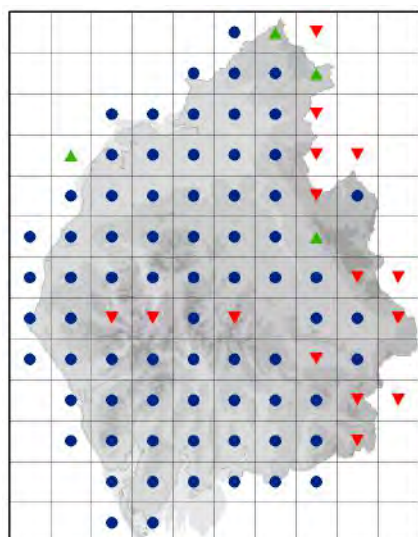
## WHITETHROAT (*Sylvia communis*)

An abundant summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in large numbers.

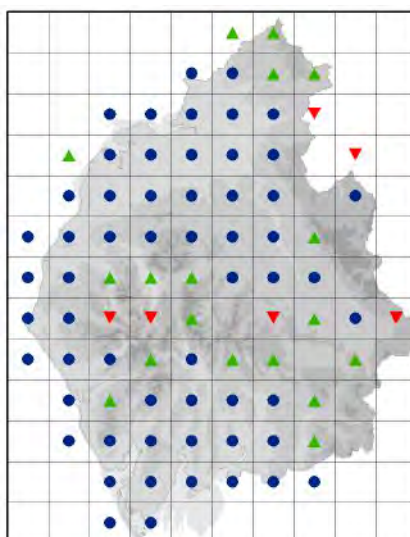
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	35.3	16.9	16.4	2
Breeding 2008 - 2012	33.4	11.8	19.1	2.5
Winter 2008 - 2012				

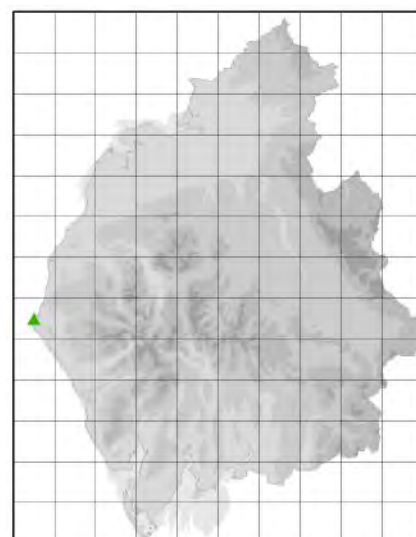
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



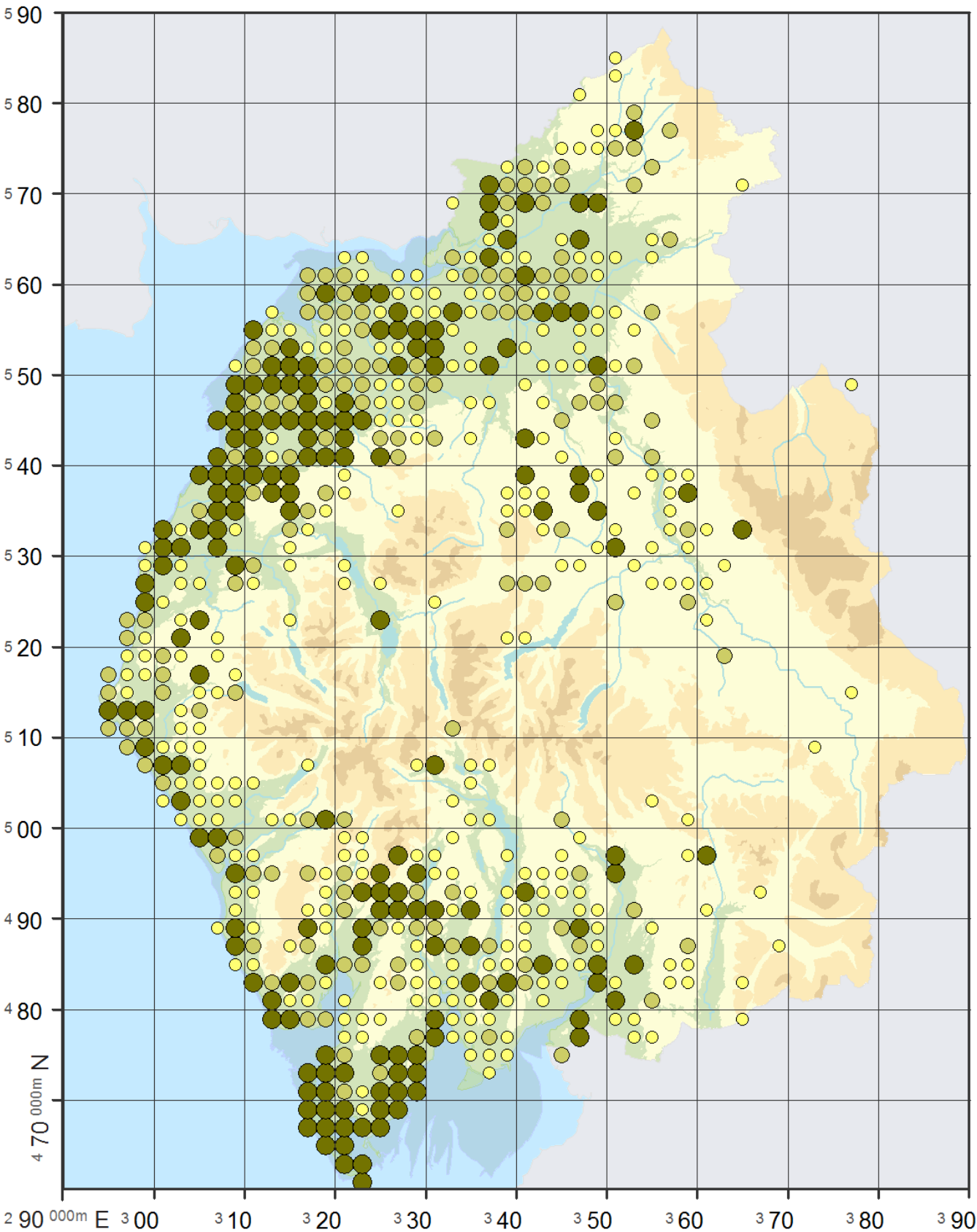
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84



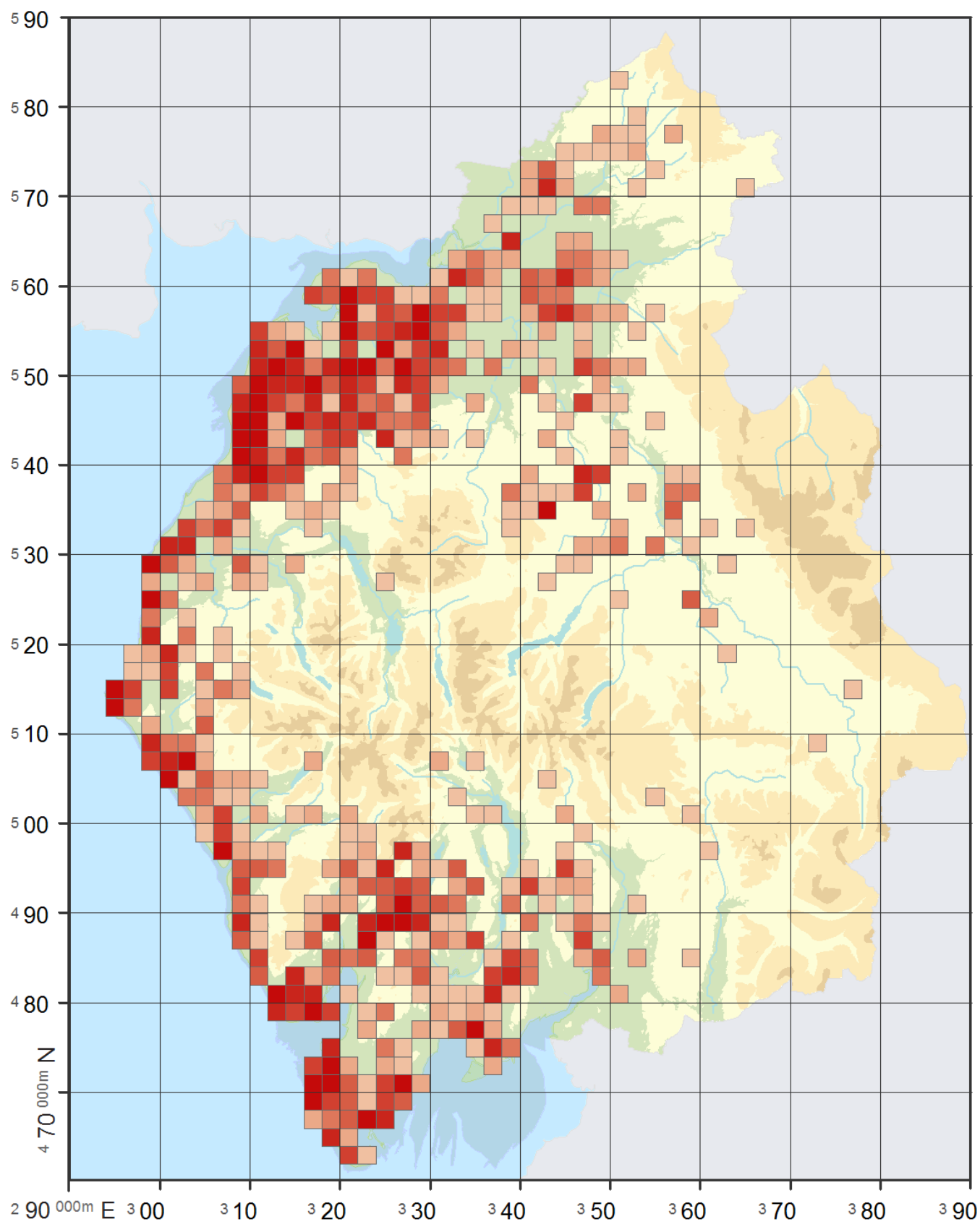
Whitethroat

● Possible	<b>287</b>
● Probable	<b>151</b>
● Confirmed	<b>180</b>

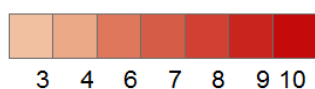
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



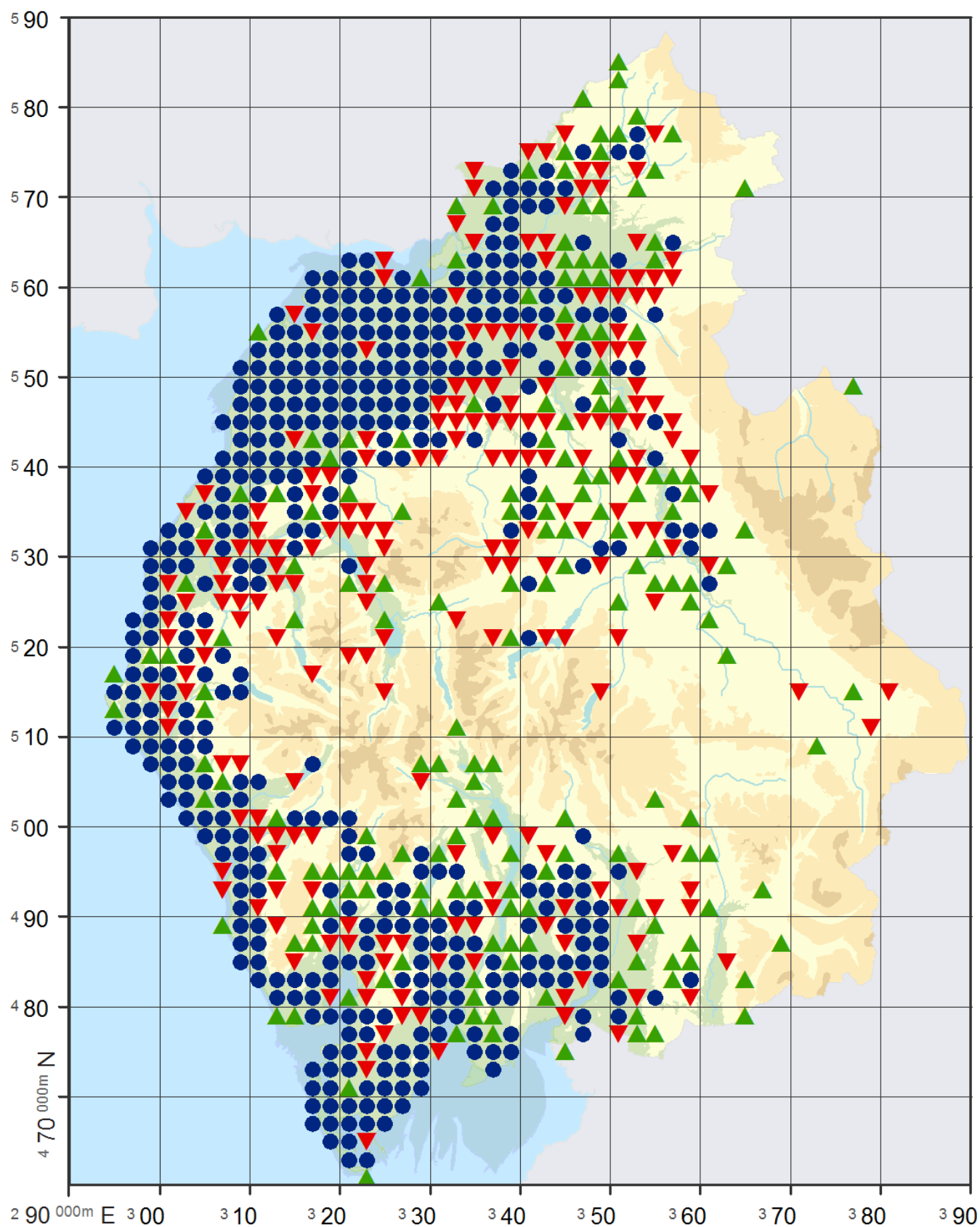


## Whitethroat



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, 6 = 3 - 3, 7 = 4 - 4, 8 = 5 - 6, 9 = 7 - 9, 10 = 10 - 26.

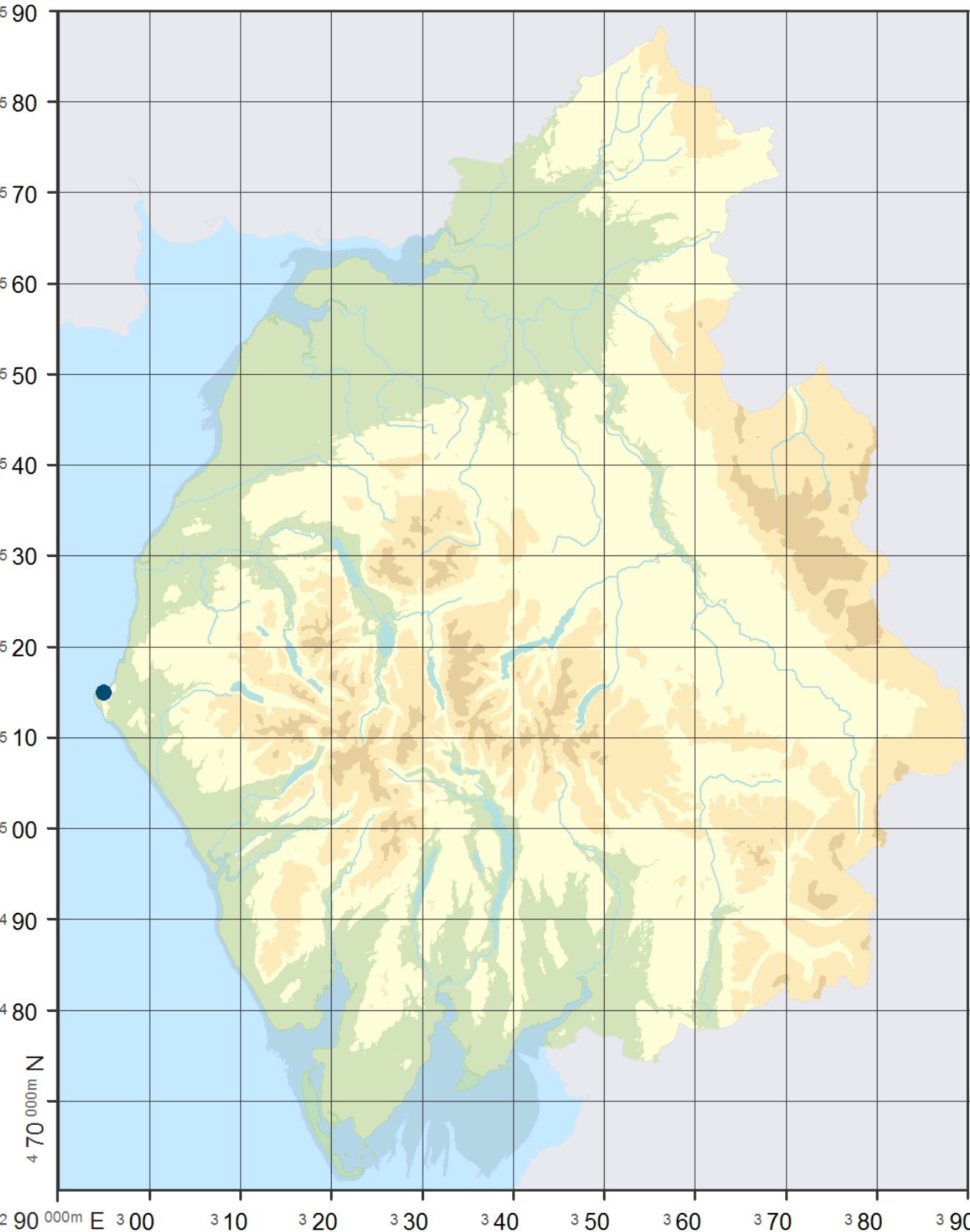


## Whitethroat

▲ Gain	188
● Stable	430
▼ Loss	220

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.



Whitethroat

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

● Presence 1

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

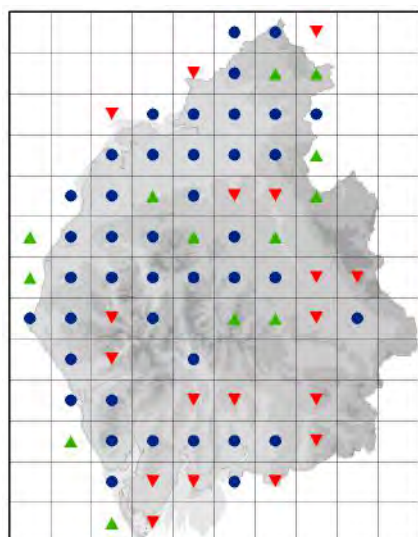
## GRASSHOPPER WARBLER (*Locustella naevia*)

A fairly common summer visitor; breeds in moderate numbers.

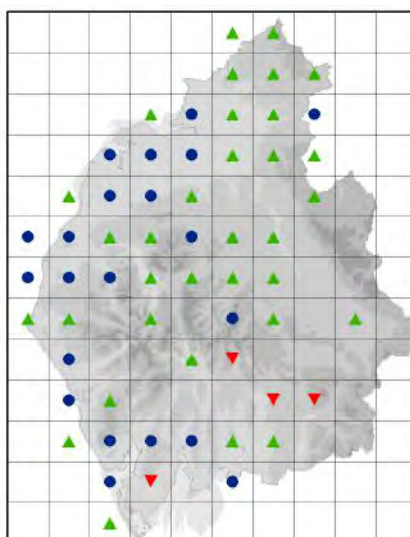
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	8.4	1.7	5.7	1
Breeding 2008 - 2012	9.7	1.1	8.4	0.2
Winter 2008 - 2012				

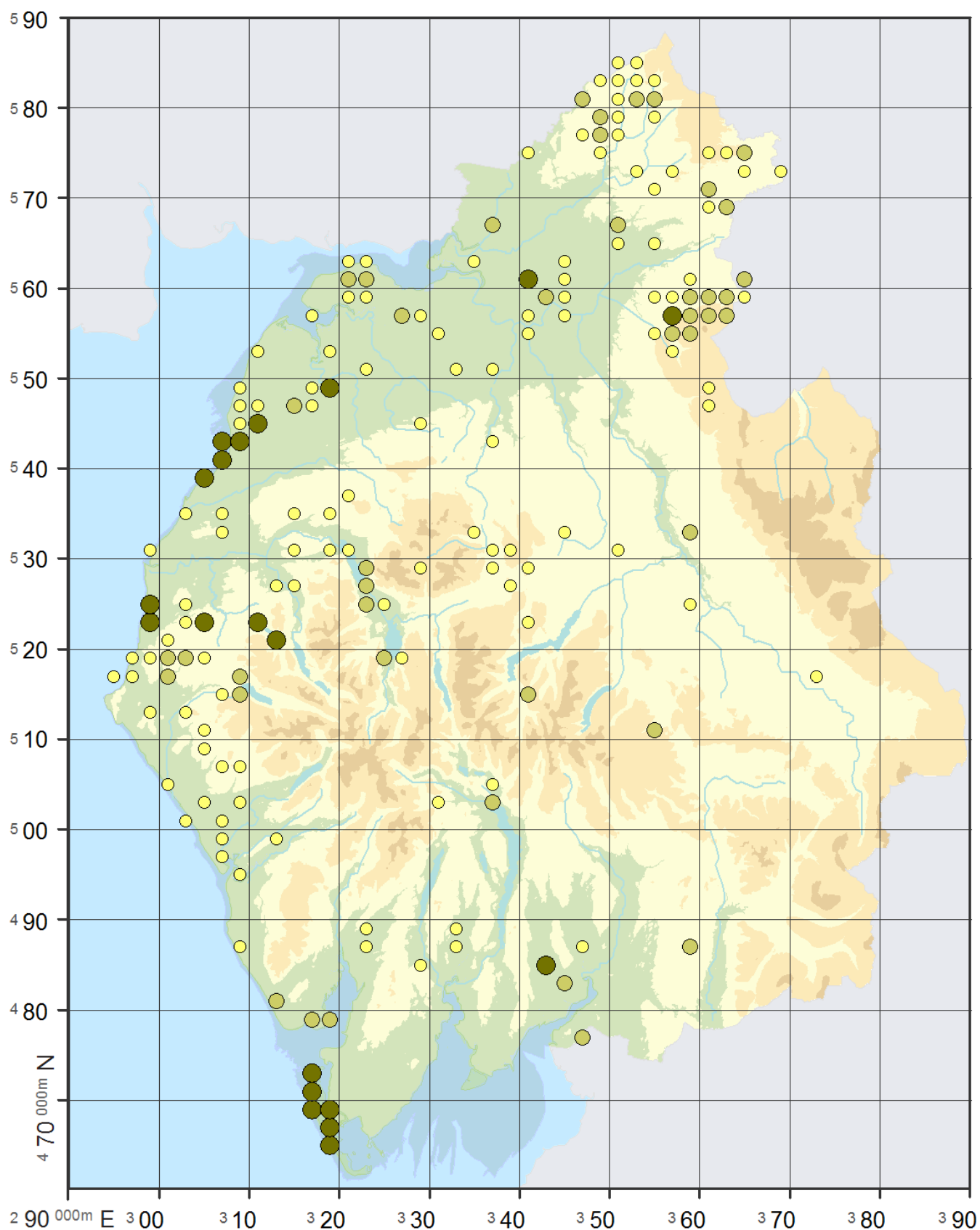
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91

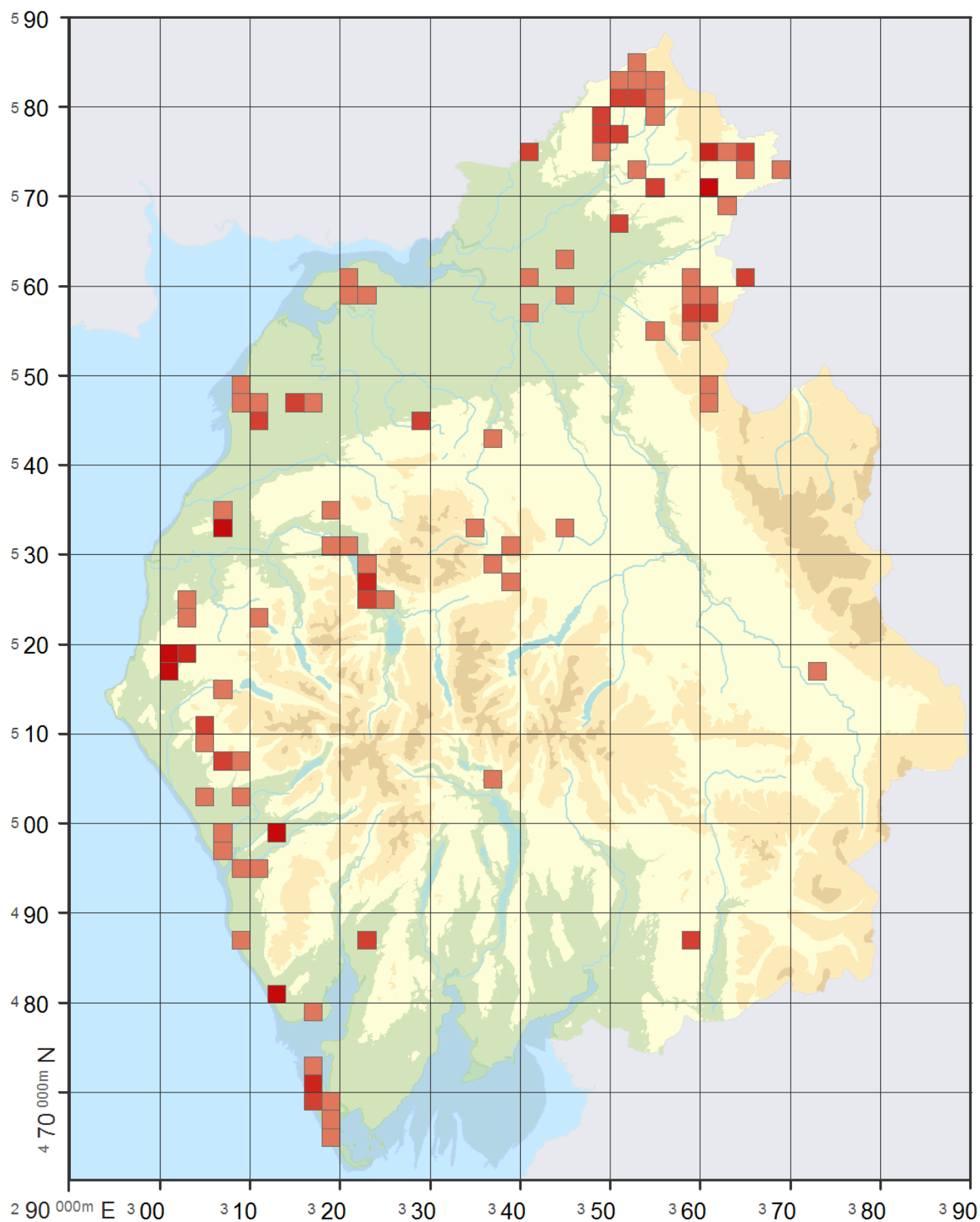


## Grasshopper Warbler

● Possible	<b>117</b>
● Probable	<b>43</b>
● Confirmed	<b>20</b>

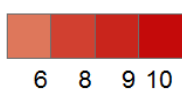
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



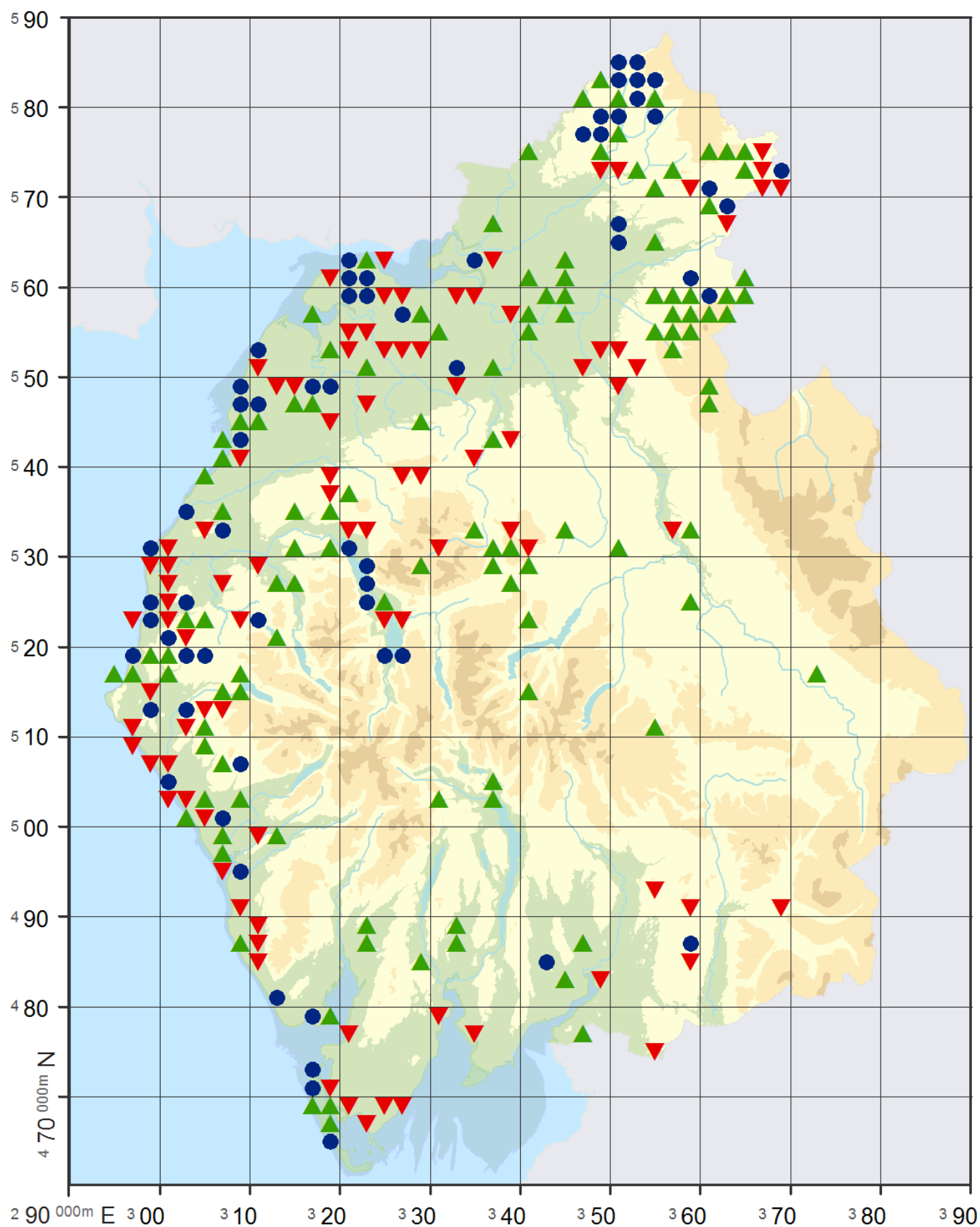
## Grasshopper Warbler

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 - 14.





## Grasshopper Warbler

▲ Gain	117
● Stable	63
▼ Loss	91

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.

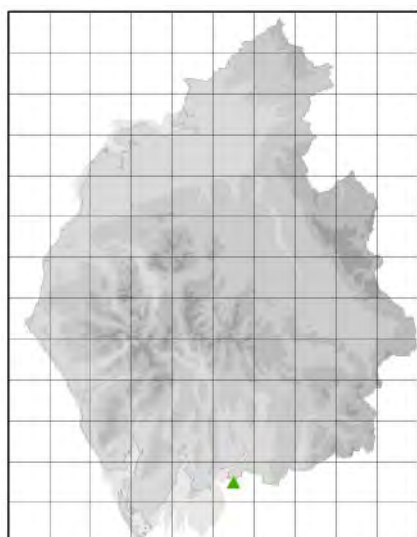
## SAVI'S WARBLER (*Locustella luscinioides*)

Rare

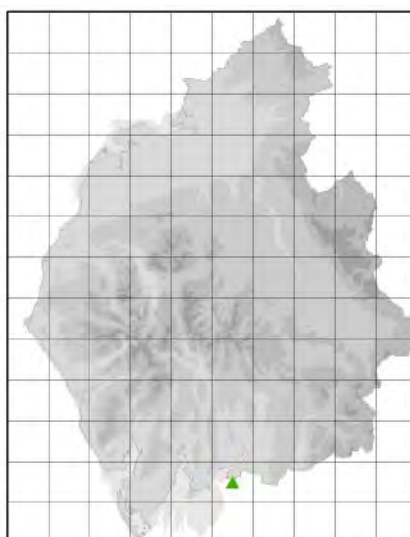
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

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

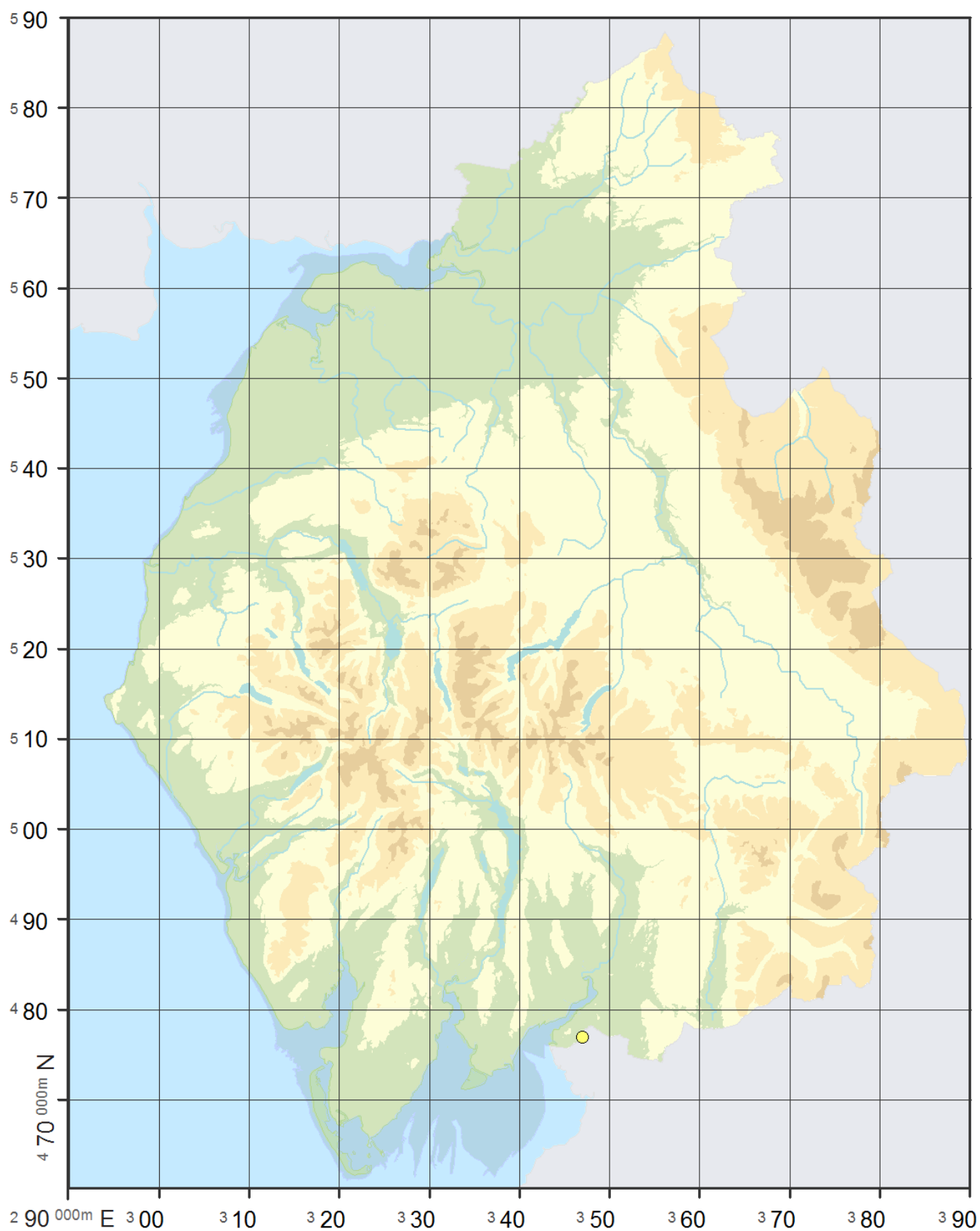
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91

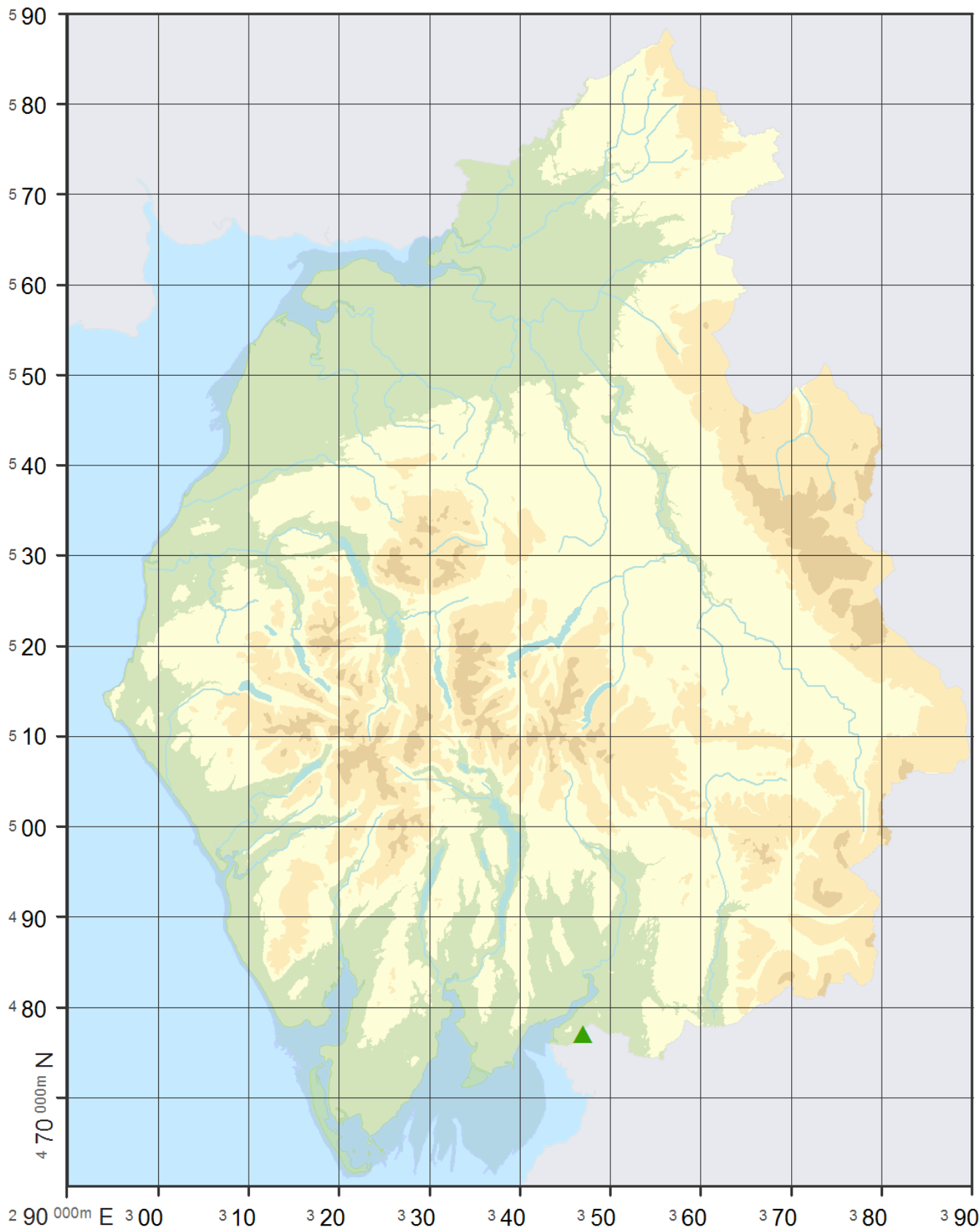


## Savi's Warbler

● Possible	1
● 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 tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



Savi's Warbler

- ▲ 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.

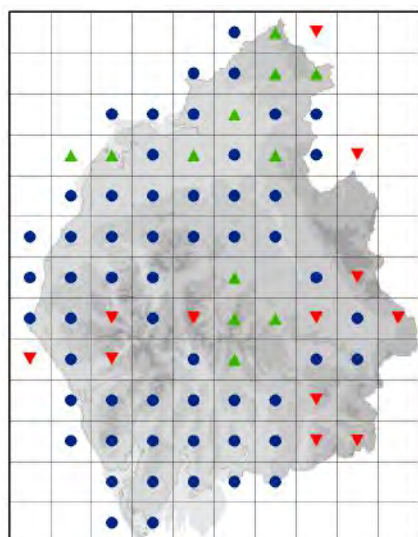
## SEDGE WARBLER (*Acrocephalus schoenabaenus*)

A common summer visitor; breeds in large numbers.

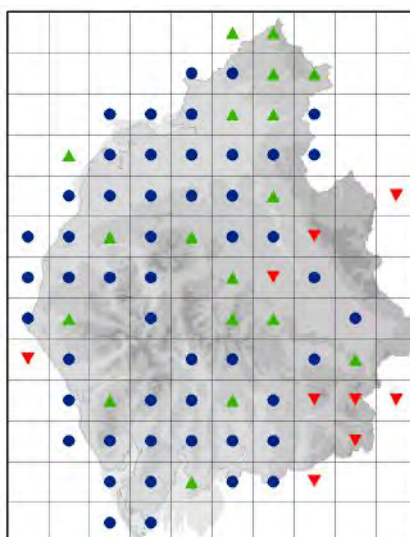
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	18.8	8.5	8.6	1.7
Breeding 2008 - 2012	19.5	7.2	11.4	0.9
Winter 2008 - 2012				

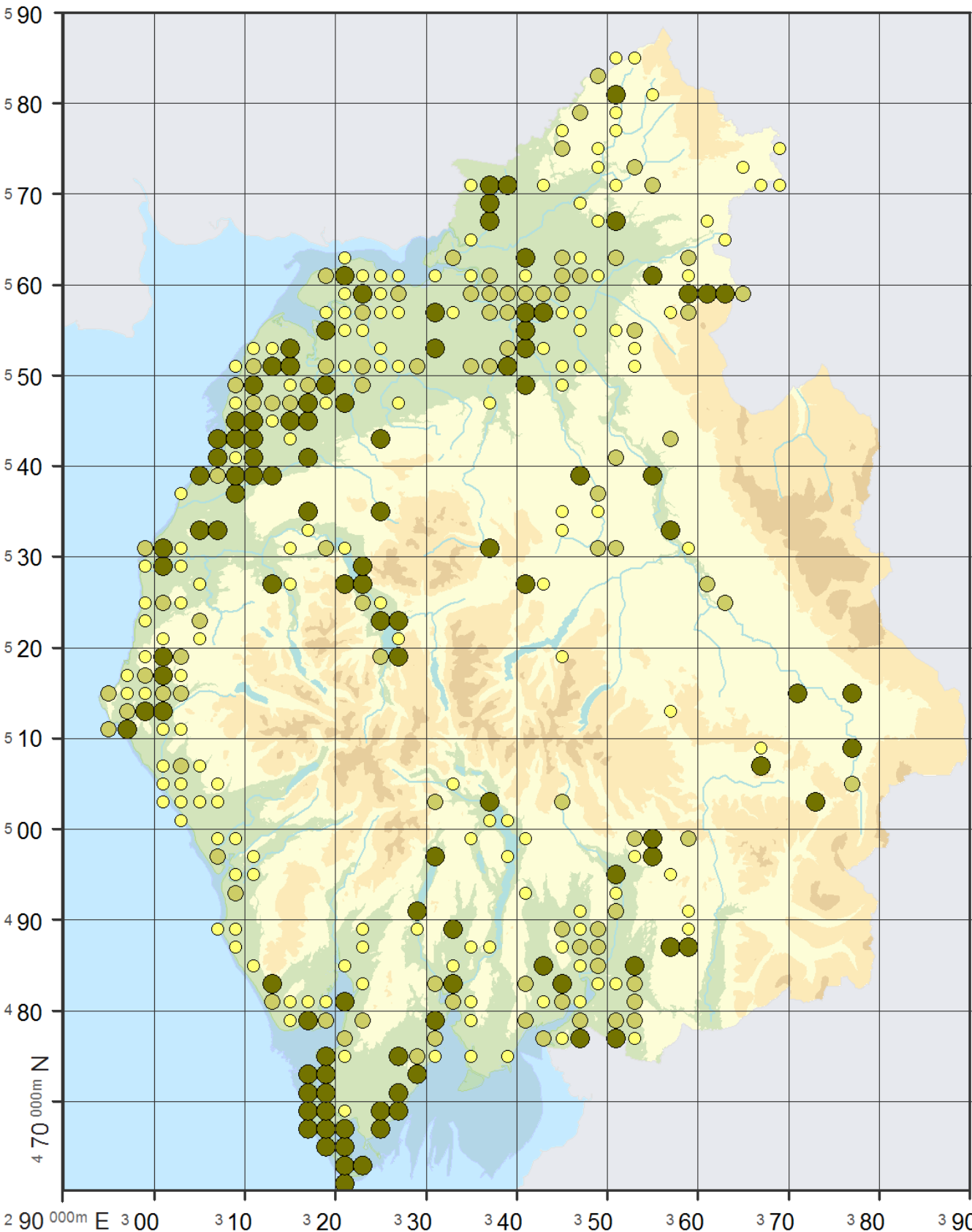
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



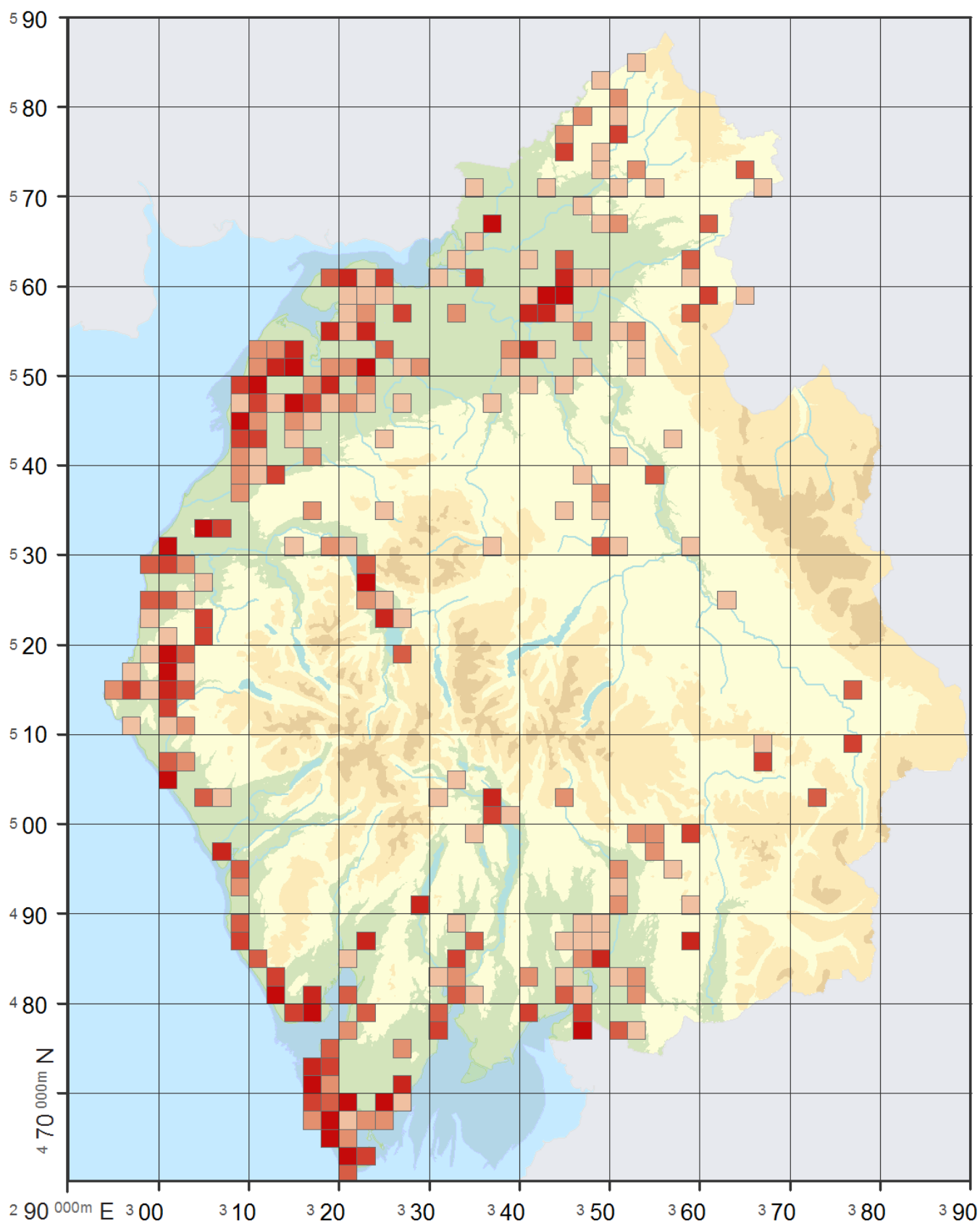
Sedge Warbler

● Possible	156
● Probable	91
● Confirmed	113

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.

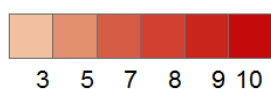
Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



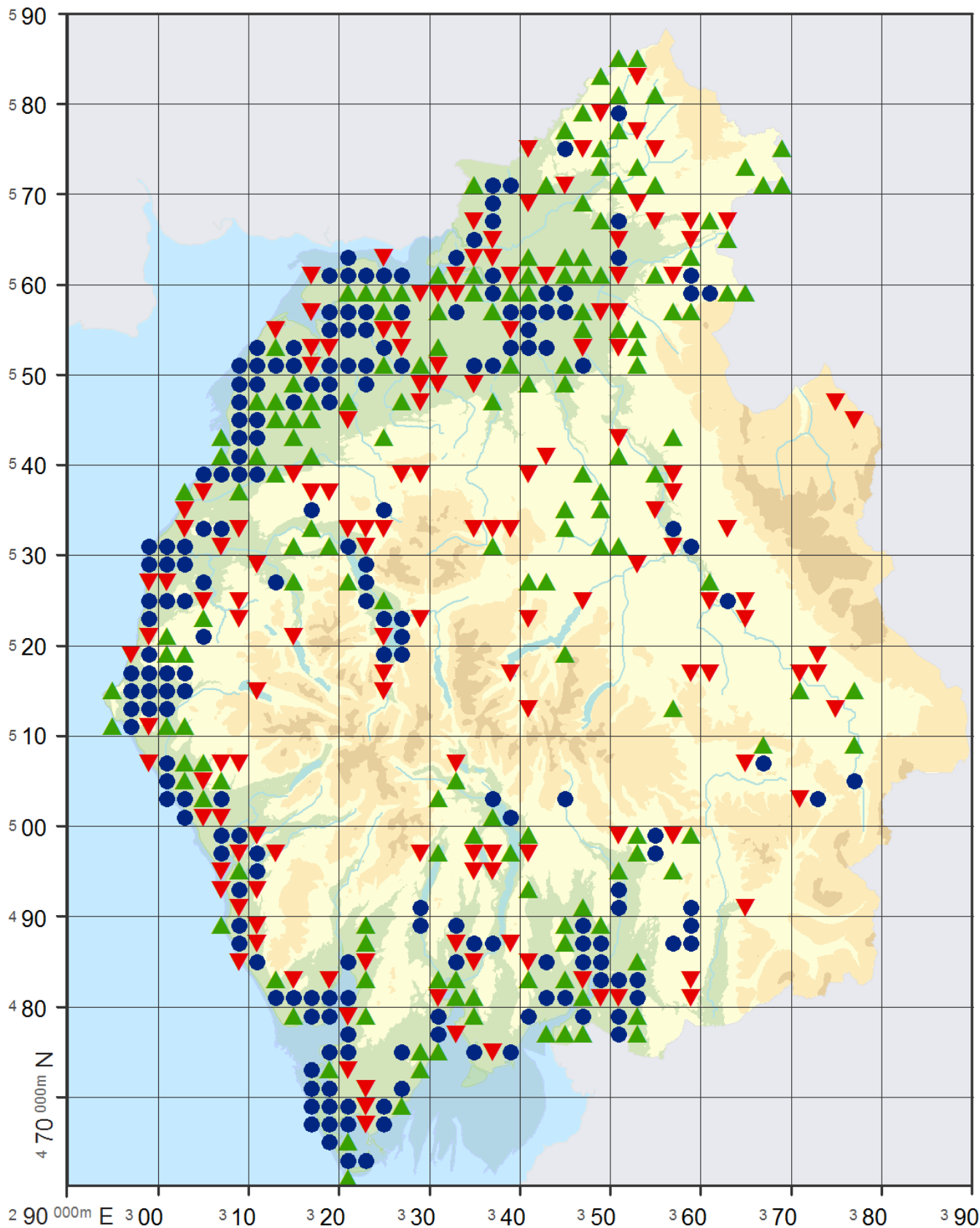


## Sedge Warbler

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



**Sedge Warbler**

▲ Gain	166
● Stable	194
▼ Loss	151

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.

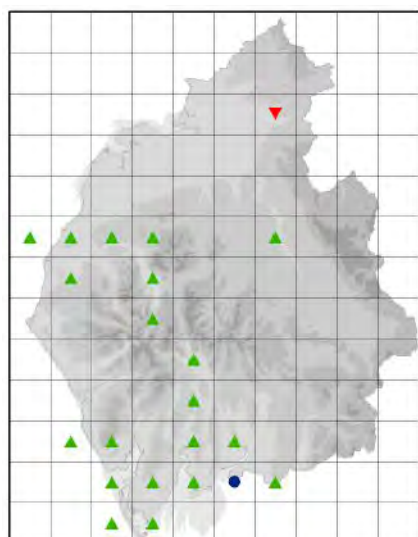
## REED WARBLER (*Acrocephalus scirpaceus*)

An uncommon summer visitor; breeds in small numbers.

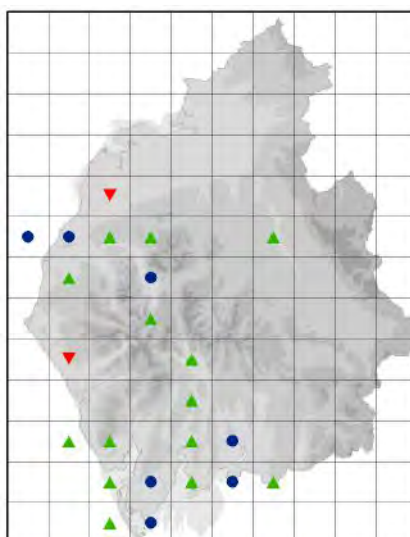
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.1
Breeding 2008 - 2012	8.7	7	1.6	0.1
Winter 2008 - 2012				

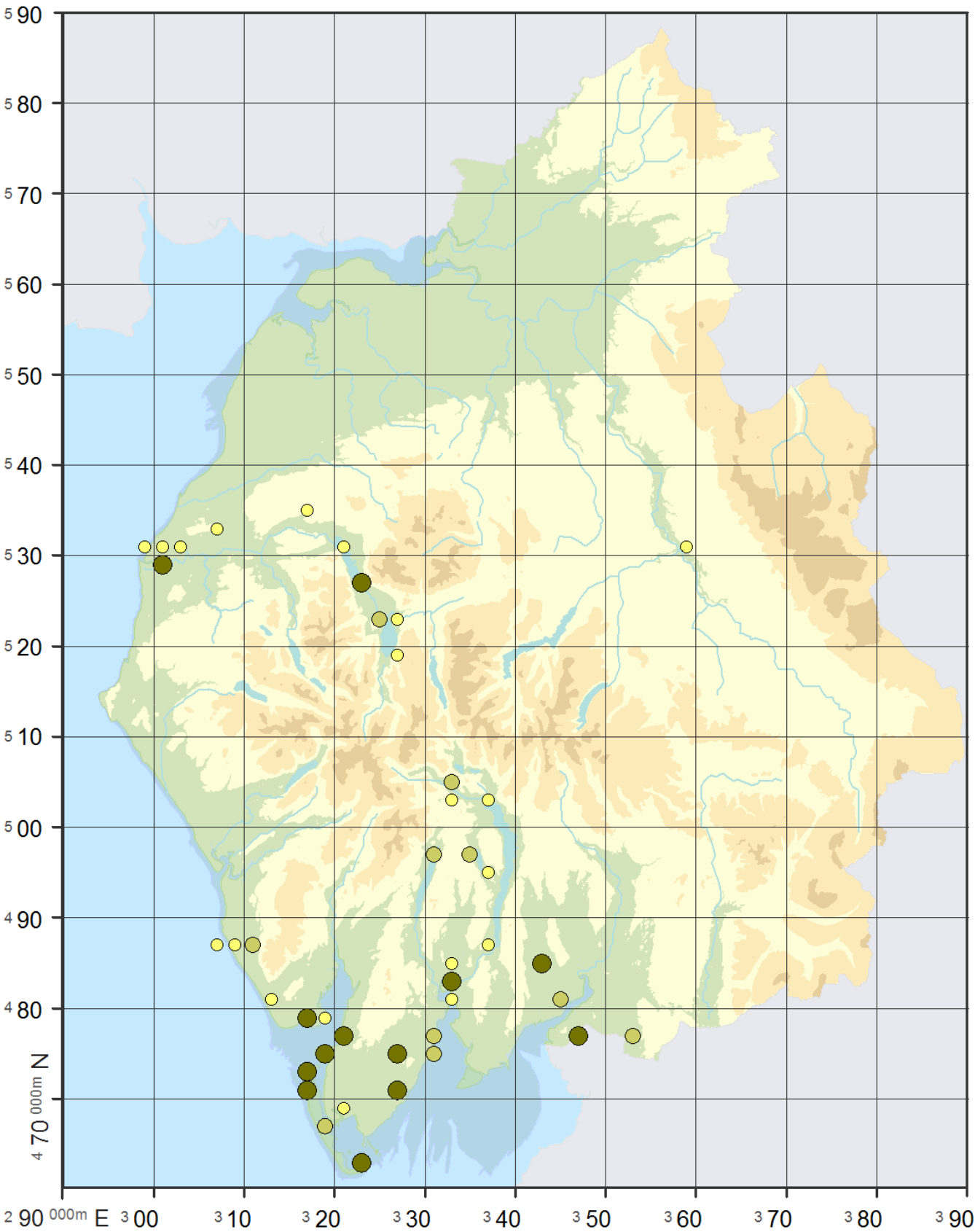
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91

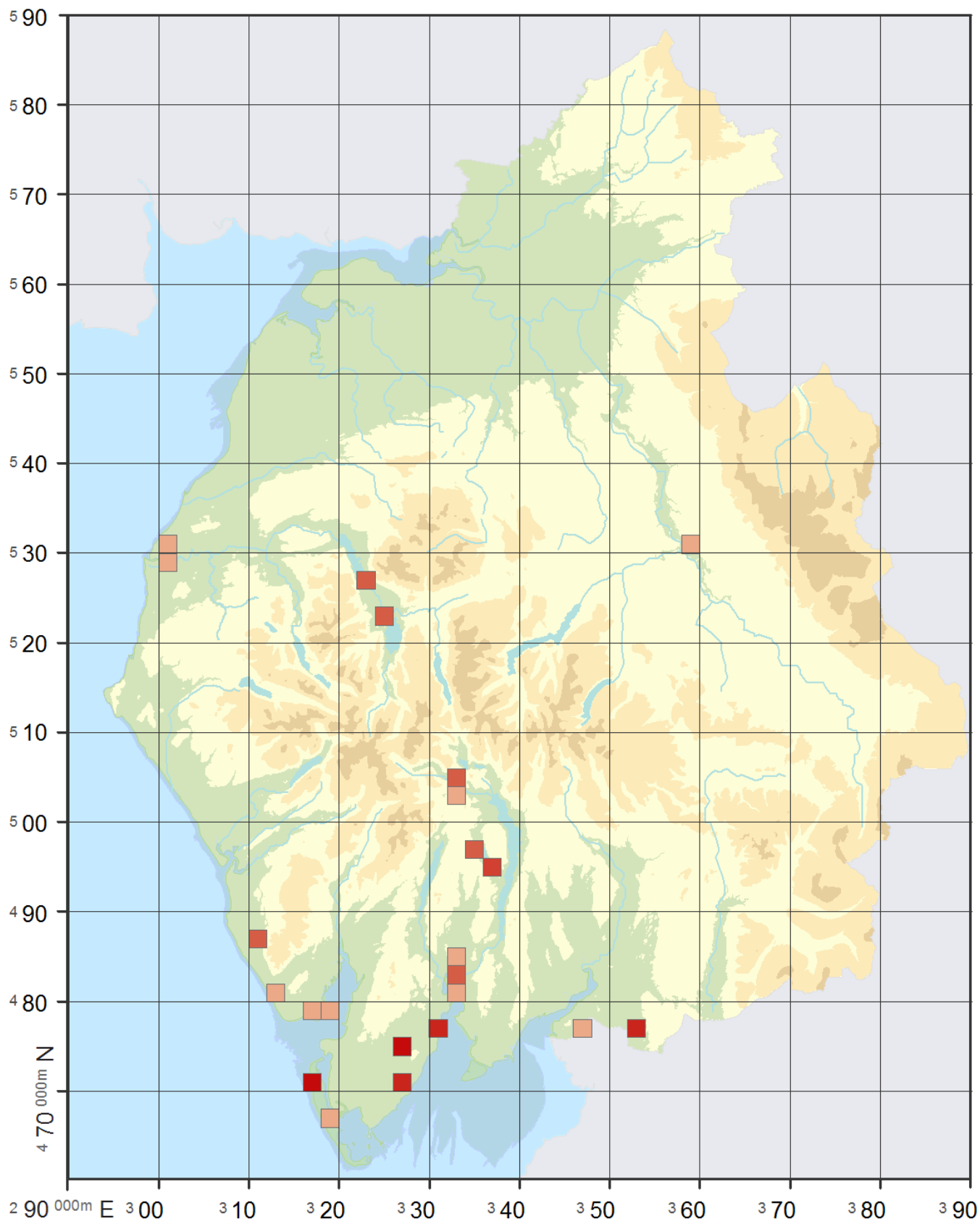


Reed Warbler

● Possible	20
● Probable	10
● Confirmed	13

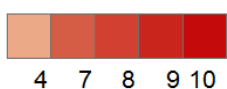
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

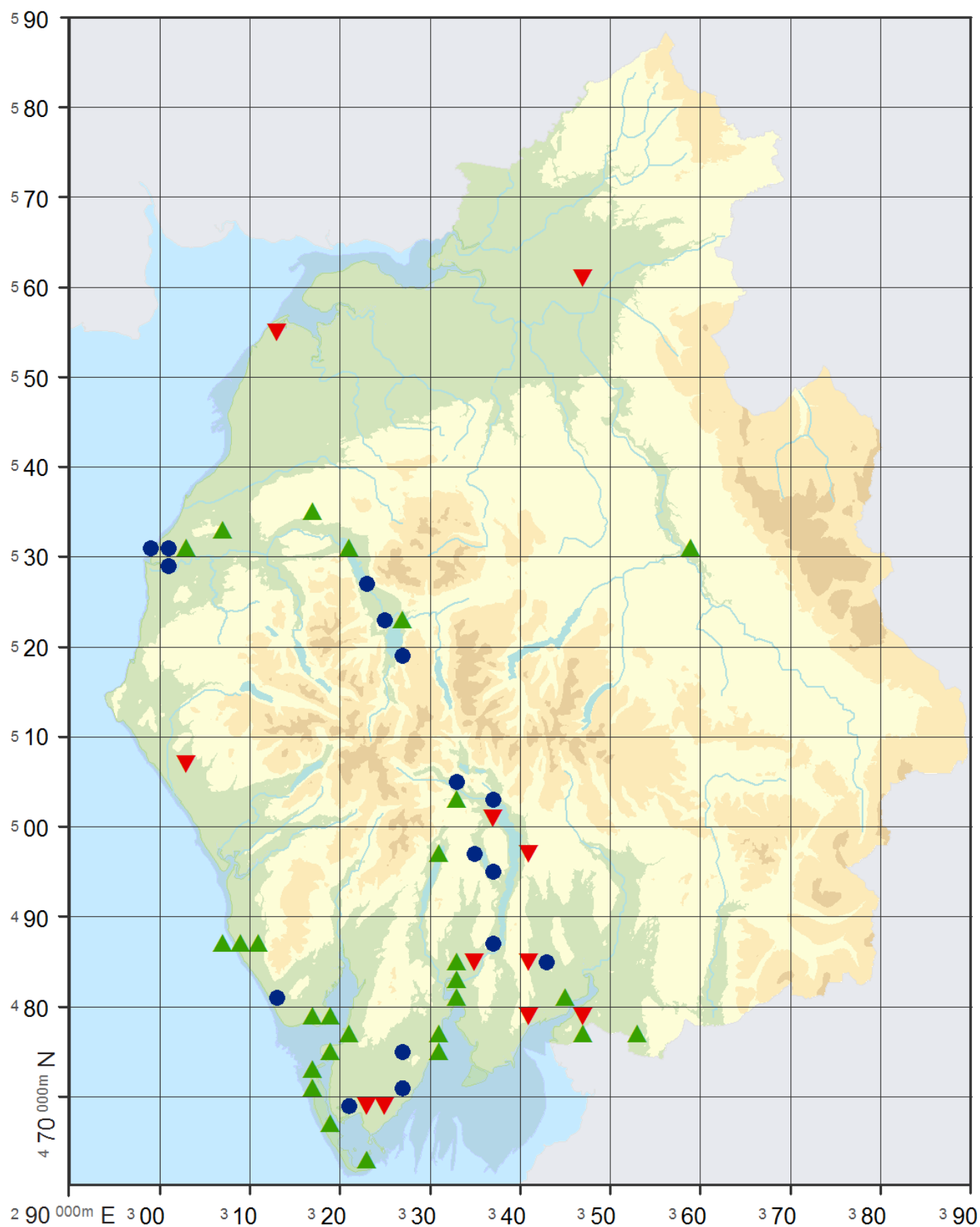


## Reed Warbler

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 - 8.



## Reed Warbler

▲ Gain	27
● Stable	16
▼ 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.



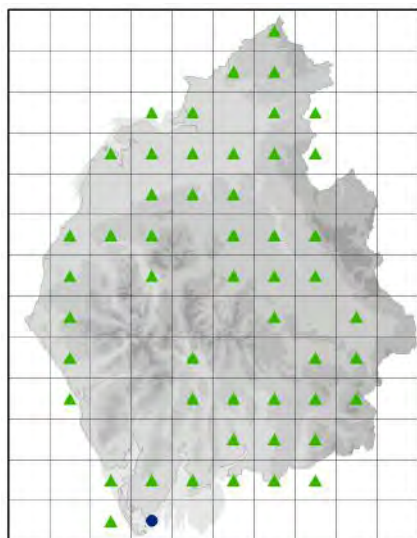
## WAXWING (*Bombycilla garrulus*)

An irruptive winter visitor.

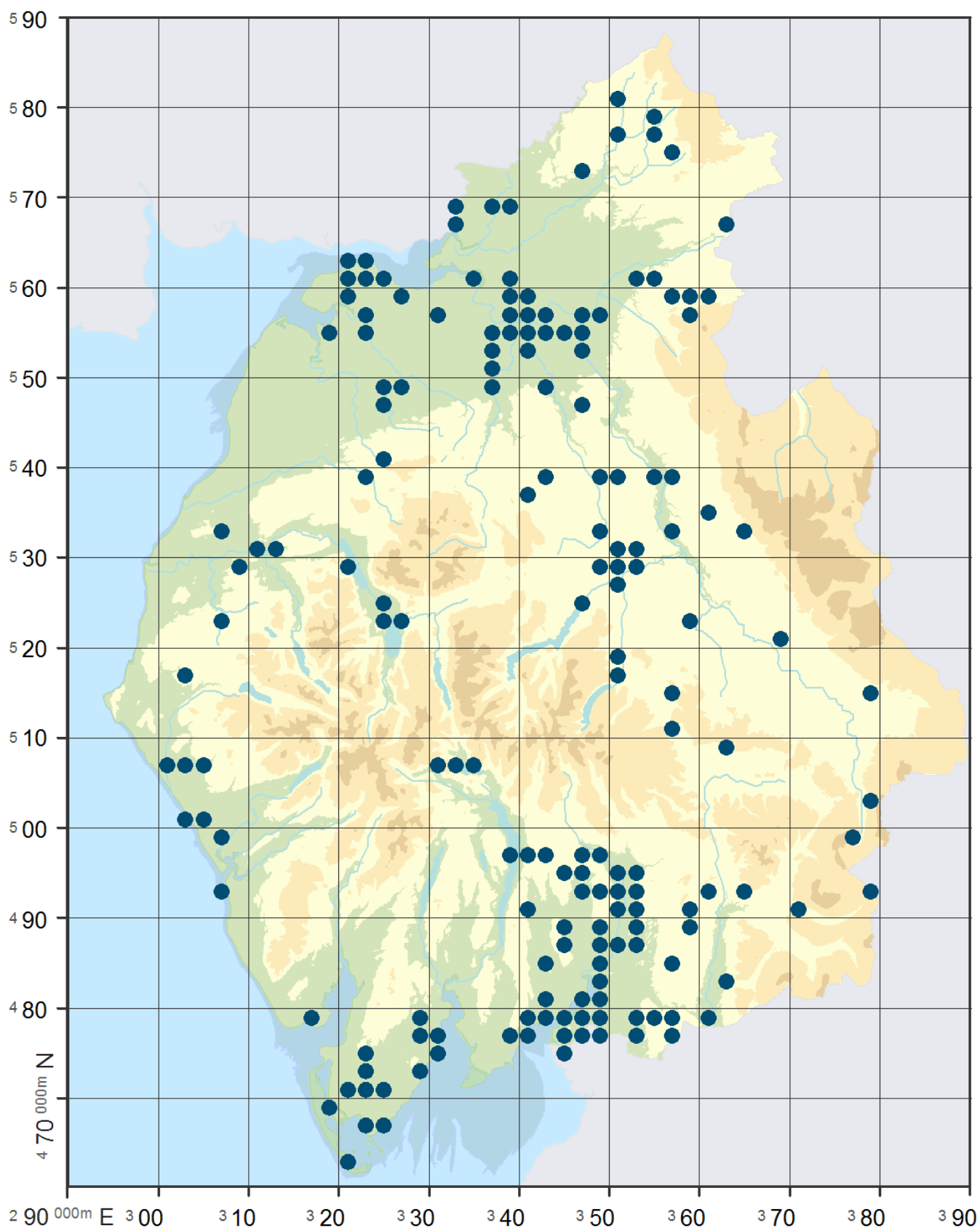
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012	9.2			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84

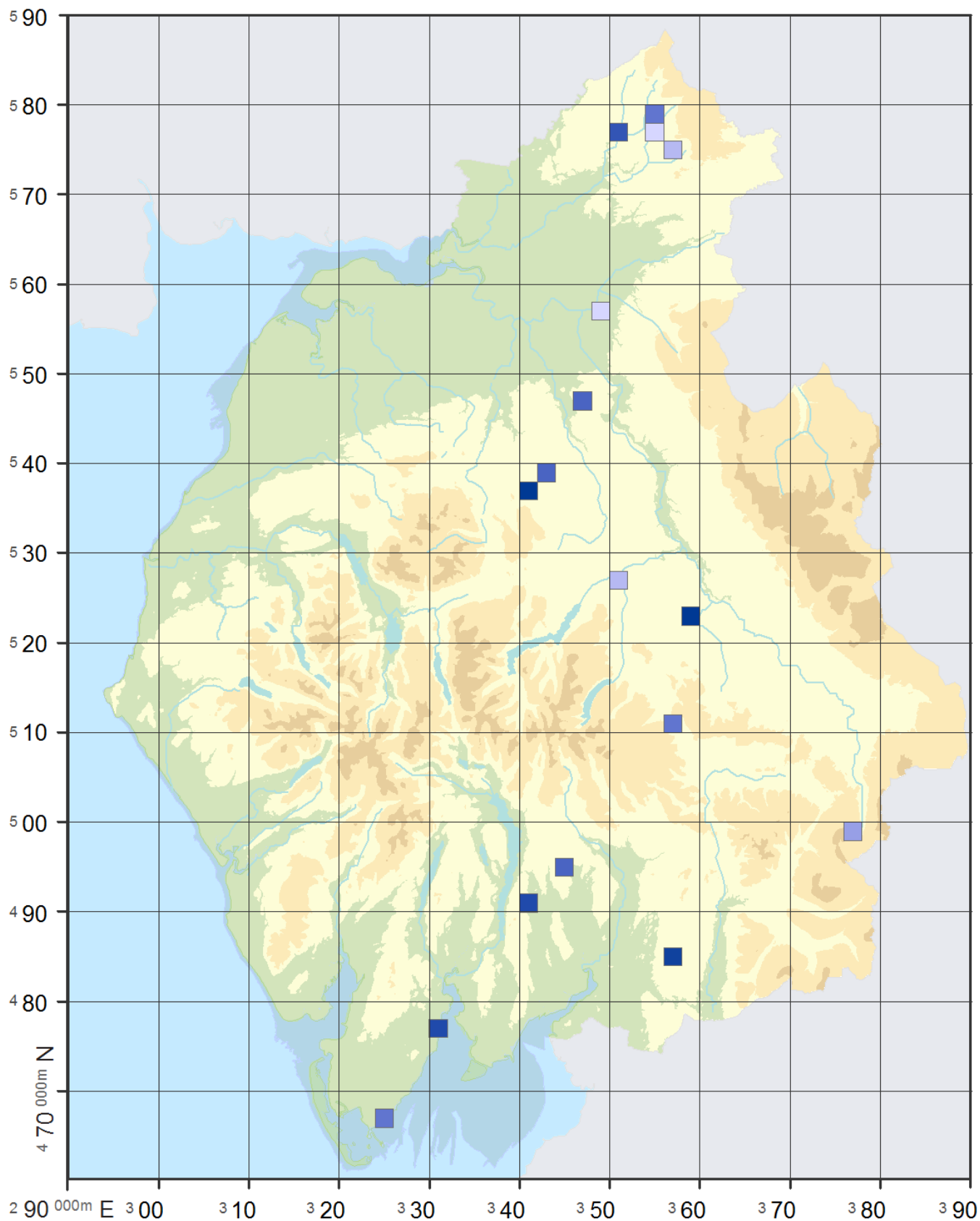


## Waxwing

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

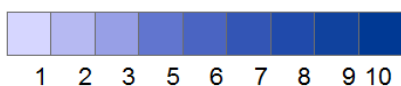
● Presence **171**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Waxwing

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, 2 = 2 - 2, 3 = 3 - 3, 5 = 4 - 4, 6 = 5 - 5, 7 = 6 - 6, 8 = 7 - 14, 9 = 15 - 15, 10 = 16 - 23.

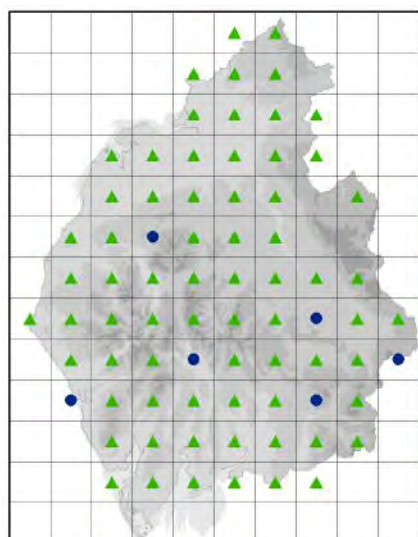
## NUTHATCH (*Sitta europaea*)

A common resident; breeds in moderate numbers.

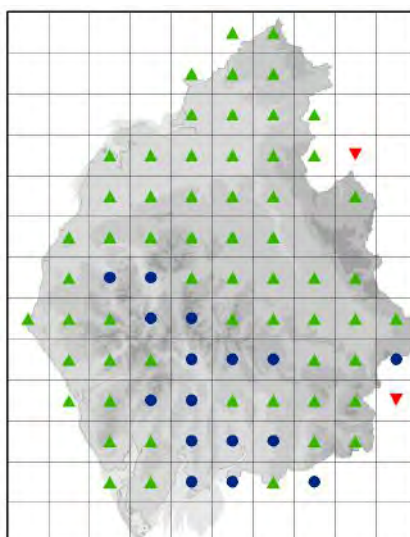
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	18.9	7.9	8.5	2.5
Breeding 2008 - 2012	32.7	13.7	11.6	7.4
Winter 2008 - 2012	35.3			

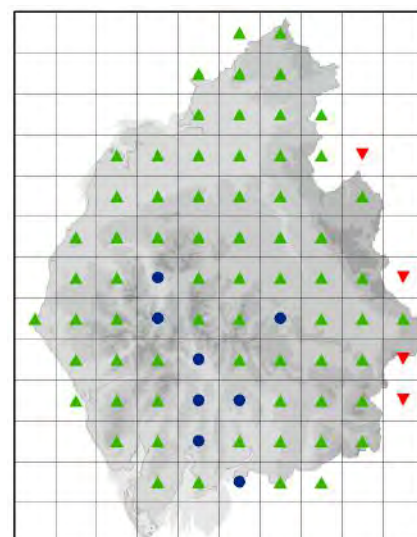
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



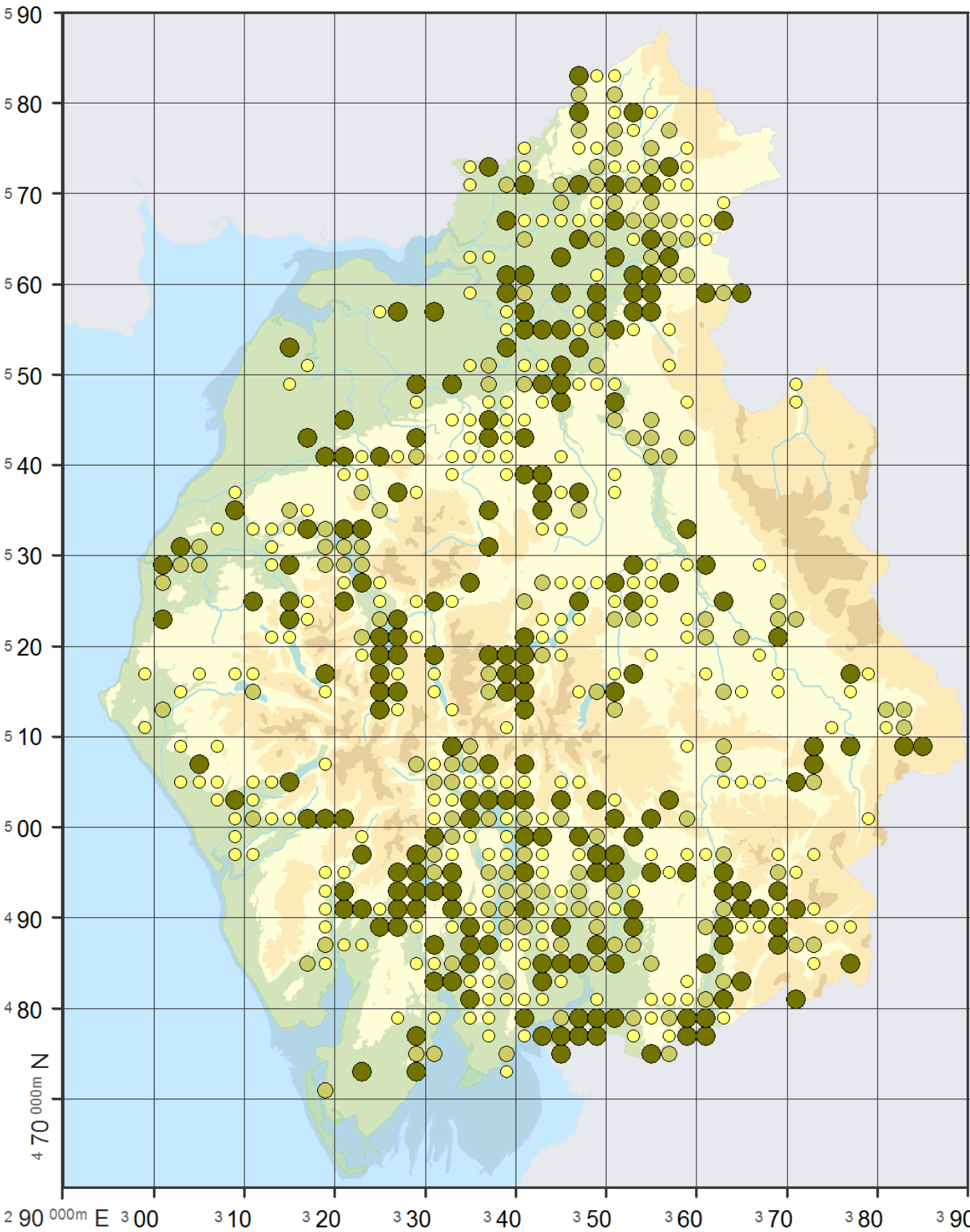
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

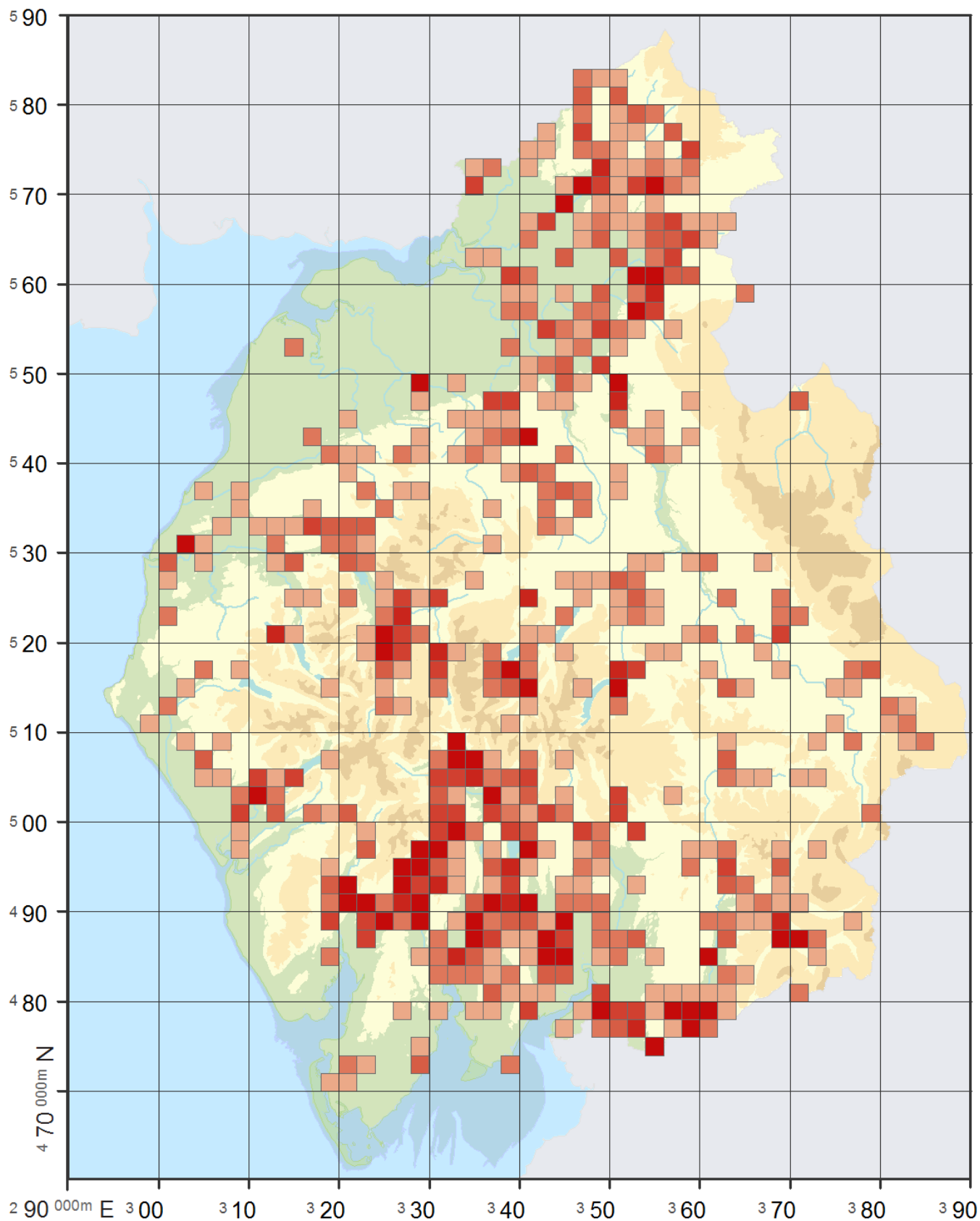


**Nuthatch**

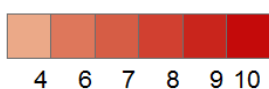
● Possible	<b>248</b>
● Probable	<b>139</b>
● Confirmed	<b>217</b>

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.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



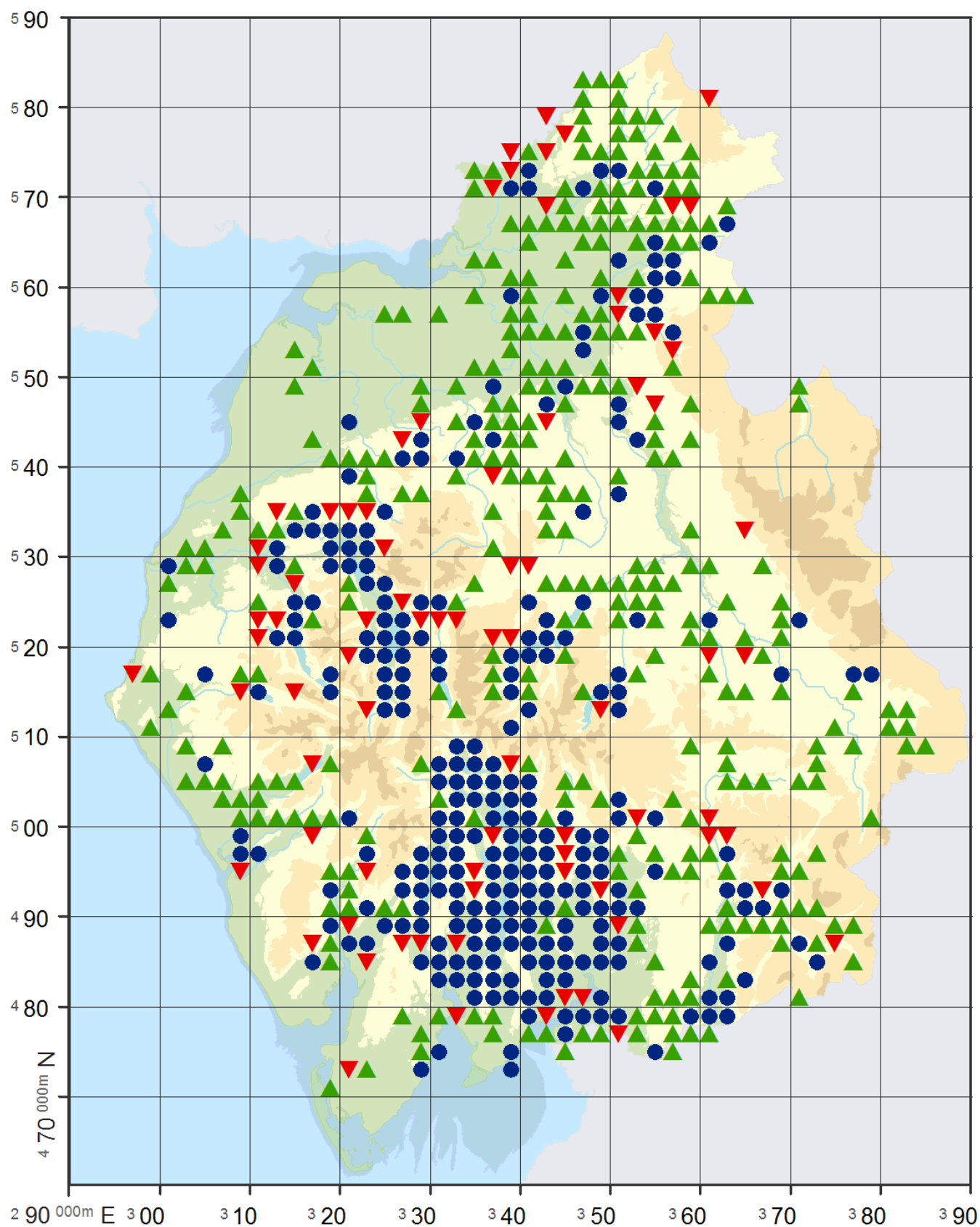
## Nuthatch



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, 6 = 2 - 2, 7 = 3 - 3, 8 = 4 - 4, 9 = 5 - 5, 10 = 6 - 16.



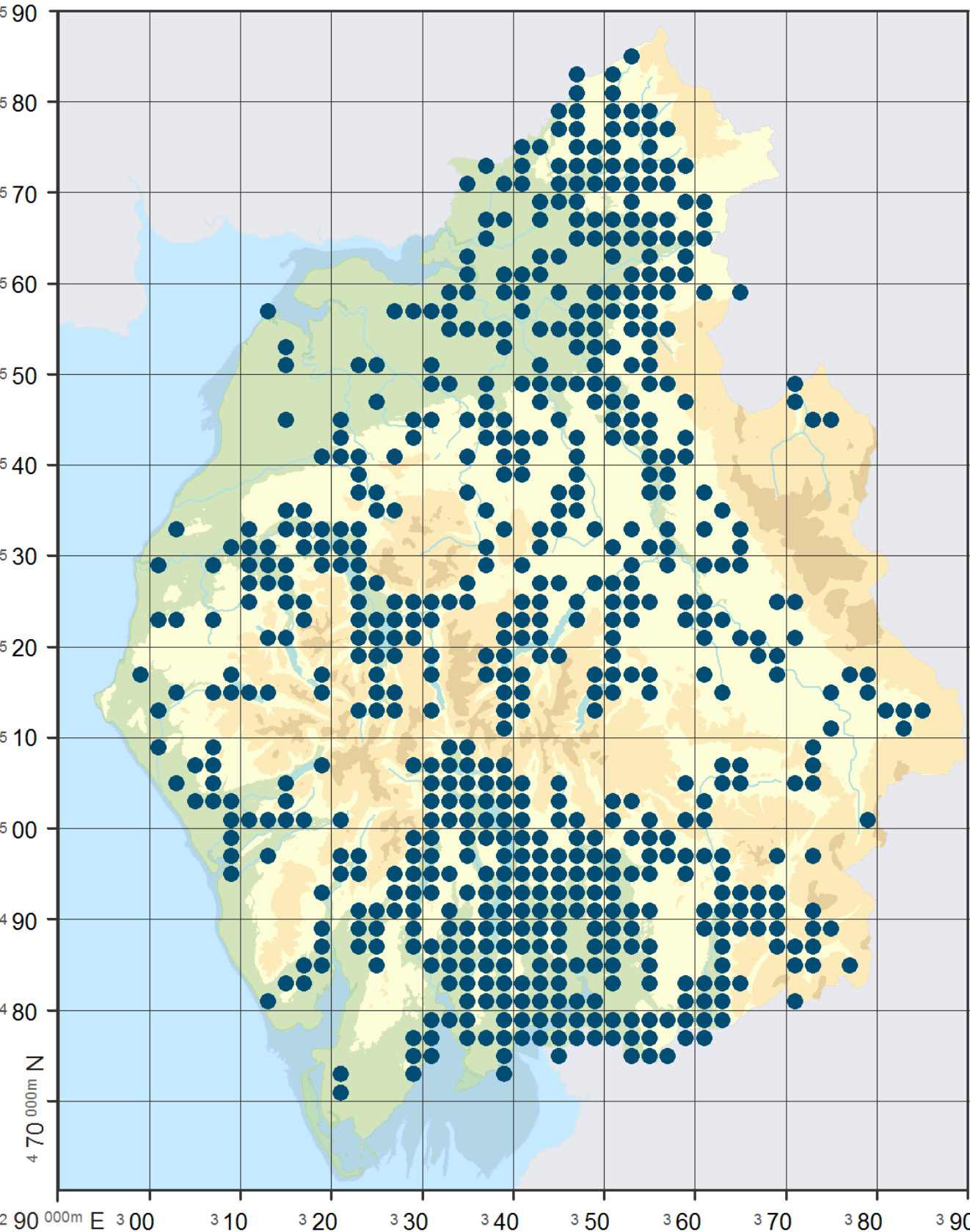


## Nuthatch

▲ Gain	<b>335</b>
● Stable	<b>269</b>
▼ Loss	<b>80</b>

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.

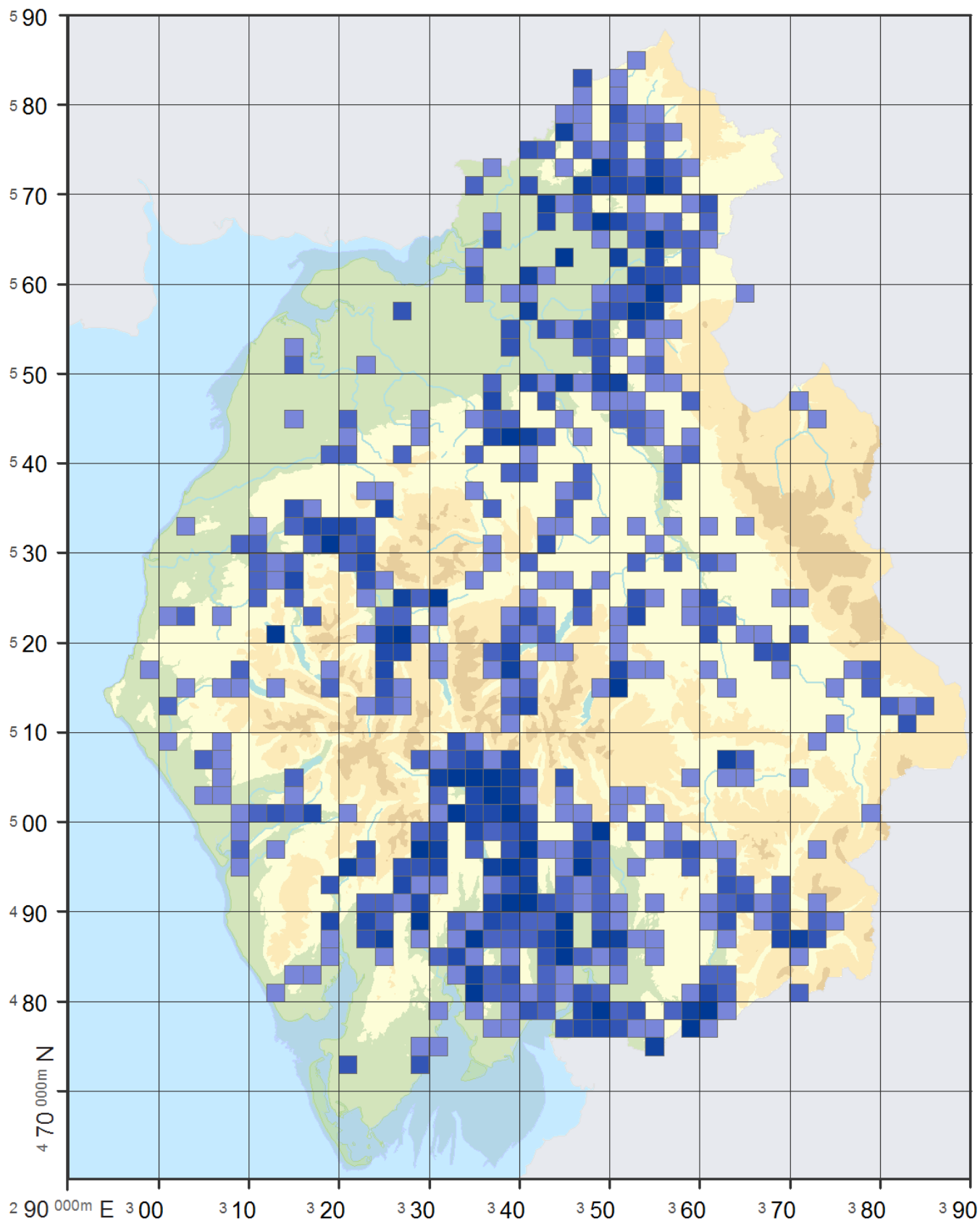


Nuthatch

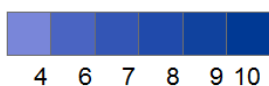
Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

● Presence 653

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Nuthatch



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, 6 = 2 - 2, 7 = 3 - 3, 8 = 4 - 4, 9 = 5 - 5, 10 = 6 - 15.

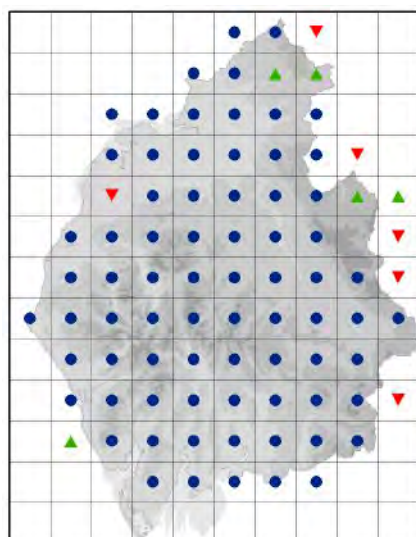
## TREECREEPER (*Certhia familiaris*)

A common resident; breeds in large numbers.

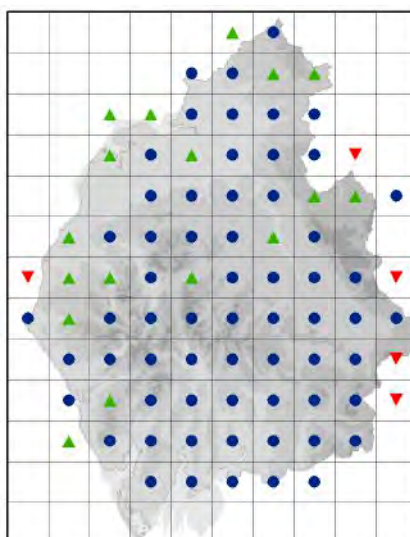
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	32.8	10.3	15.4	7.1
Breeding 2008 - 2012	29.6	7.4	8.2	14
Winter 2008 - 2012	37.9			

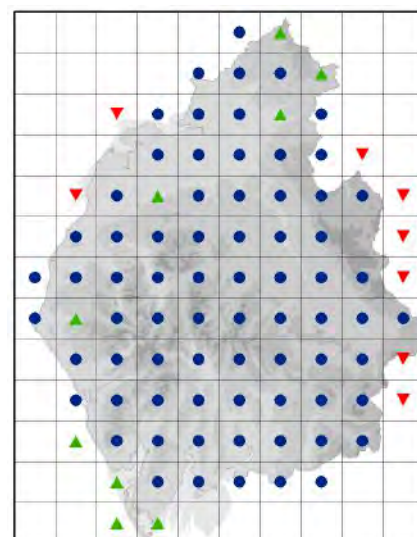
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



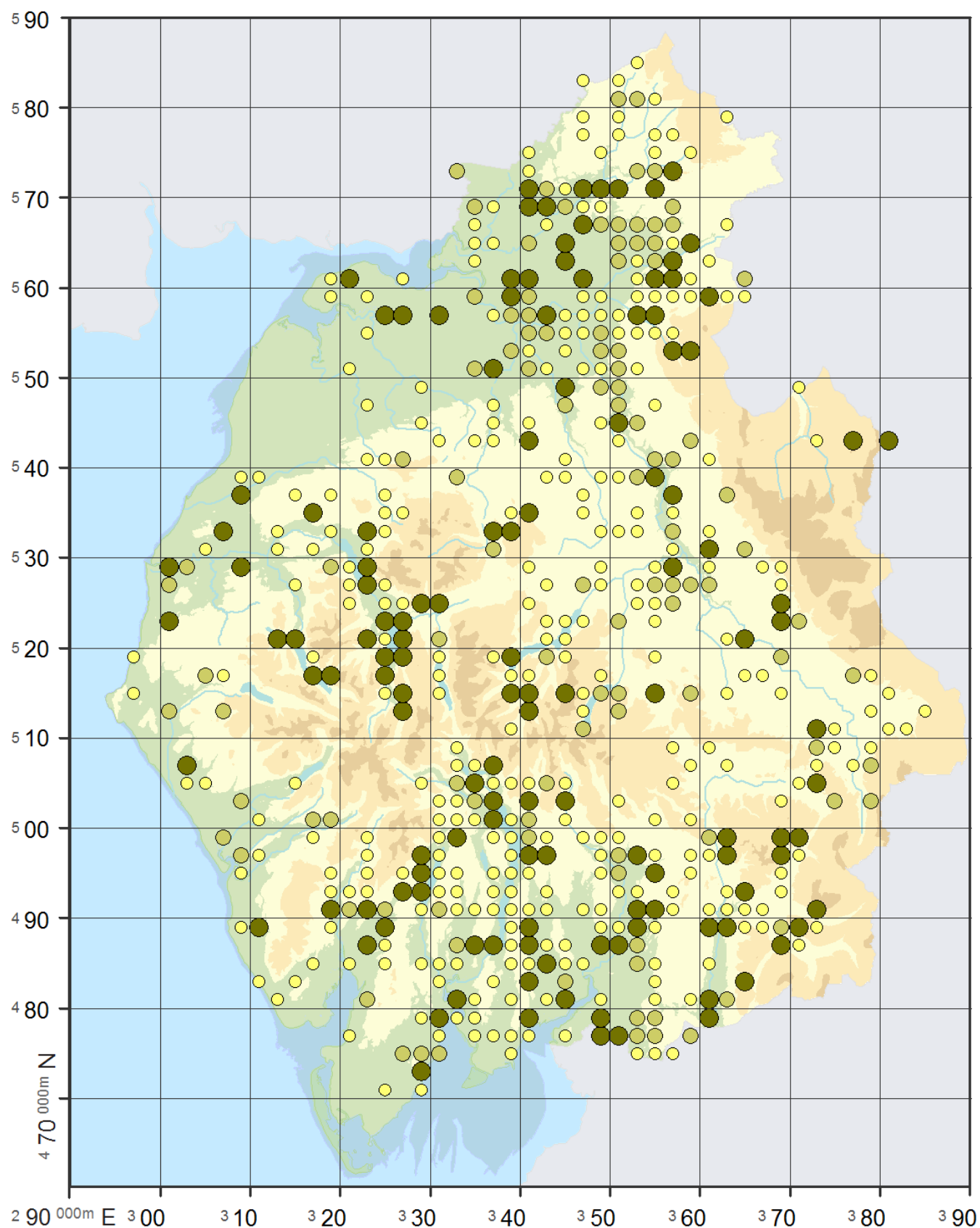
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

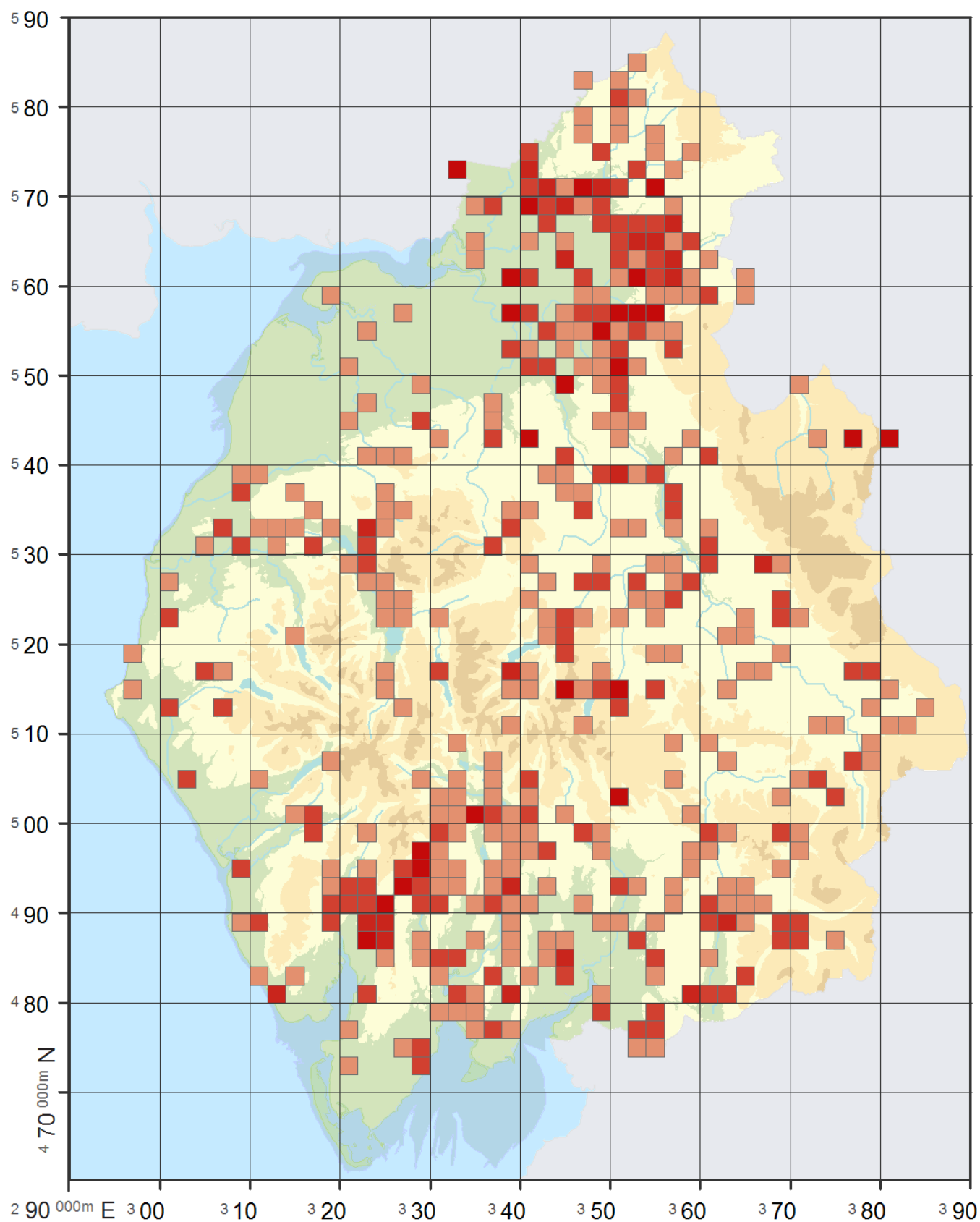


## Treetreeper

● Possible	<b>308</b>
● Probable	<b>107</b>
● Confirmed	<b>131</b>

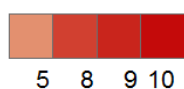
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



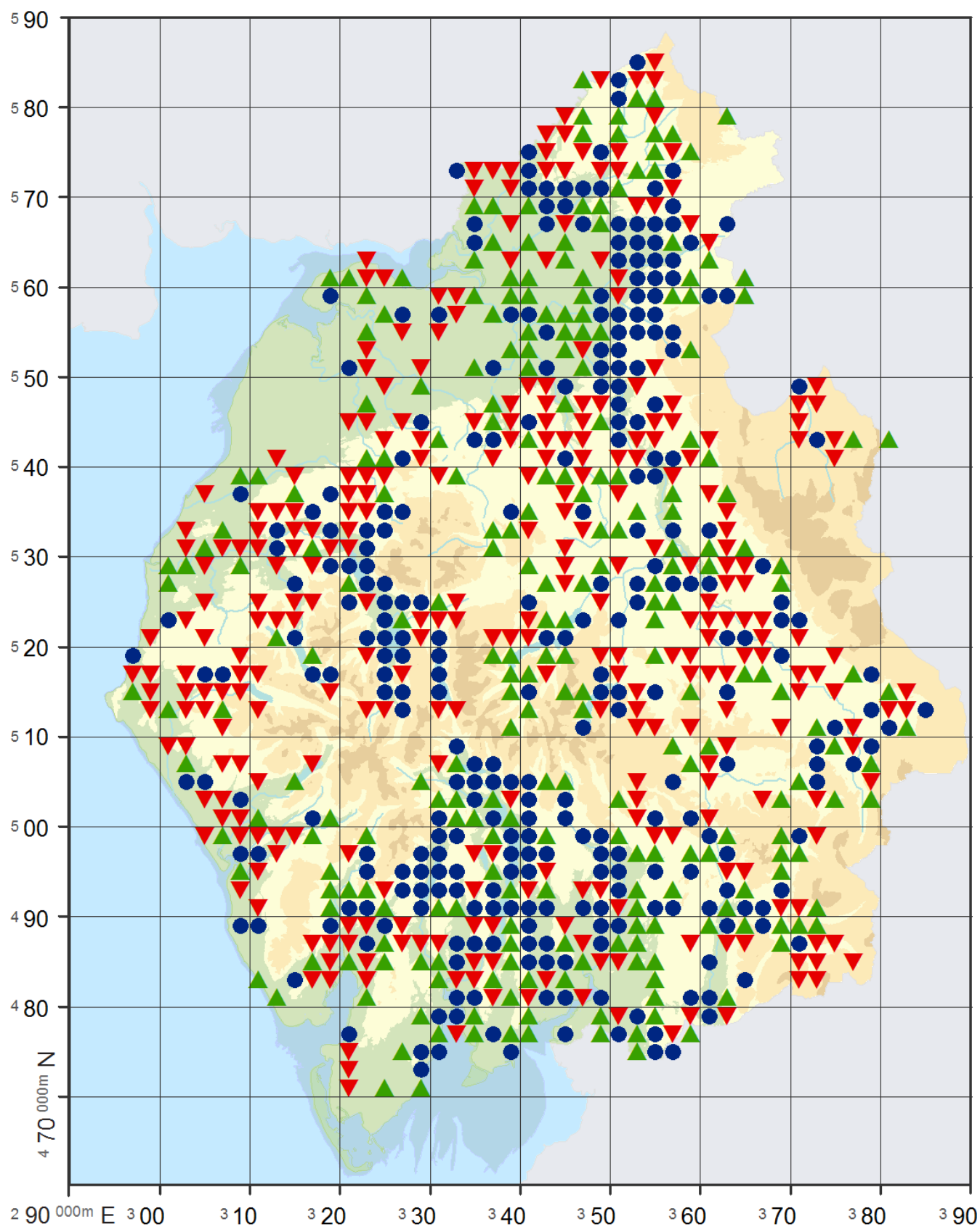
## Treecreeper

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



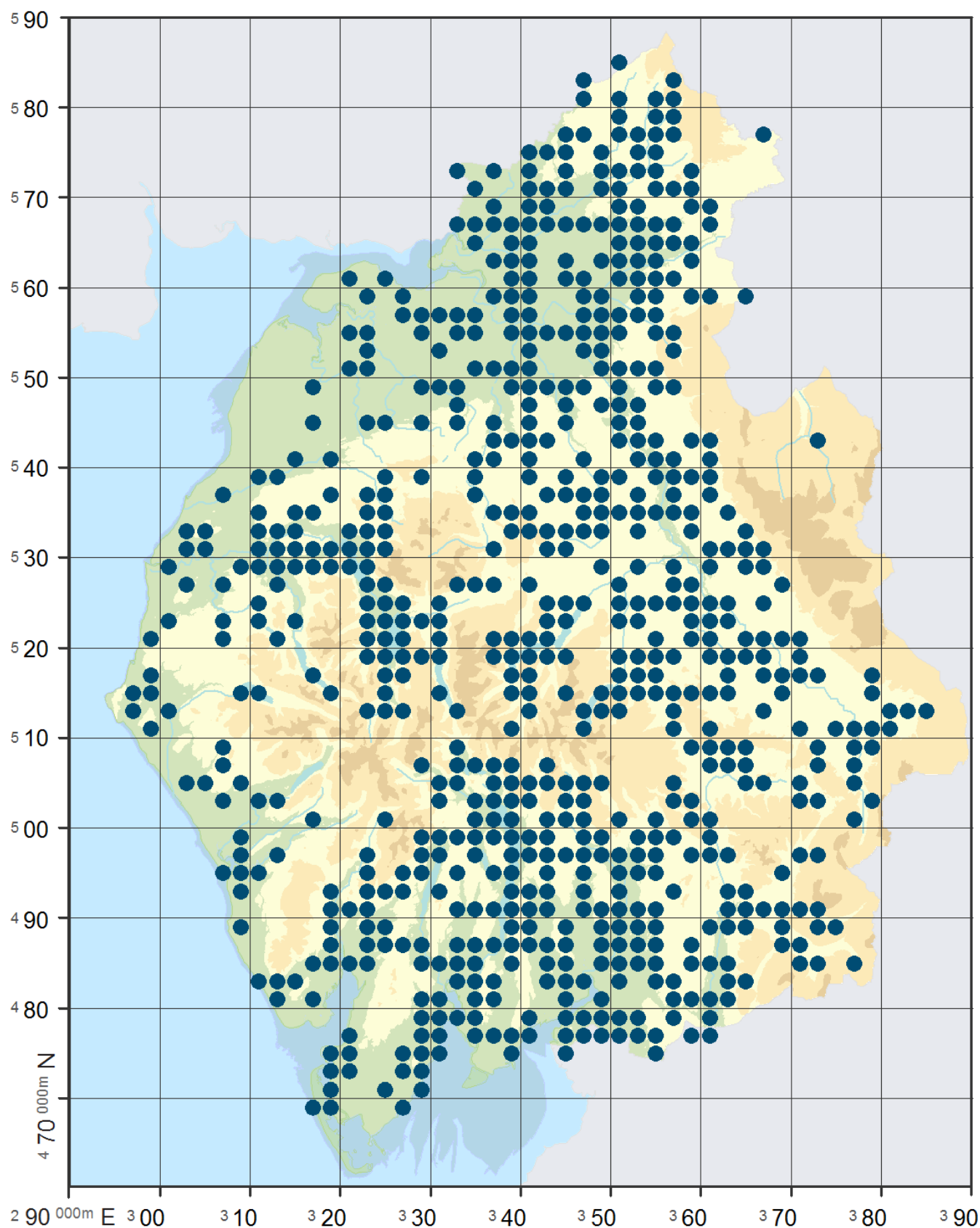


## Treecreeper

▲ Gain	<b>255</b>
● Stable	<b>291</b>
▼ Loss	<b>314</b>

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.

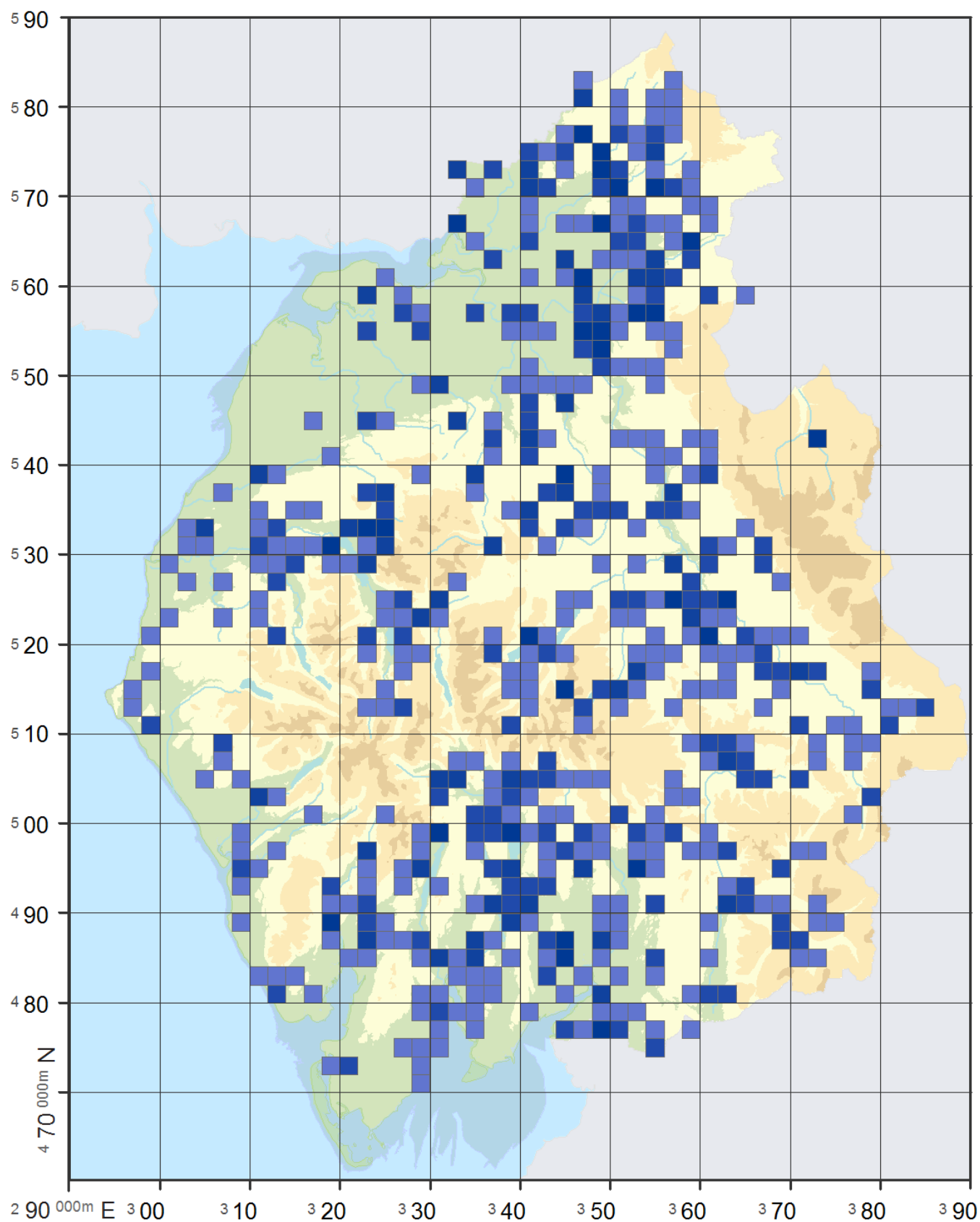


## Treecreeper

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

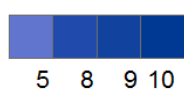
● Presence **701**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Treecreeper

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

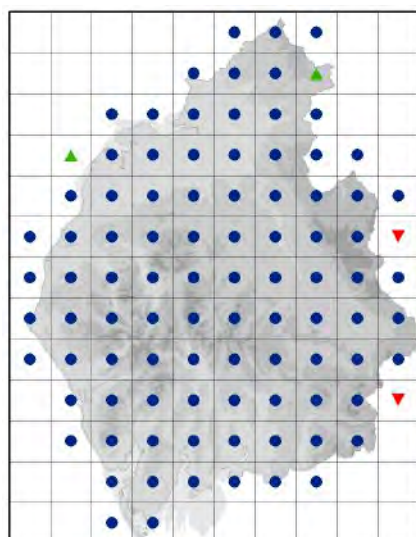
## WREN (*Troglodytes troglodytes*)

An abundant resident and passage migrant; breeds in very large numbers.

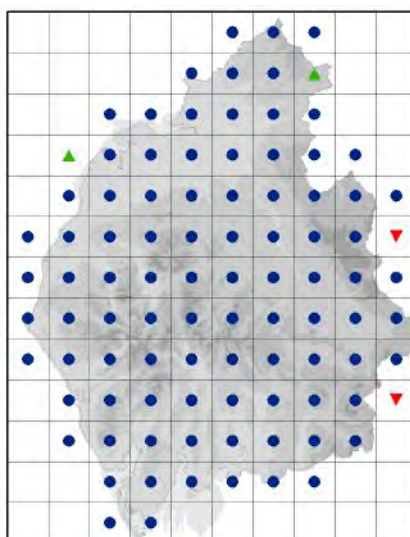
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	89.9	56.3	31.3	2.3
Breeding 2008 - 2012	89.2	42.4	39.8	7
Winter 2008 - 2012	82.9			

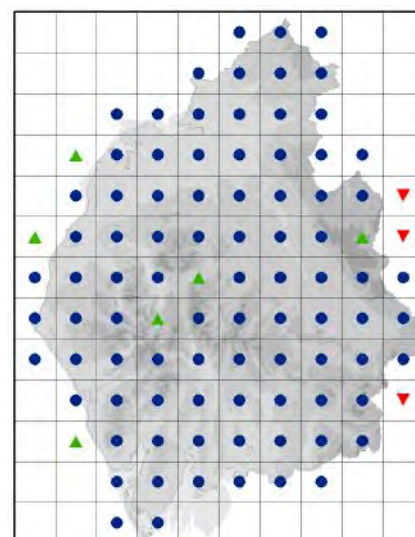
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



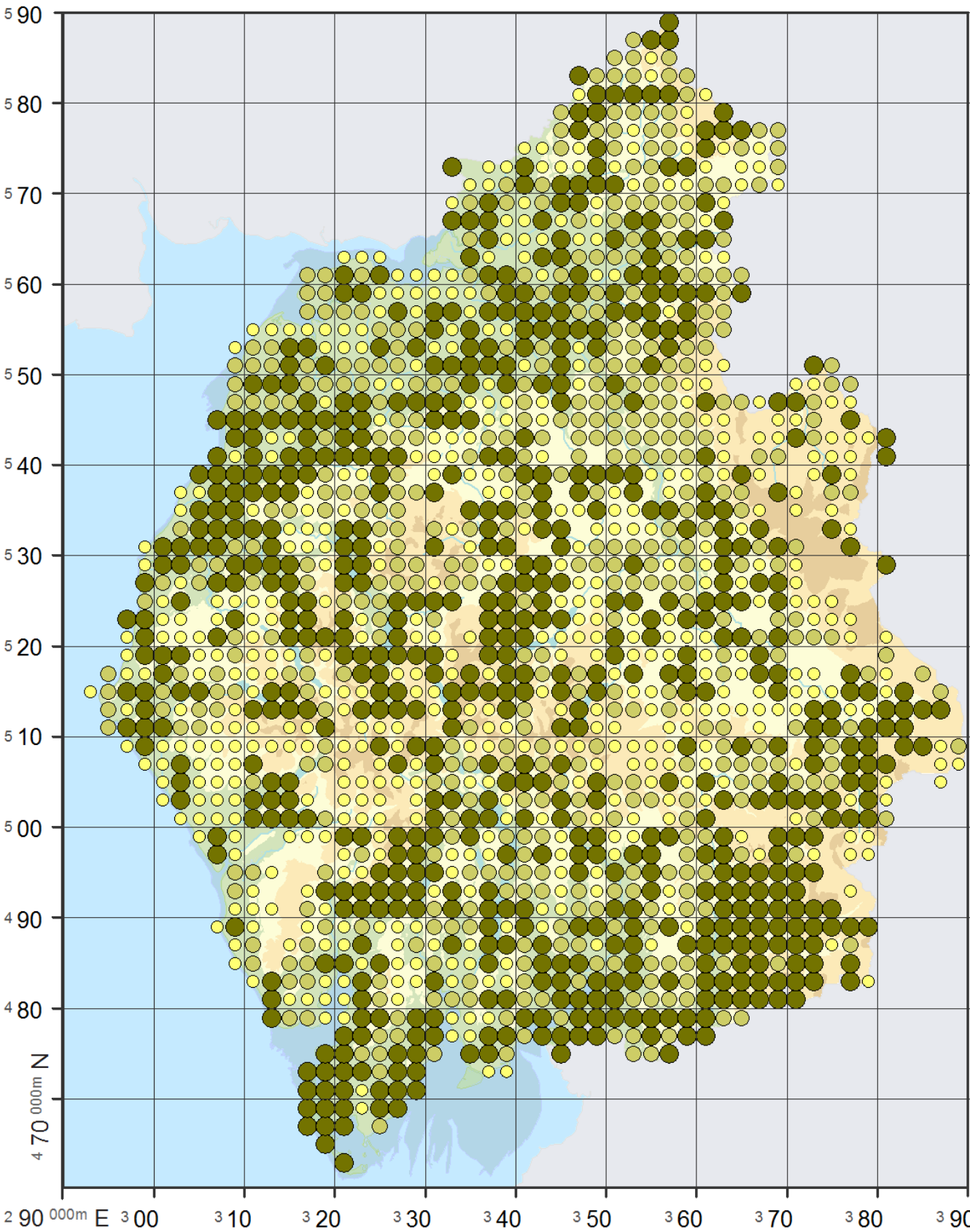
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84



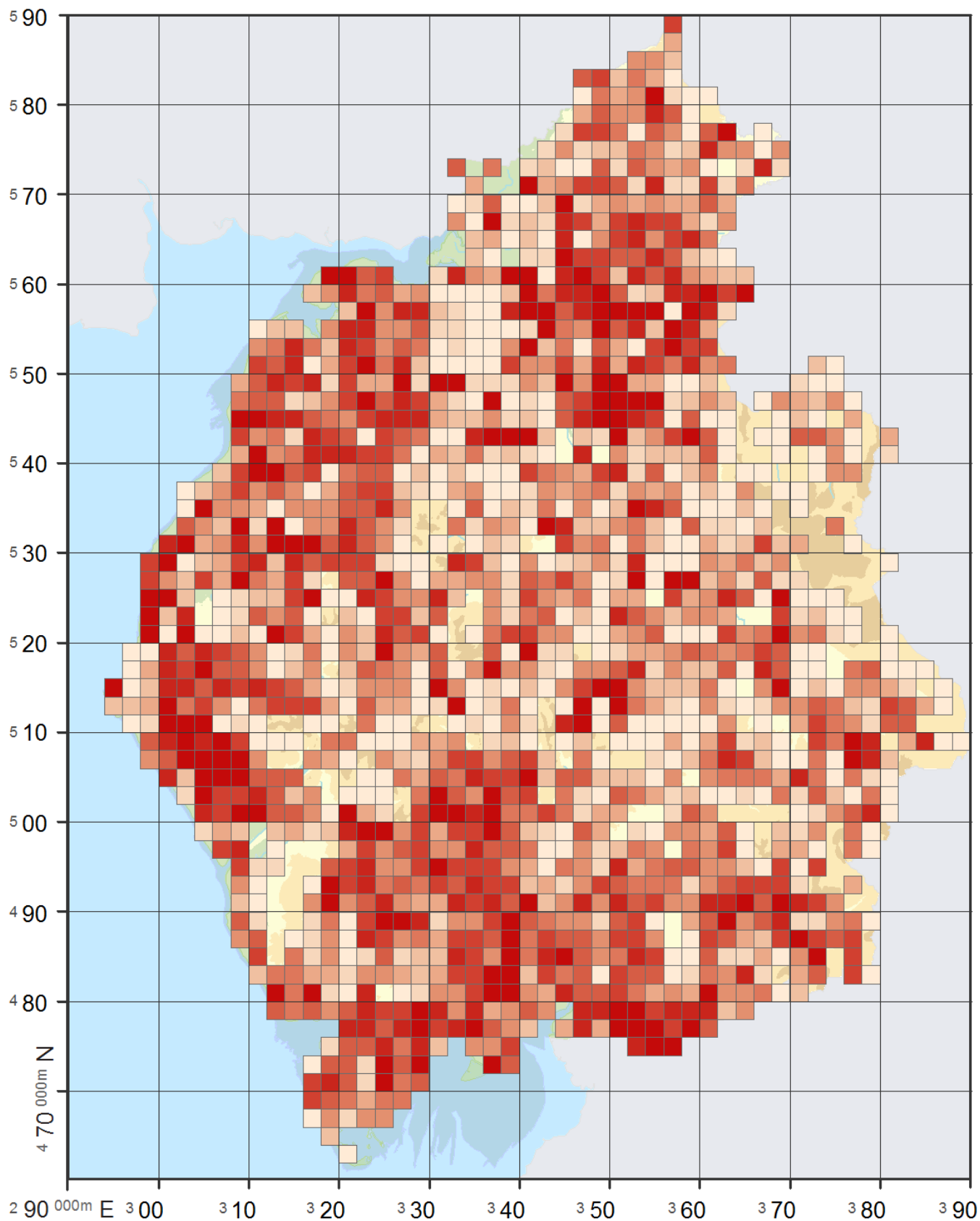
**Wren**

● Possible	<b>514</b>
● Probable	<b>475</b>
● Confirmed	<b>661</b>

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.

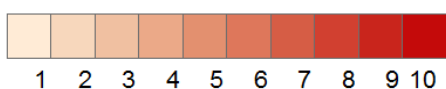
Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.





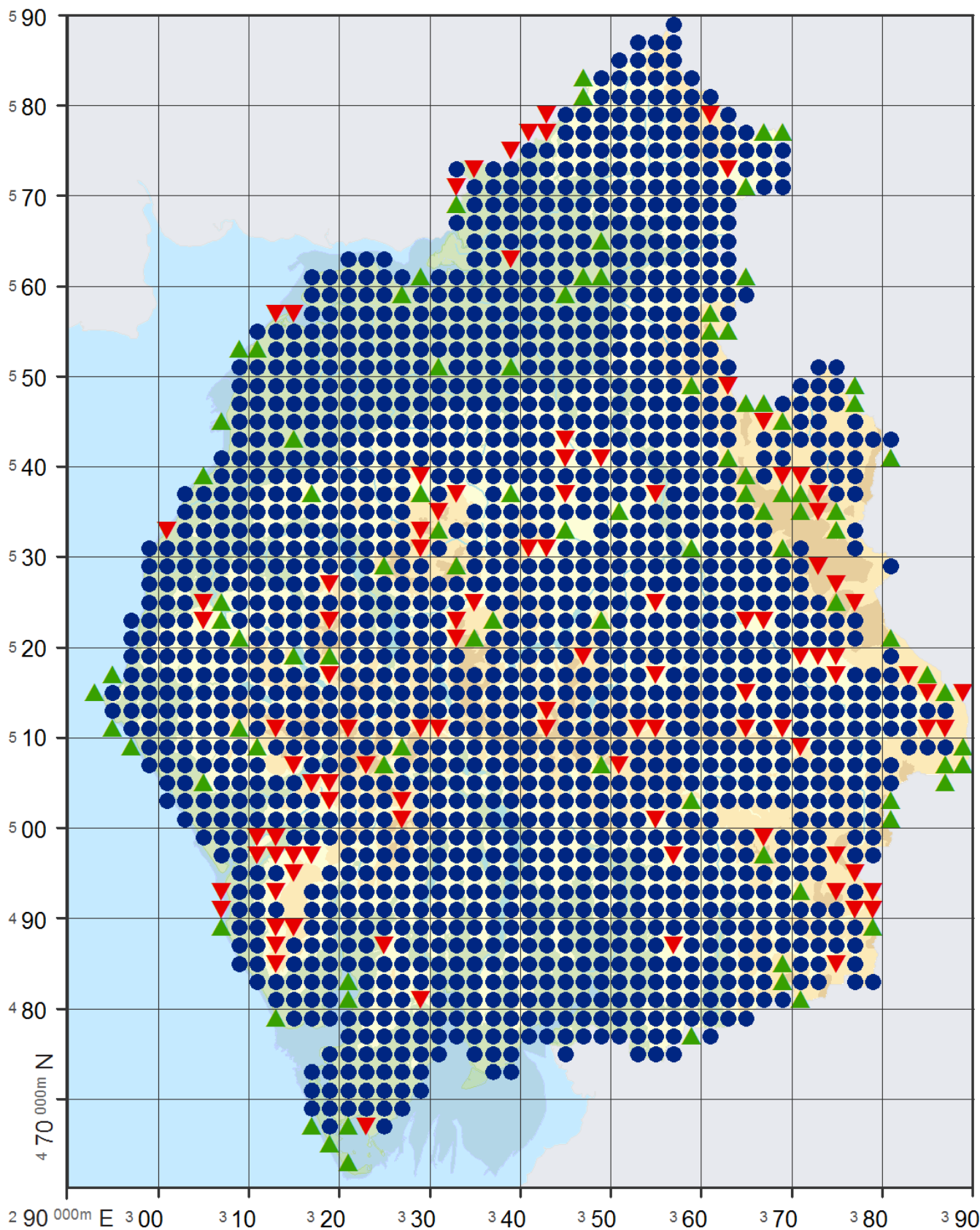
## Wren

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 - 3, 3 = 4 - 4, 4 = 5 - 5, 5 = 6 - 7, 6 = 8 - 8, 7 = 9 - 10, 8 = 11 - 13, 9 = 14 - 17, 10 = 18 - 57.



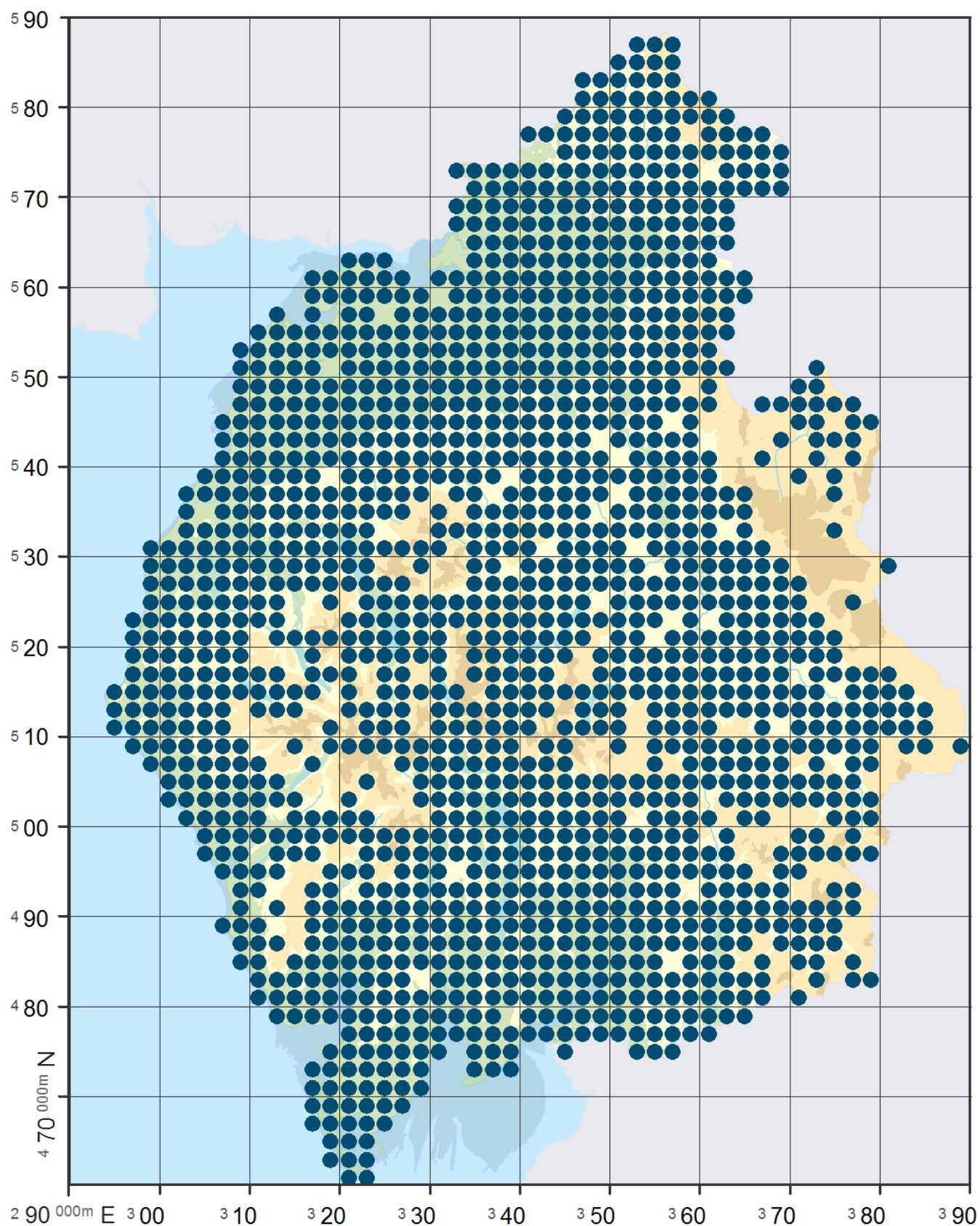


# Wren

▲ Gain	93
● Stable	1557
▼ Loss	103

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.

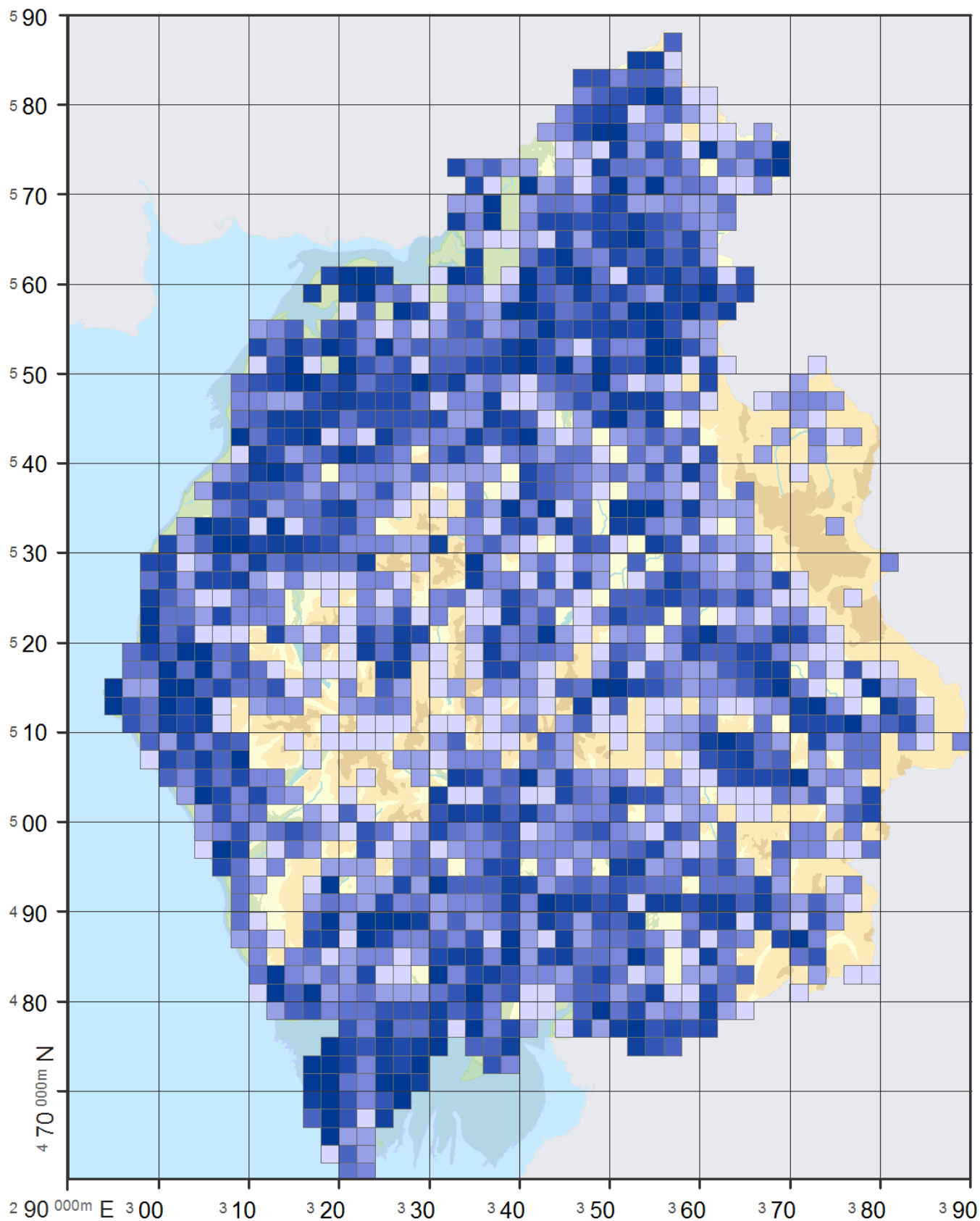


## Wren

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

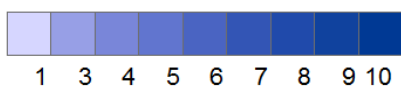
● Presence **1534**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Wren

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 - 4, 6 = 5 - 5, 7 = 6 - 6, 8 = 7 - 8, 9 = 9 - 11, 10 = 12 - 43.

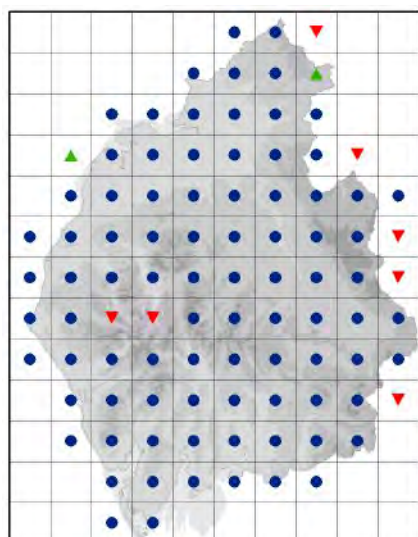
## STARLING (*Sturnus vulgaris*)

An abundant resident and winter visitor; breeds in very large numbers.

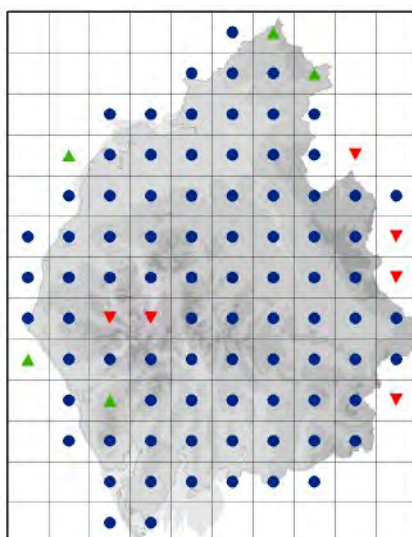
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	64.3	45	11.7	7.6
Breeding 2008 - 2012	57.5	36.9	8.9	11.7
Winter 2008 - 2012	67.7			

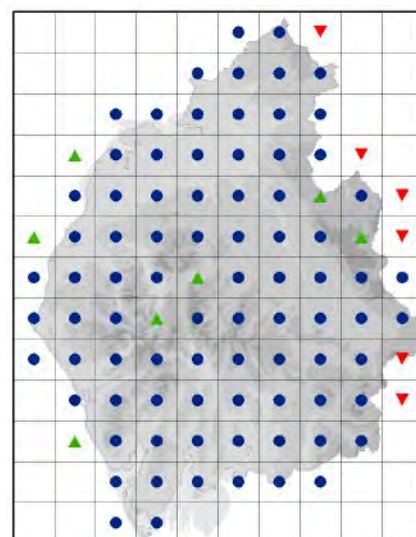
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



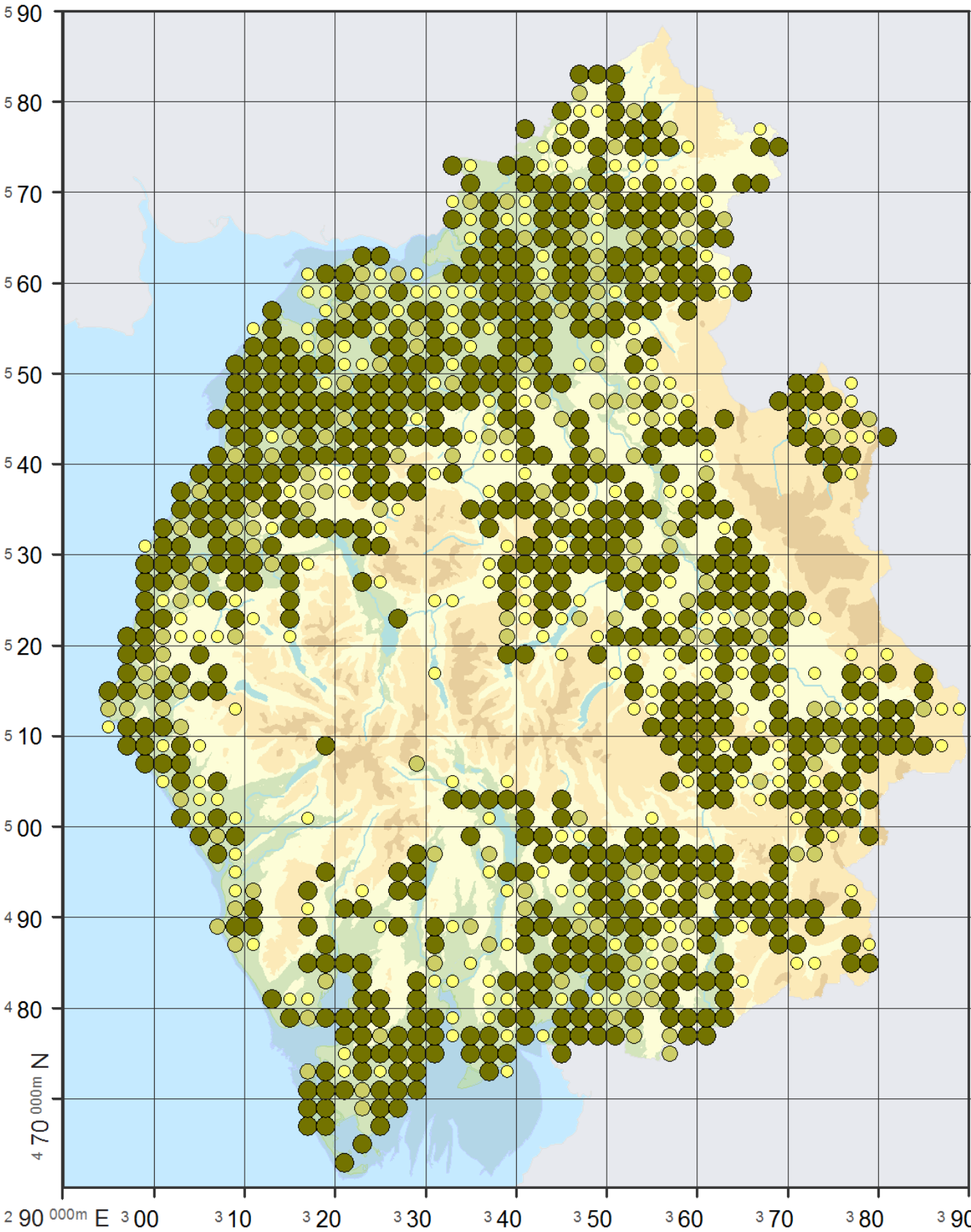
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84



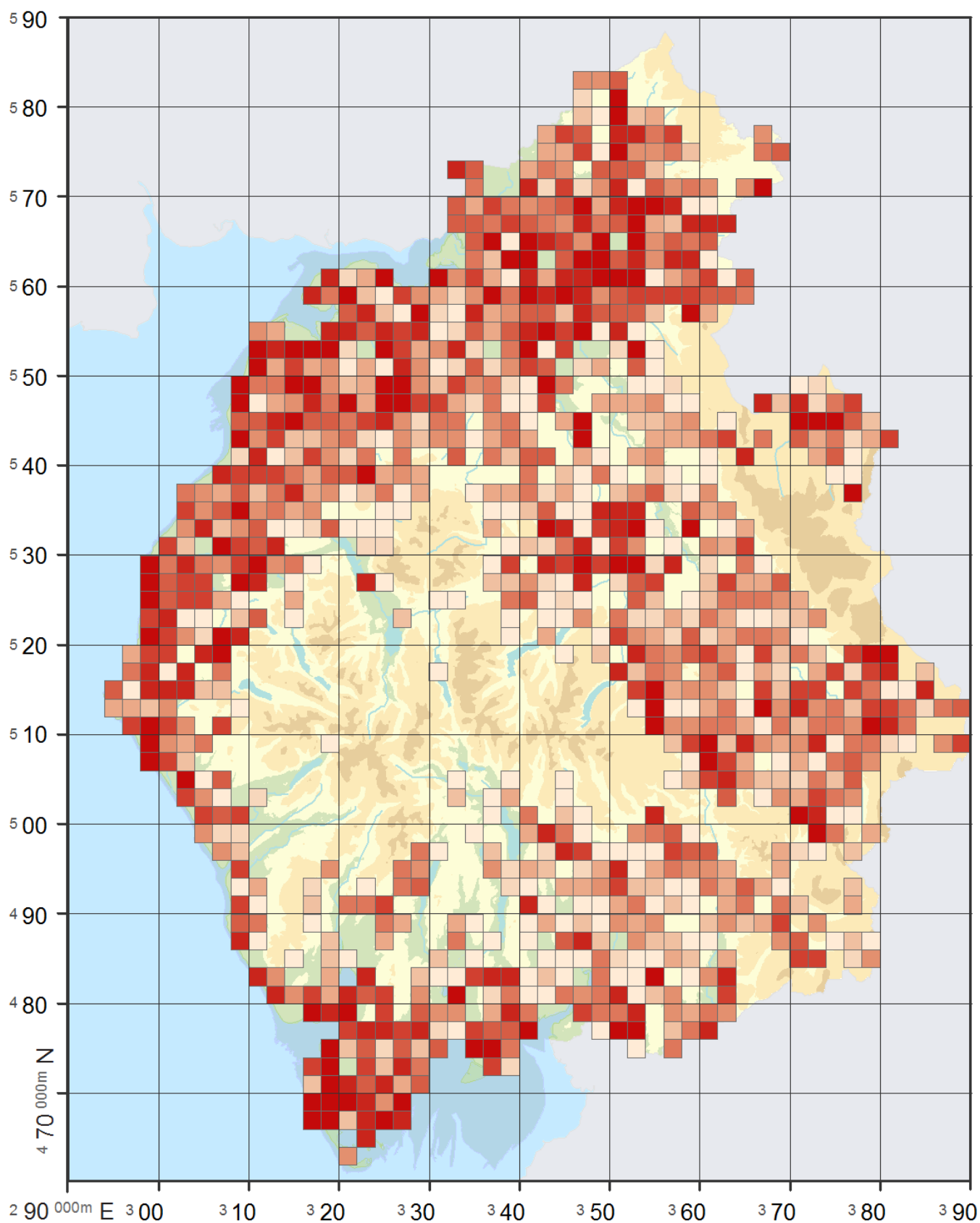
**Starling**

● Possible	<b>234</b>
● Probable	<b>147</b>
● Confirmed	<b>682</b>

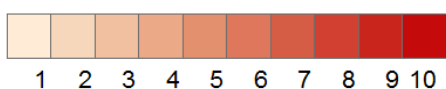
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.





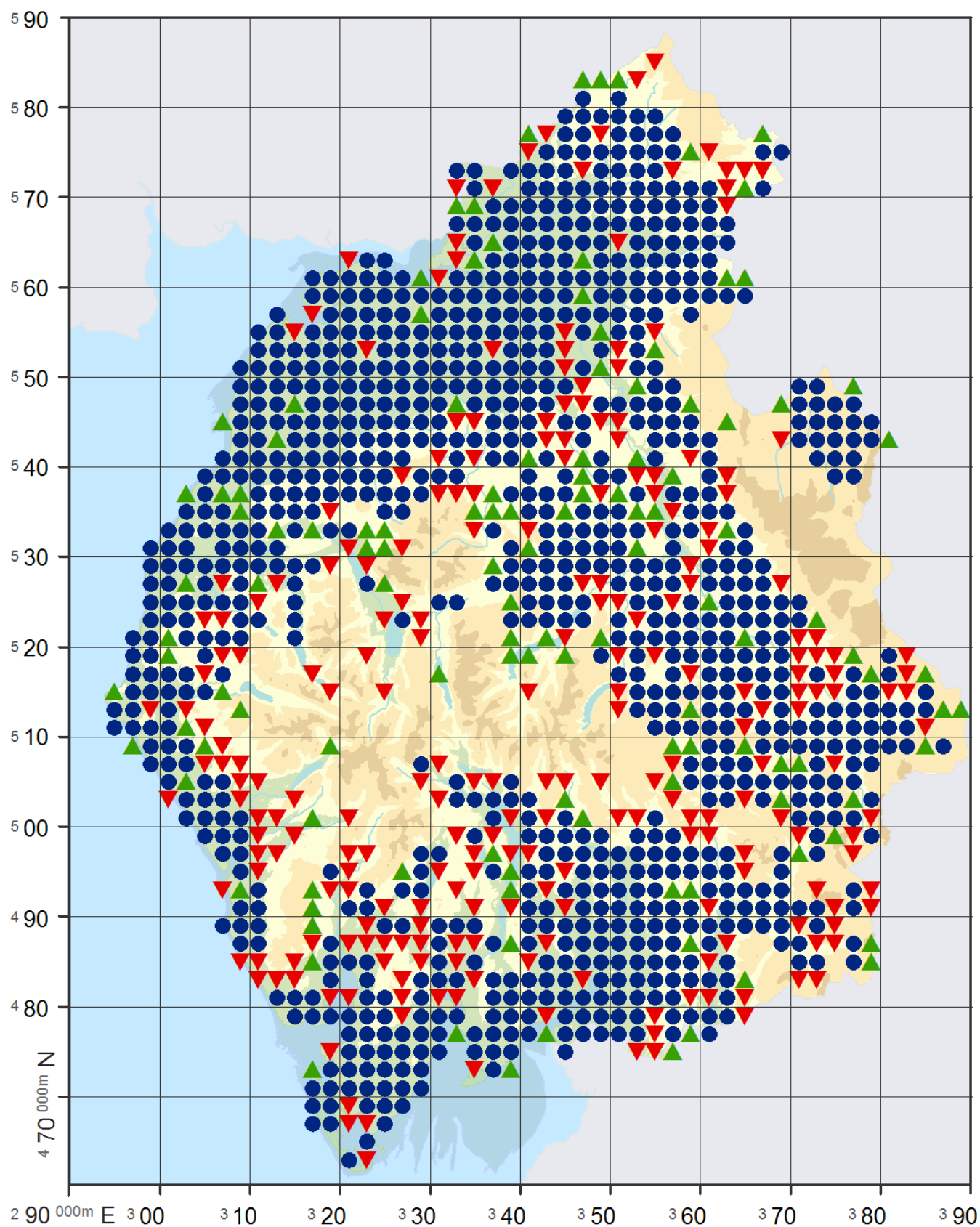
## Starling



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 - 3, 3 = 4 - 4, 4 = 5 - 6, 5 = 7 - 9, 6 = 10 - 12, 7 = 13 - 16, 8 = 17 - 23, 9 = 24 - 36, 10 = 37 - 540.



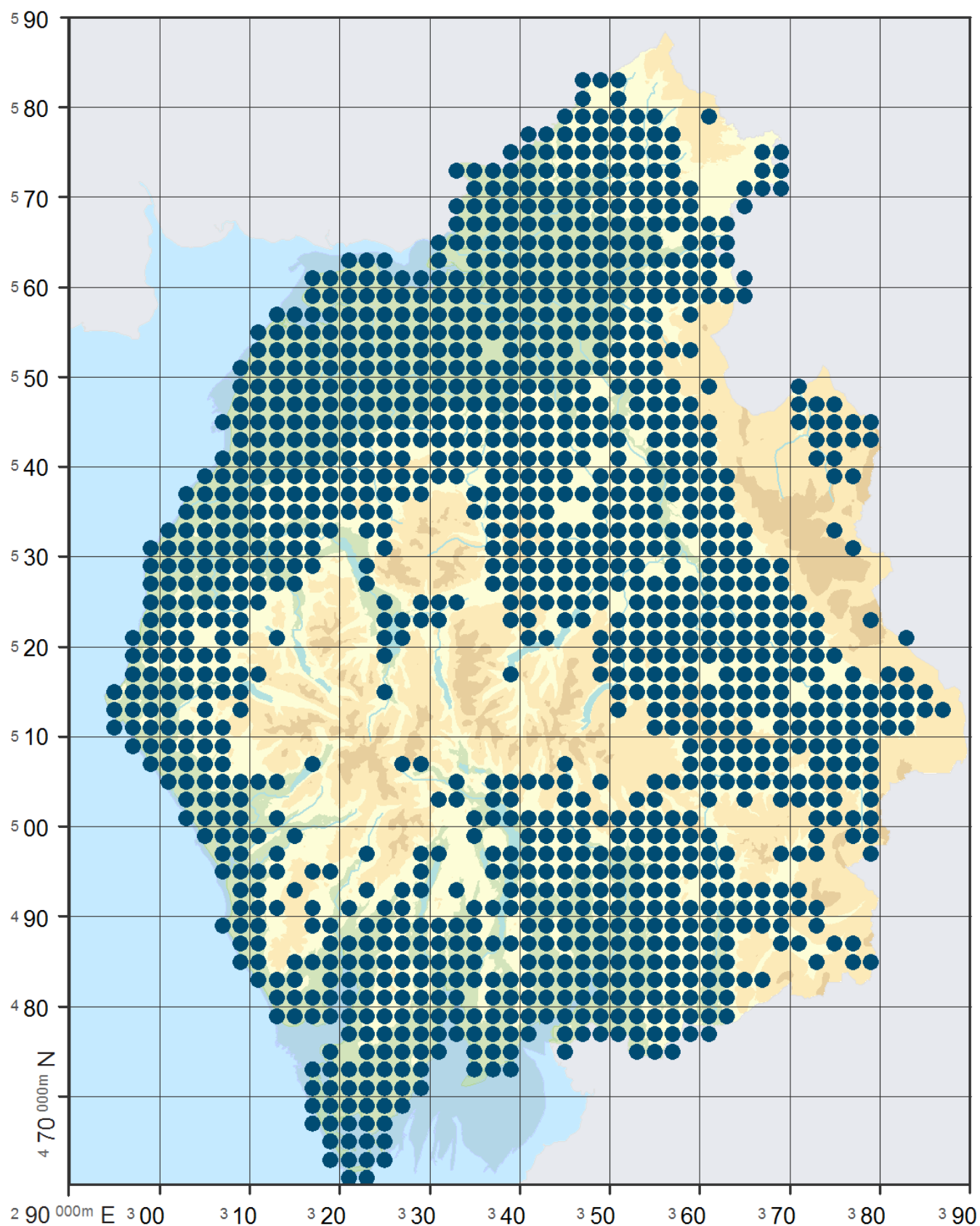


## Starling

▲ Gain	124
● Stable	939
▼ Loss	246

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.

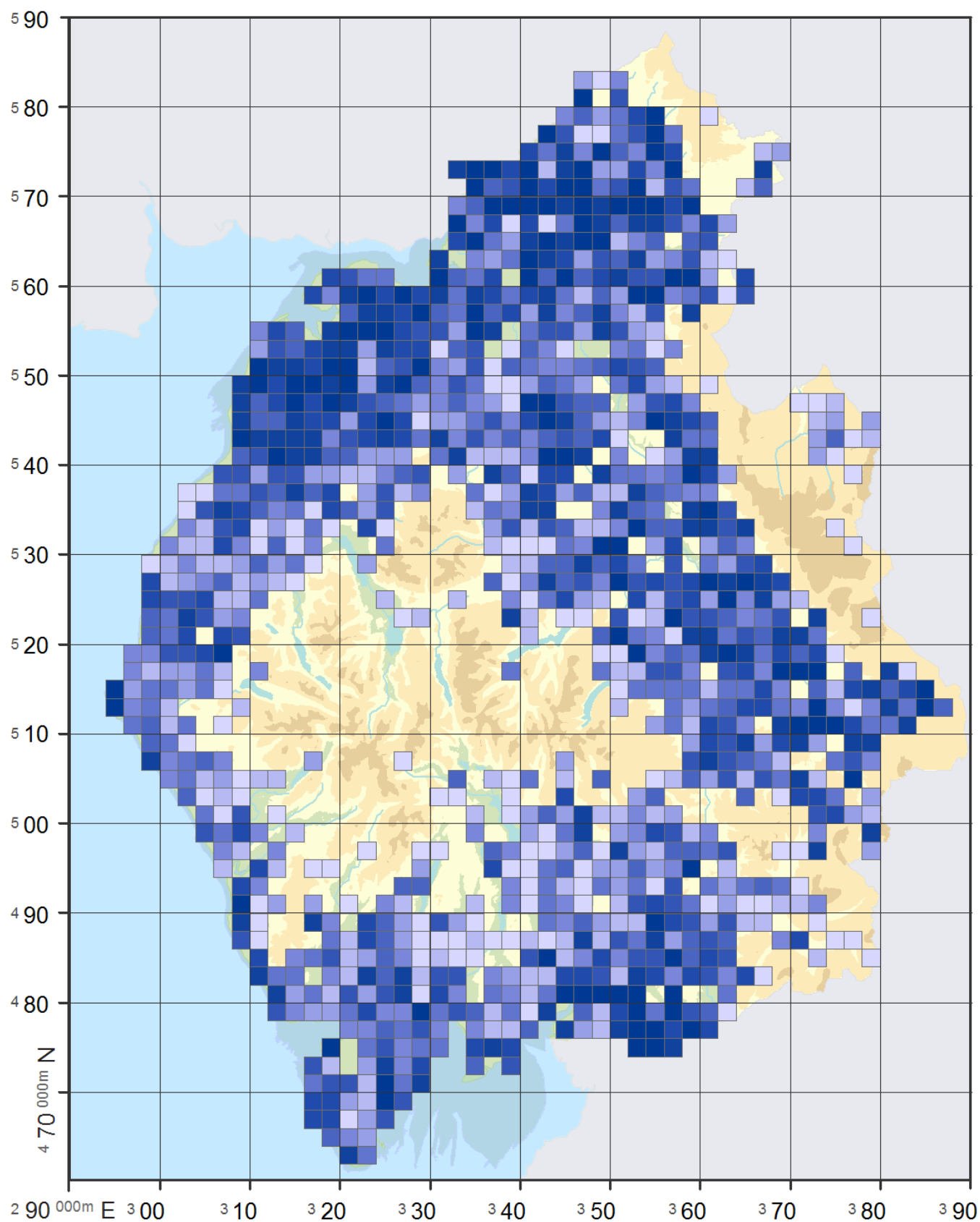


## Starling

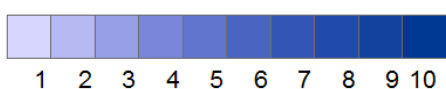
Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

● Presence **1254**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Starling



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

Categories: 1 = 1 - 8, 2 = 9 - 18, 3 = 19 - 31, 4 = 32 - 48, 5 = 49 - 70, 6 = 71 - 100, 7 = 101 - 146, 8 = 147 - 234, 9 = 235 - 385, 10 =

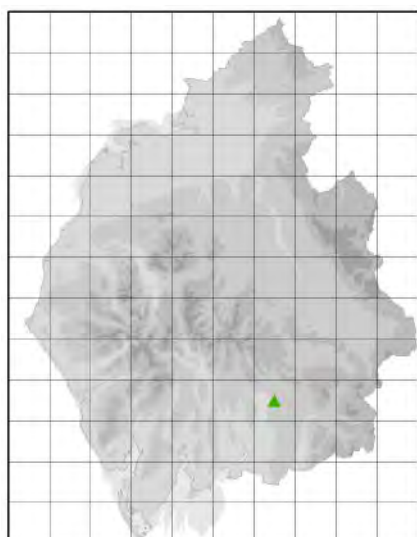
## ROSE-COLOURED STARLING (*Pastor roseus*)

A rare passage migrant.

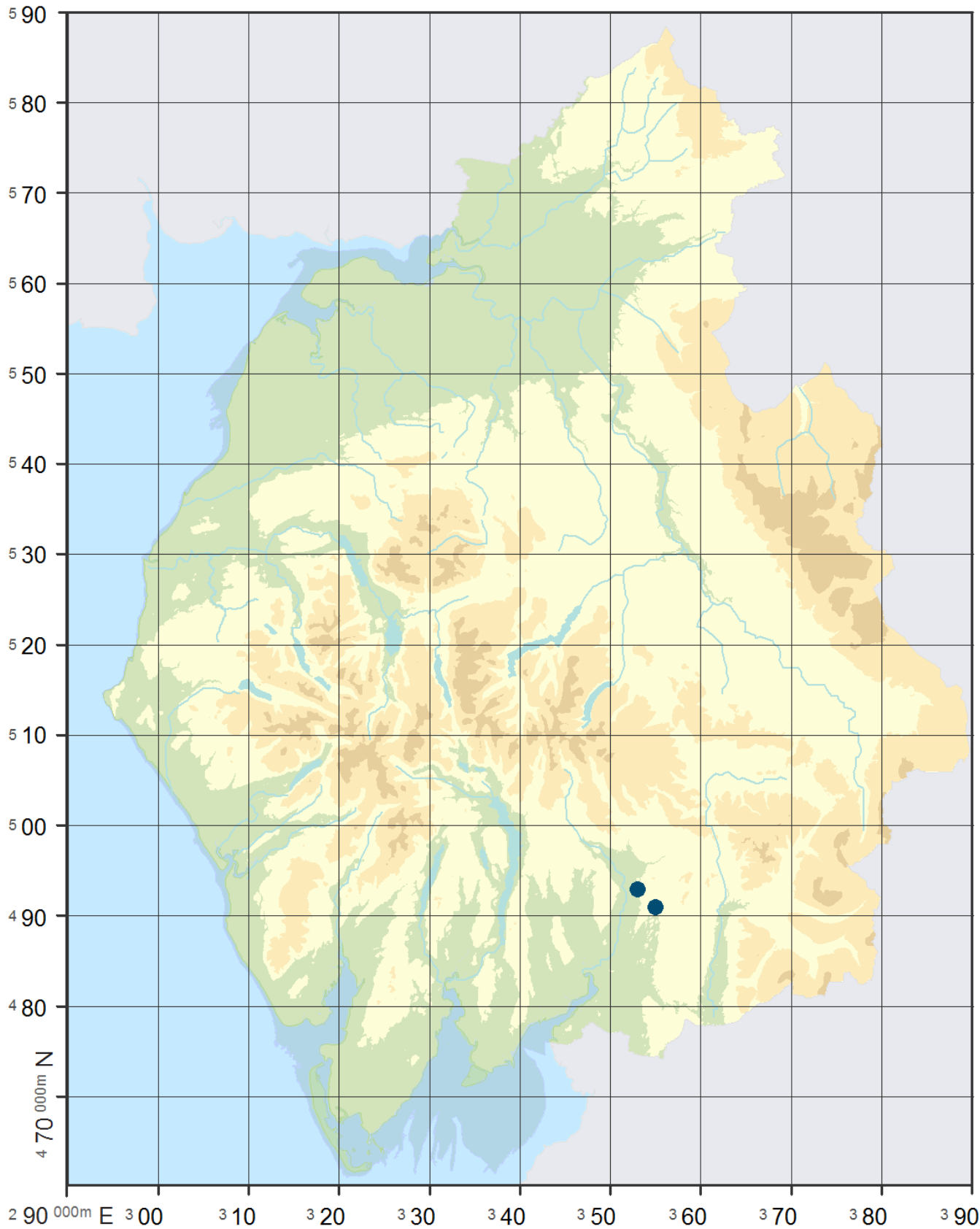
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

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

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Rose-coloured Starling

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

● Presence 2

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

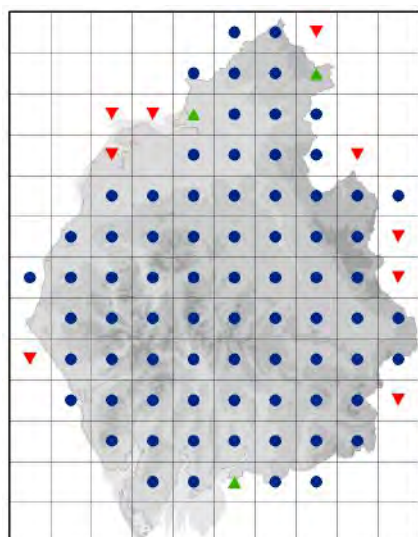
## DIPPER (*Cinclus cinclus*)

A common resident; breeds in moderate numbers.

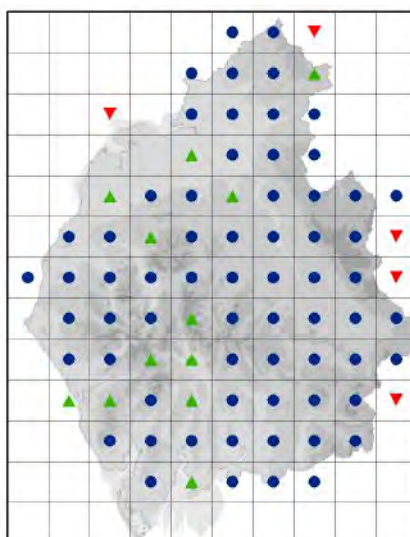
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	24.7	11.6	7.2	5.9
Breeding 2008 - 2012	27.2	12.2	5	10
Winter 2008 - 2012	30.5			

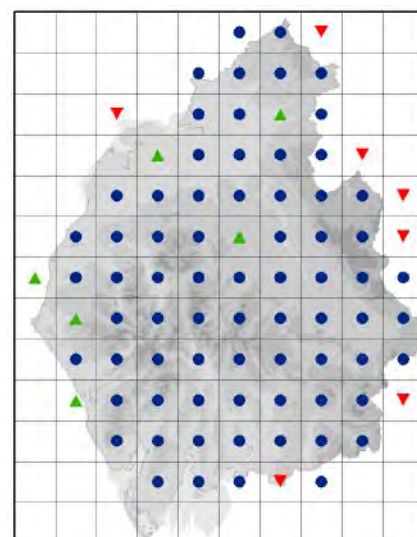
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

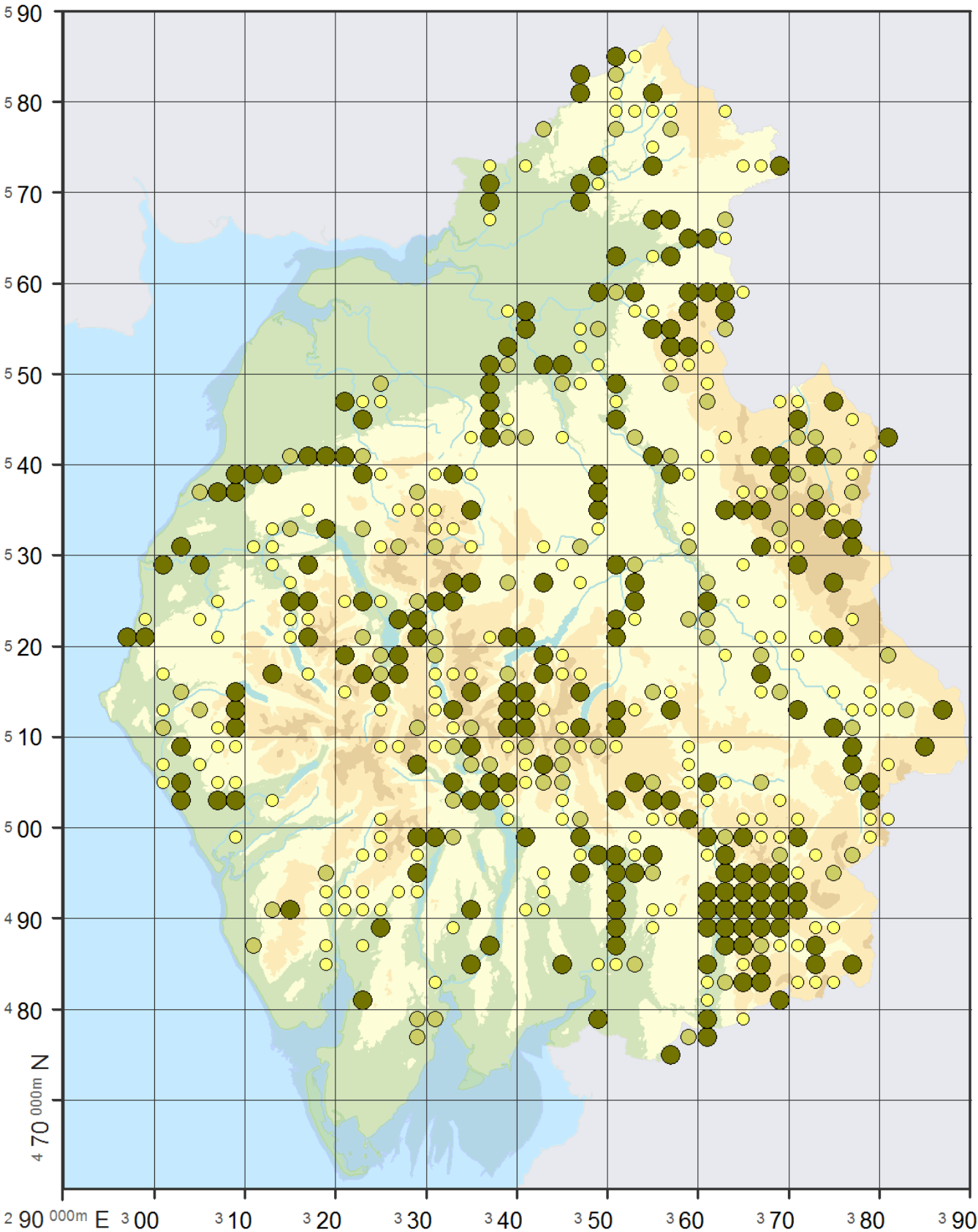


Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84



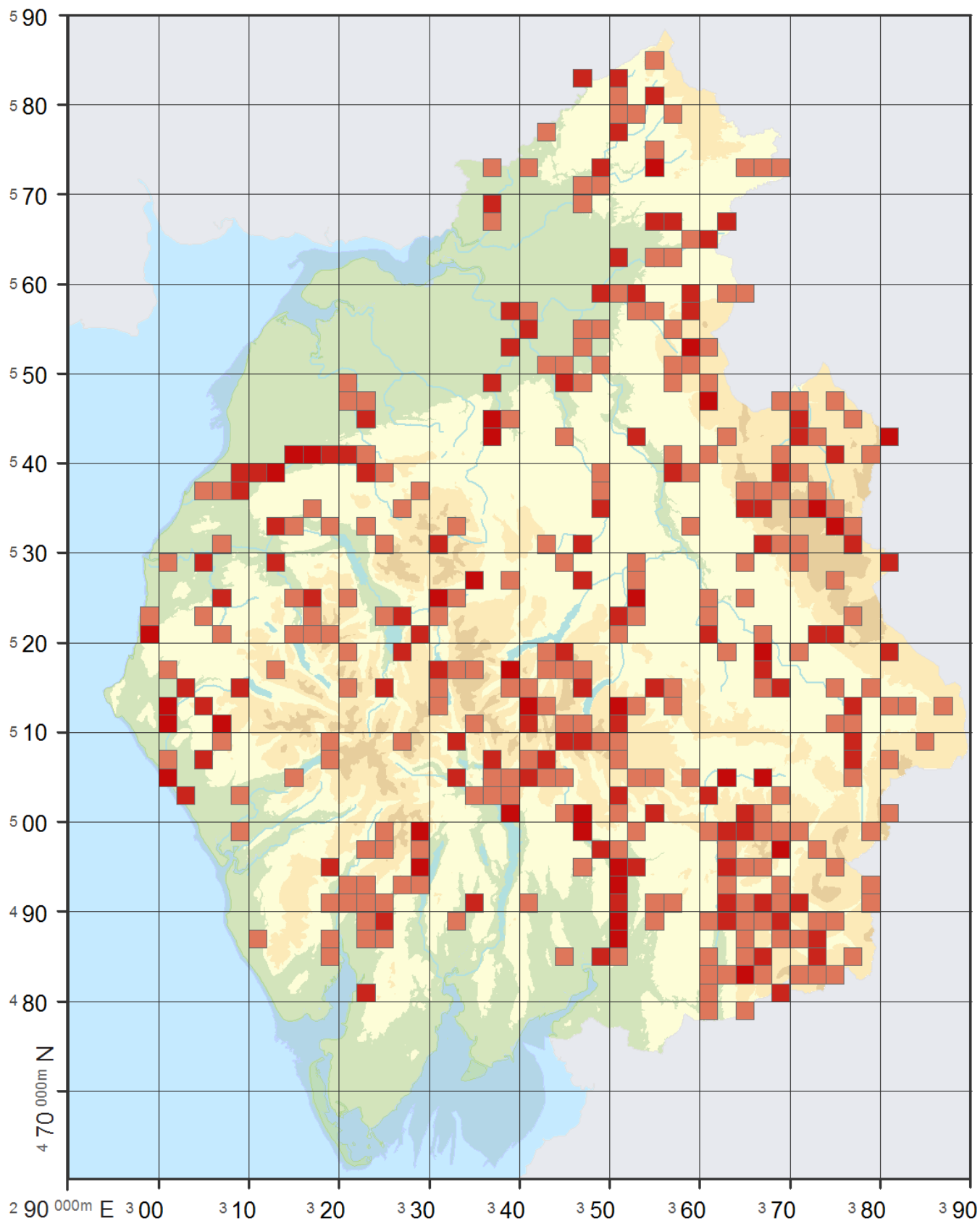


**Dipper**

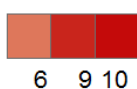
● Possible	<b>198</b>
● Probable	<b>89</b>
● Confirmed	<b>216</b>

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.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

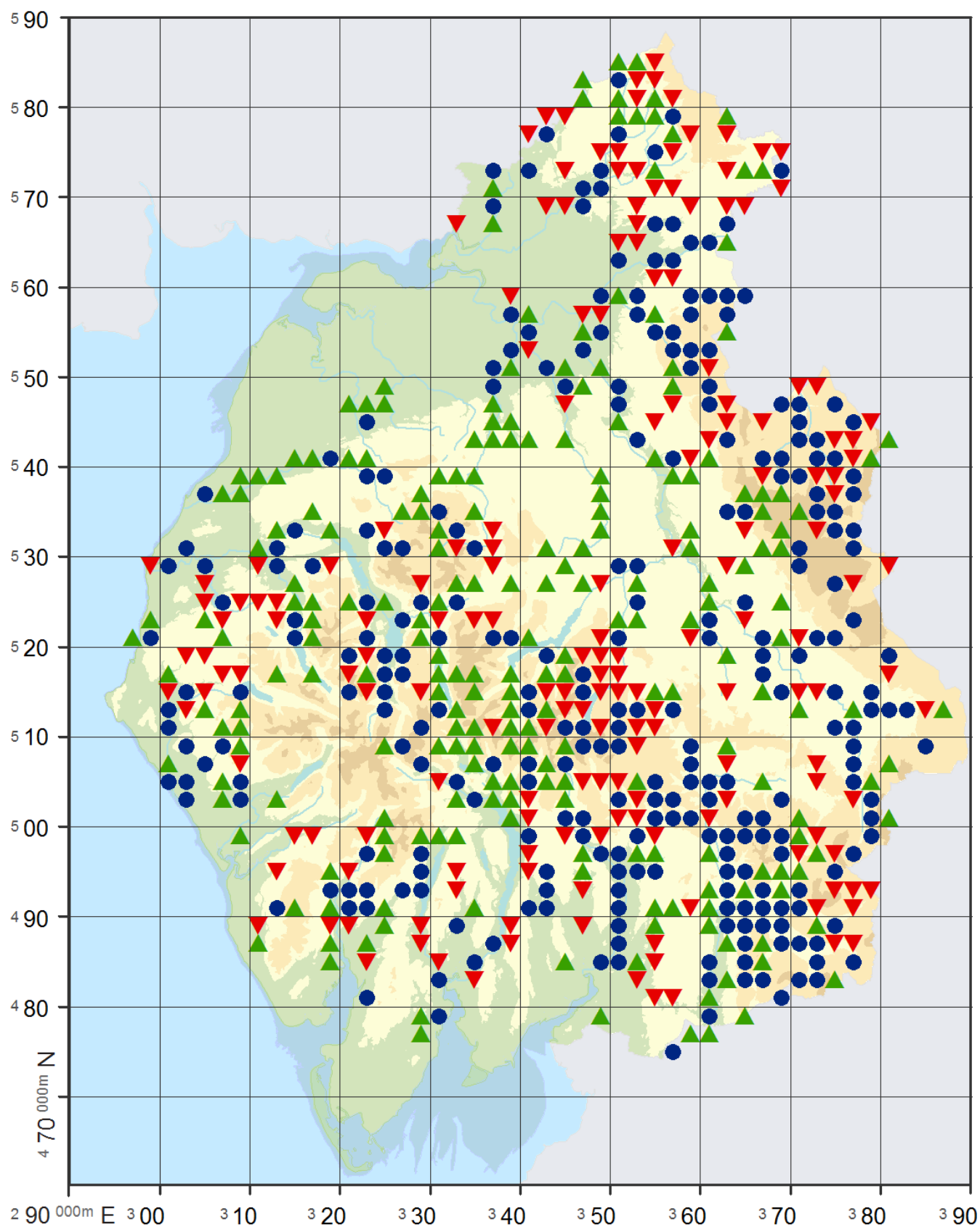


## Dipper



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.

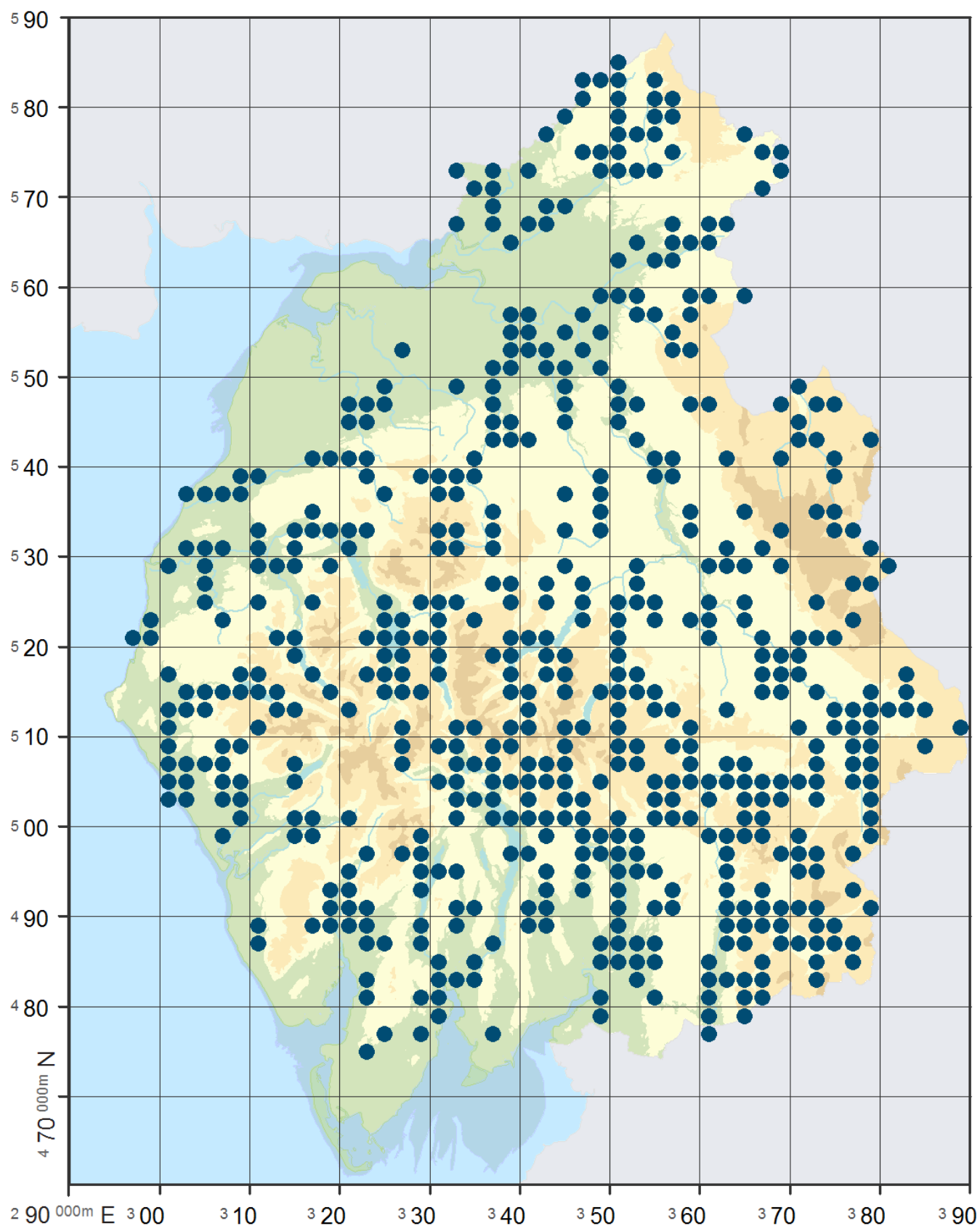


## Dipper

▲ Gain	<b>228</b>
● Stable	<b>275</b>
▼ Loss	<b>179</b>

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.

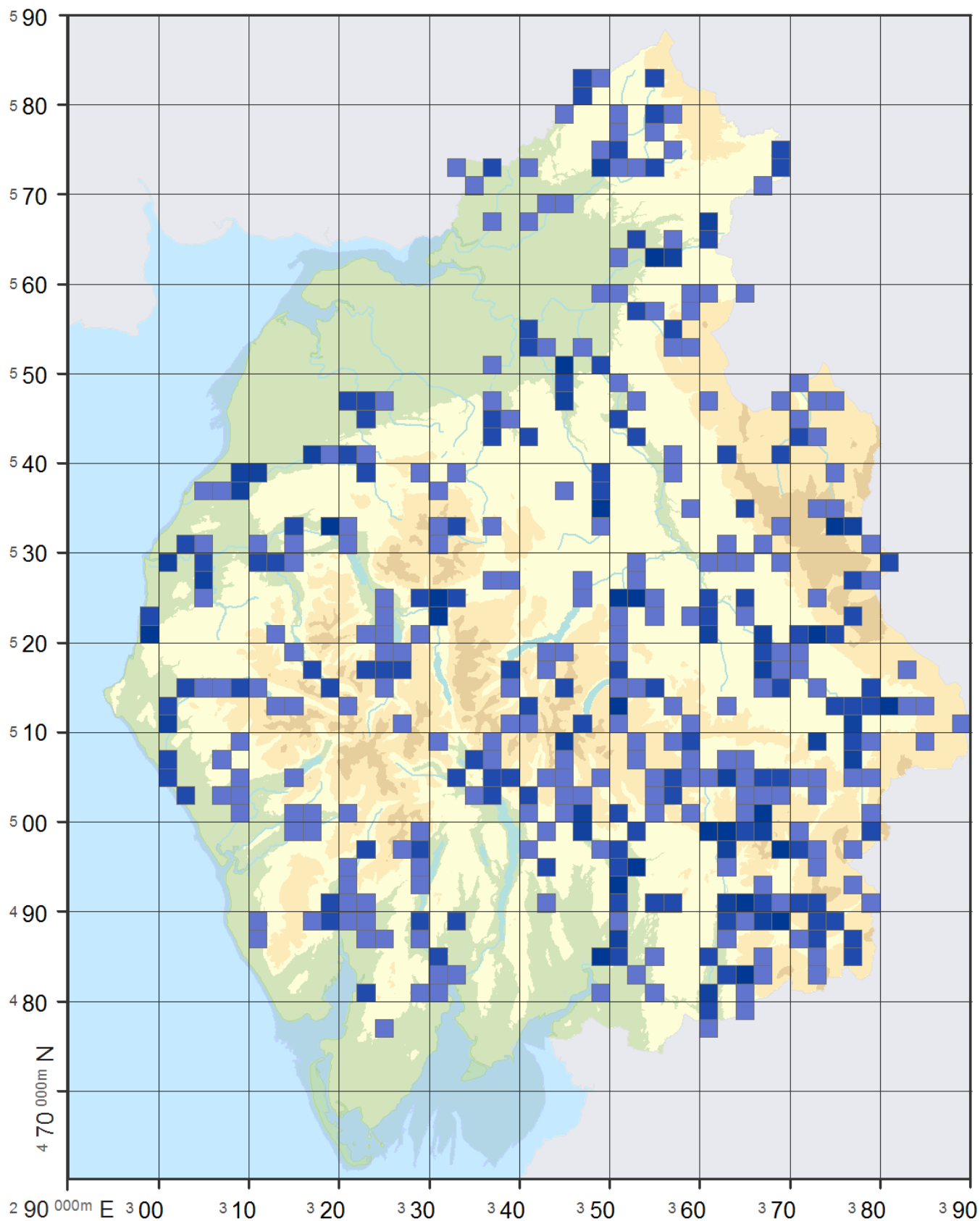


## Dipper

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

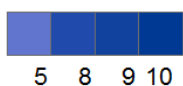
● Presence **565**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Dipper

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

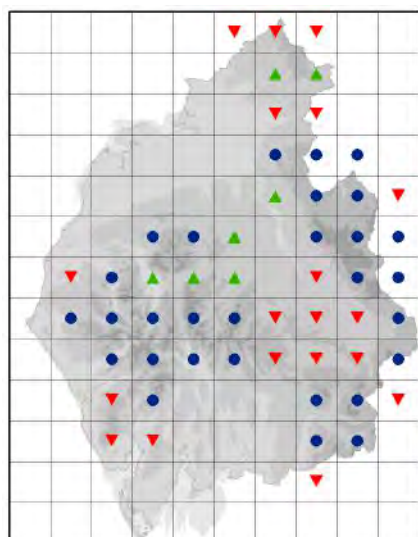
## RING OUZEL (*Turdus torquatus*)

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

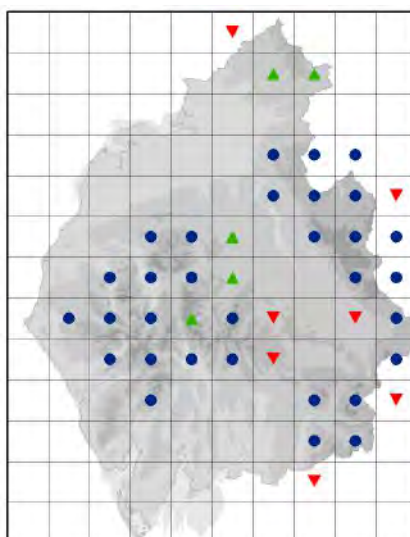
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	11.9	4.8	4.9	2.2
Breeding 2008 - 2012	10.5	3.7	5.3	1.5
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.05			

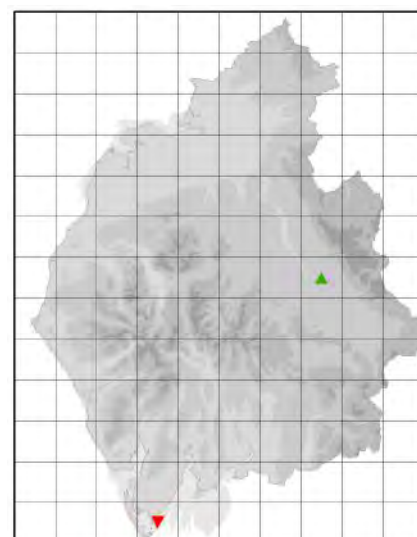
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

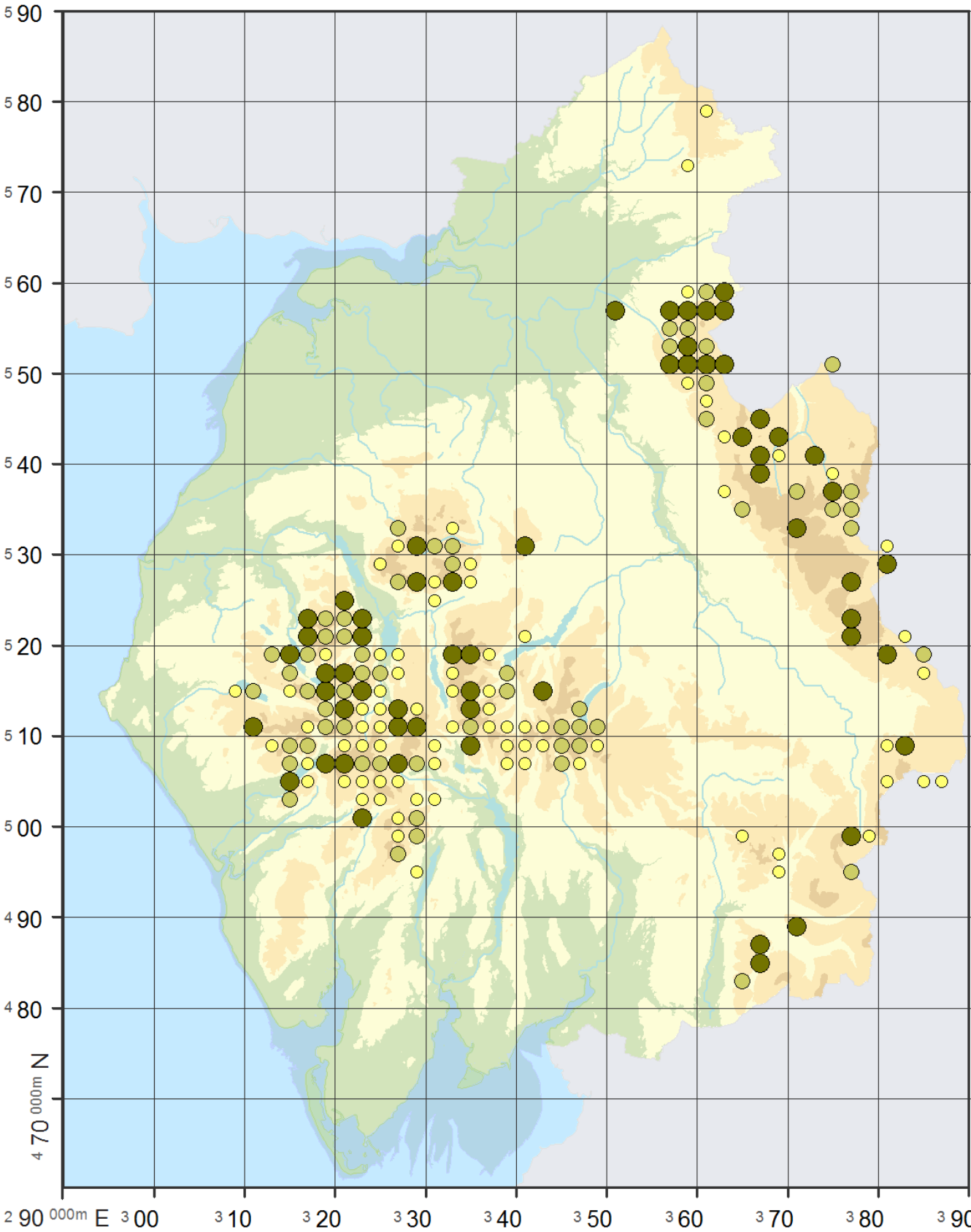


Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84



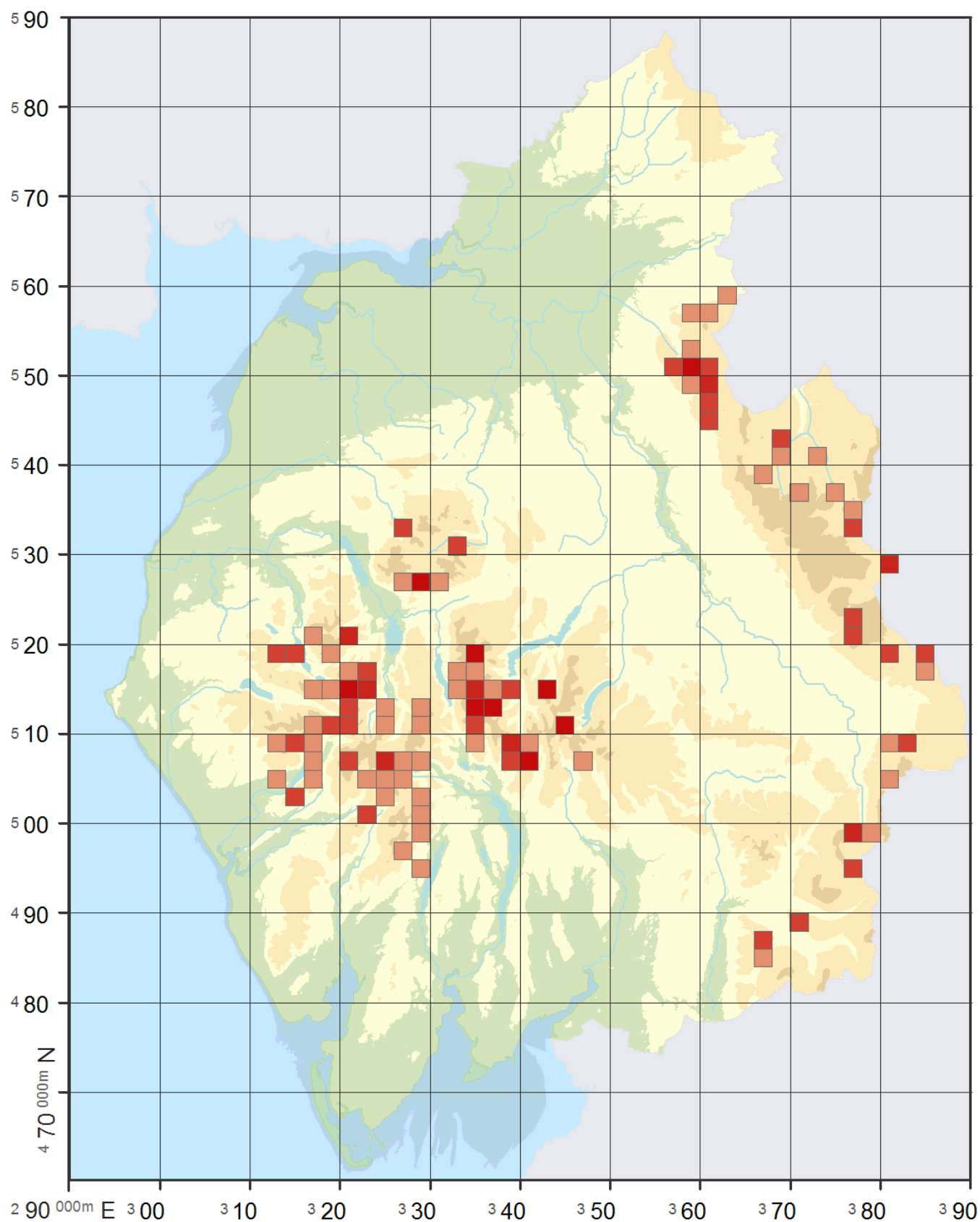


Ring Ouzel

● Possible	<b>77</b>
● Probable	<b>58</b>
● Confirmed	<b>59</b>

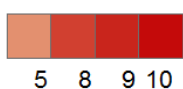
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

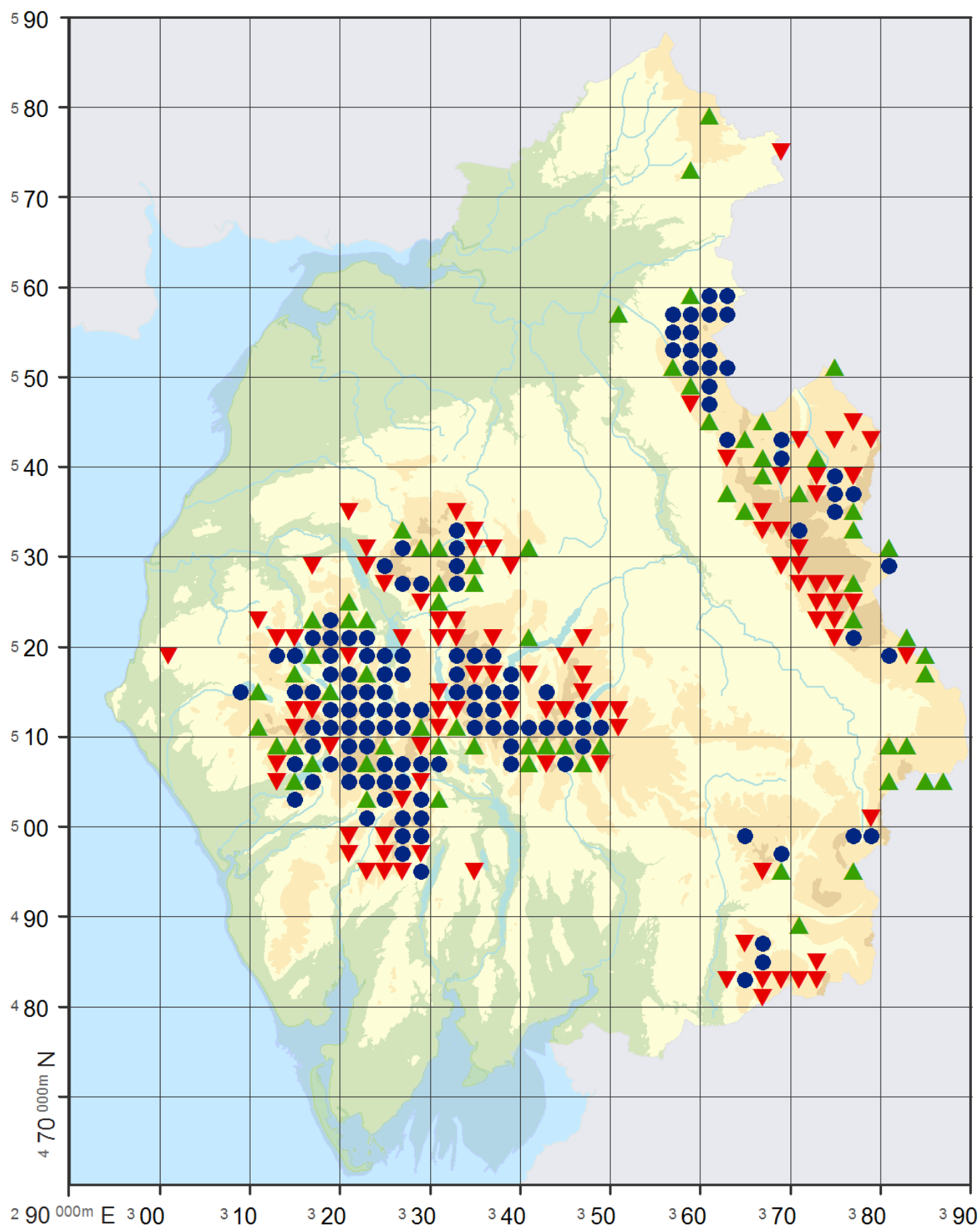


## Ring Ouzel

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

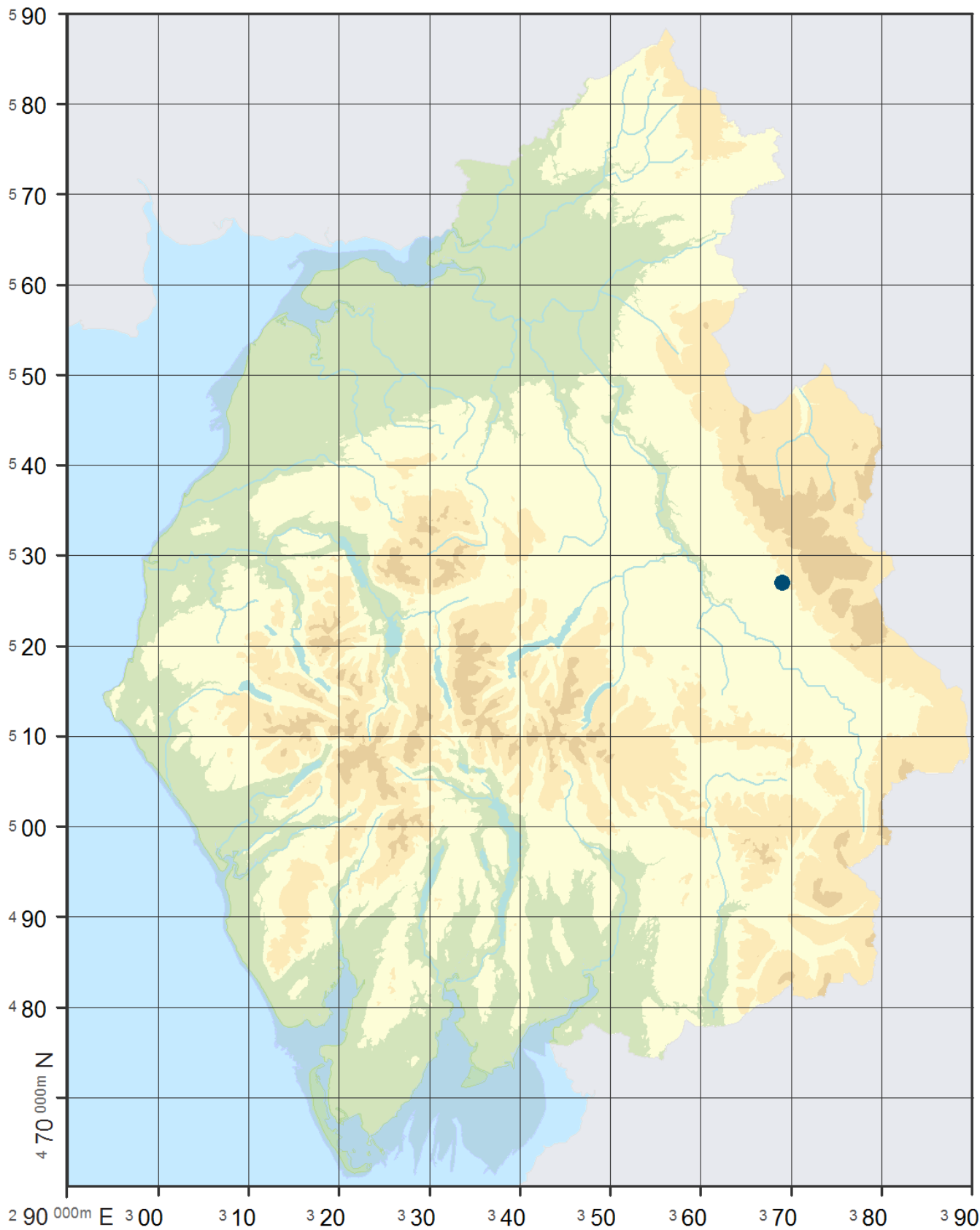


## Ring Ouzel

▲ Gain	69
● Stable	125
▼ Loss	96

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.



Ring Ouzel

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

● Presence 1

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

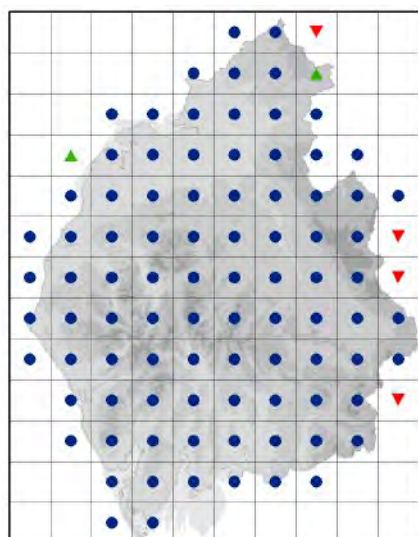
## BLACKBIRD (*Turdus merula*)

An abundant resident and passage migrant; breeds in very large numbers.

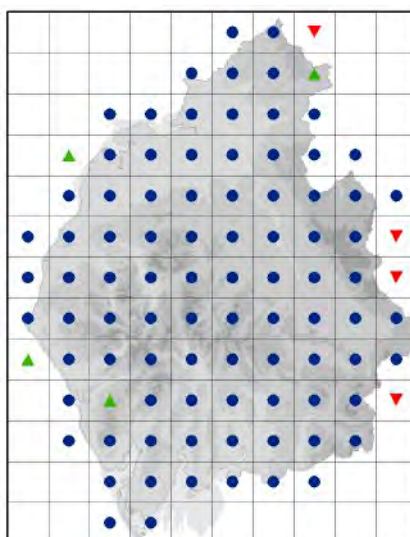
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	79.3	57.2	19.7	2.4
Breeding 2008 - 2012	81.1	53.2	19.8	8.1
Winter 2008 - 2012	78.2			

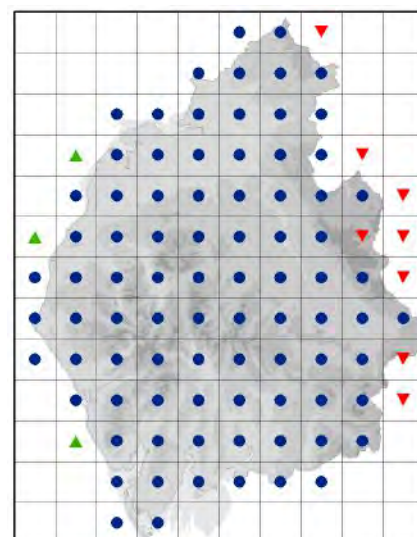
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



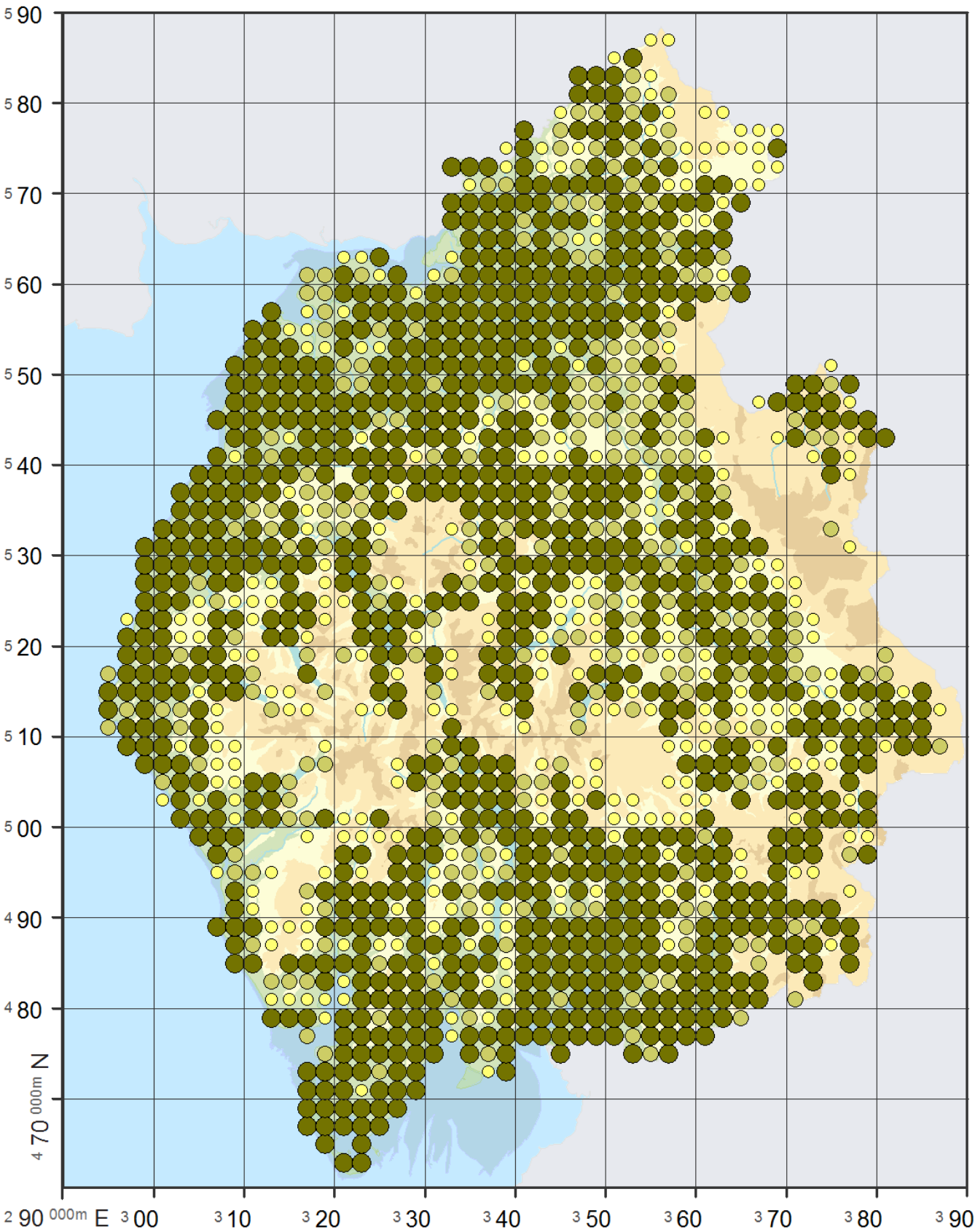
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84



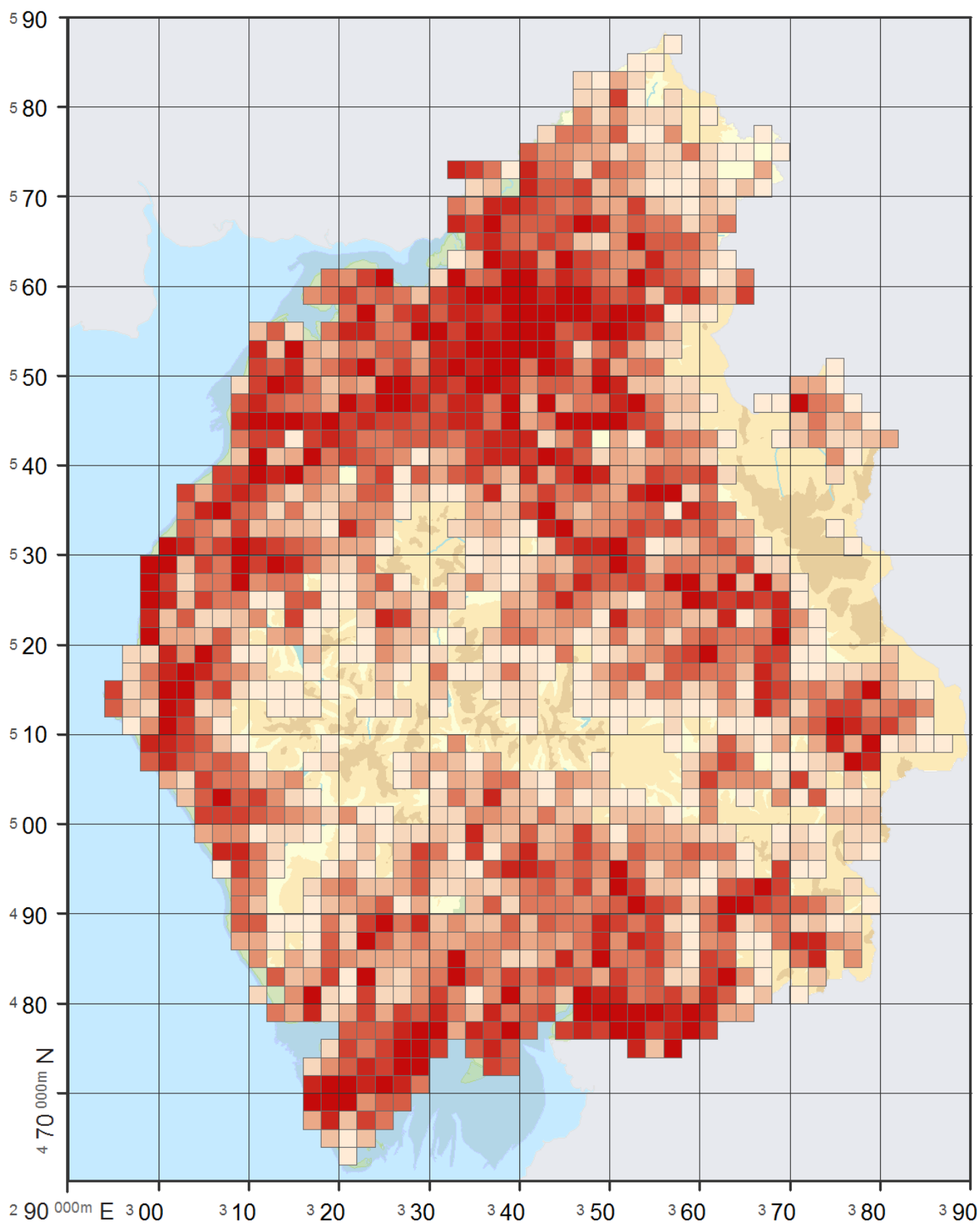
**Blackbird**

● Possible	<b>305</b>
● Probable	<b>264</b>
● Confirmed	<b>930</b>

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.

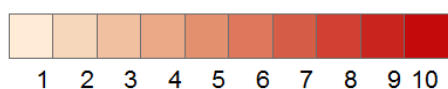
Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



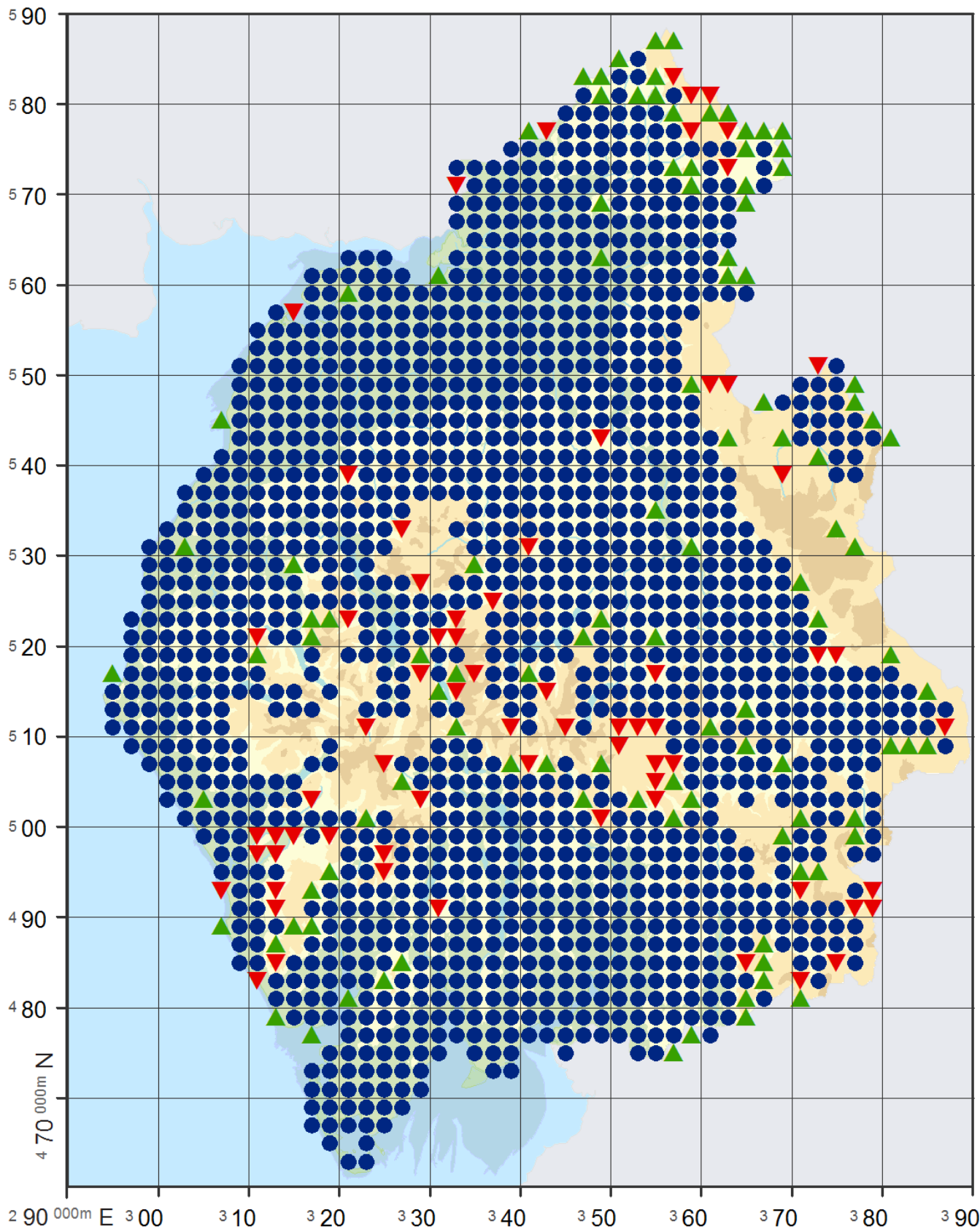


## Blackbird

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 - 4, 3 = 5 - 6, 4 = 7 - 8, 5 = 9 - 10, 6 = 11 - 13, 7 = 14 - 16, 8 = 17 - 20, 9 = 21 - 26, 10 = 27 - 125.

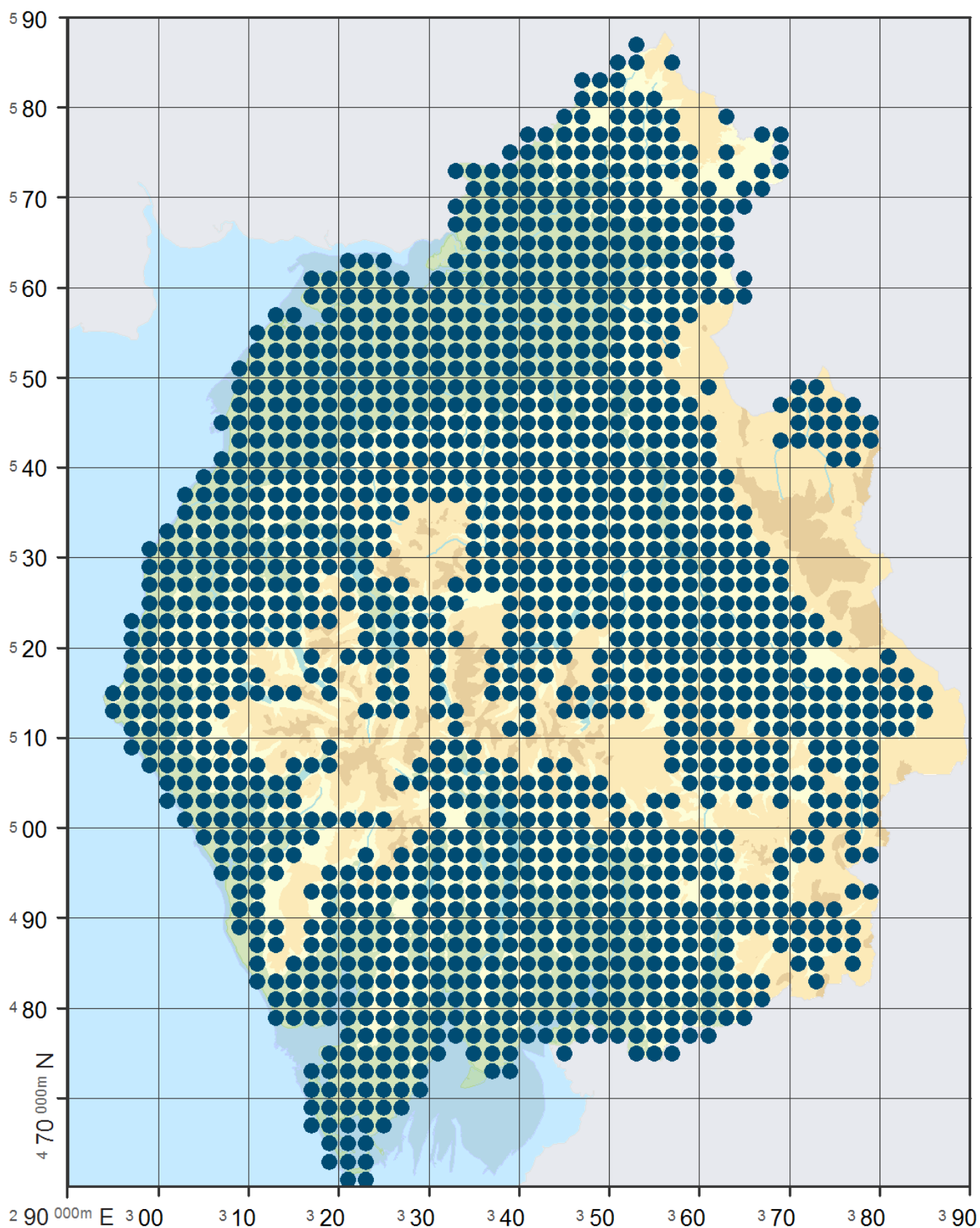


**Blackbird**

▲ Gain	108
● Stable	1391
▼ Loss	69

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.

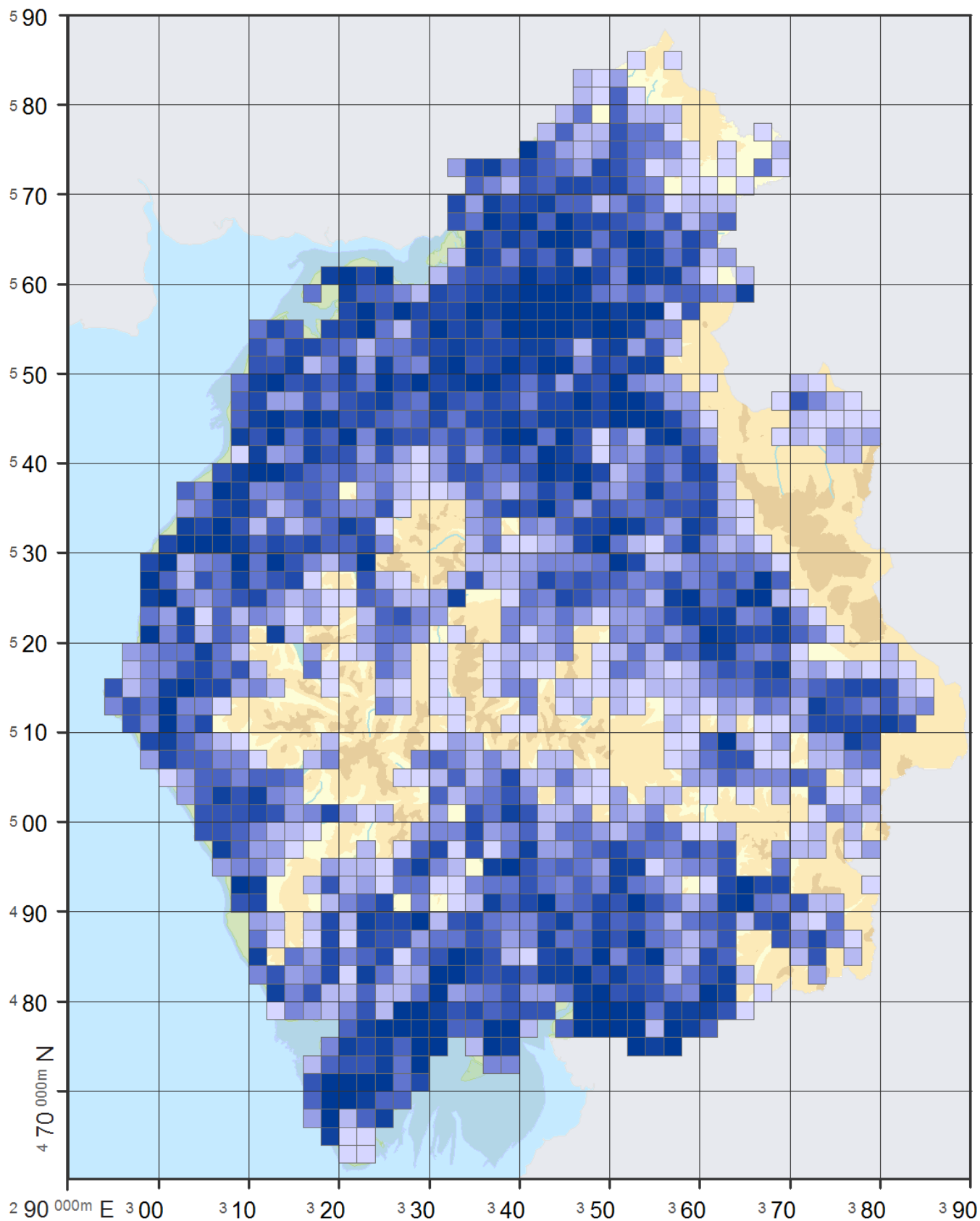


## Blackbird

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

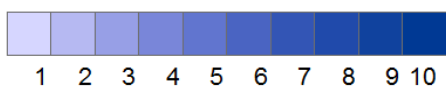
● Presence **1447**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Blackbird

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 - 5, 3 = 6 - 7, 4 = 8 - 10, 5 = 11 - 13, 6 = 14 - 16, 7 = 17 - 20, 8 = 21 - 26, 9 = 27 - 34, 10 = 35 - 121.

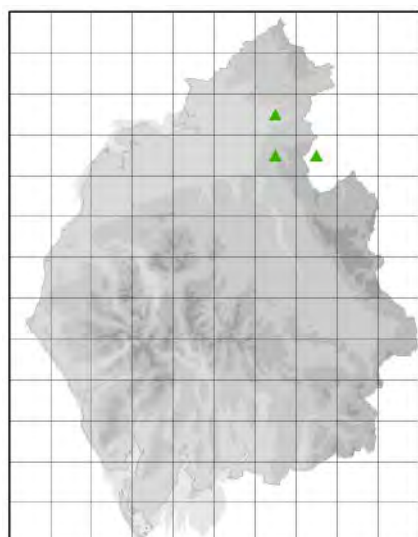
## FIELDFARE (*Turdus pilaris*)

An abundant winter visitor and passage migrant; occasional breeder.

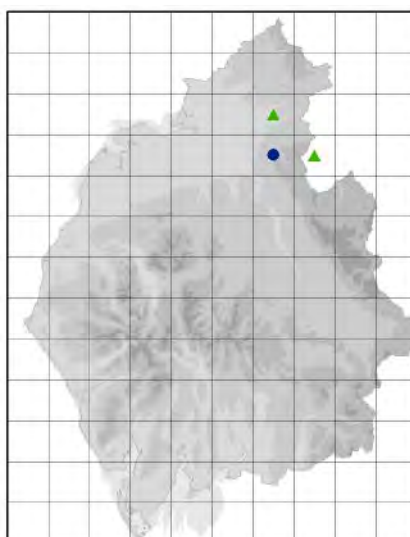
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.37	0.05	0	0.32
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.16	0	0.05	0.11
Winter 2008 - 2012	67.5			

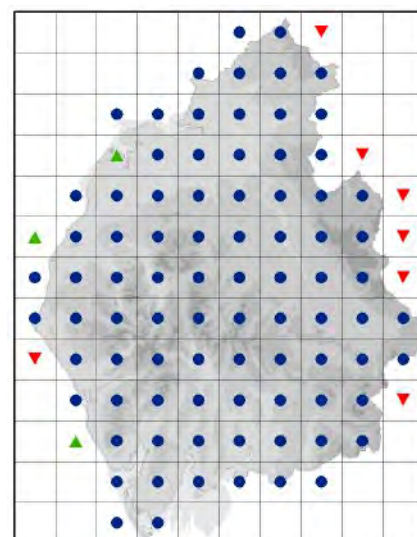
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



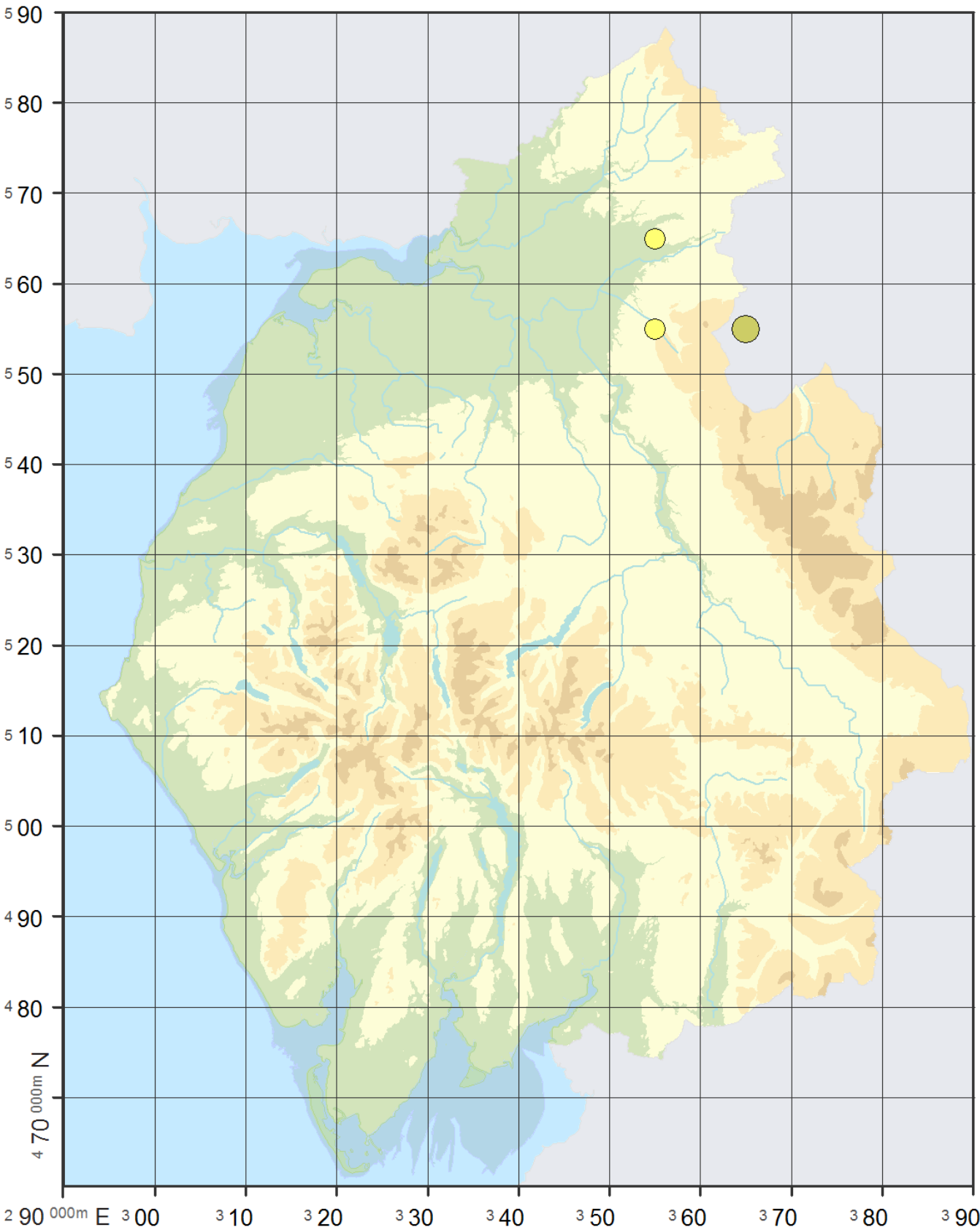
Breeding since 1968-72






Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84



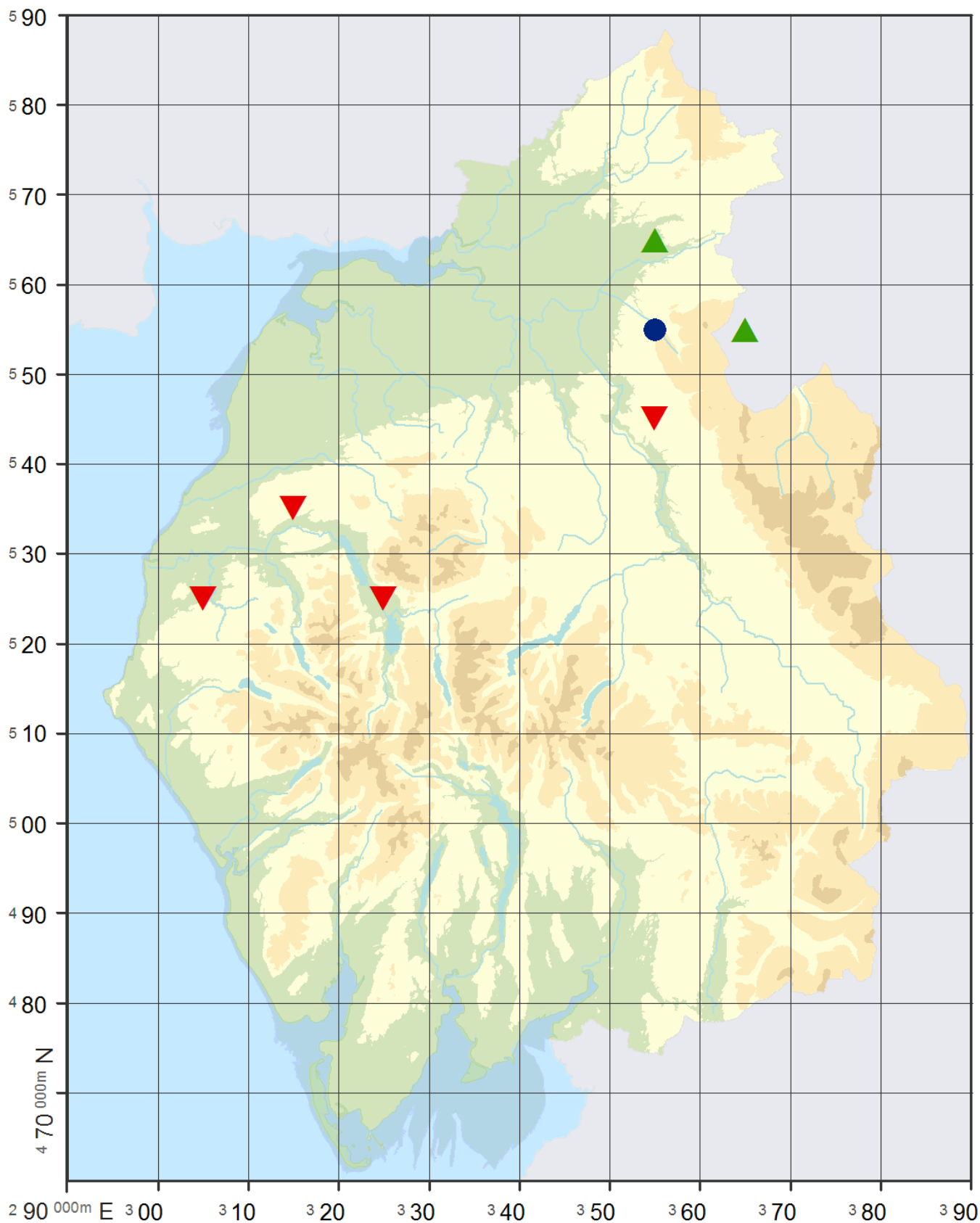
**Fieldfare**

-  Possible **2**
-  Probable **1**
-  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.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



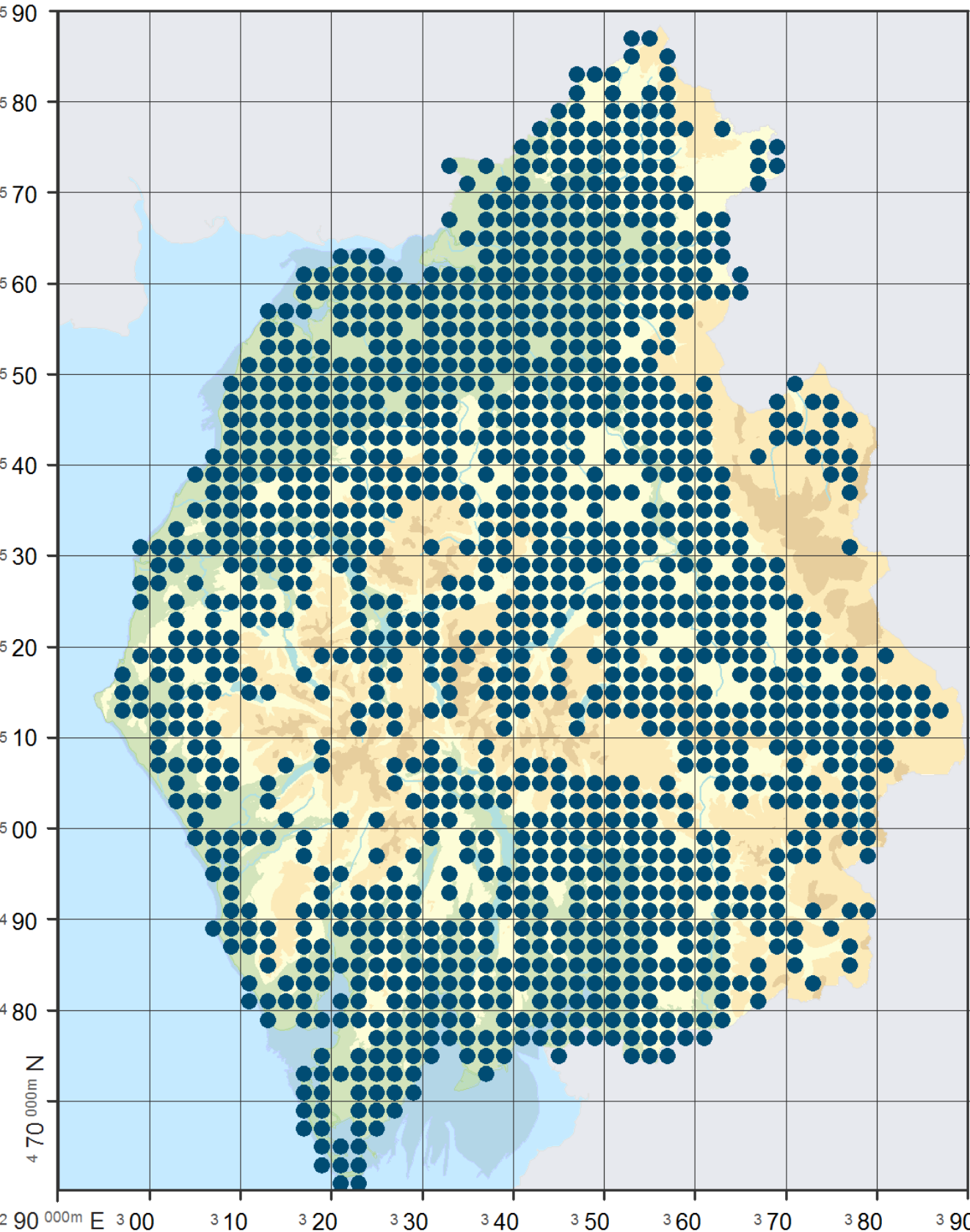


**Fieldfare**

▲ Gain	2
● Stable	1
▼ Loss	4

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.

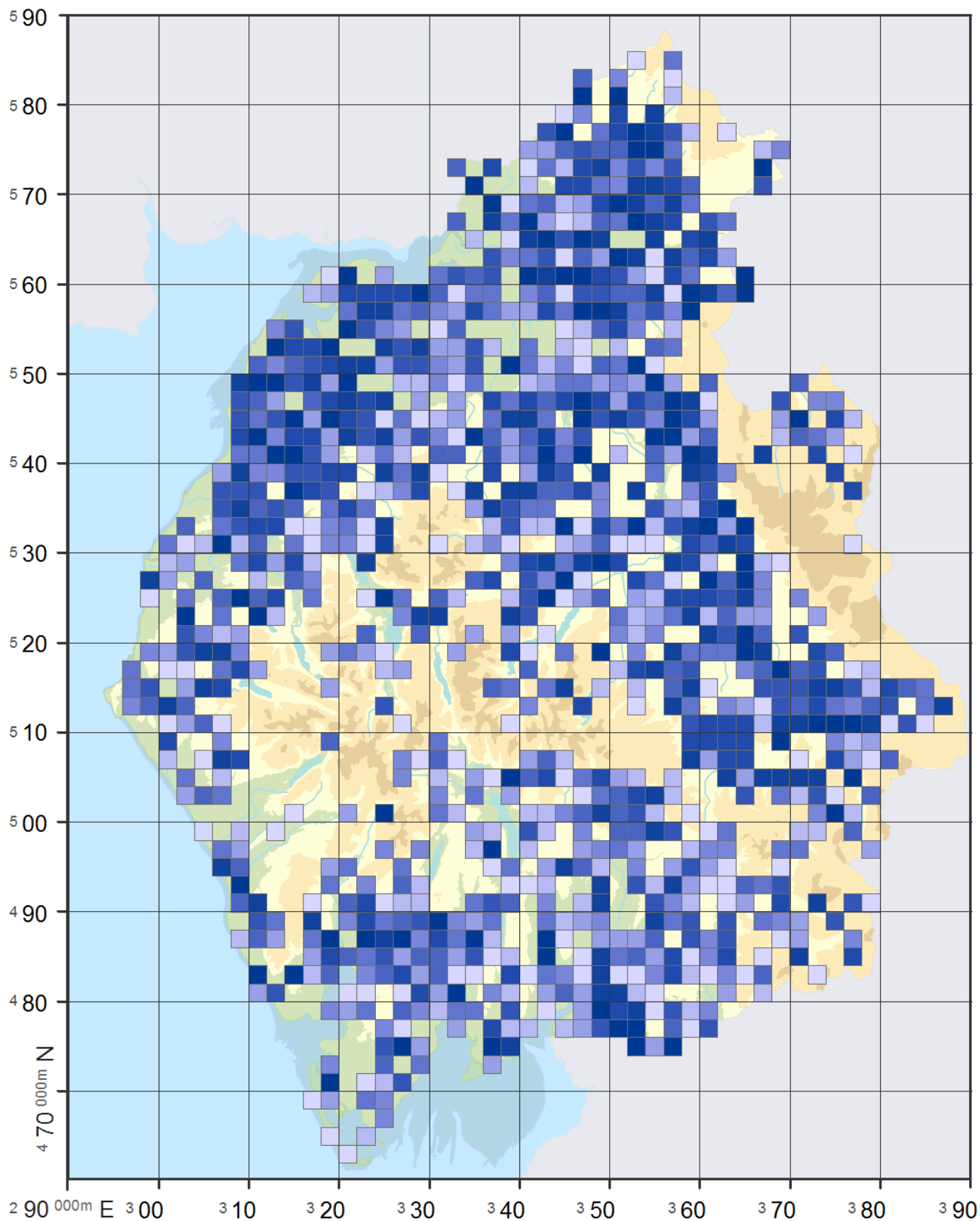


Fieldfare

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

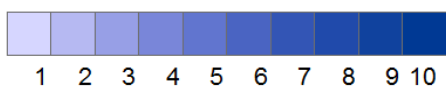
● Presence 1249

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Fieldfare

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 - 5, 3 = 6 - 9, 4 = 10 - 14, 5 = 15 - 22, 6 = 23 - 31, 7 = 32 - 42, 8 = 43 - 63, 9 = 64 - 110, 10 = 111 - 1850.

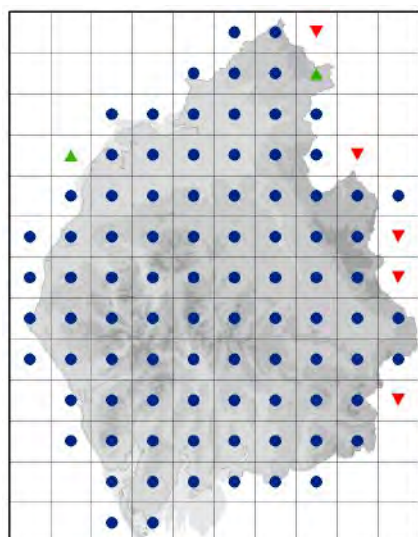
## SONG THRUSH (*Turdus philomelos*)

An abundant resident and passage migrant; breeds in very large numbers.

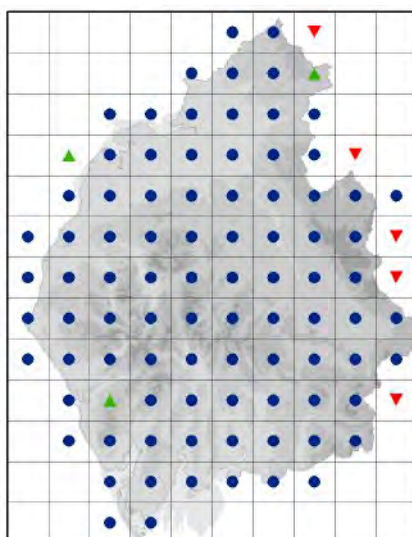
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	70.5	40.2	27	3.3
Breeding 2008 - 2012	71.5	29.6	34	7.9
Winter 2008 - 2012	54.1			

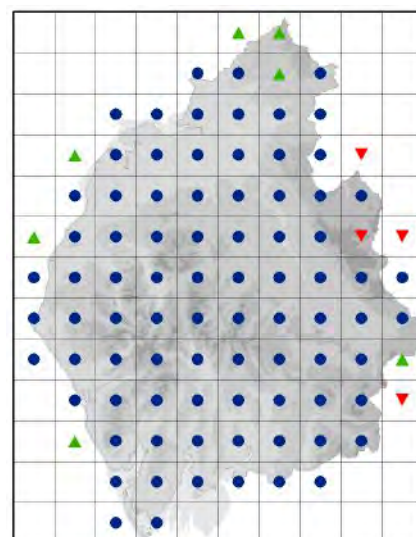
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



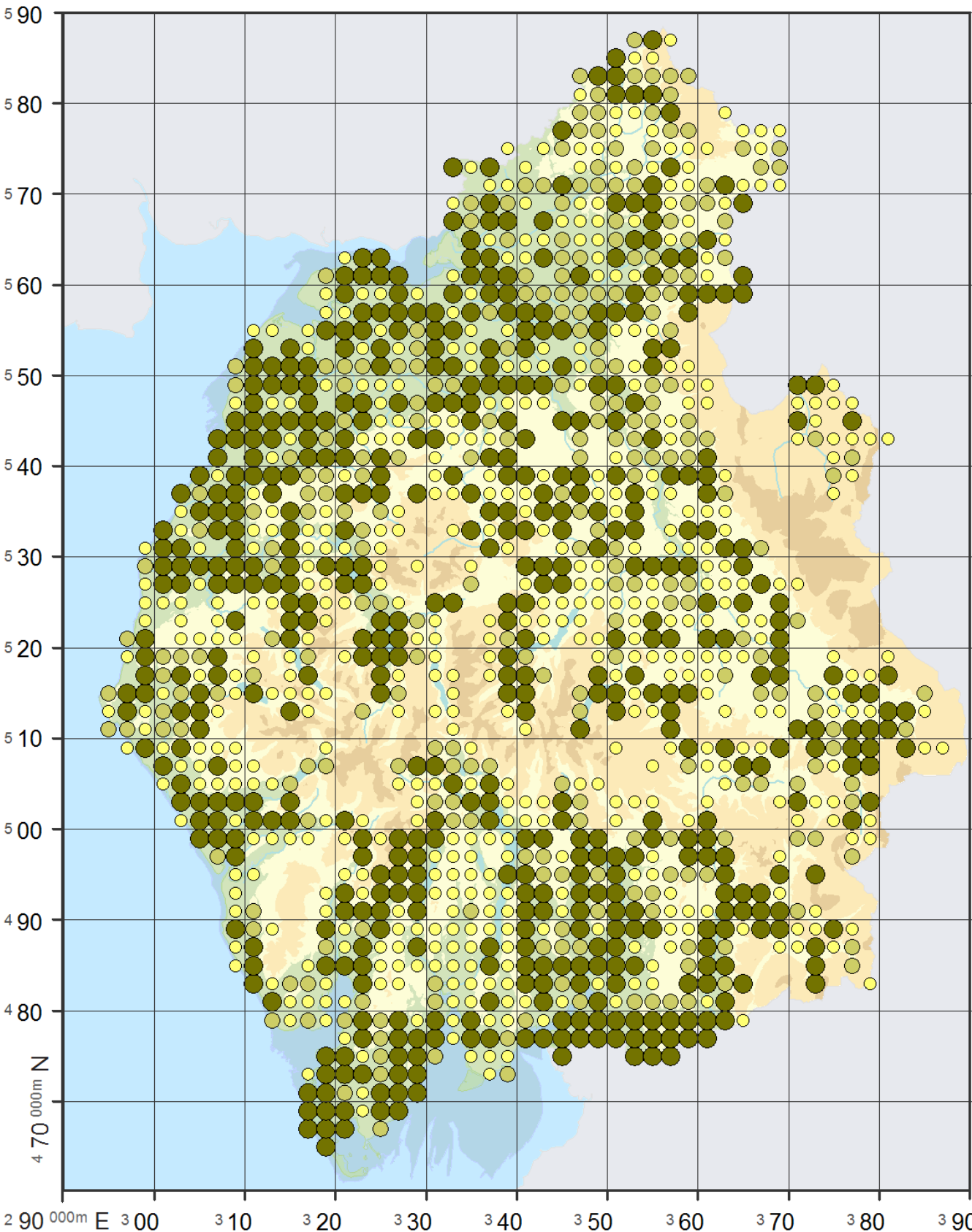
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

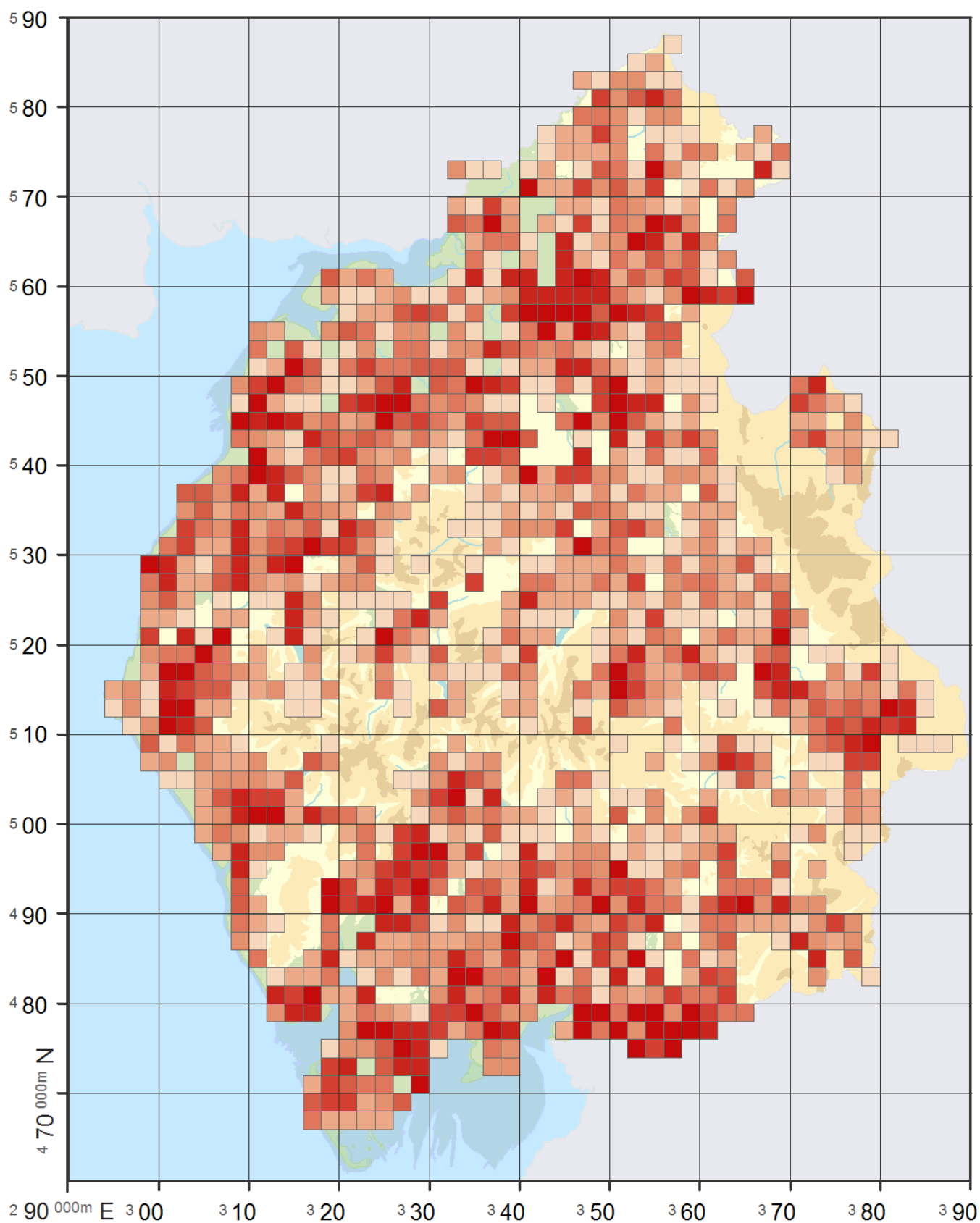


**Song Thrush**

● Possible	<b>512</b>
● Probable	<b>273</b>
● Confirmed	<b>536</b>

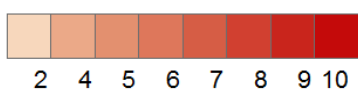
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



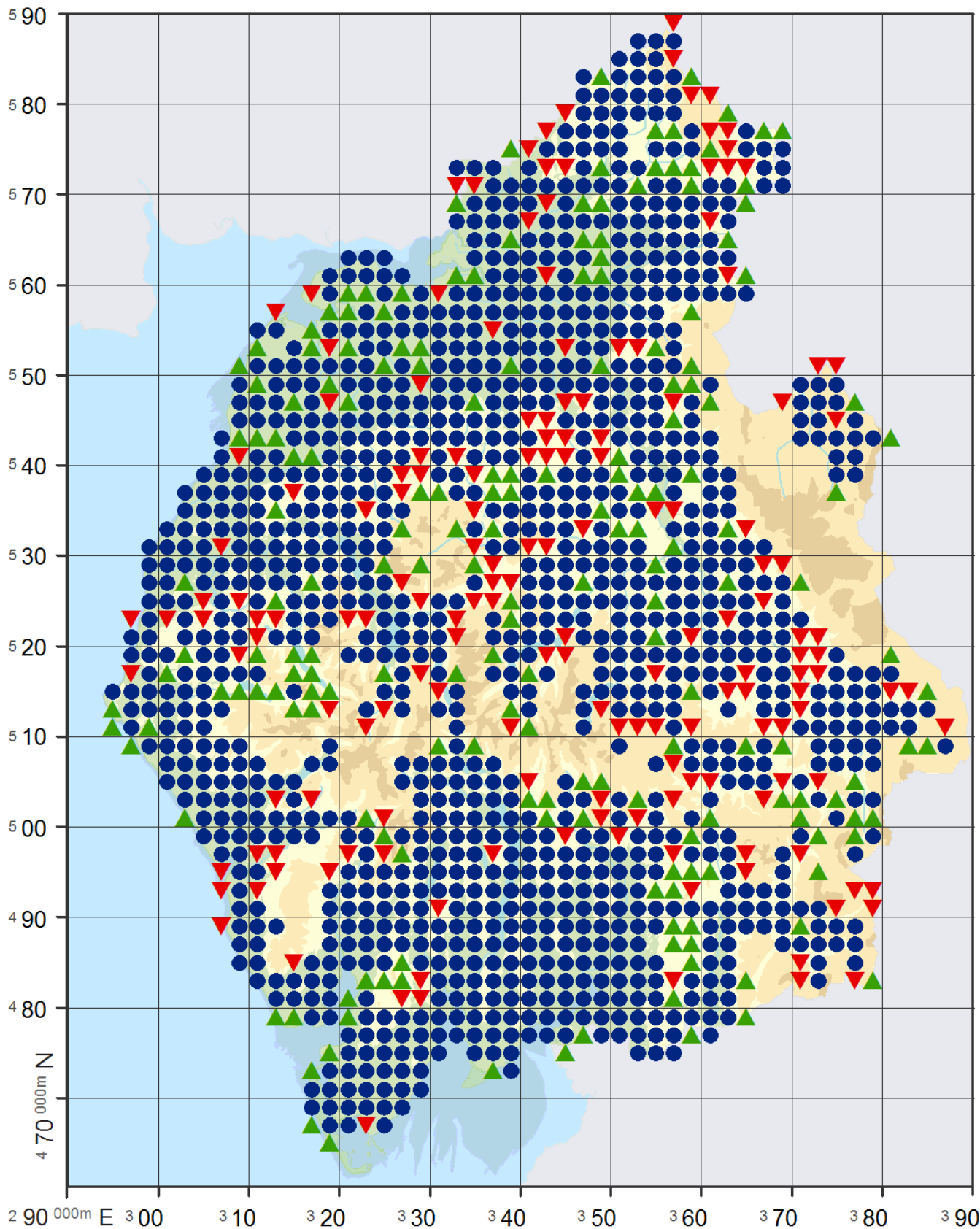
## Song Thrush

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 - 8, 10 = 9 - 24.



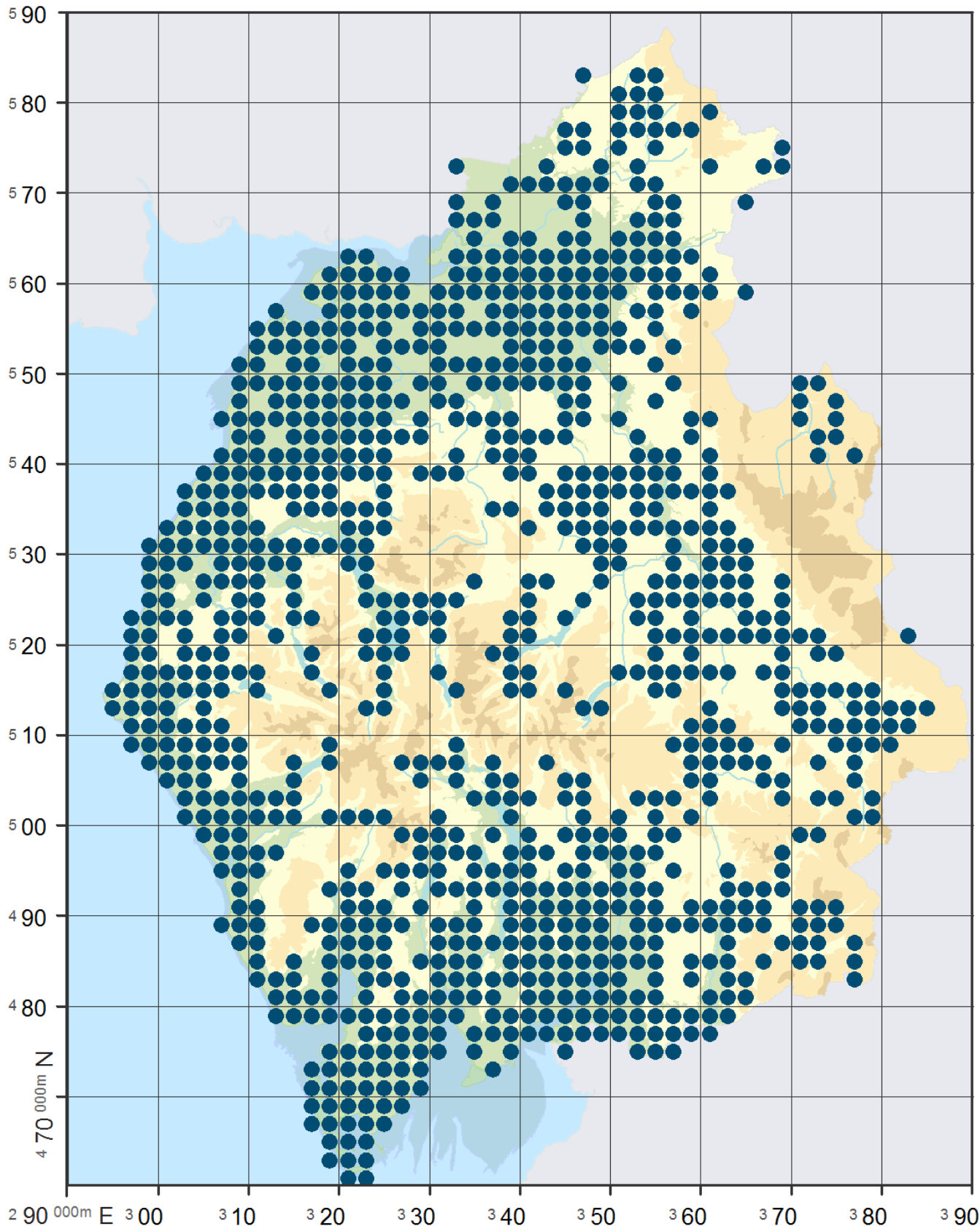


**Song Thrush**

▲ Gain	191
● Stable	1130
▼ Loss	169

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.

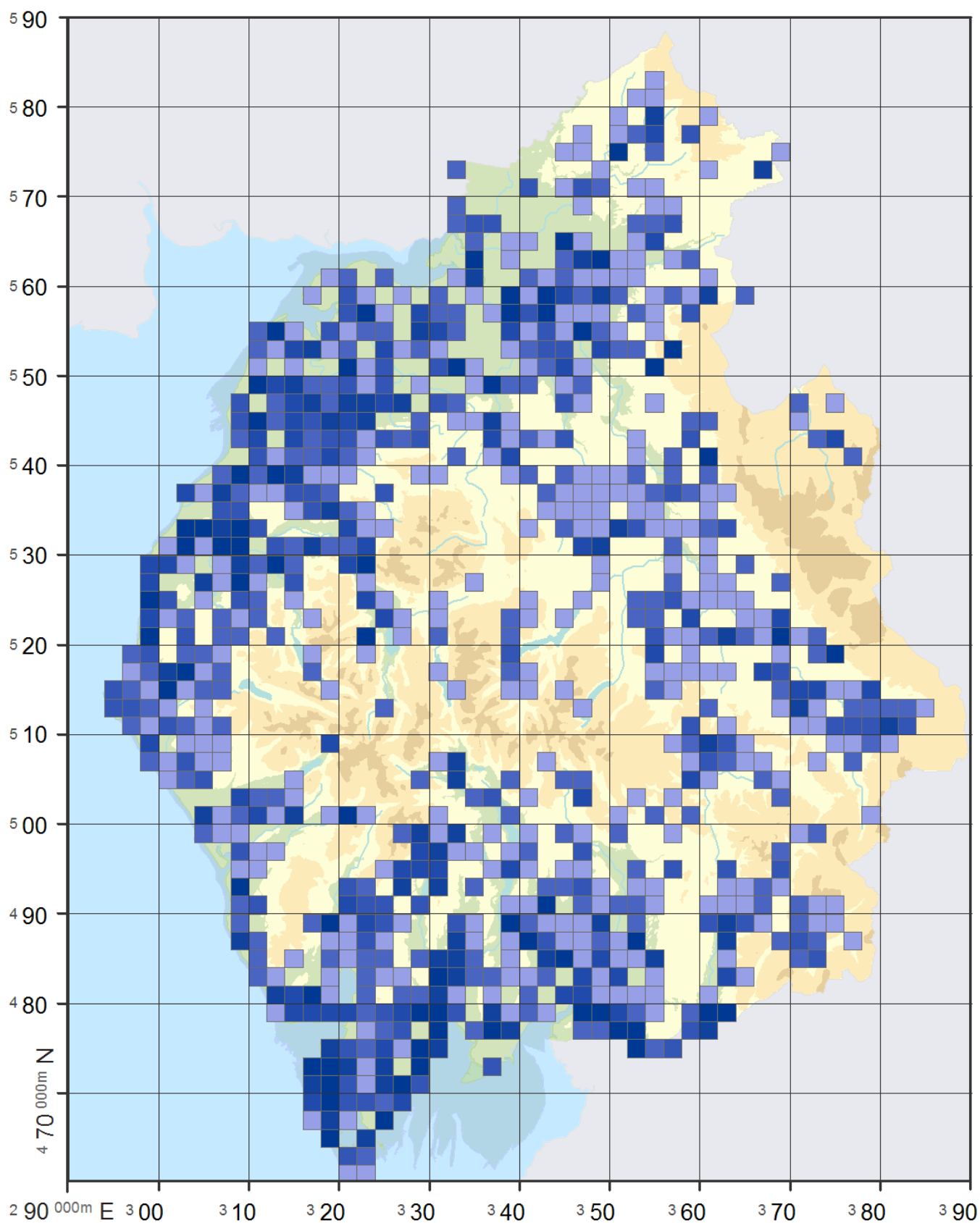


Song Thrush

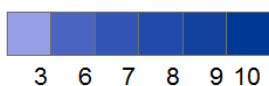
Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

● Presence 1001

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Song Thrush



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 - 4, 9 = 5 - 6, 10 = 7 - 30.

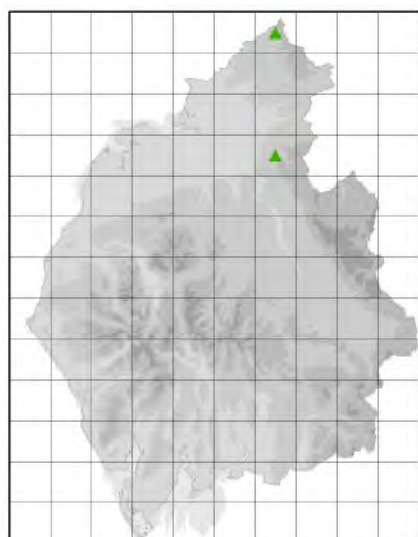
## REDWING (*Turdus iliacus*)

An abundant winter visitor and passage migrant.

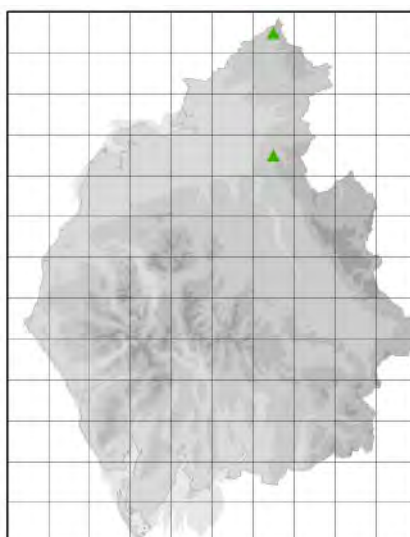
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.11	0	0	0.11
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.11	0	0.11	0
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.2			

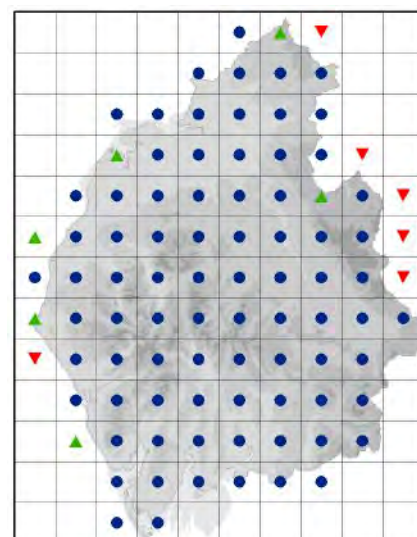
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



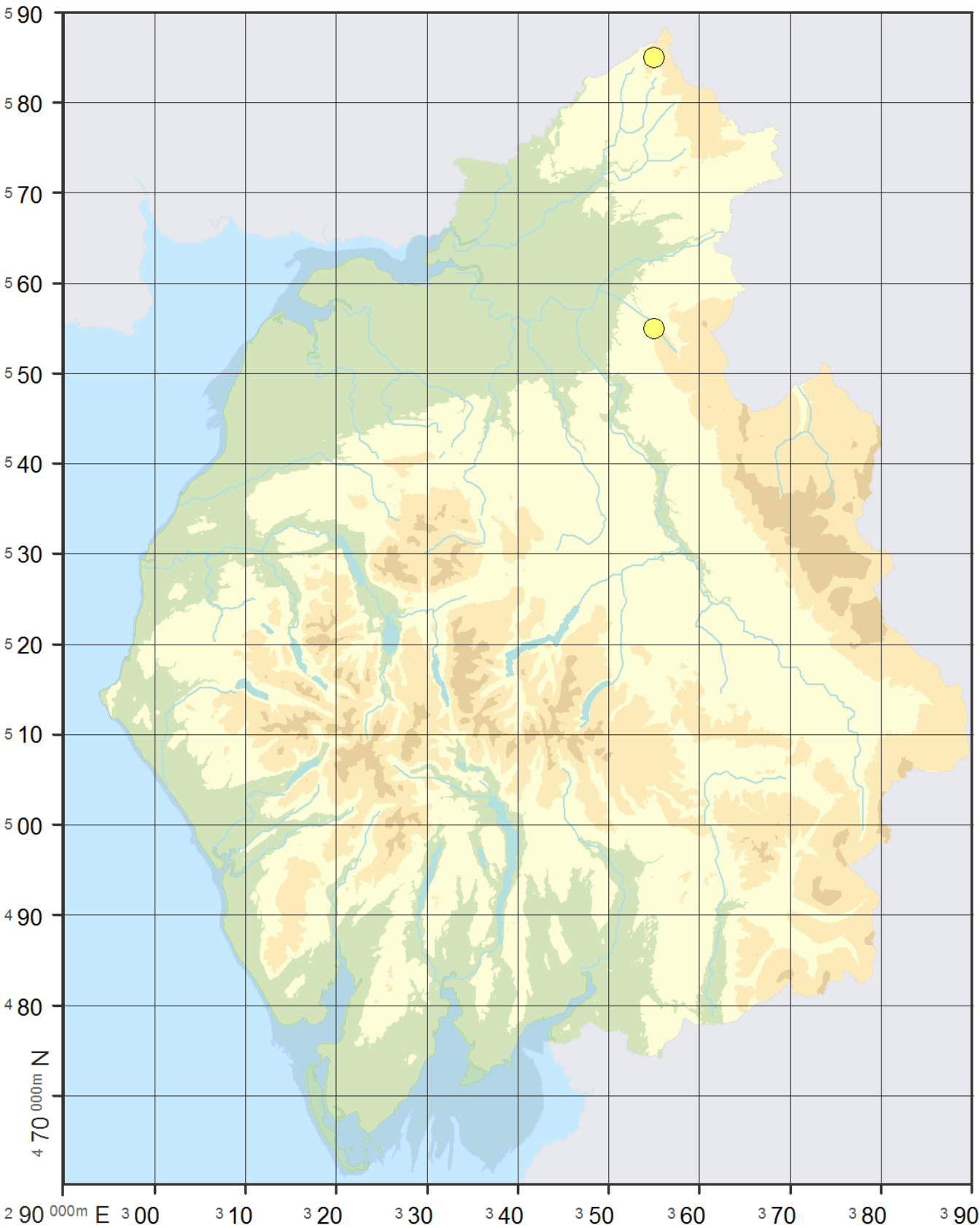
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

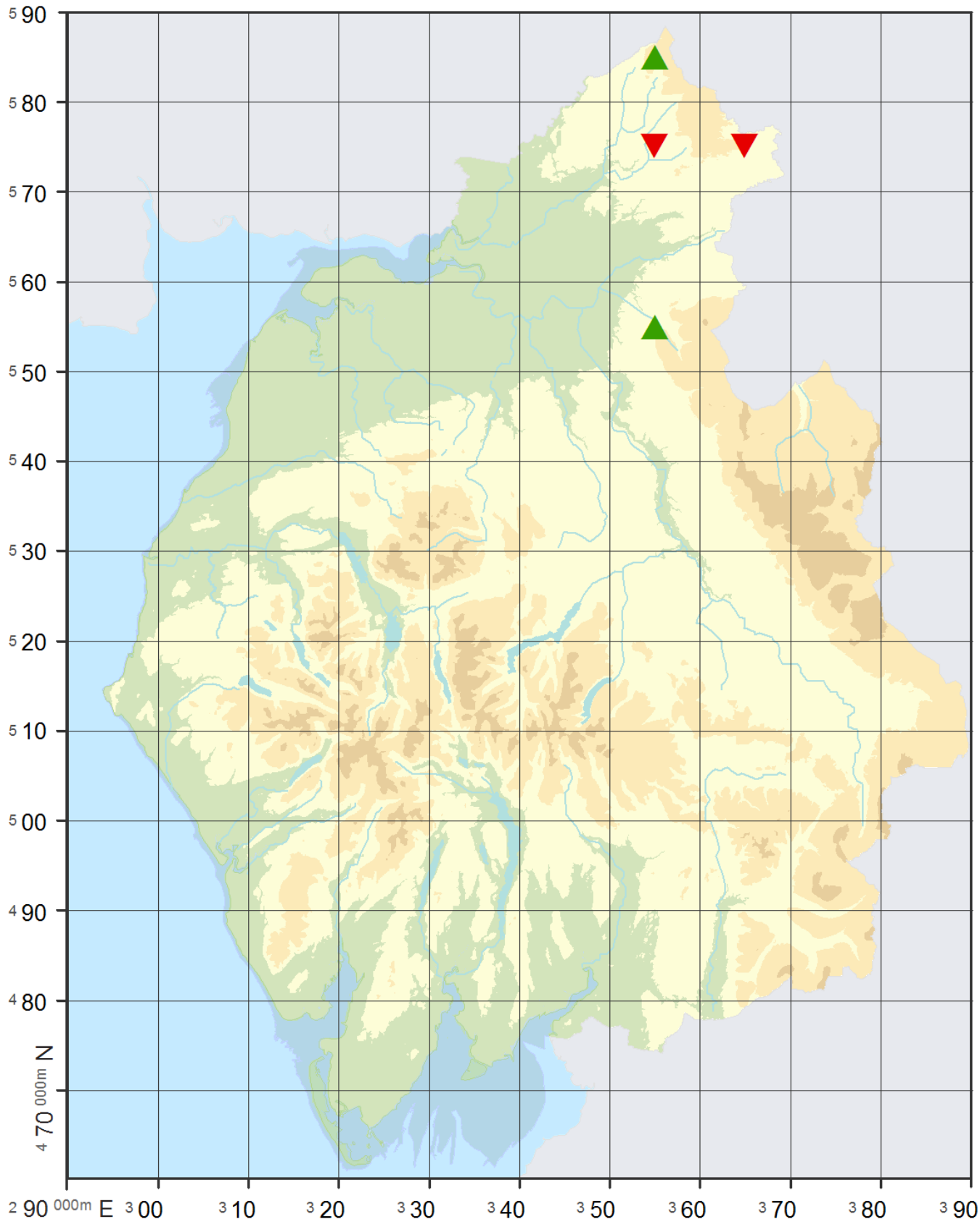


**Redwing**

- 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.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



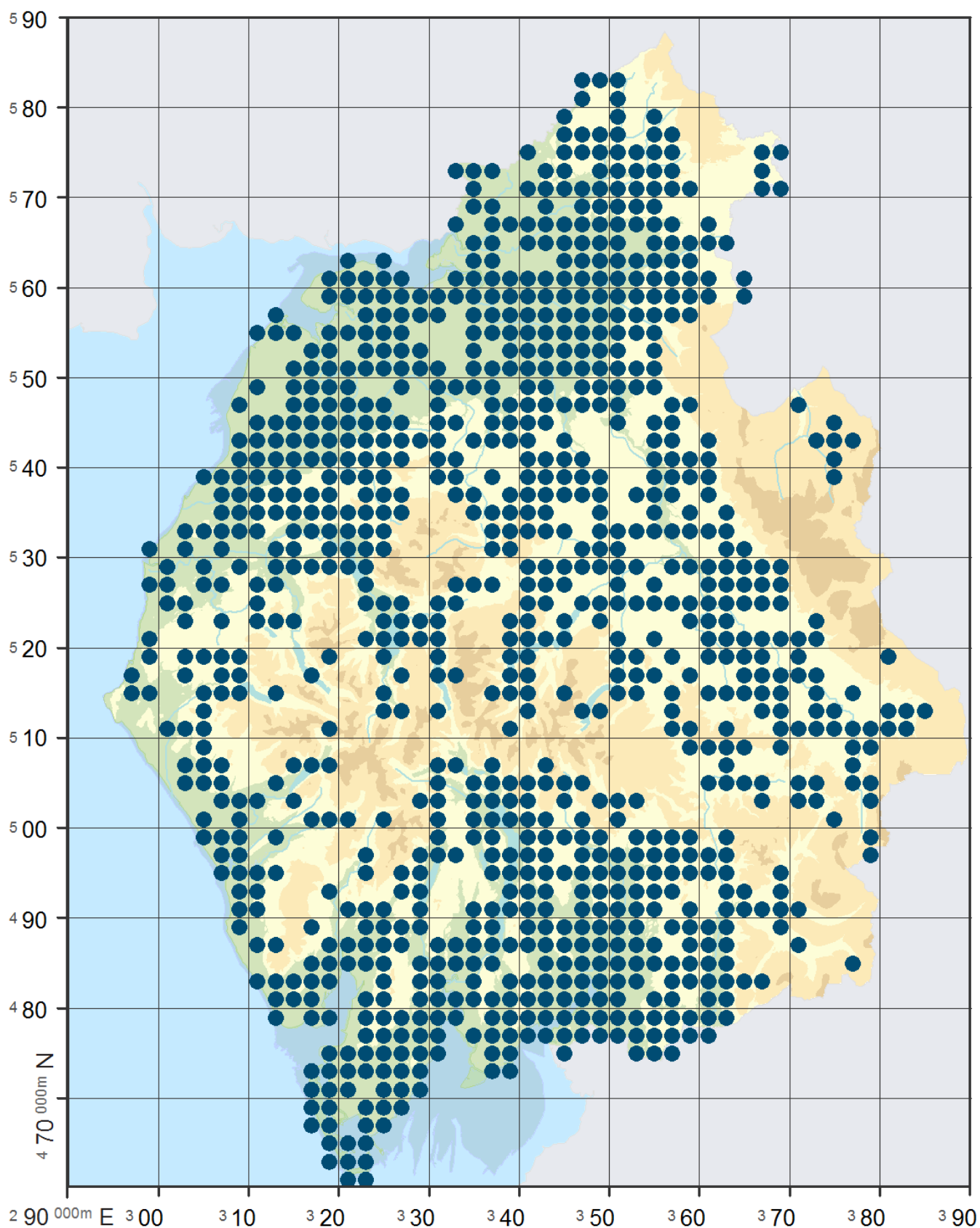
**Redwing**

▲ Gain	2
● Stable	0
▼ 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.



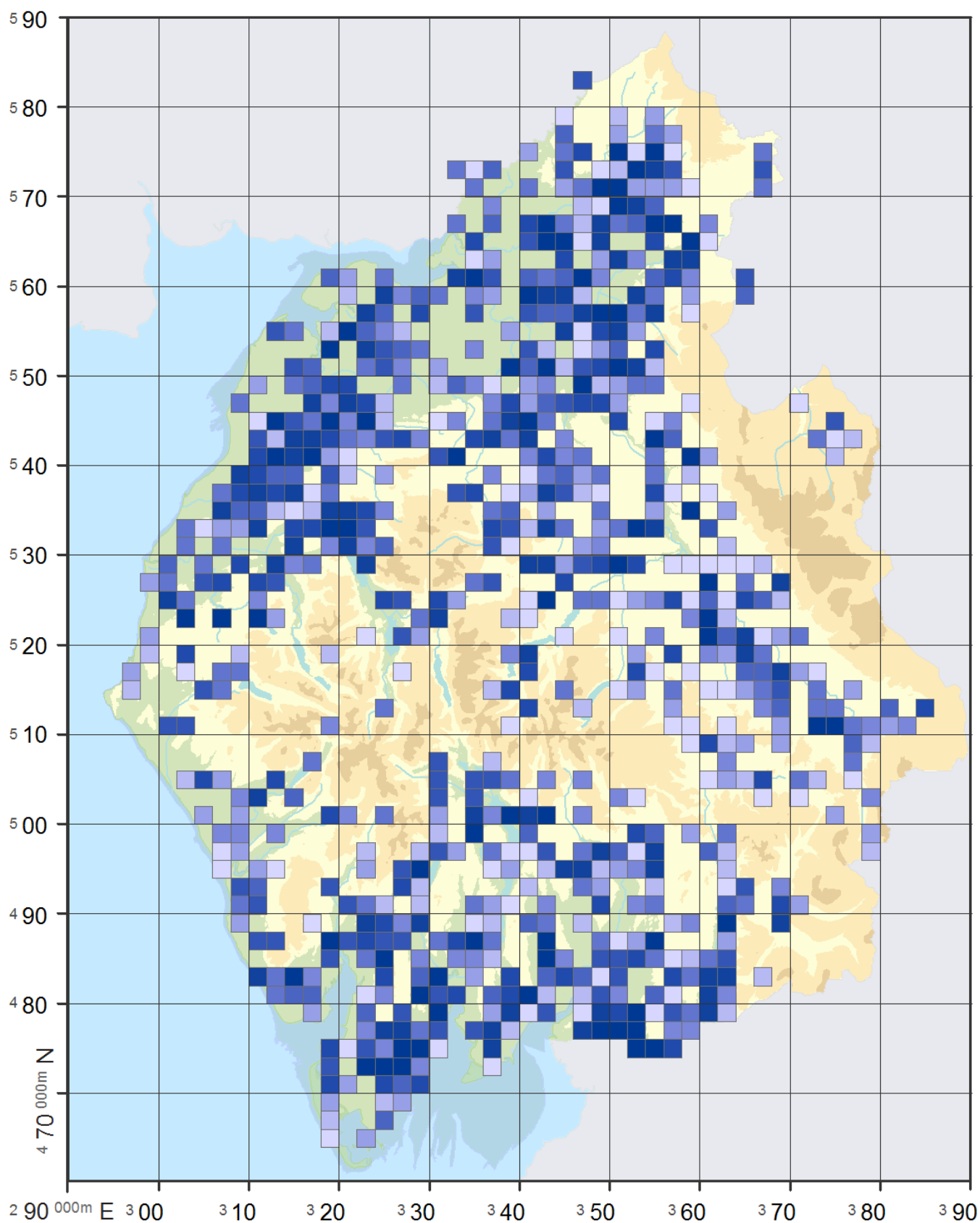


## Redwing

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

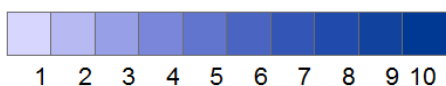
● Presence **975**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Redwing

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, 2 = 2 - 2, 3 = 3 - 4, 4 = 5 - 7, 5 = 8 - 10, 6 = 11 - 14, 7 = 15 - 21, 8 = 22 - 31, 9 = 32 - 51, 10 = 52 - 333.

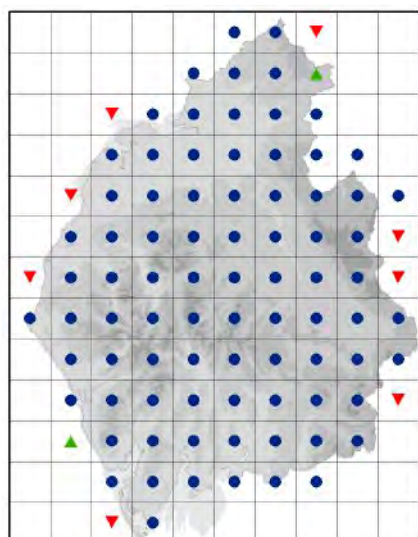
## MISTLE THRUSH (*Turdus viscivorus*)

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

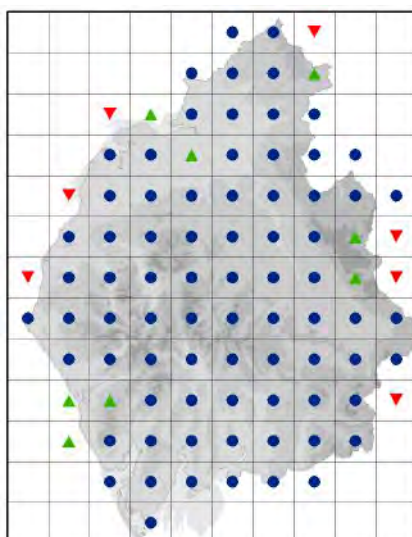
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	53.3	24	20.7	8.6
Breeding 2008 - 2012	49.7	18.7	20.4	10.6
Winter 2008 - 2012	59.8			

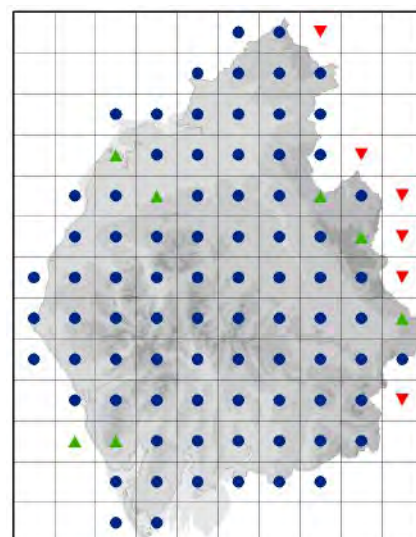
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



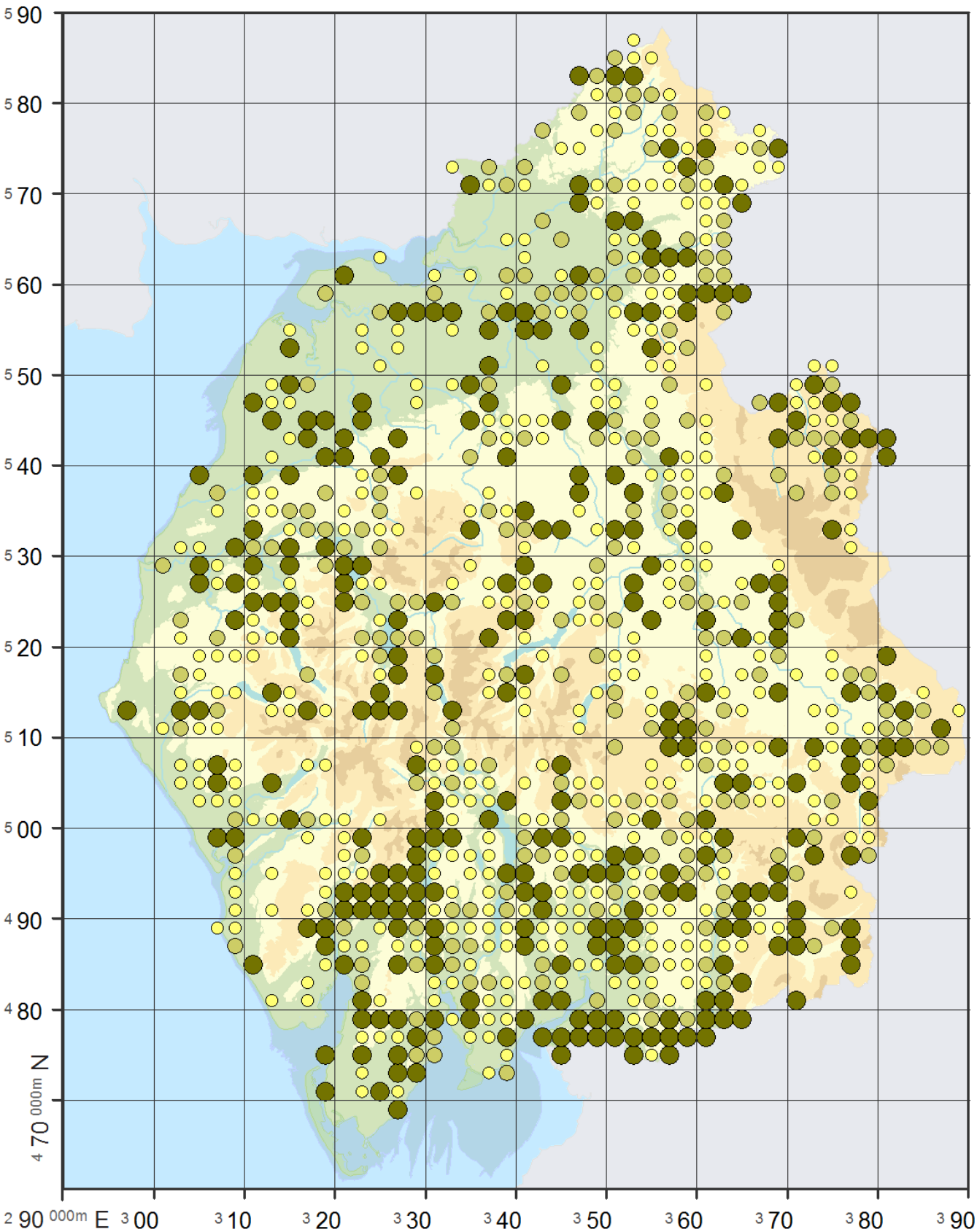
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

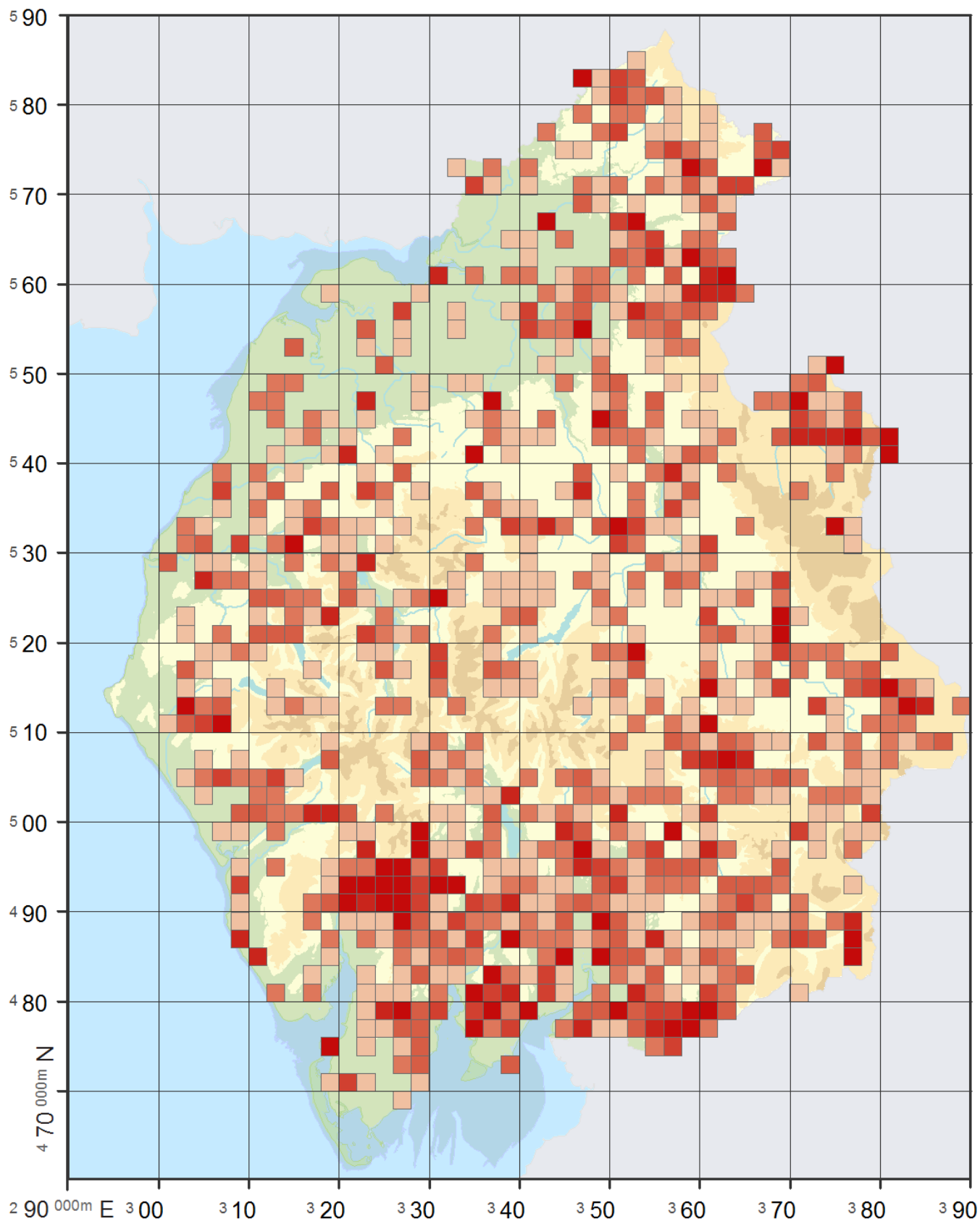


**Mistle Thrush**

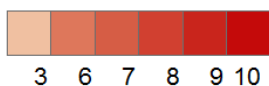
● Possible	<b>398</b>
● Probable	<b>221</b>
● Confirmed	<b>300</b>

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.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



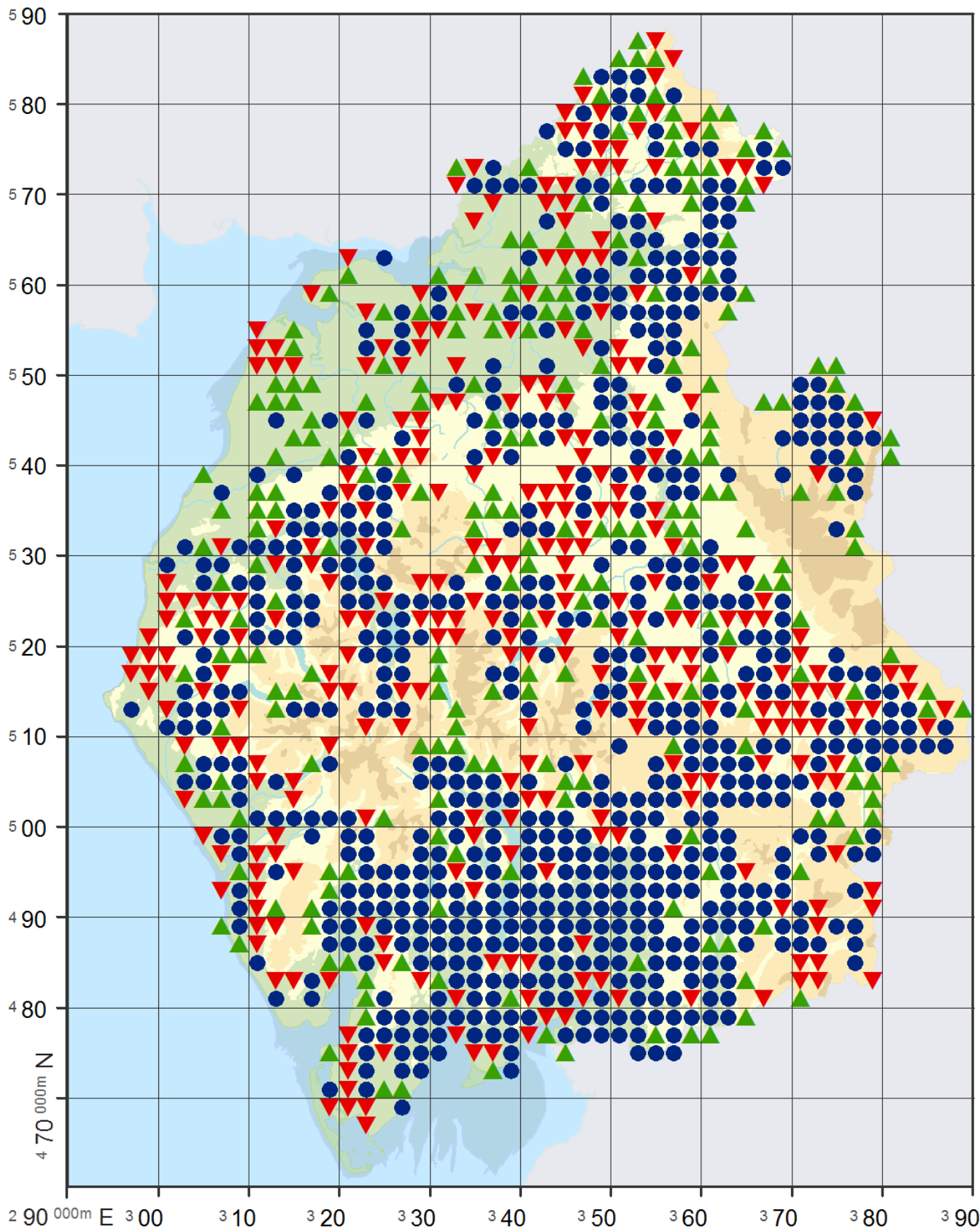
## Mistle Thrush



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 - 4, 9 = 5 - 5, 10 = 6 - 29.





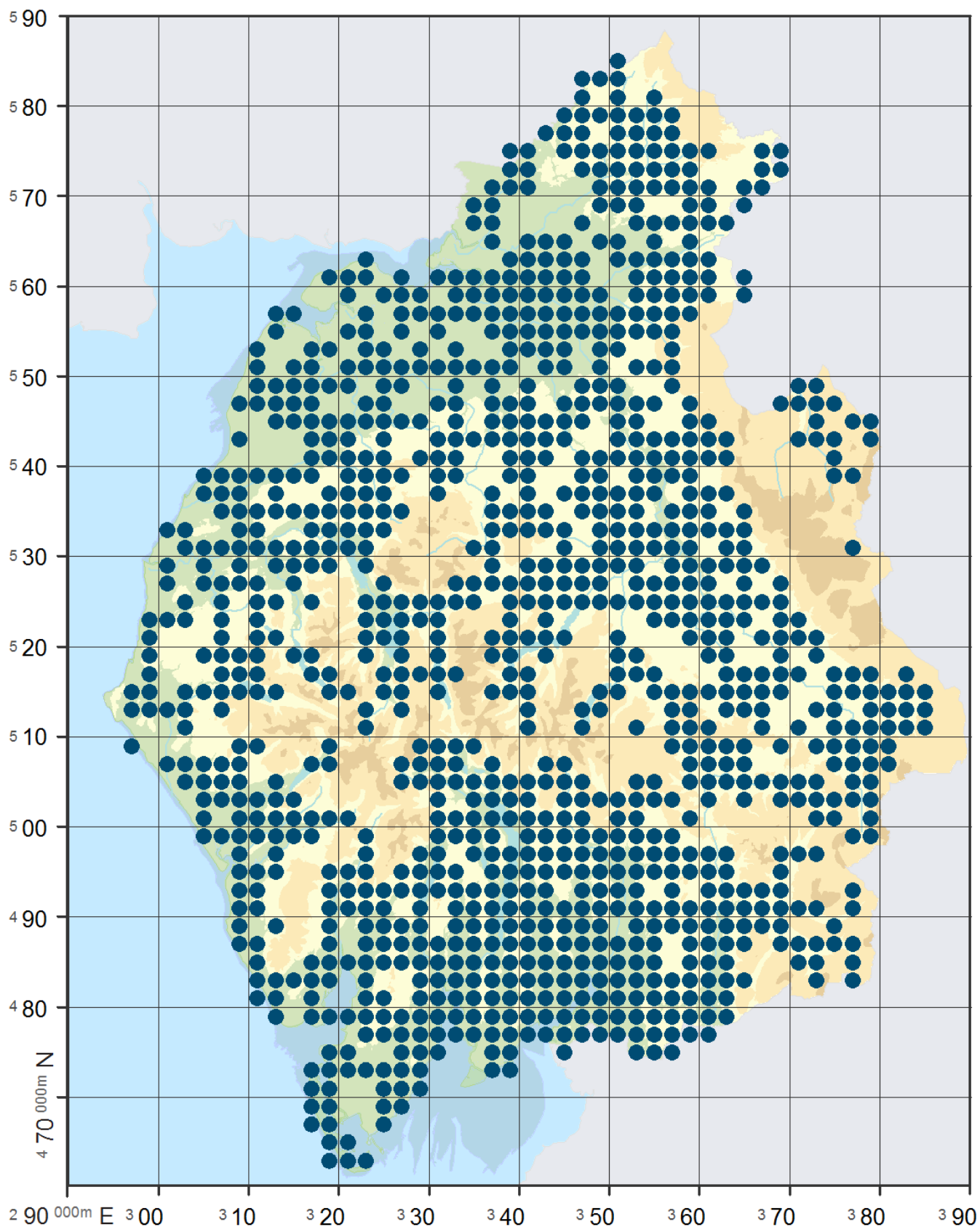
**Mistle Thrush**

▲ Gain	<b>258</b>
● Stable	<b>661</b>
▼ Loss	<b>322</b>

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.



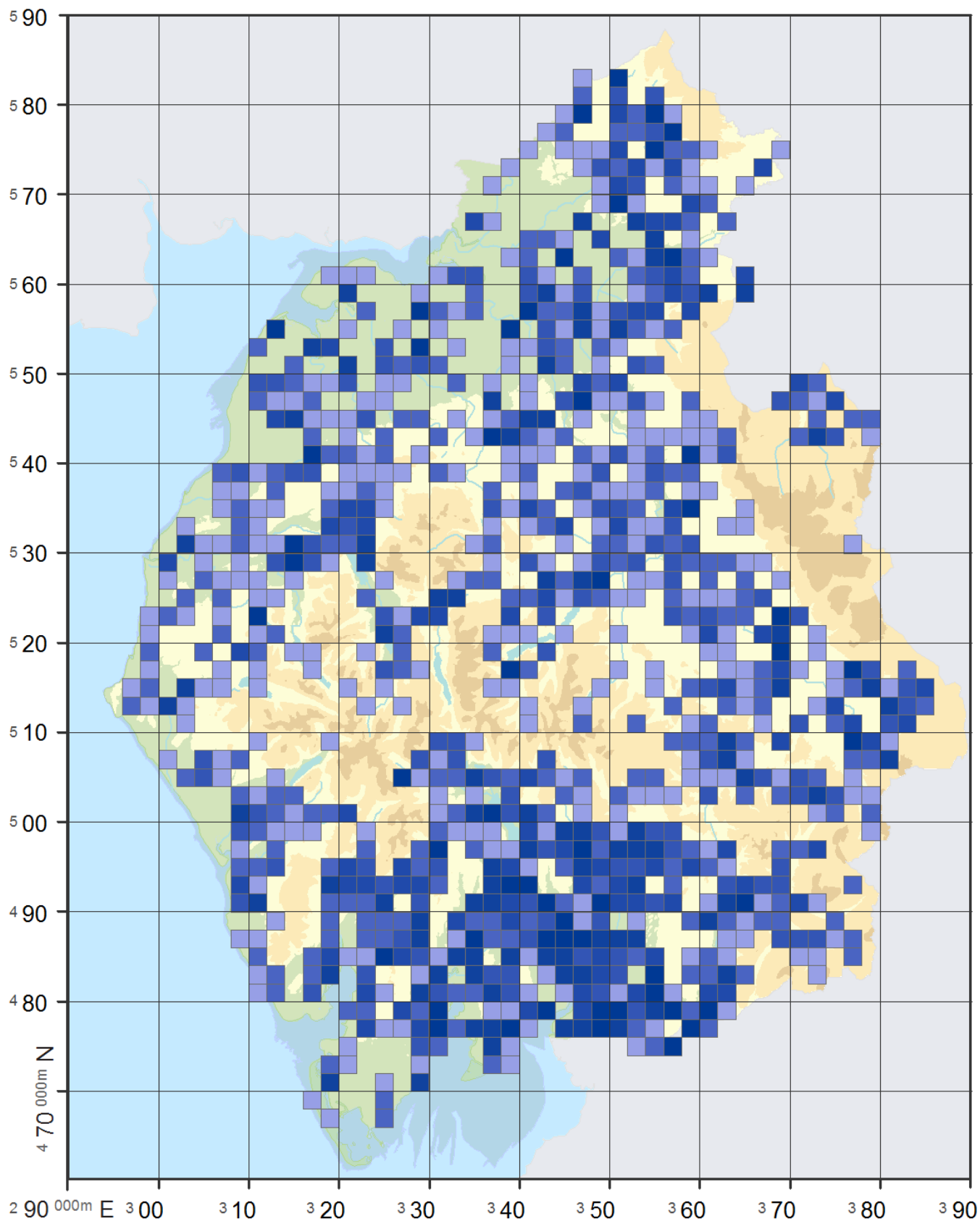


## Mistle Thrush

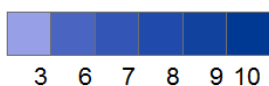
Presence during November to February in the 2007-2011 survey.

● Presence **1106**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Mistle Thrush



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 - 4, 9 = 5 - 6, 10 = 7 - 30.

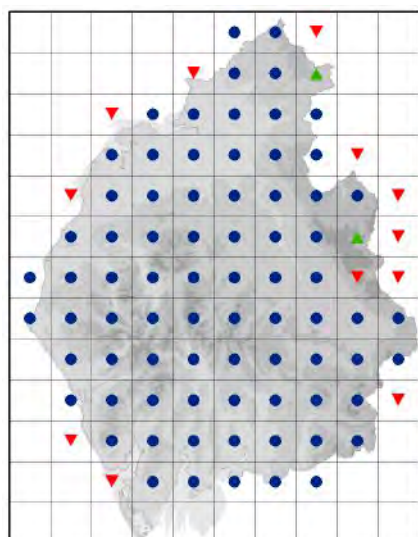
## SPOTTED FLYCATCHER (*Muscicapa striata*)

An abundant summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in large numbers.

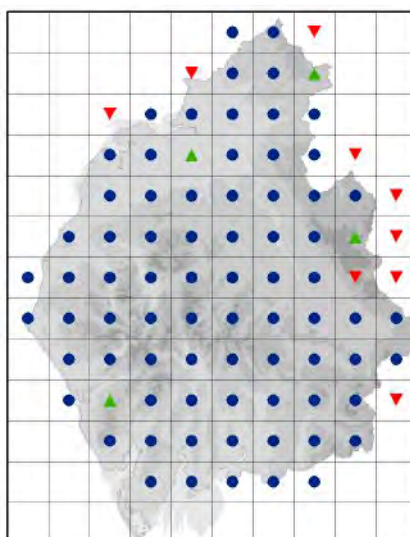
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	45.1	22.3	17.4	5.4
Breeding 2008 - 2012	36.9	15.8	9	12.1
Winter 2008 - 2012				

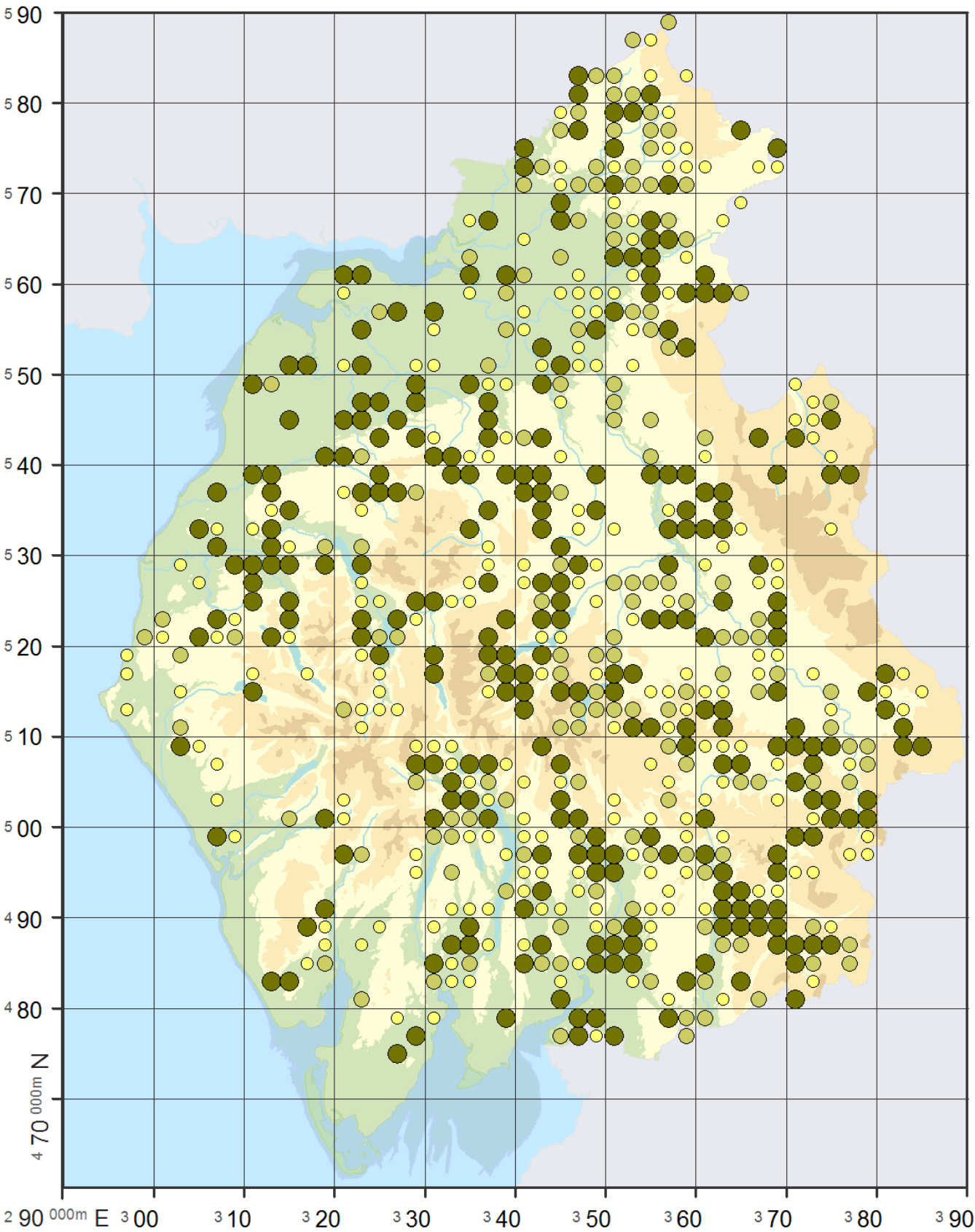
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91

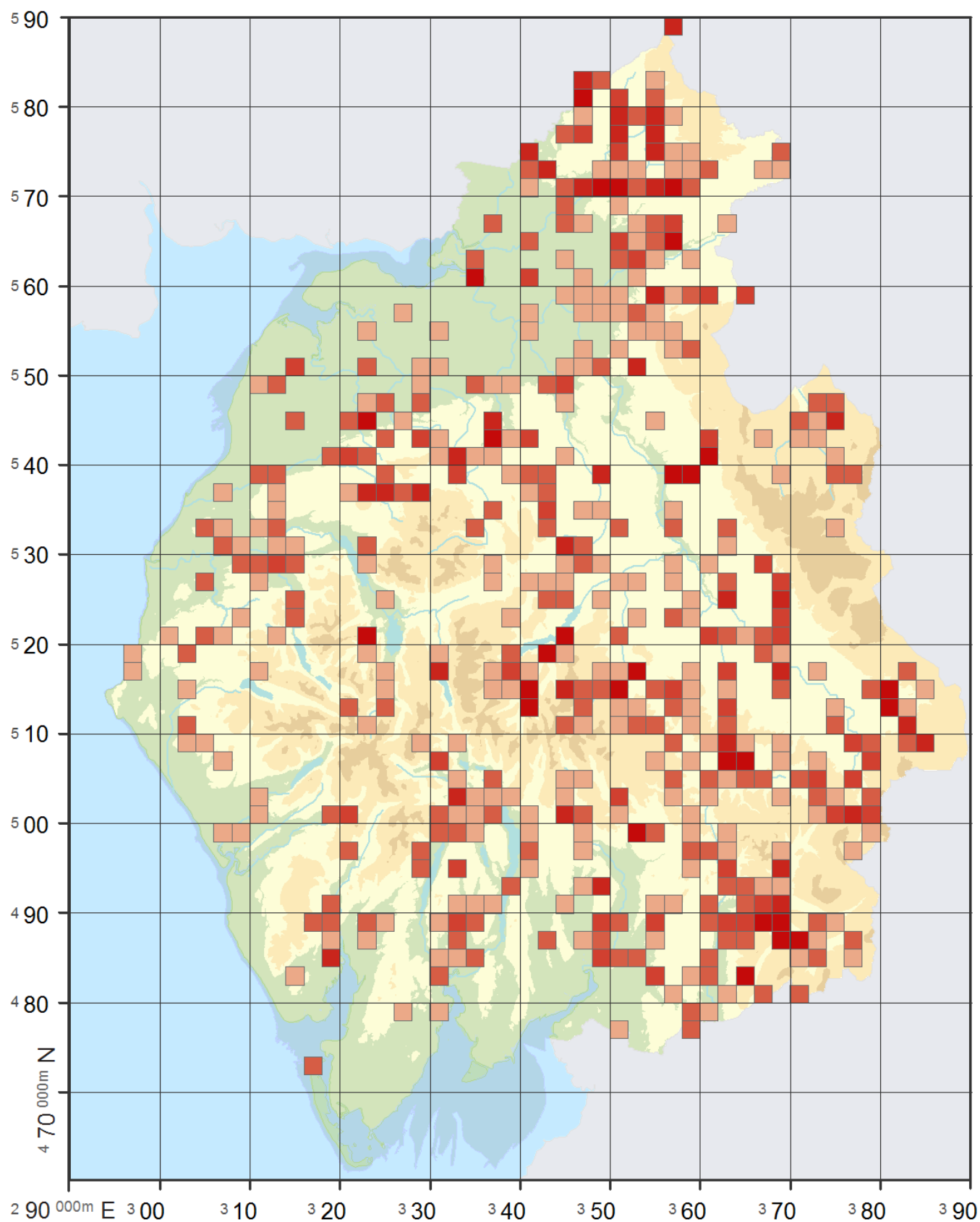


### Spotted Flycatcher

● Possible	<b>224</b>
● Probable	<b>149</b>
● Confirmed	<b>273</b>

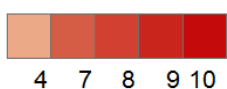
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

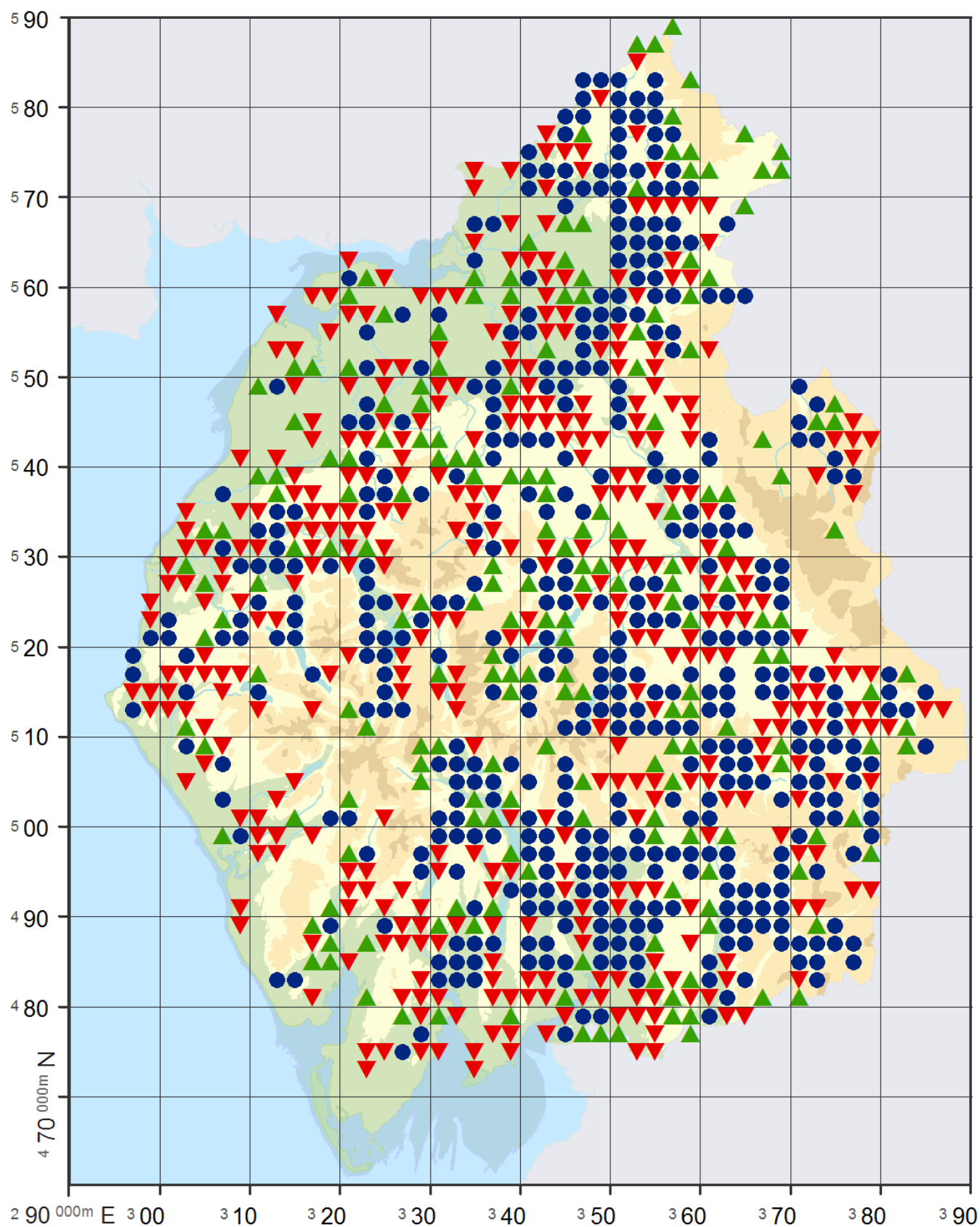


## Spotted Flycatcher

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 - 16.



## Spotted Flycatcher

▲ Gain	204
● Stable	442
▼ Loss	389

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.



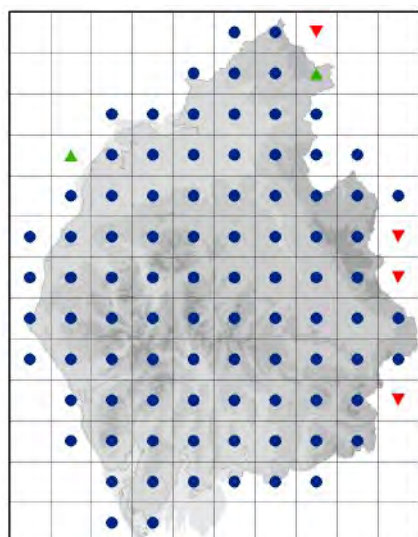
## ROBIN (*Erithacus rubecula*)

An abundant resident and passage migrant; breeds in very large numbers.

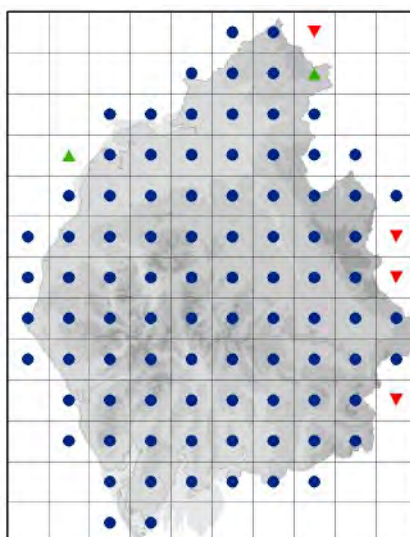
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	81.2	55.6	22.8	2.8
Breeding 2008 - 2012	80.7	46.7	25.8	8.2
Winter 2008 - 2012	81			

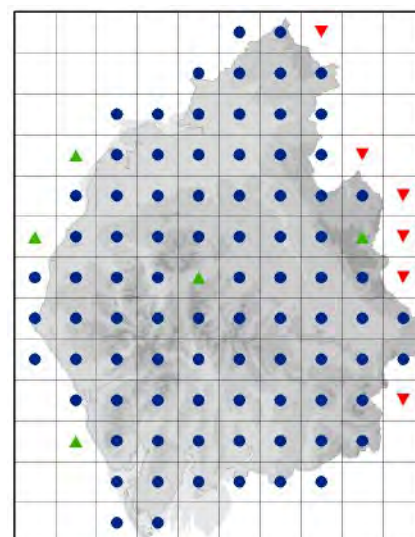
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



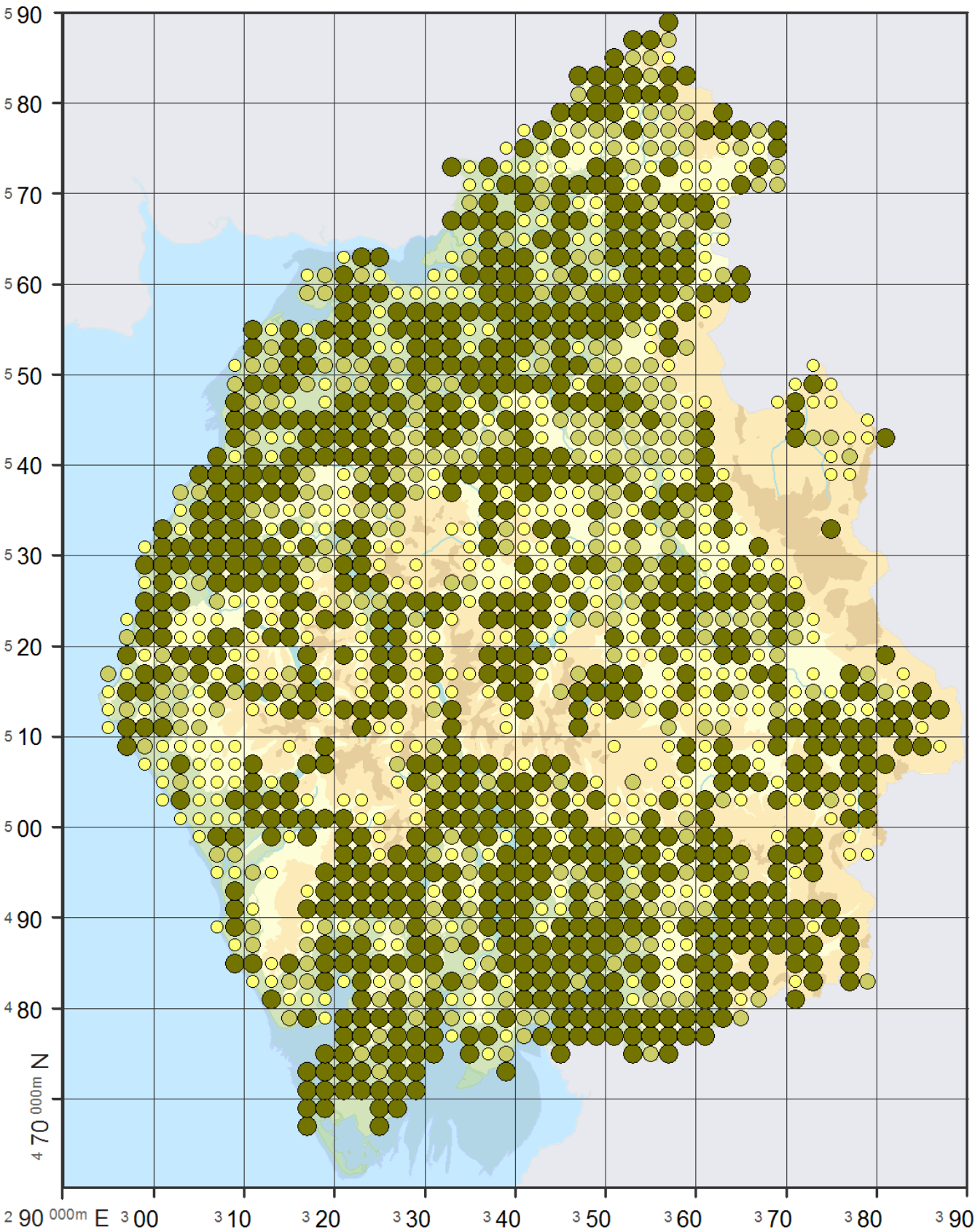
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

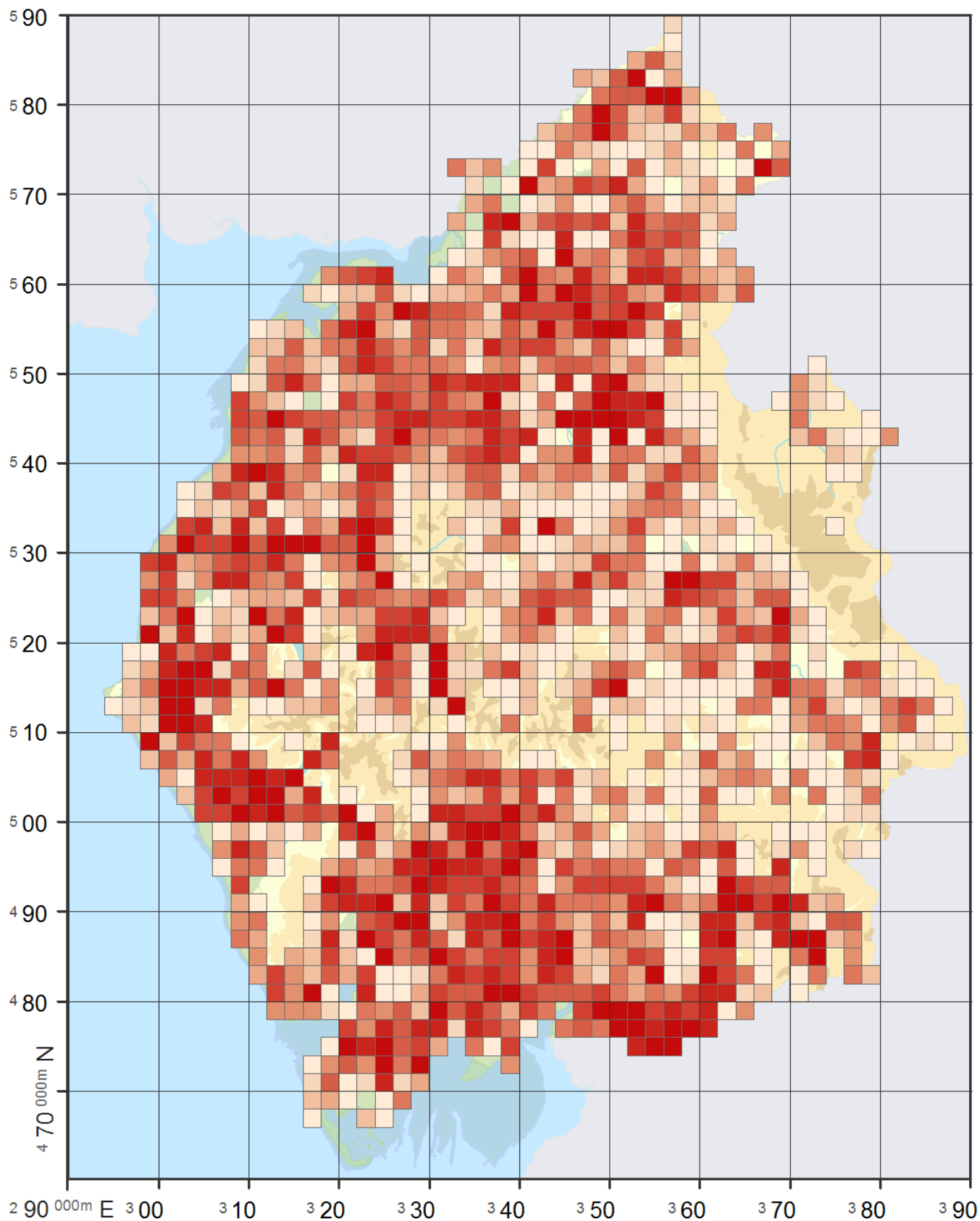


**Robin**

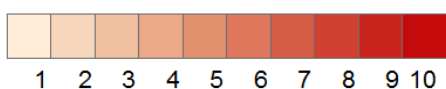
● Possible	<b>396</b>
● Probable	<b>271</b>
● Confirmed	<b>828</b>

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.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

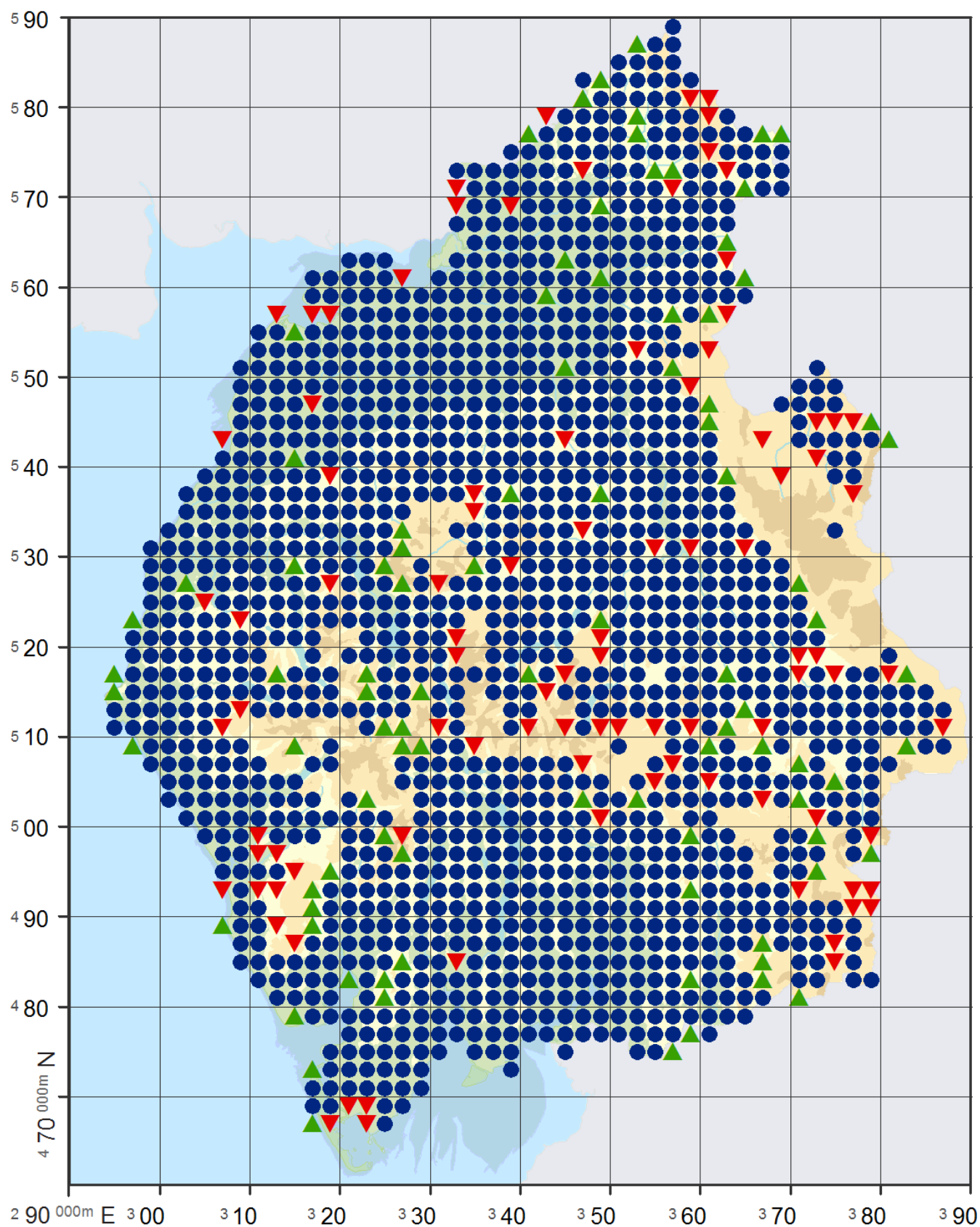


## Robin



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 - 3, 3 = 4 - 4, 4 = 5 - 5, 5 = 6 - 6, 6 = 7 - 8, 7 = 9 - 10, 8 = 11 - 13, 9 = 14 - 17, 10 = 18 - 72.

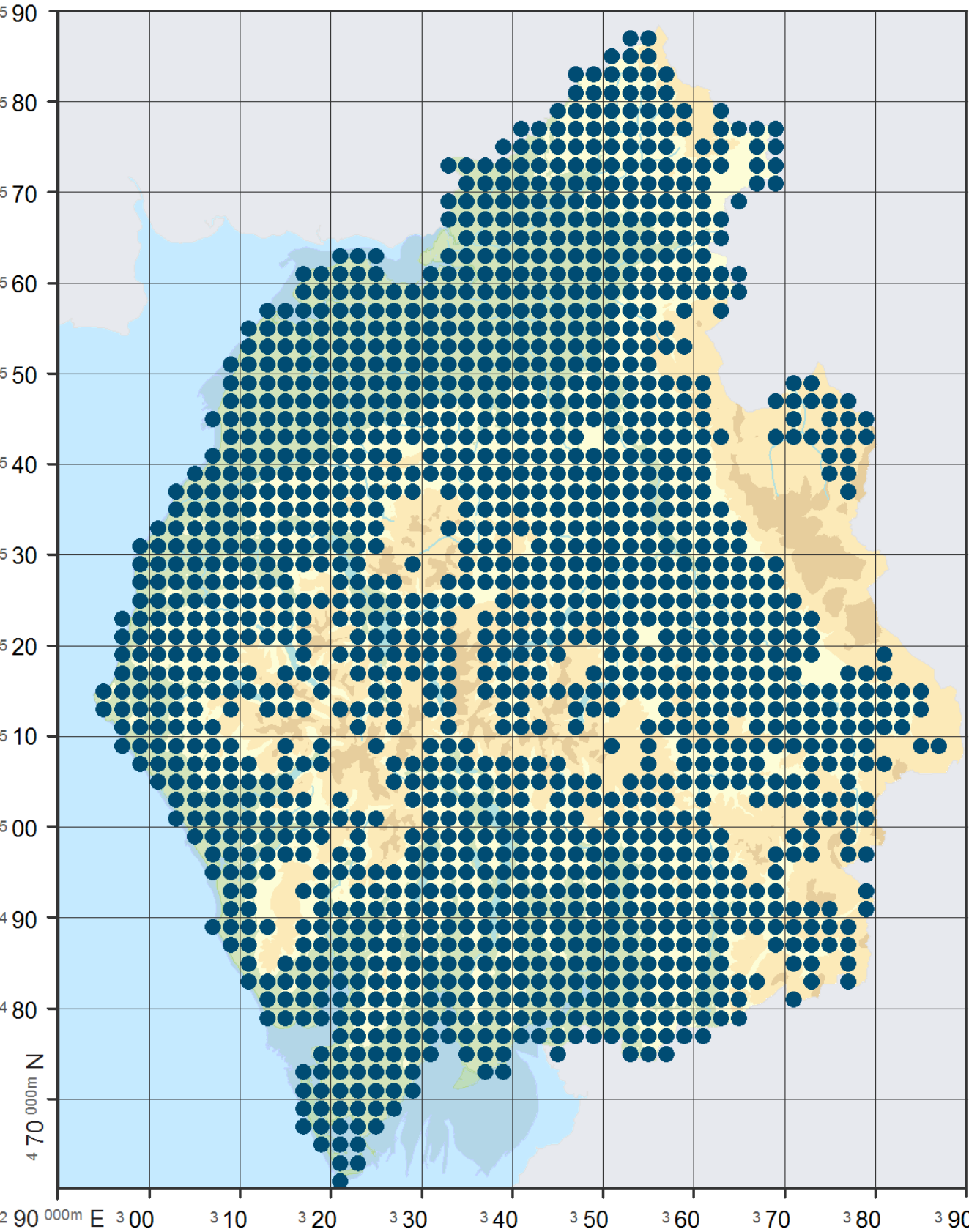


## Robin

▲ Gain	<b>93</b>
● Stable	<b>1402</b>
▼ Loss	<b>95</b>

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.



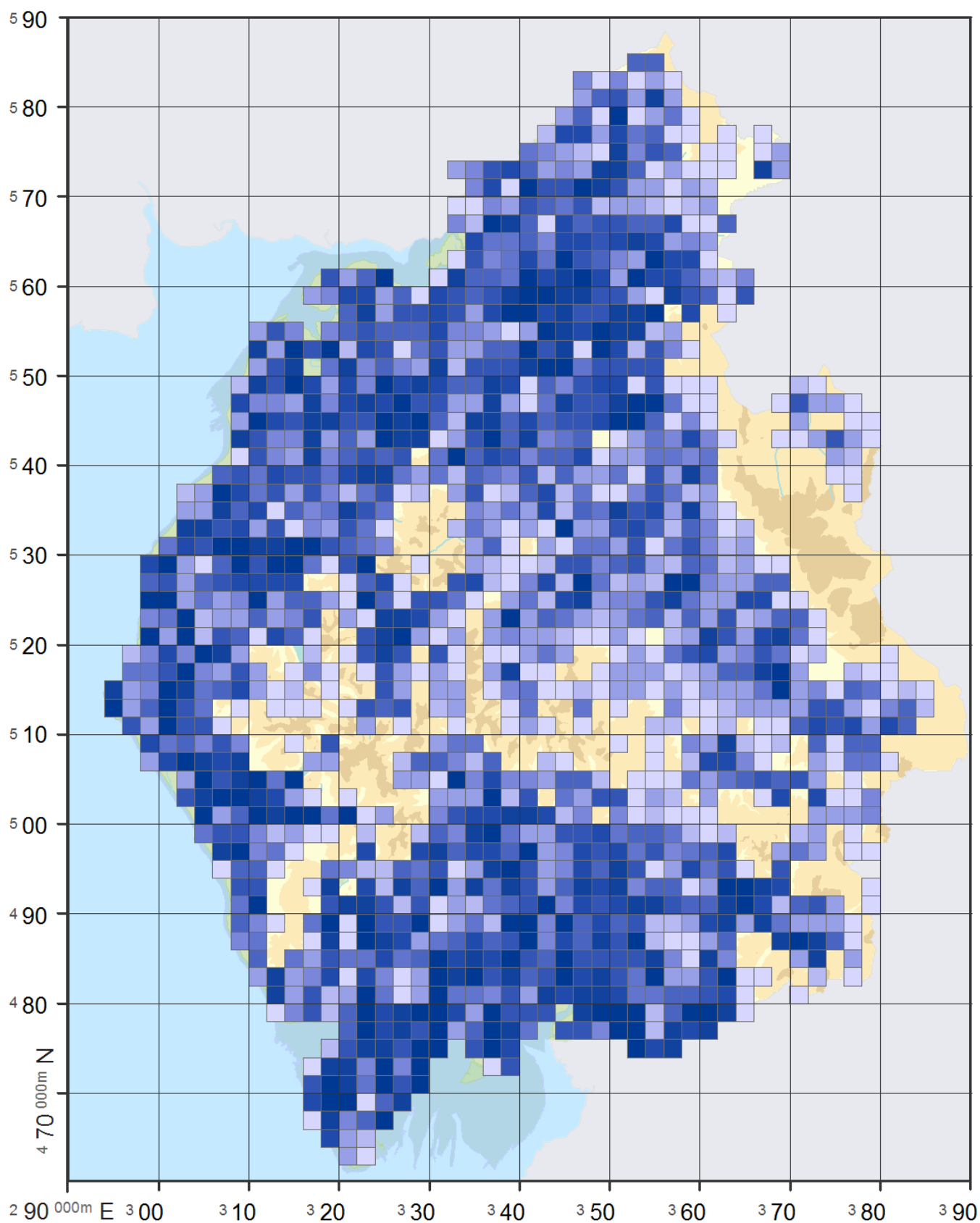
Robin

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

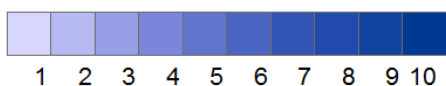
● Presence 1498

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.





## Robin



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 - 5, 4 = 6 - 6, 5 = 7 - 7, 6 = 8 - 9, 7 = 10 - 12, 8 = 13 - 15, 9 = 16 - 20, 10 = 21 - 52.



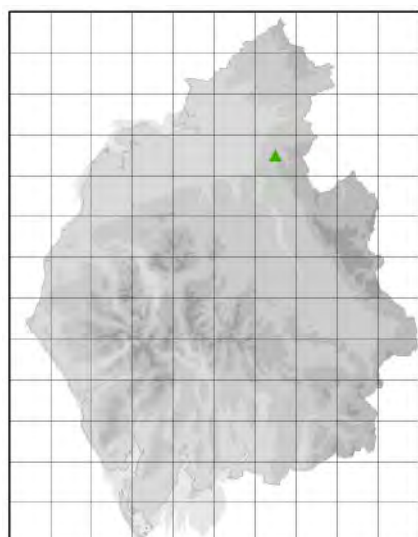
## BLACK REDSTART (*Phoenicurus ochruros*)

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor.

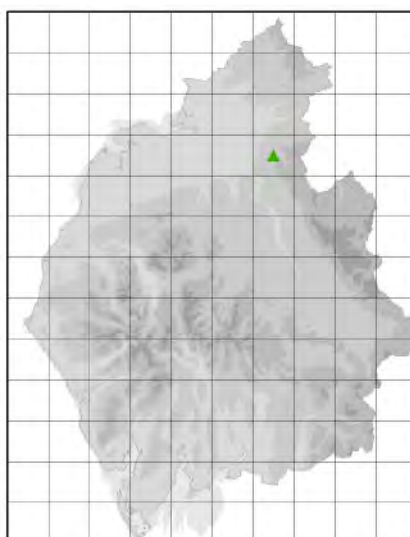
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

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

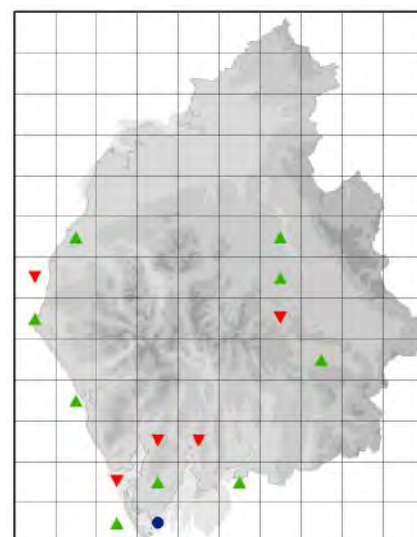
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



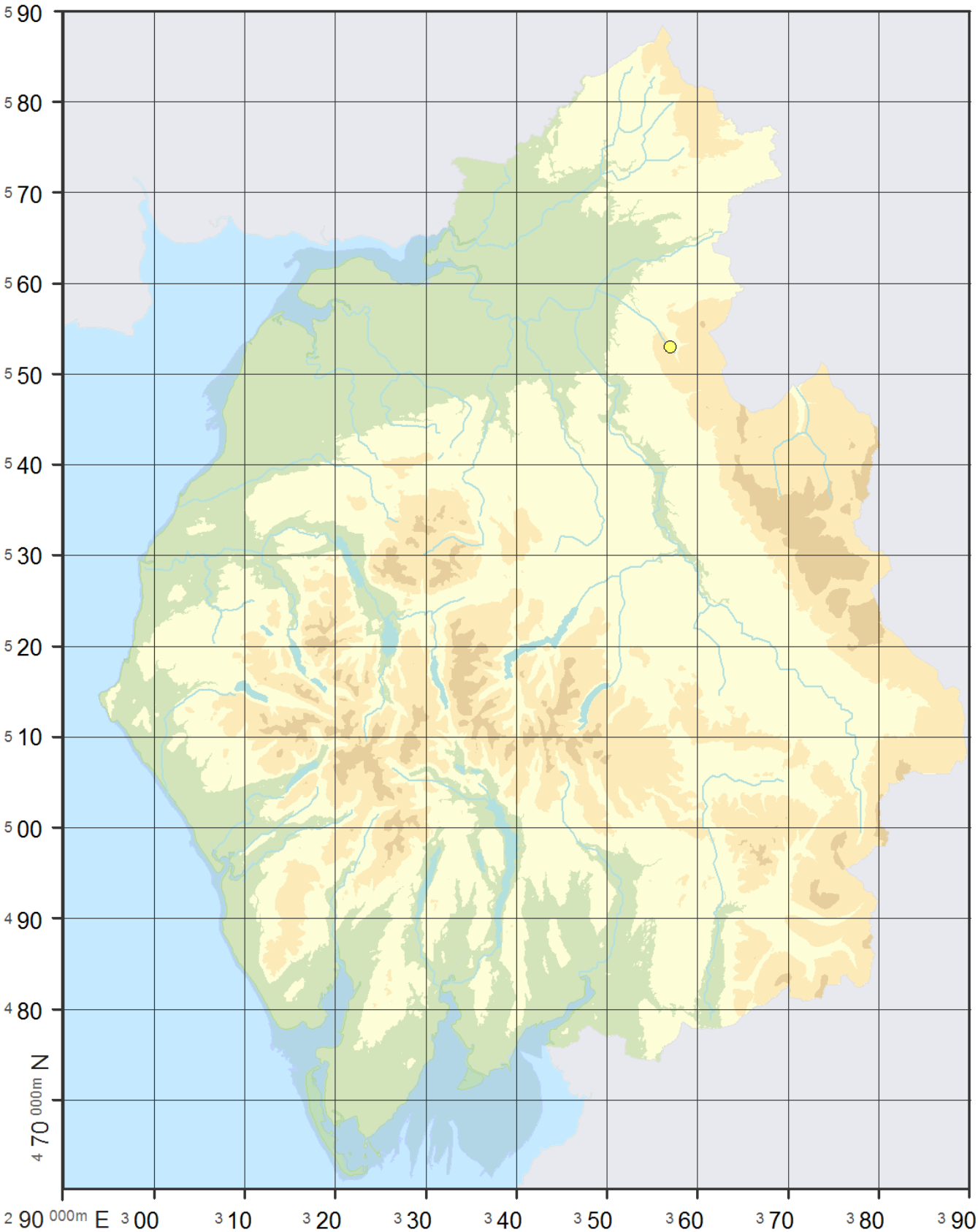
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

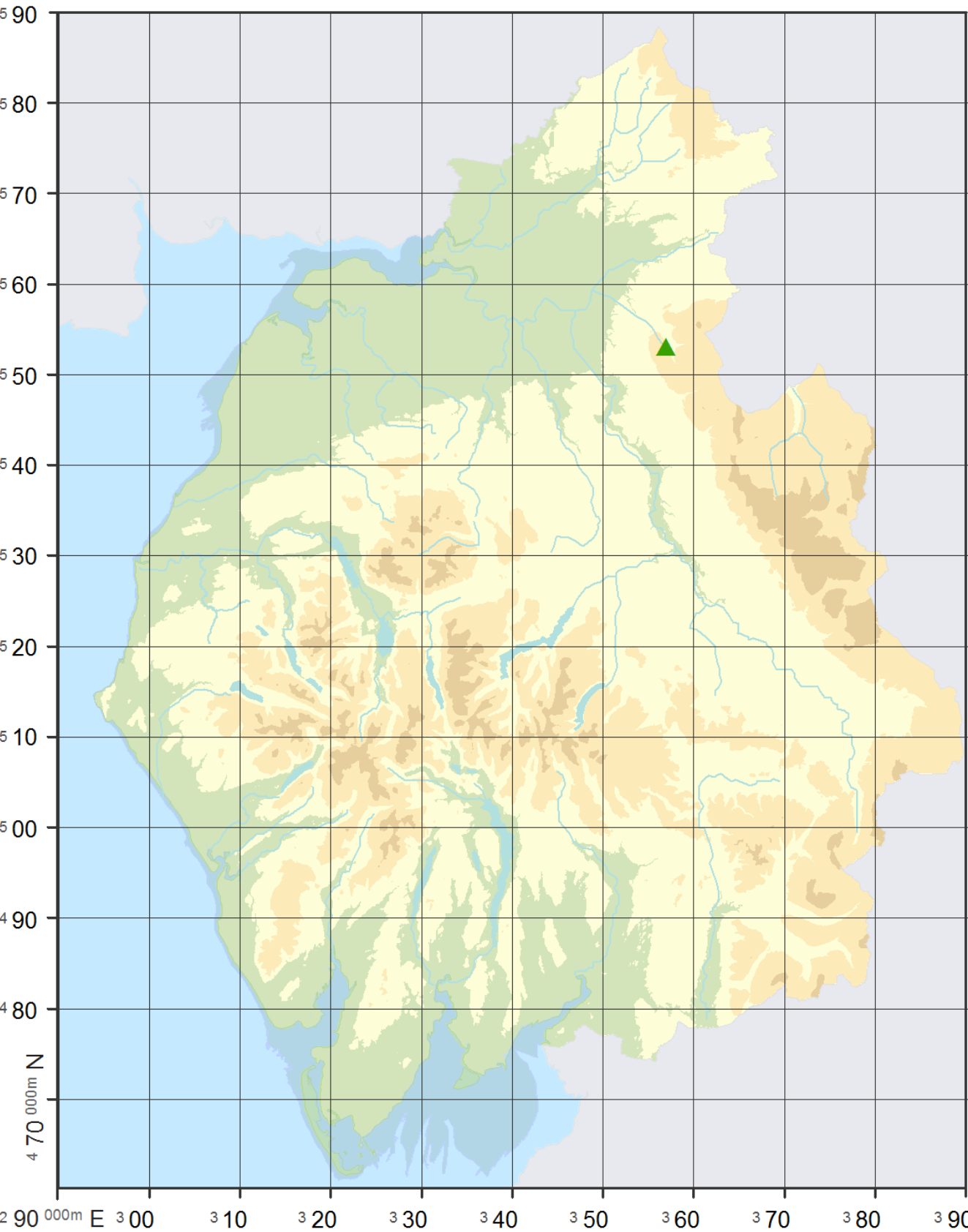


**Black Redstart**

- Possible **1**
- 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 tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

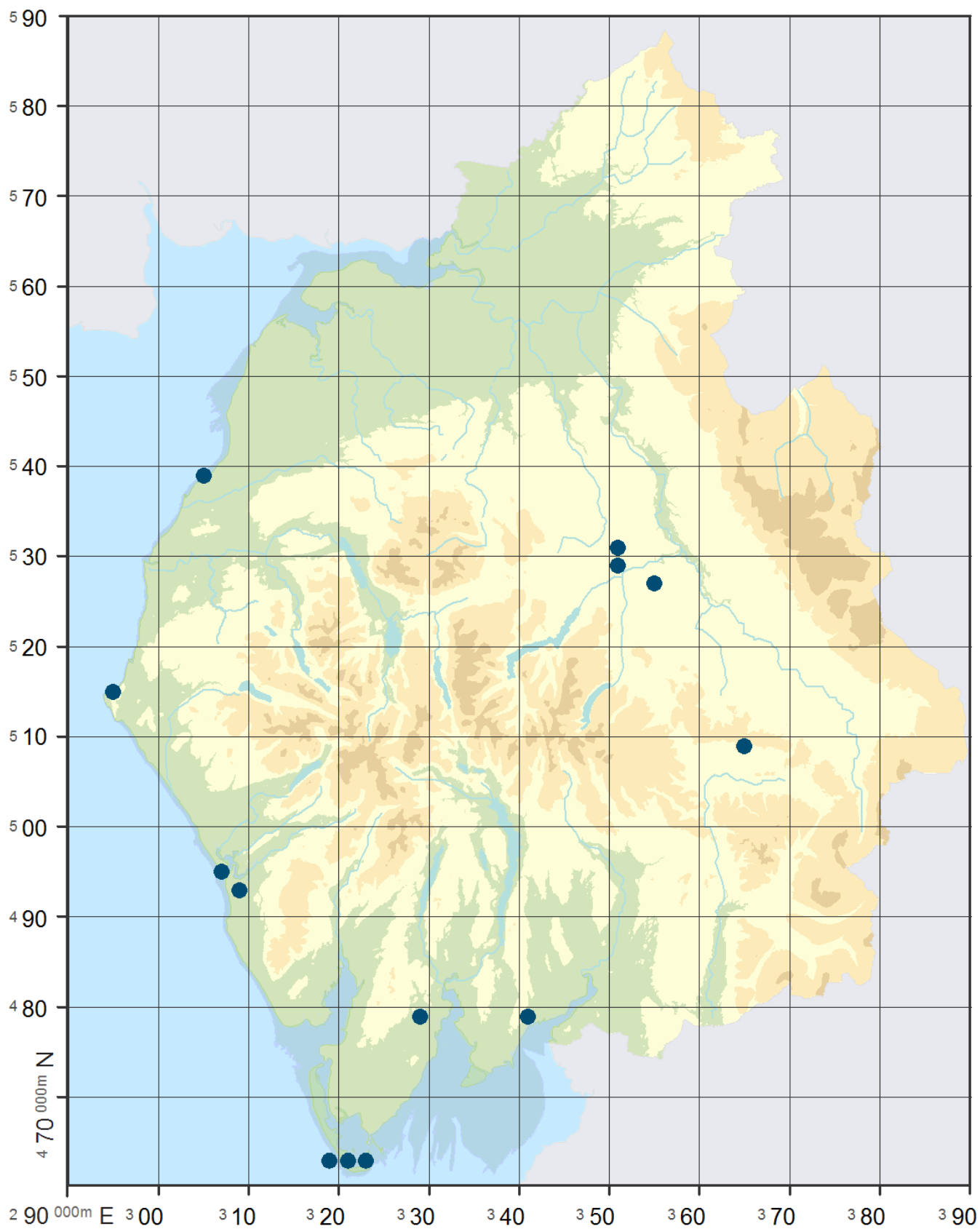


**Black Redstart**

- ▲ 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.



## Black Redstart

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

● Presence 13

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

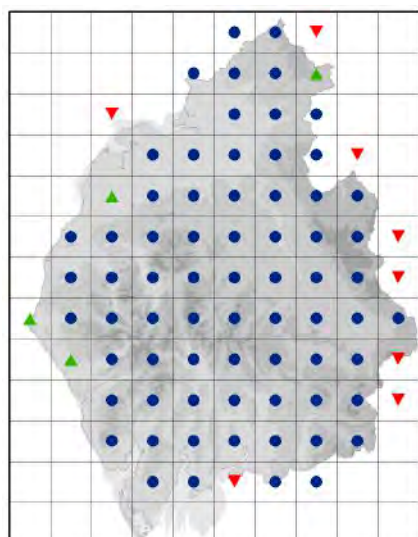
## REDSTART (*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*)

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

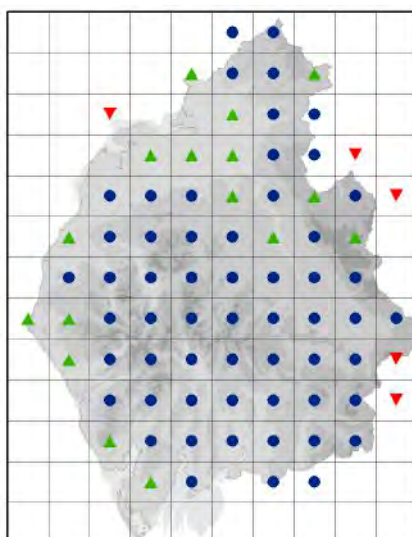
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	38.3	18.7	16.4	3.2
Breeding 2008 - 2012	35.1	15.6	16.3	3.2
Winter 2008 - 2012				

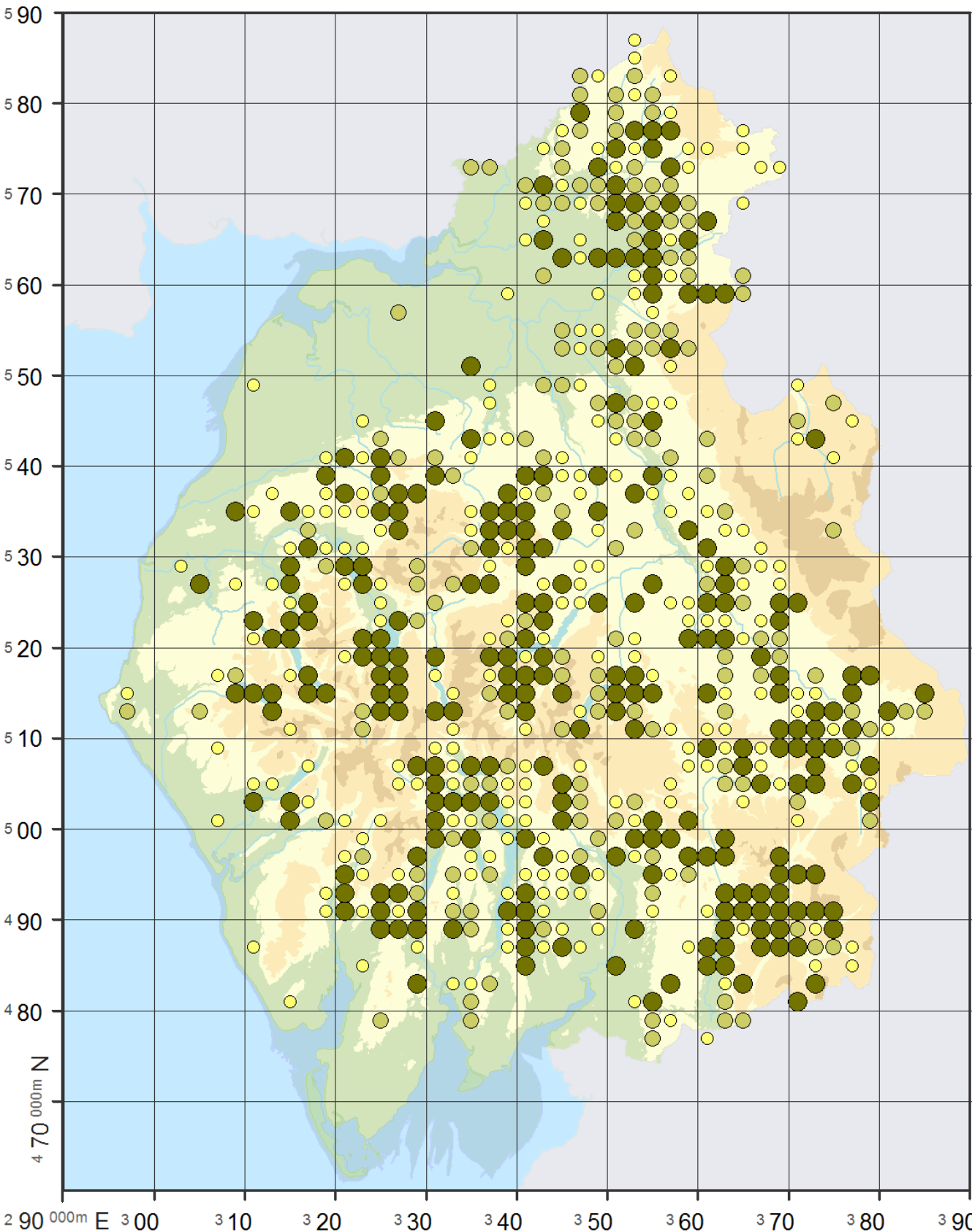
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys






Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



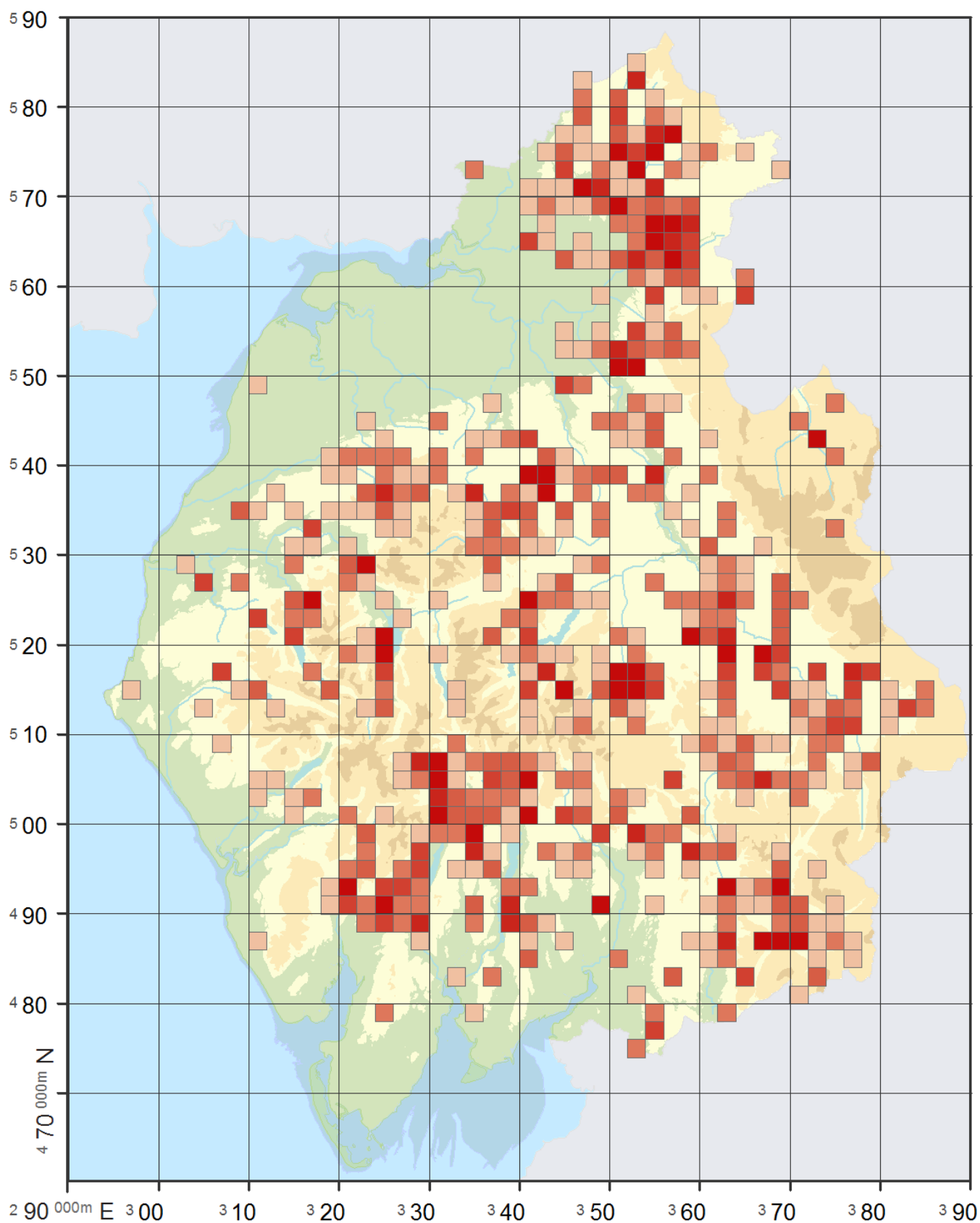
**Redstart**

 Possible	<b>233</b>
 Probable	<b>157</b>
 Confirmed	<b>259</b>

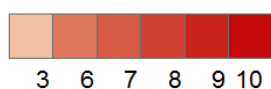
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



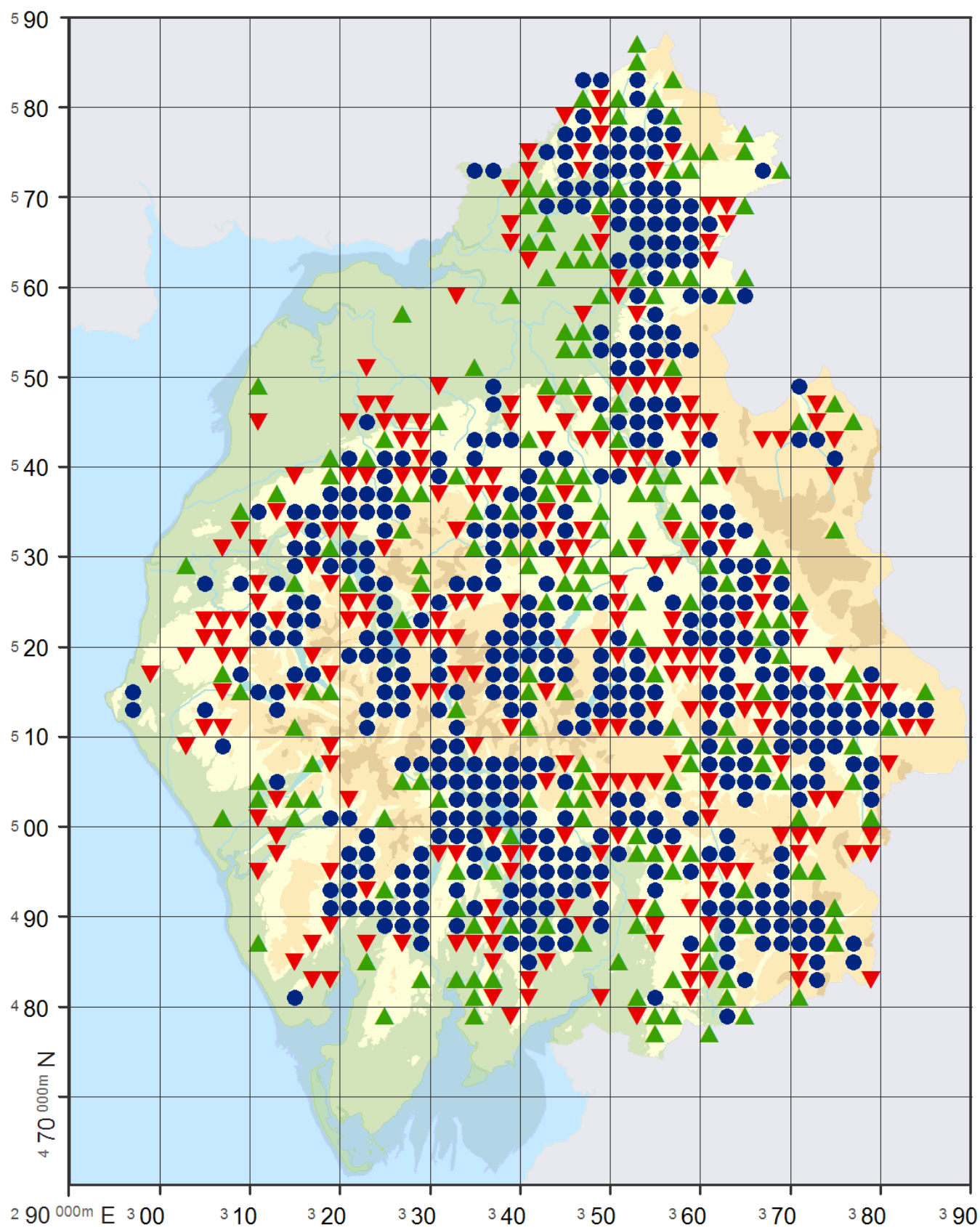


## Redstart



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 - 4, 9 = 5 - 5, 10 = 6 - 16.



## Redstart

▲ Gain	<b>206</b>
● Stable	<b>443</b>
▼ Loss	<b>262</b>

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.

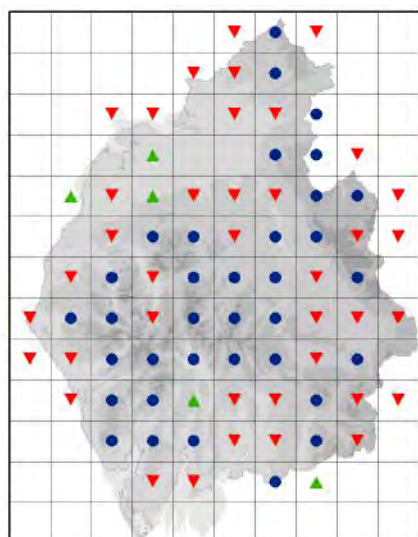
## WHINCHAT (*Saxicola rubetra*)

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

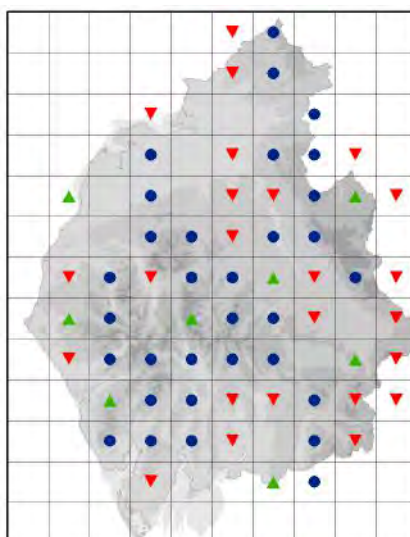
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	16.6	7.3	6.8	2.5
Breeding 2008 - 2012	7.6	4.3	2.1	1.2
Winter 2008 - 2012				

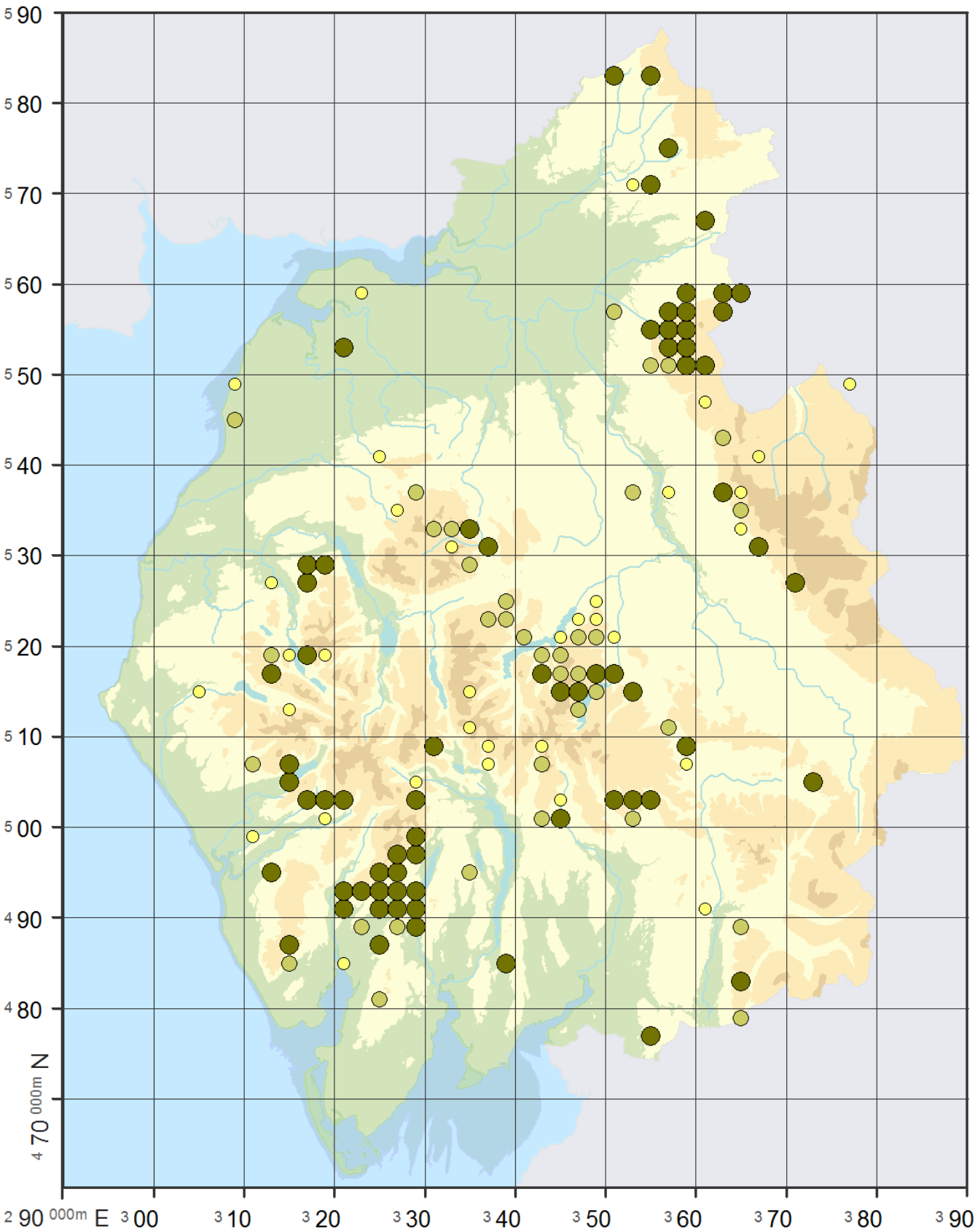
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91

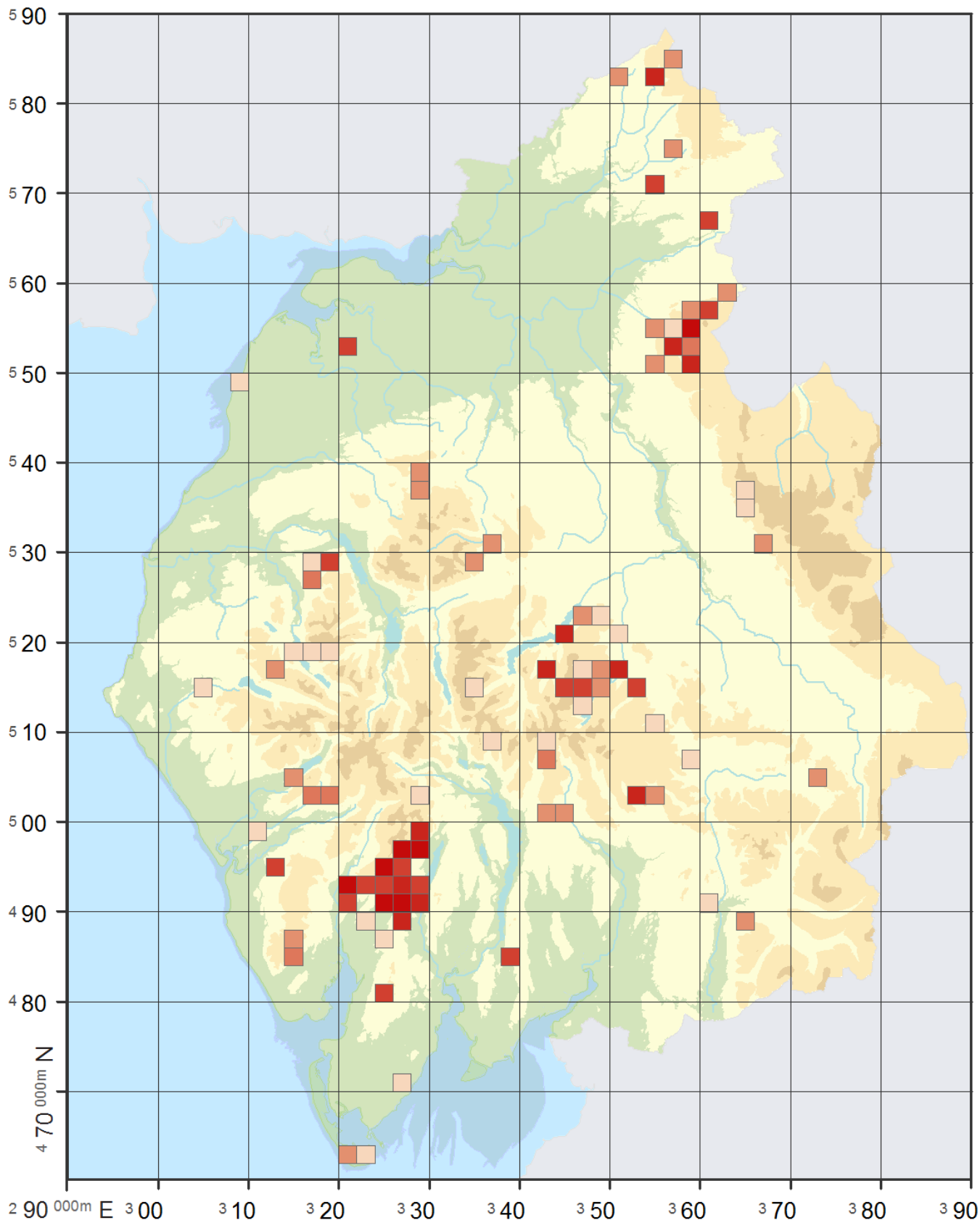


Whinchat

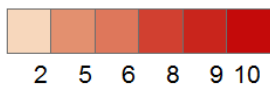
● Possible	34
● Probable	36
● Confirmed	69

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.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

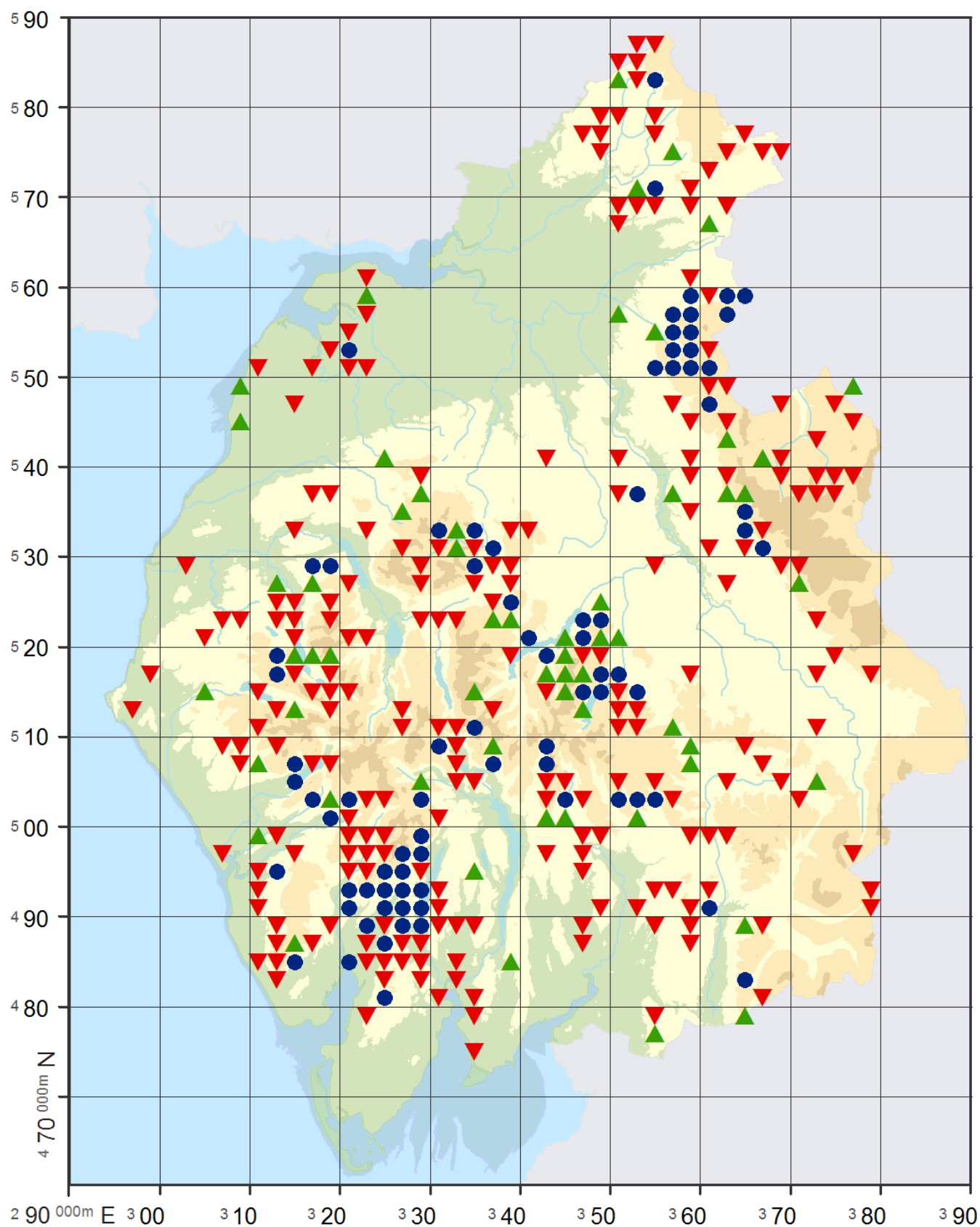


Whinchat



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, 8 = 4 - 4, 9 = 5 - 6, 10 = 7 - 14.



## Whinchat

▲ Gain	<b>59</b>
● Stable	<b>80</b>
▼ Loss	<b>227</b>

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.



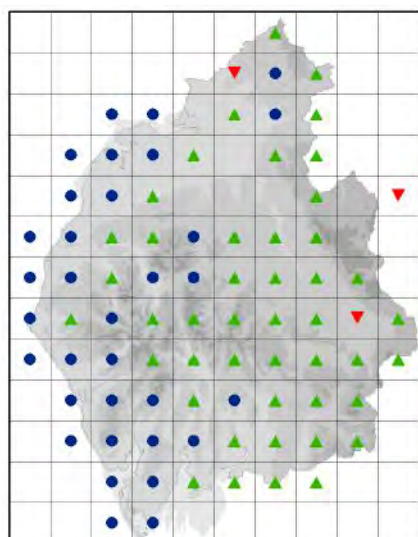
## STONECHAT (*Saxicola torquatus*)

A fairly common resident and passage migrant; breeds in moderate numbers.

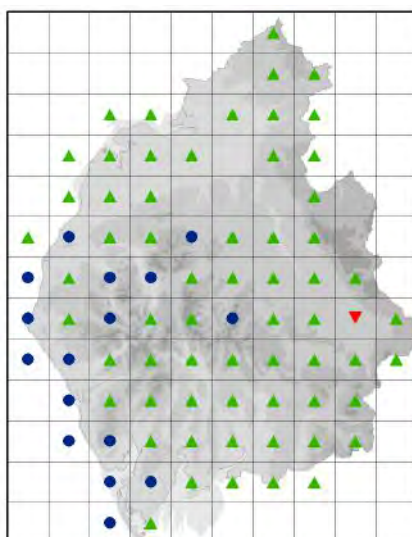
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	12.9	9.1	2.8	1
Breeding 2008 - 2012	25.3	15.4	5.6	4.3
Winter 2008 - 2012	26.4			

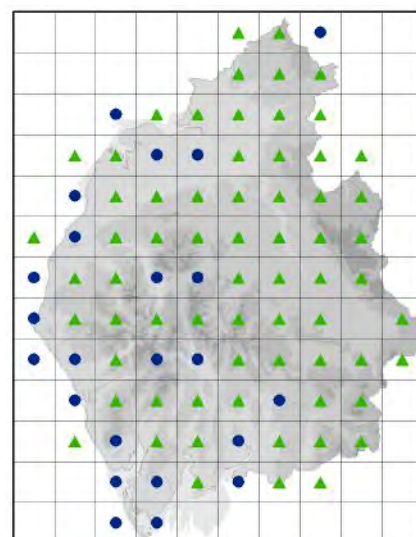
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



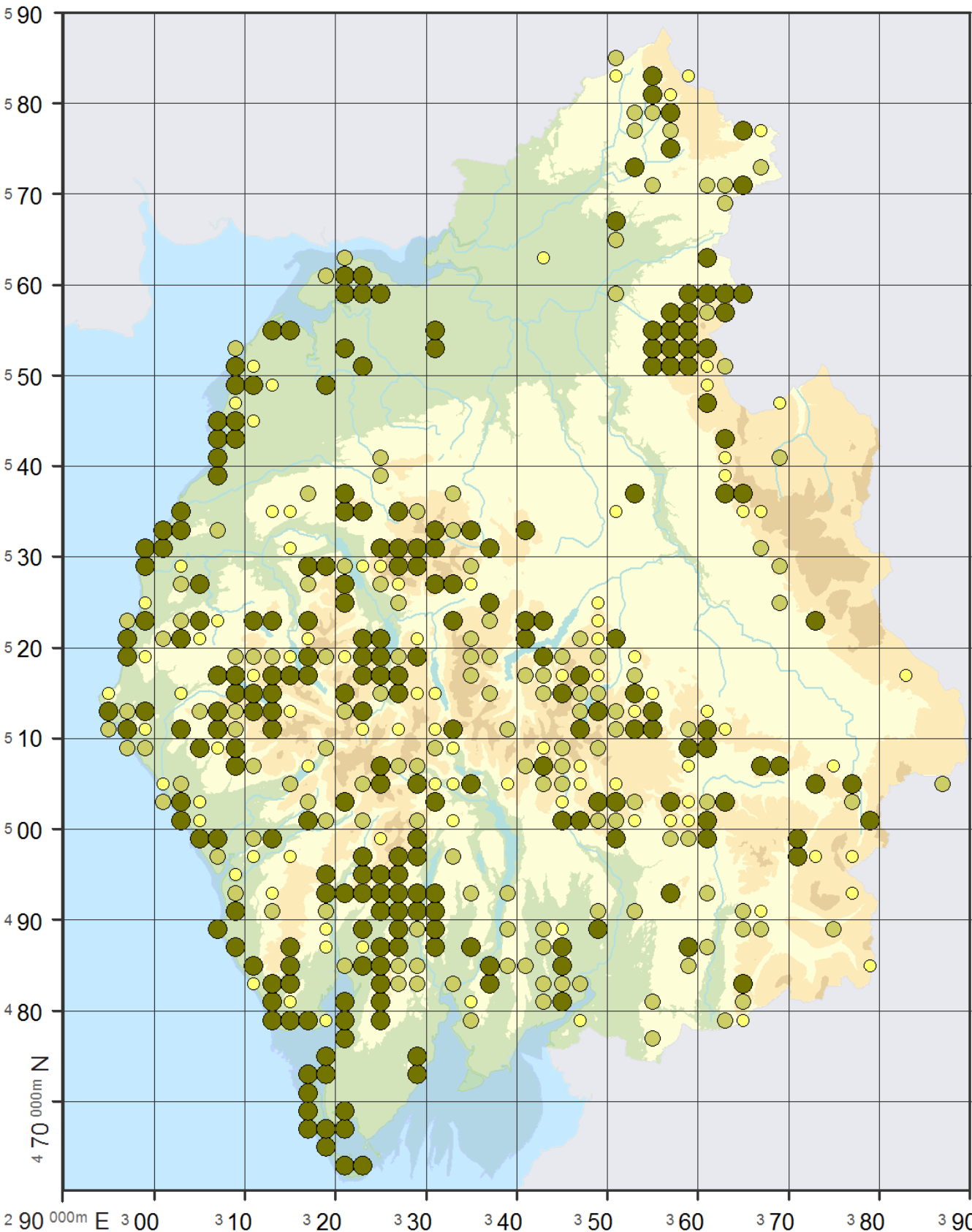
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

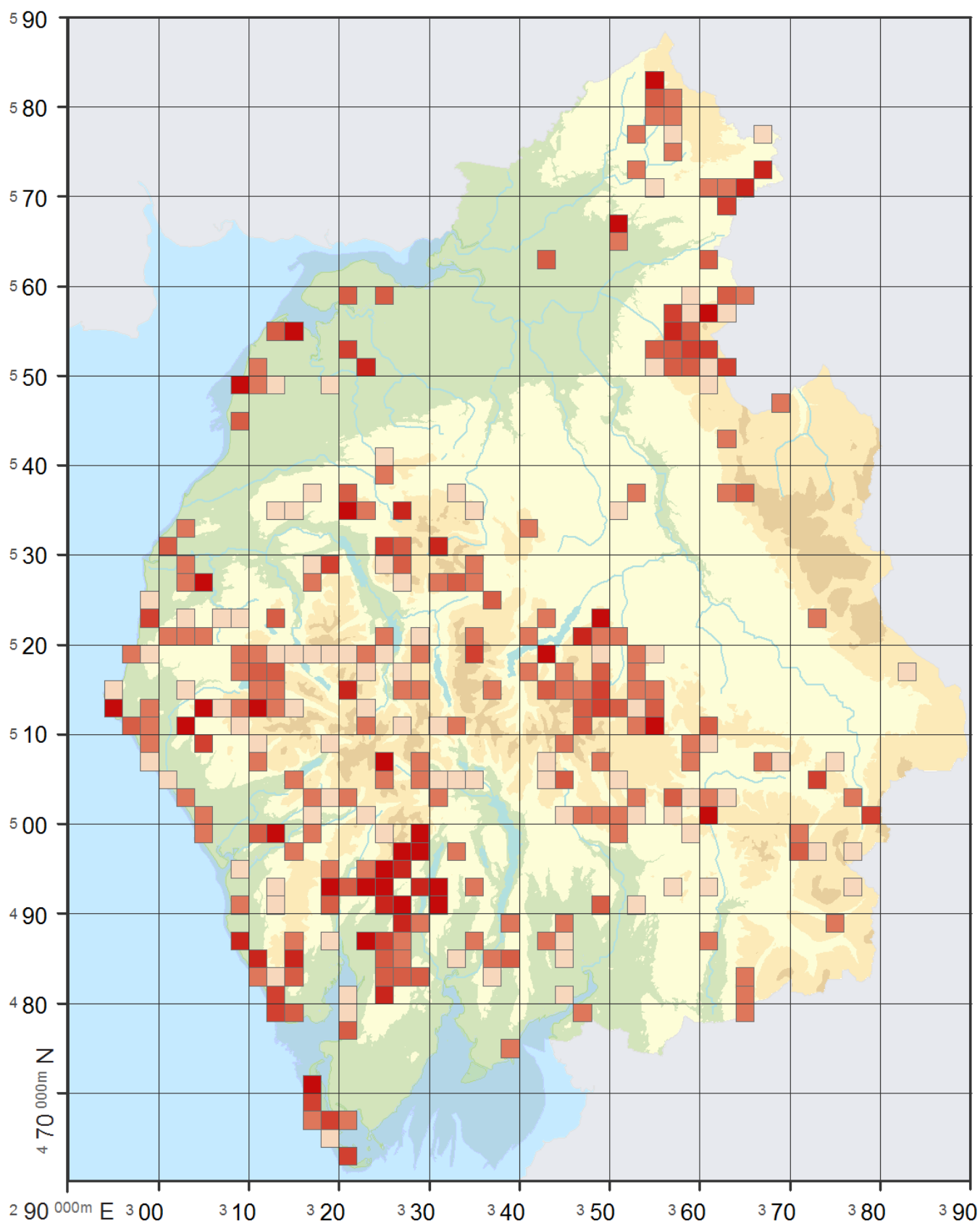


Stonechat

● Possible	<b>95</b>
● Probable	<b>136</b>
● Confirmed	<b>237</b>

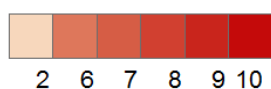
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

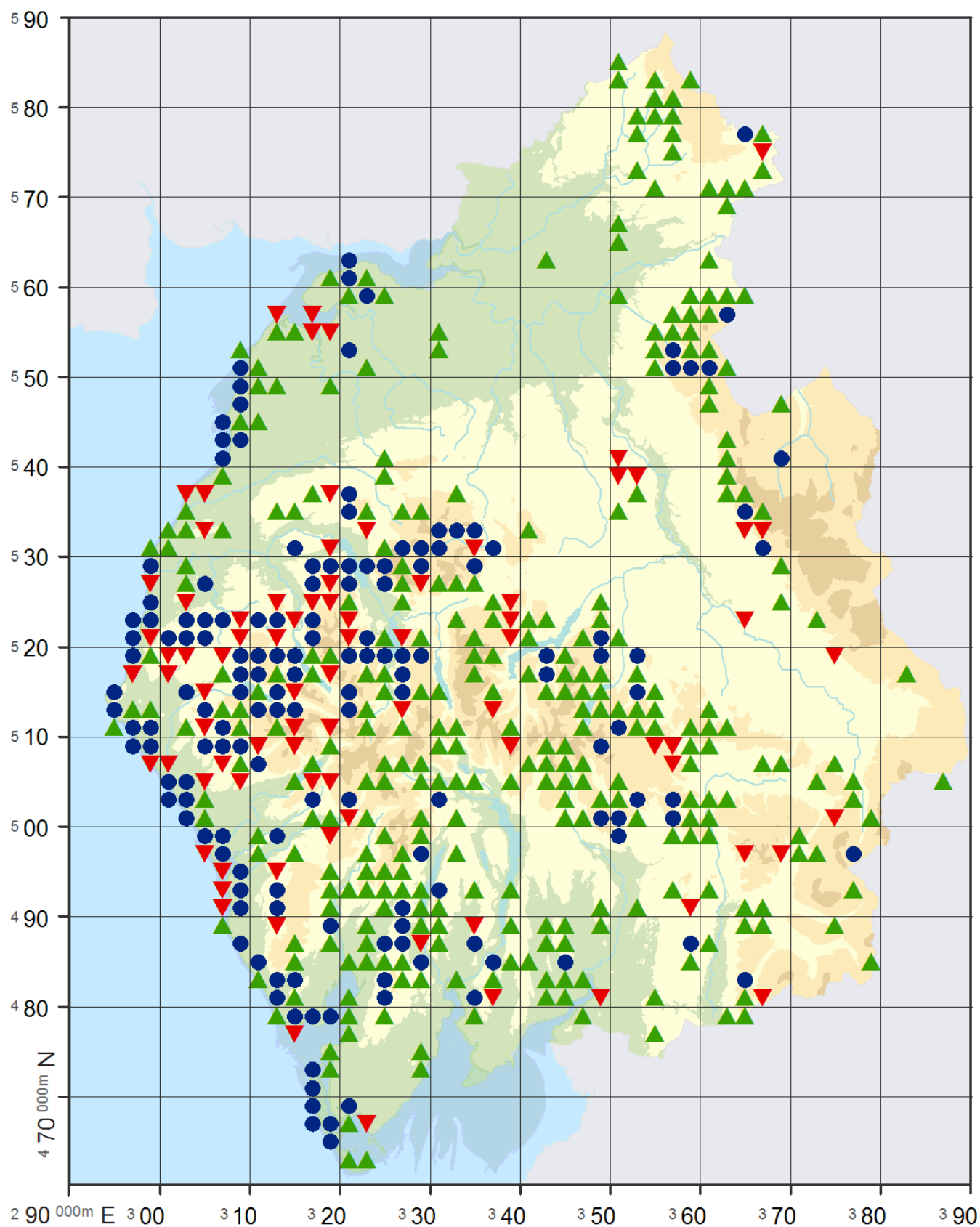


## Stonechat

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 - 12.

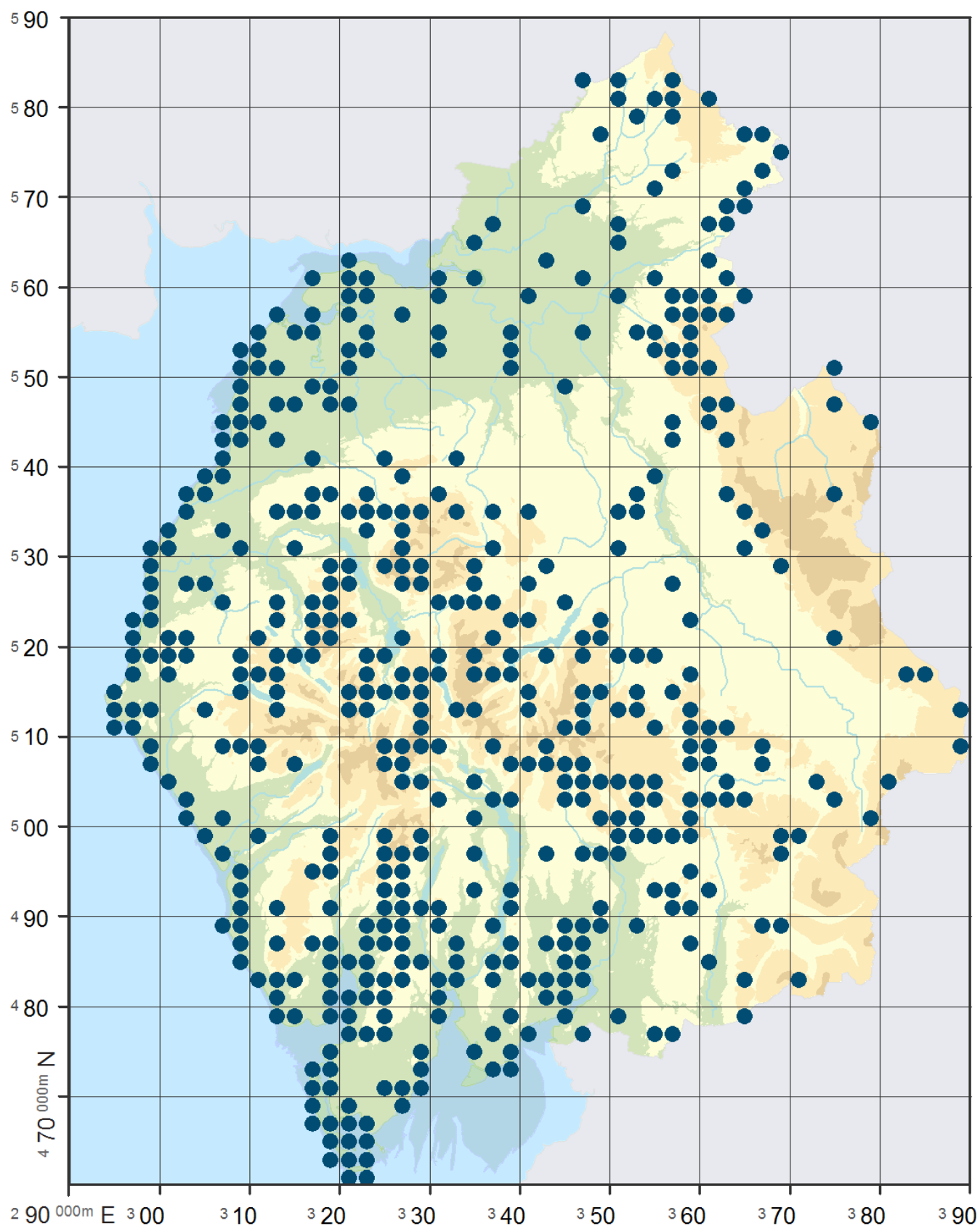


## Stonechat

▲ Gain	313
● Stable	155
▼ Loss	82

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.

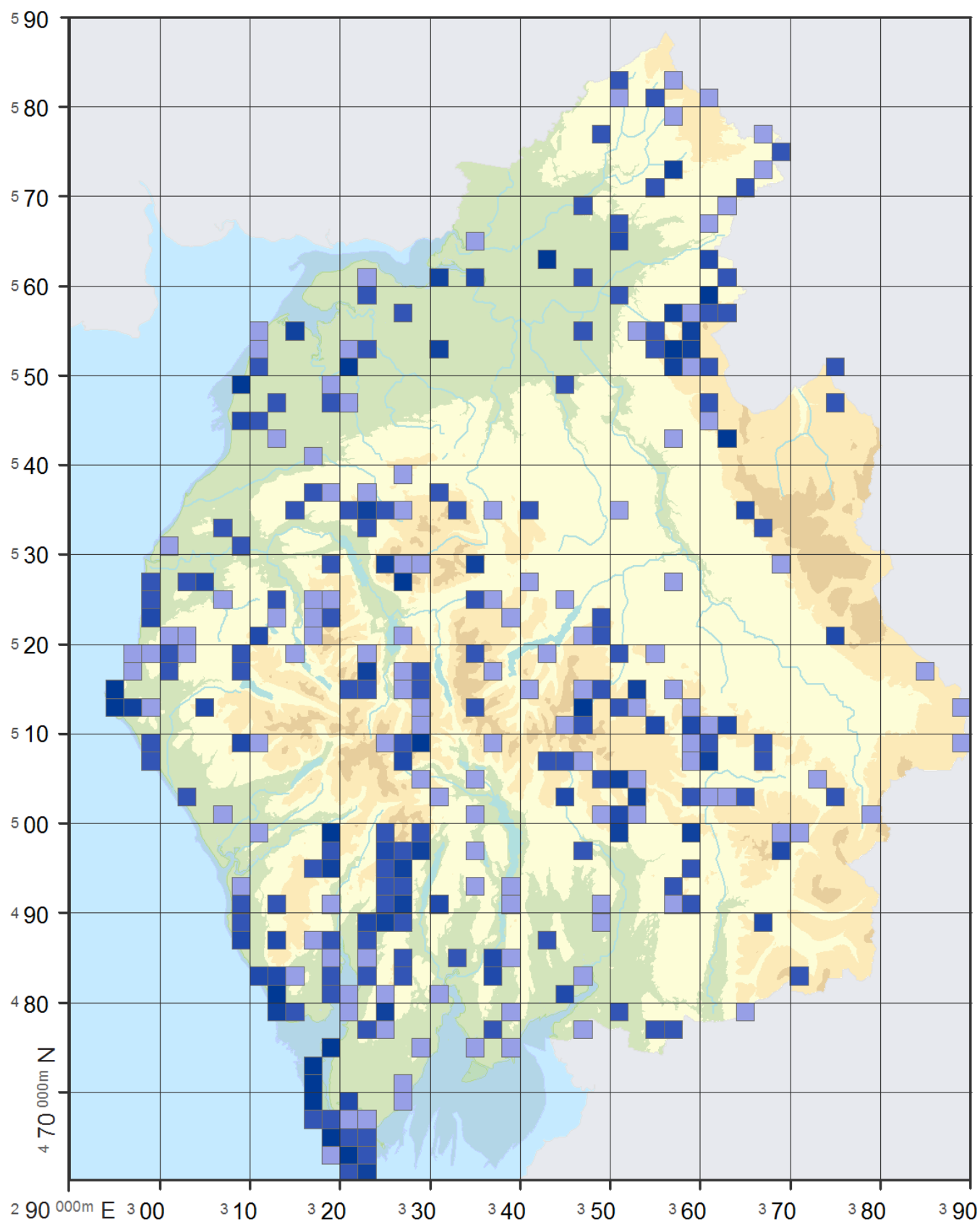


## Stonechat

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

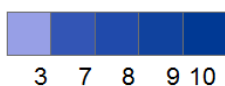
● Presence **489**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Stonechat

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, 7 = 2 - 2, 8 = 3 - 3, 9 = 4 - 4, 10 = 5 - 18.



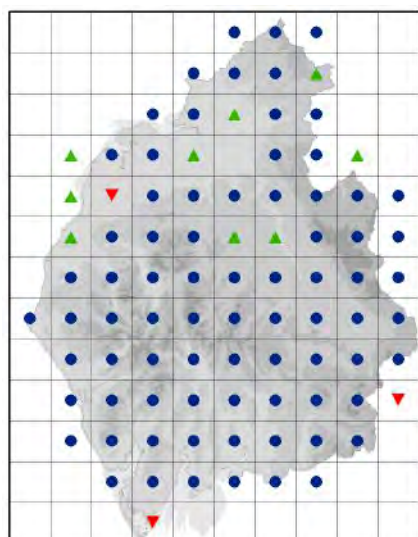
## WHEATEAR (*Oenanthe oenanthe*)

An abundant summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in very large numbers.

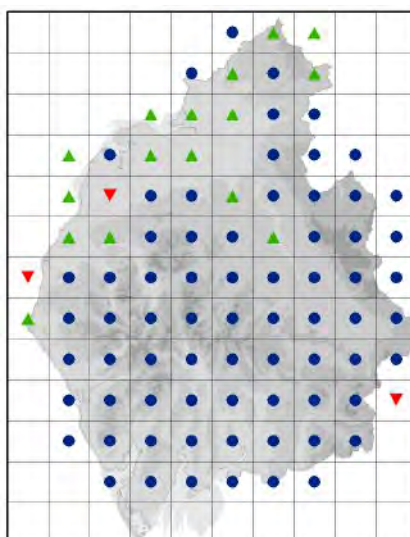
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	38.4	26.7	11.7	5.5
Breeding 2008 - 2012	40.4	22.2	8.9	9.3
Winter 2008 - 2012	0.2			

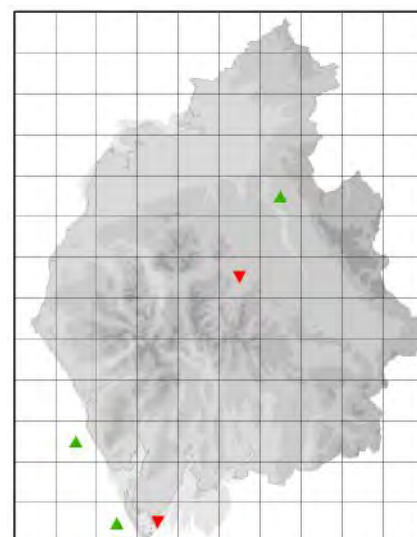
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



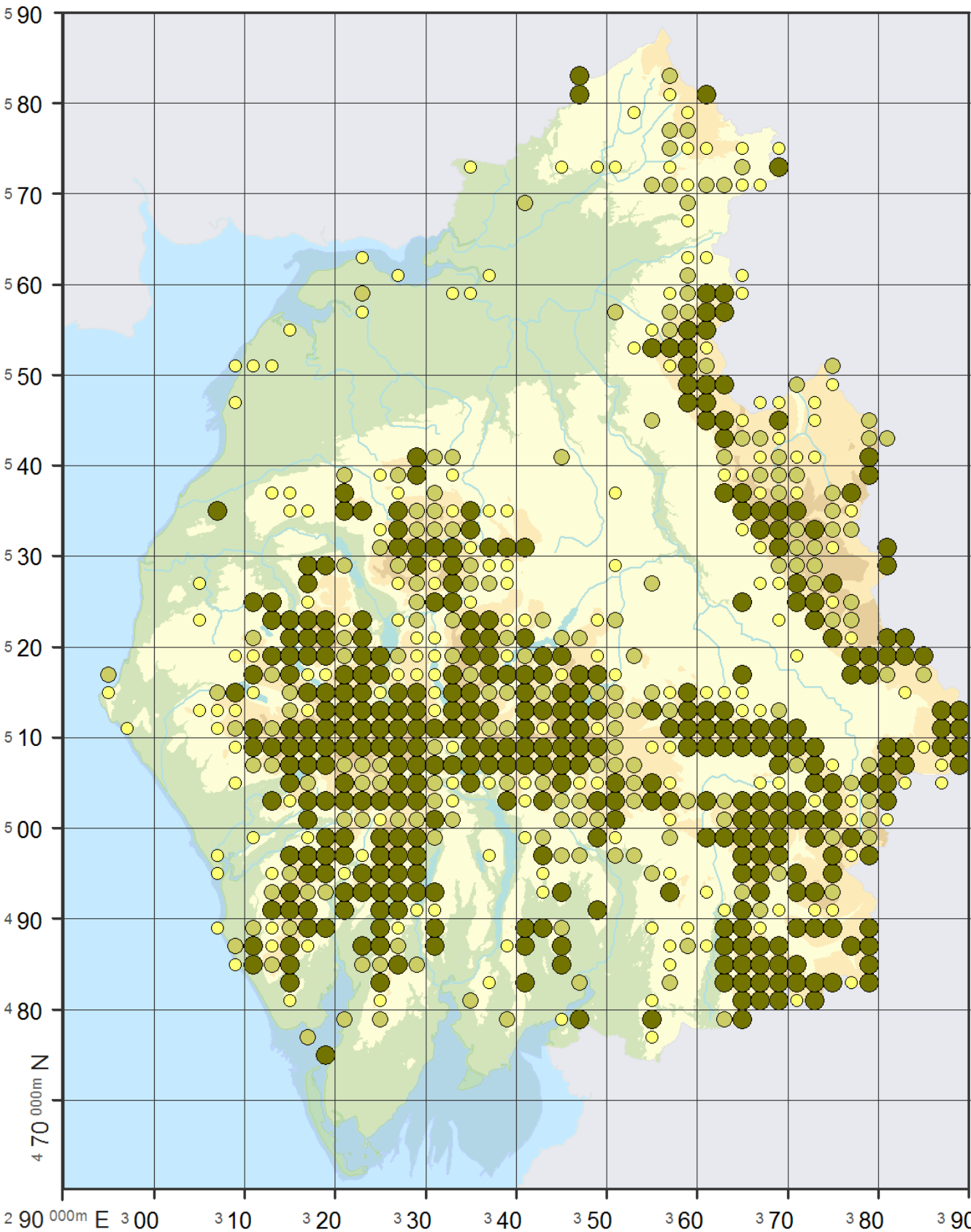
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

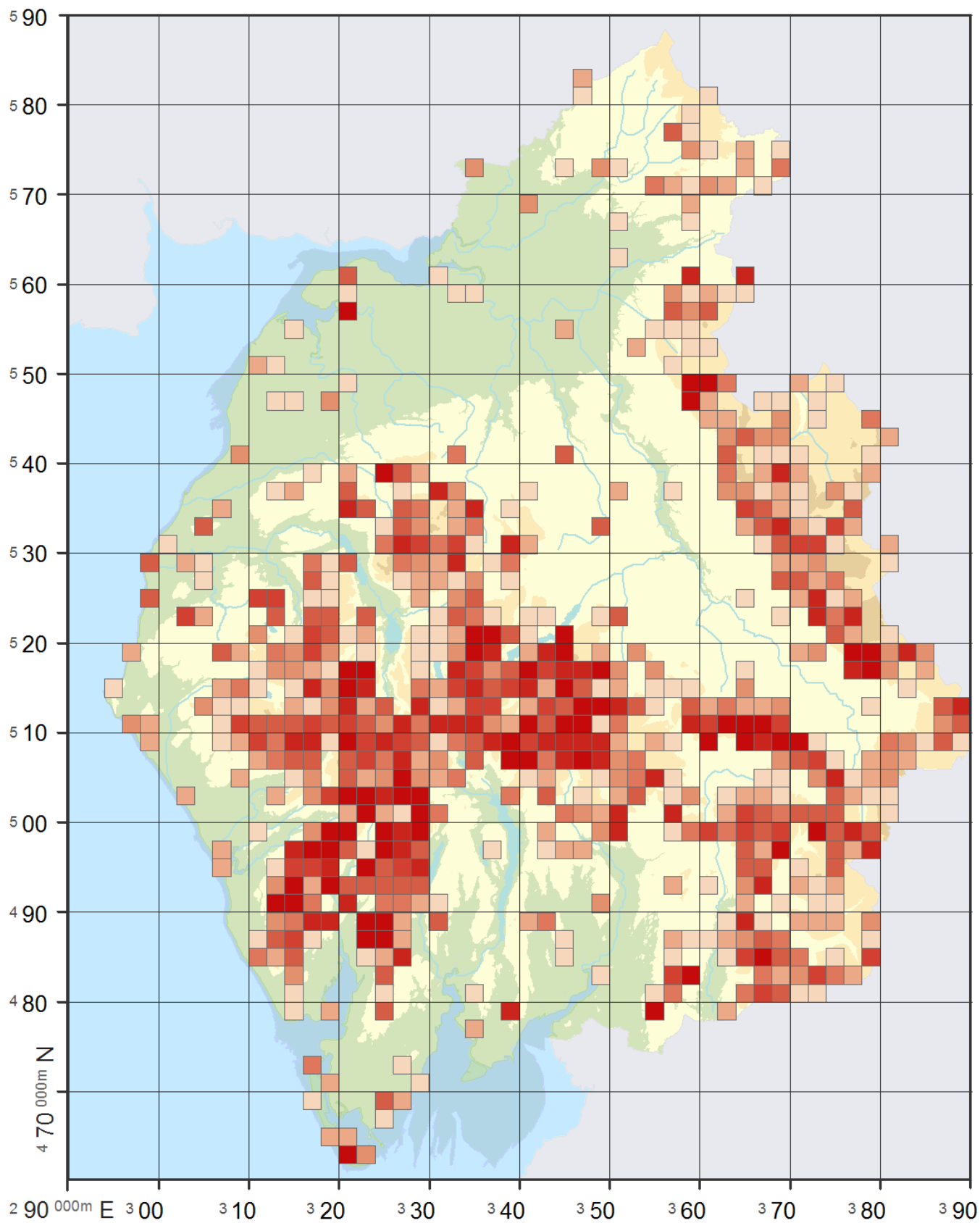


Wheatear

● Possible	<b>193</b>
● Probable	<b>177</b>
● Confirmed	<b>377</b>

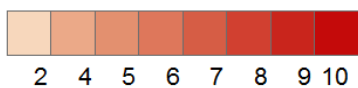
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

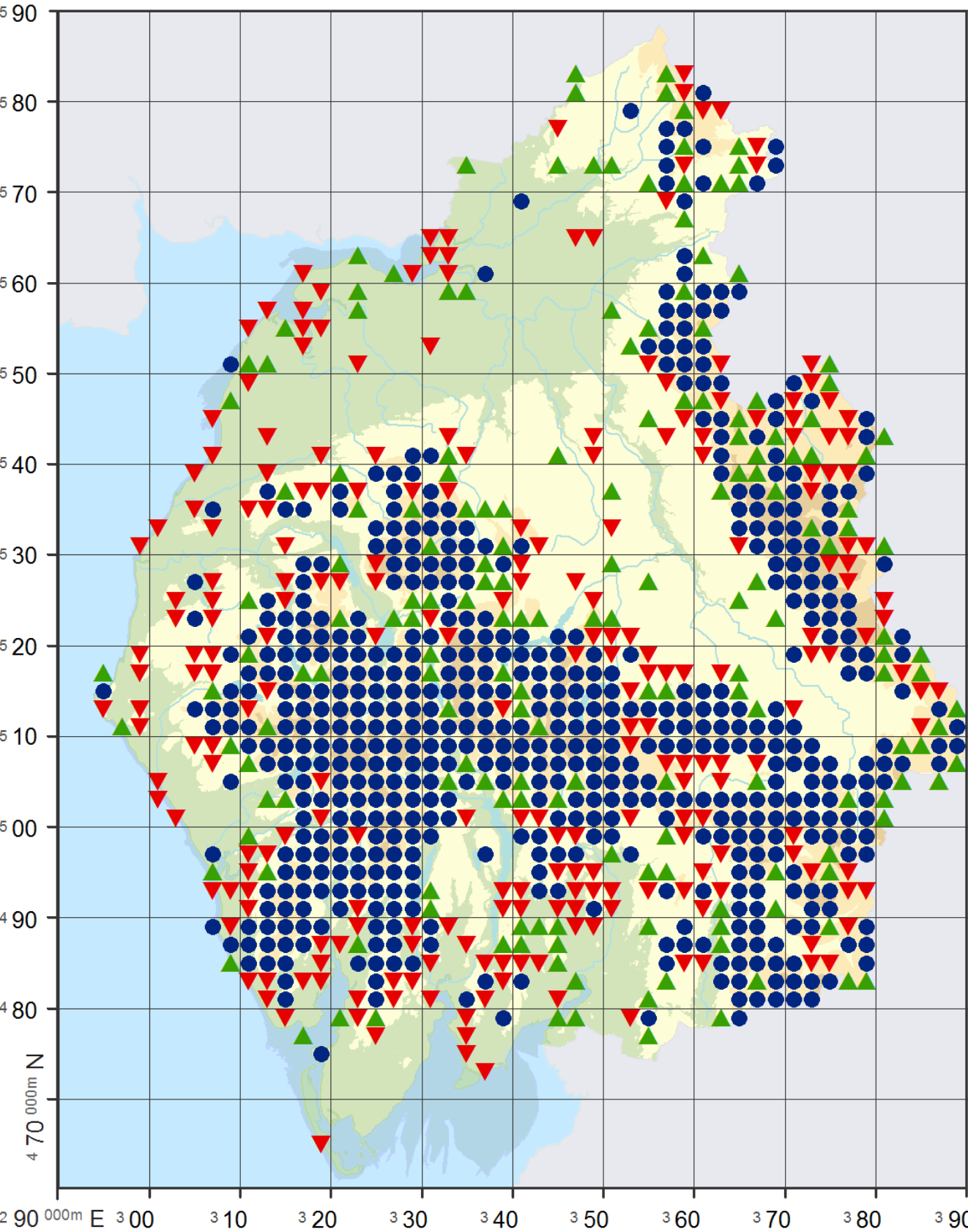


## Wheatear

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 - 6, 8 = 7 - 7, 9 = 8 - 10, 10 = 11 - 33.

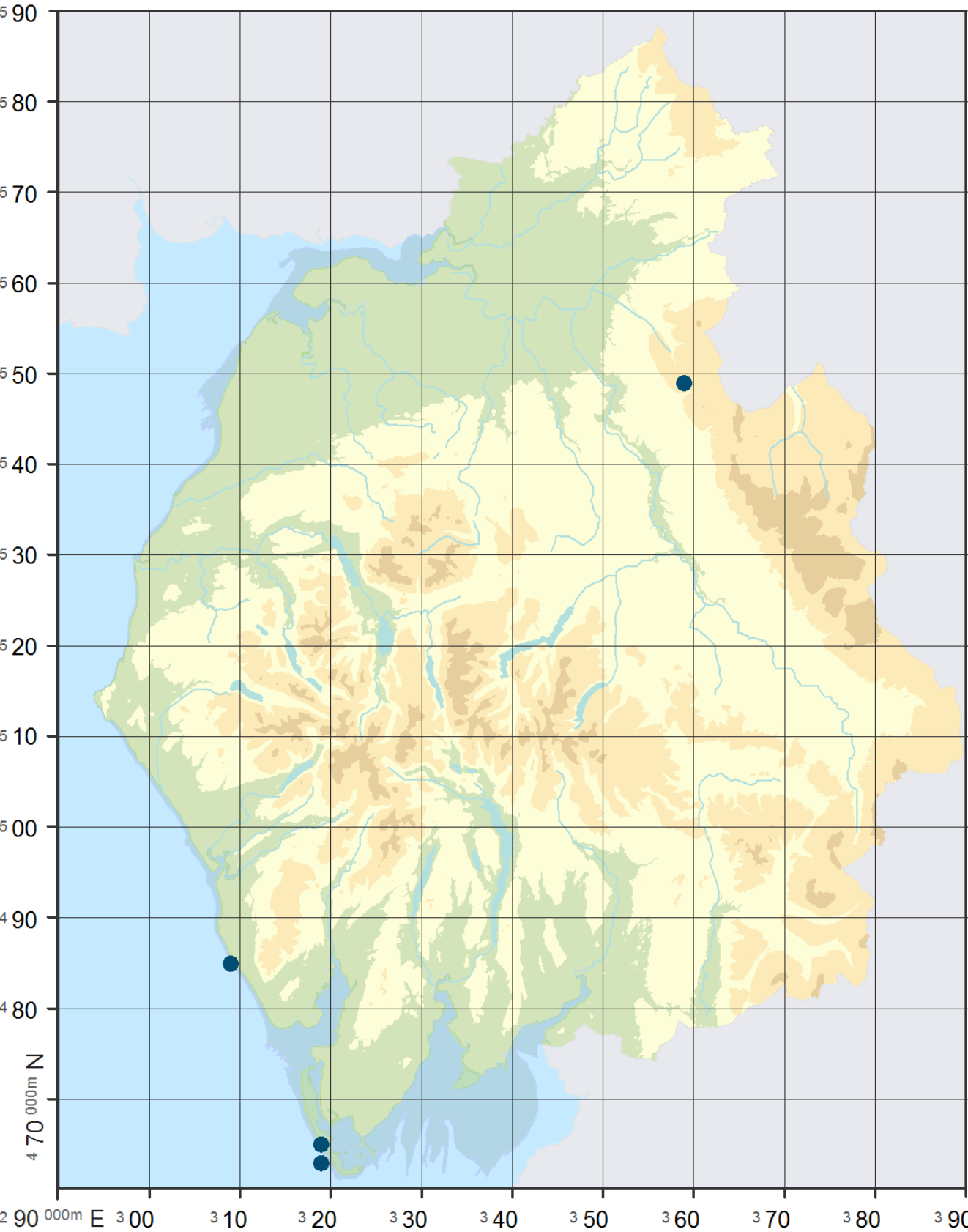


Wheatear

▲ Gain	180
● Stable	567
▼ Loss	242

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.



Wheatear

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

● Presence 4

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

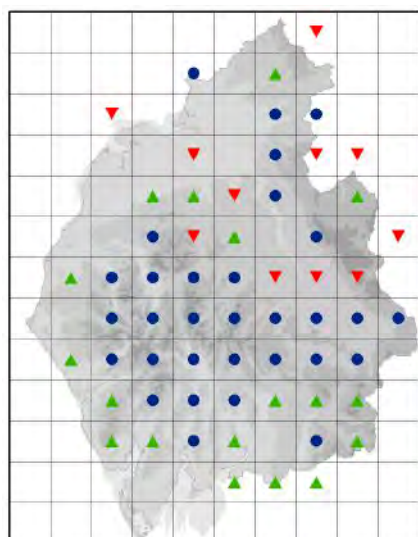
## PIED FLYCATCHER (*Ficedula hypoleuca*)

A common summer visitor; breeds in large numbers.

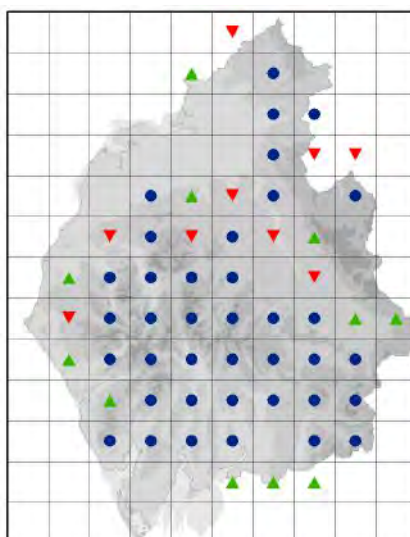
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	15.4	8.7	4.8	1.9
Breeding 2008 - 2012	10.6	5	4.4	1.2
Winter 2008 - 2012				

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys

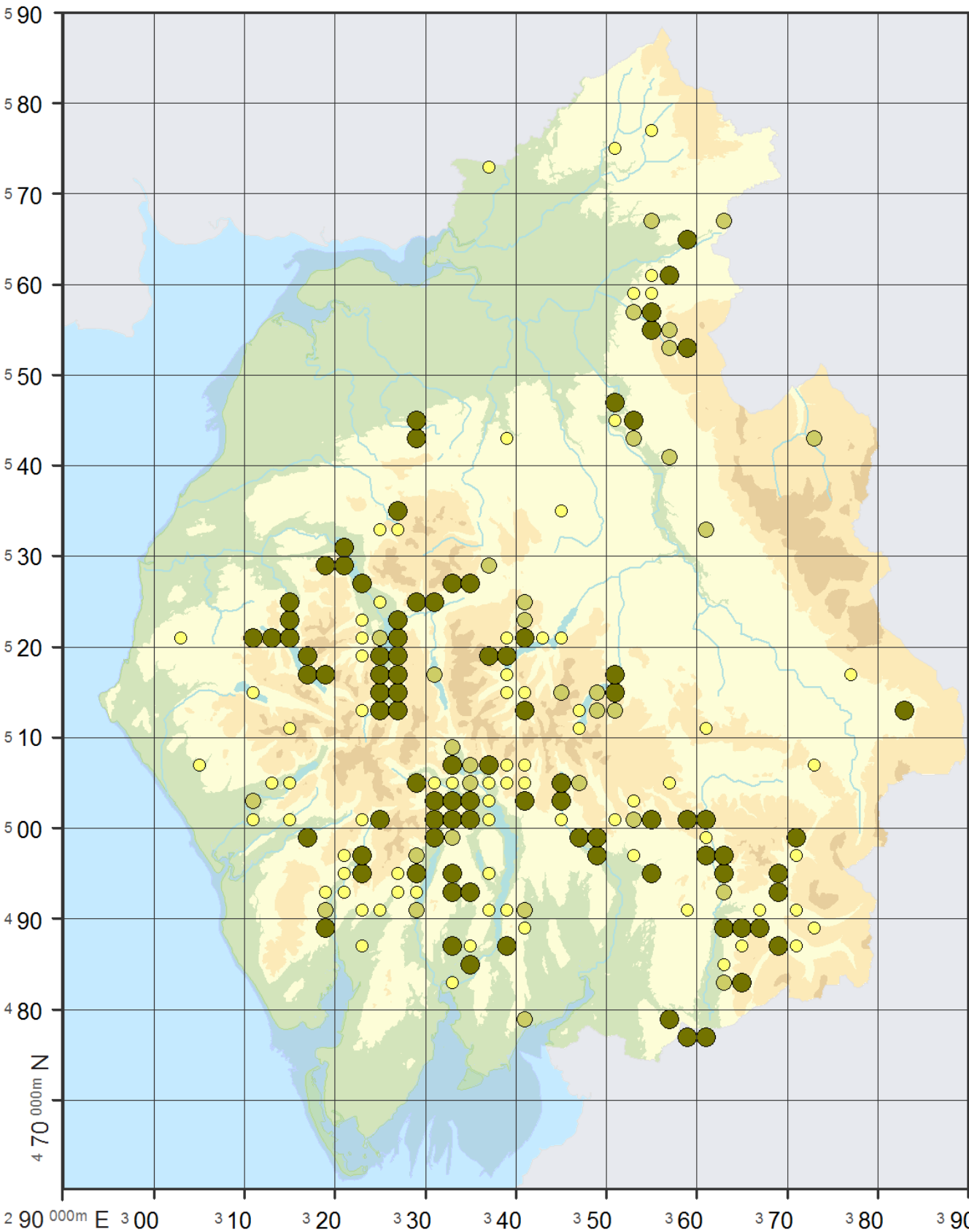


Breeding since 1968-72






Breeding since 1988-91



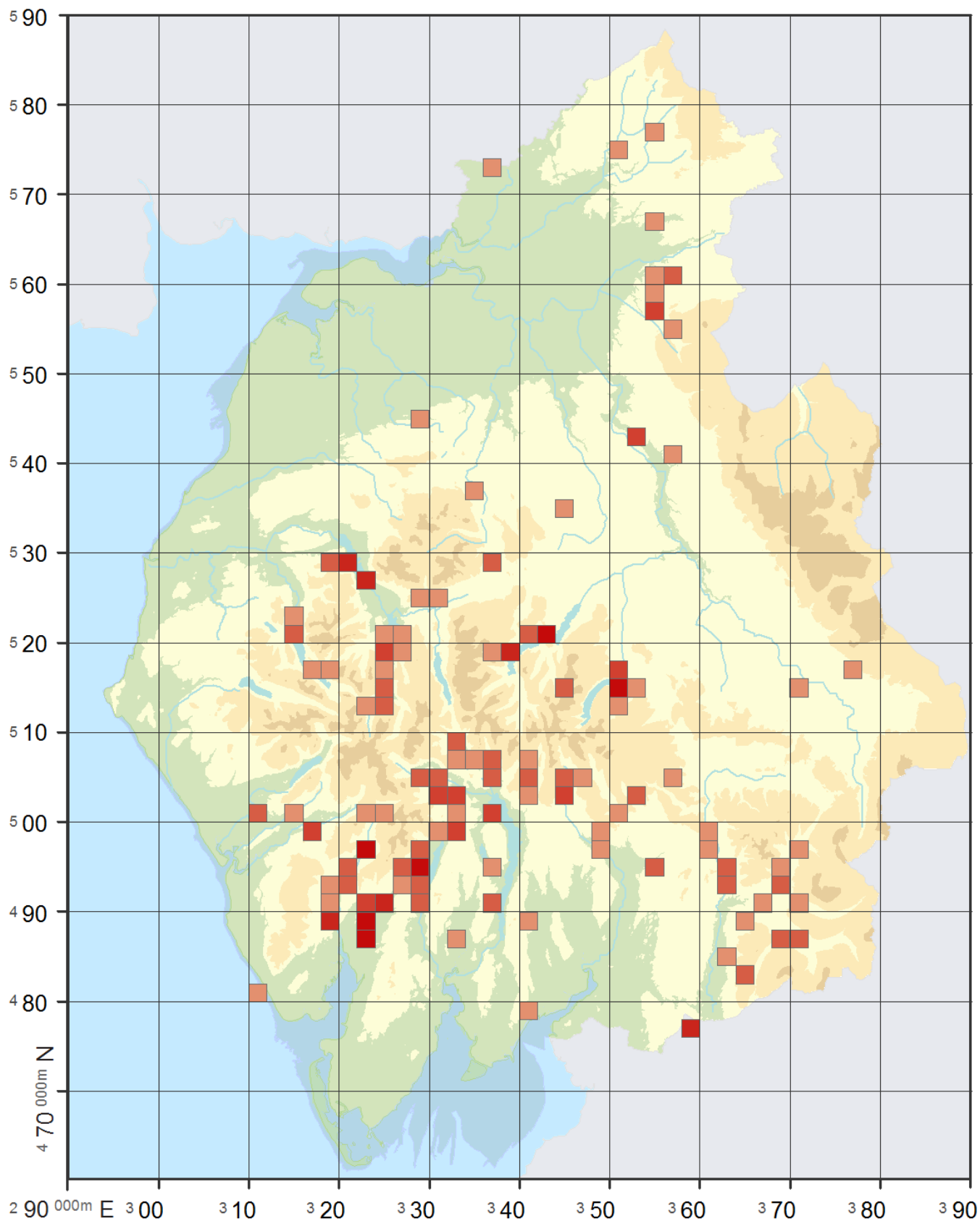


Pied Flycatcher

 Possible	<b>75</b>
 Probable	<b>32</b>
 Confirmed	<b>89</b>

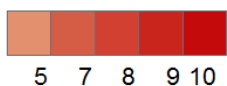
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

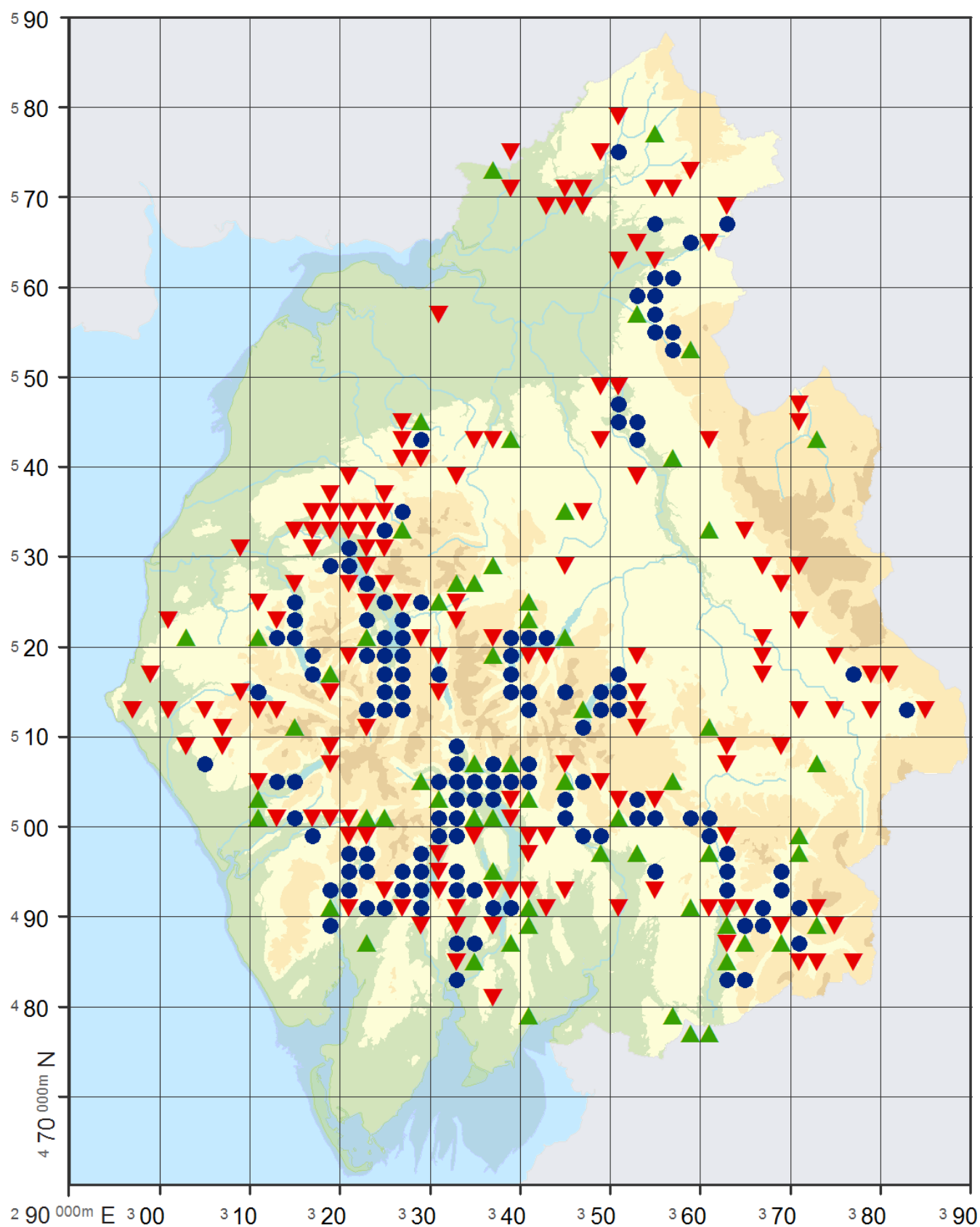


## Pied Flycatcher

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: 5 = 1 - 1, 7 = 2 - 2, 8 = 3 - 3, 9 = 4 - 4, 10 = 5 - 23.



## Pied Flycatcher

▲ Gain	63
● Stable	133
▼ Loss	152

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.

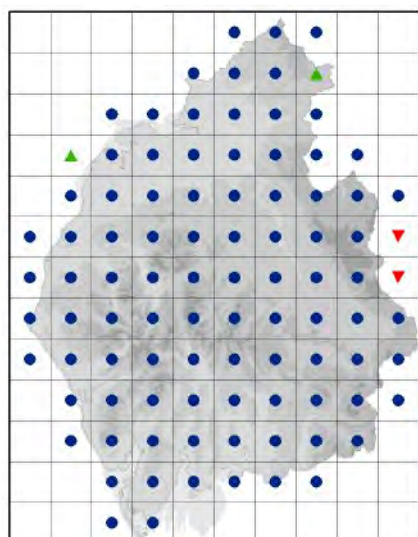
## DUNNOCK (*Prunella modularis*)

An abundant resident and passage migrant; breeds in very large numbers.

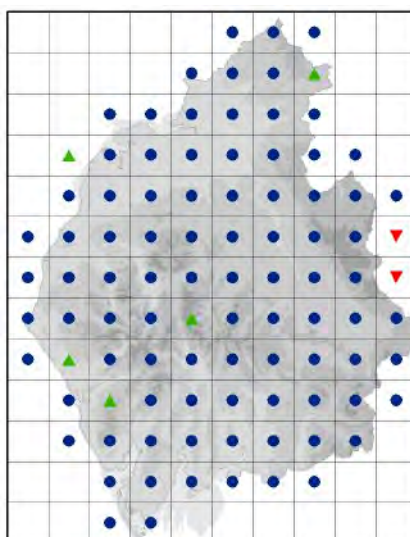
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	64.7	31.2	28.7	4.8
Breeding 2008 - 2012	68.4	22.7	33.8	11.9
Winter 2008 - 2012	68			

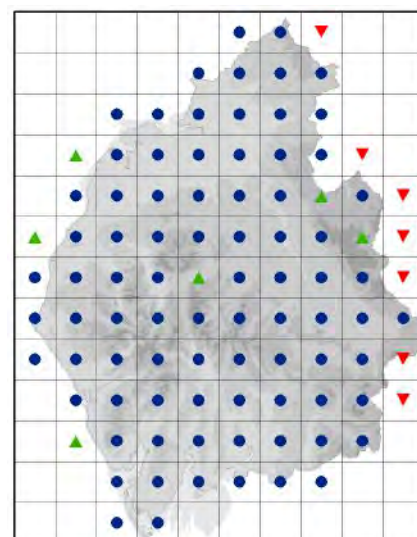
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



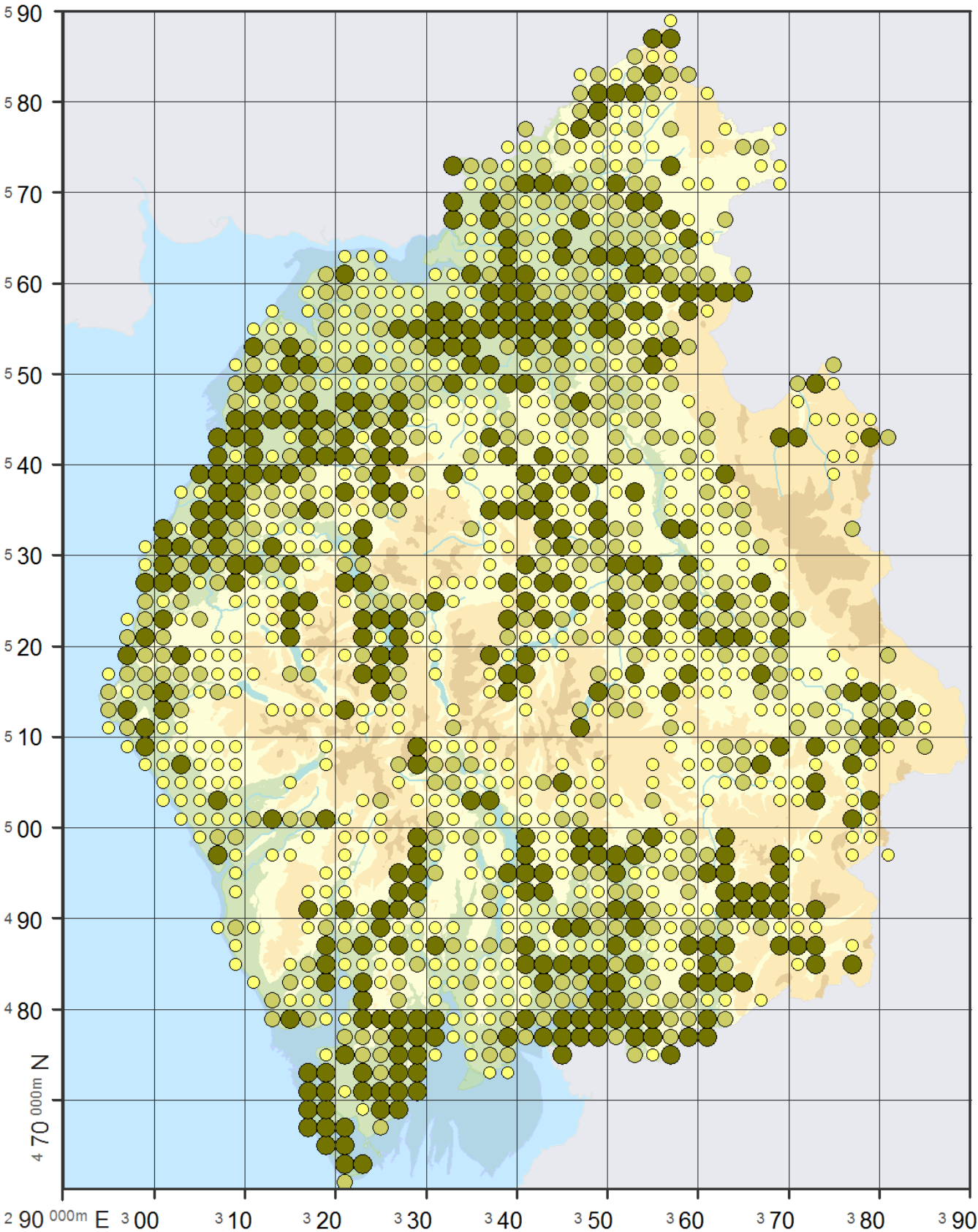
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

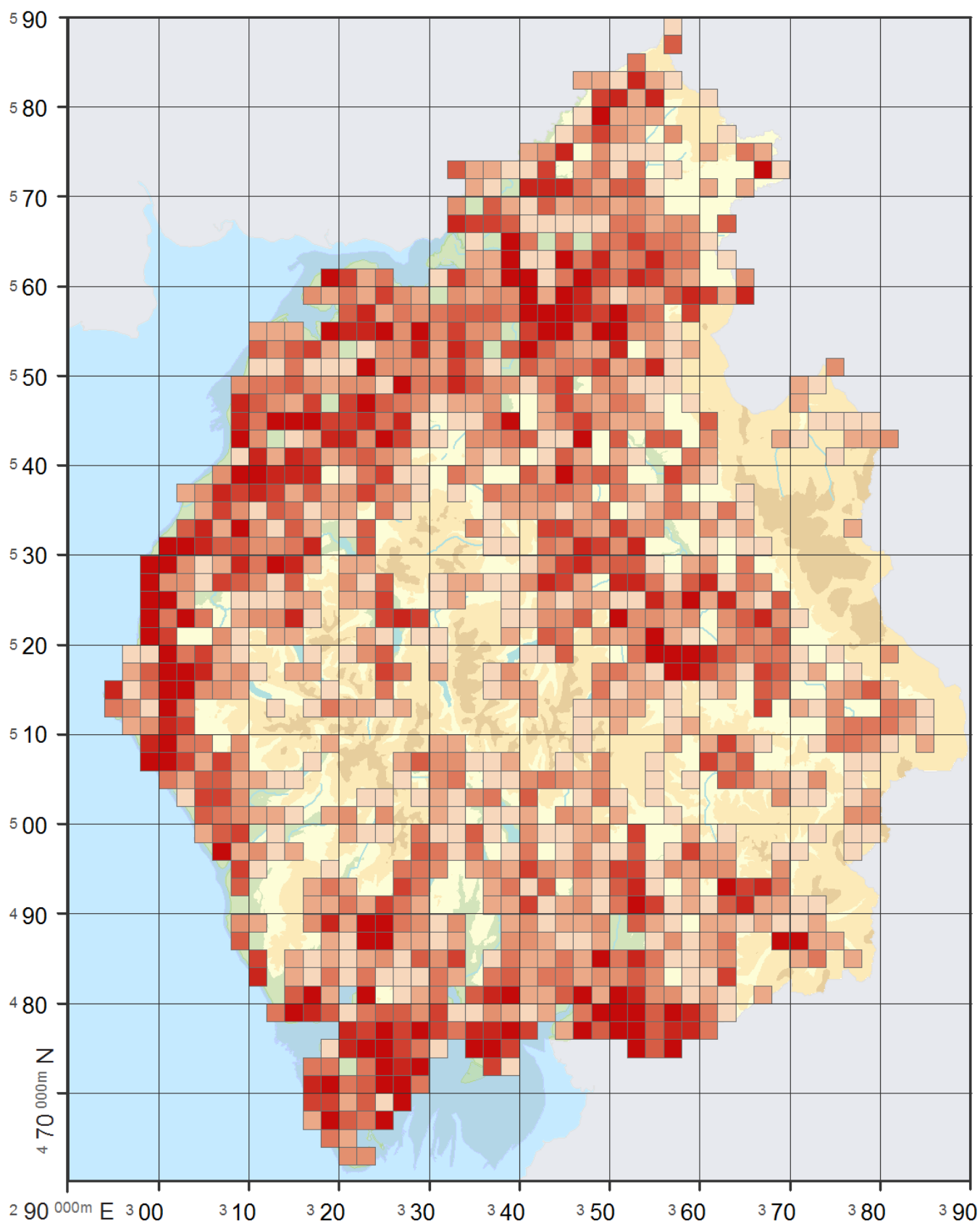


Dunnock

● Possible	530
● Probable	341
● Confirmed	395

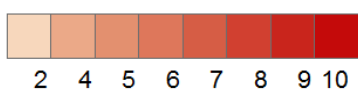
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



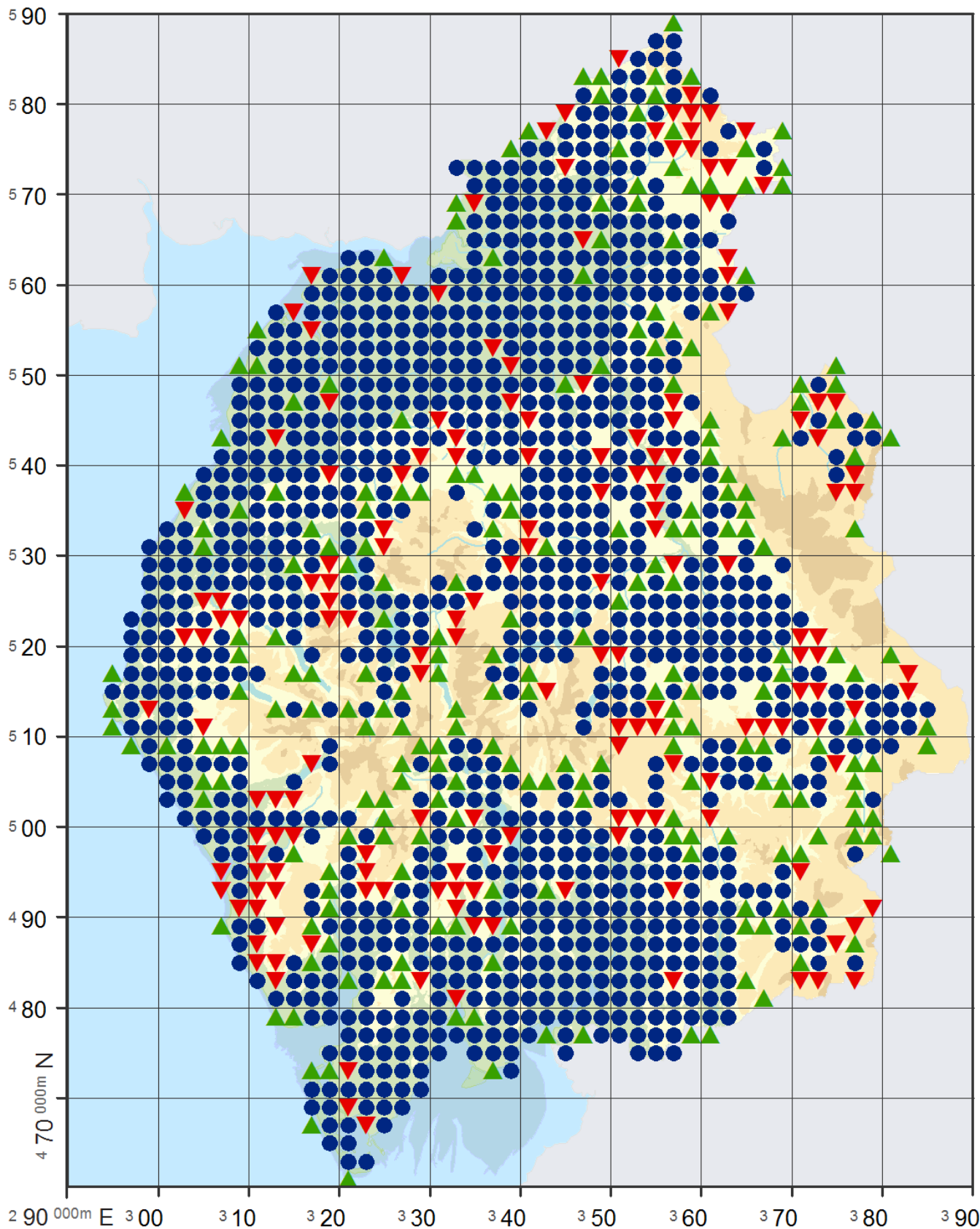
## Dunnock

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 - 8, 10 = 9 - 29.



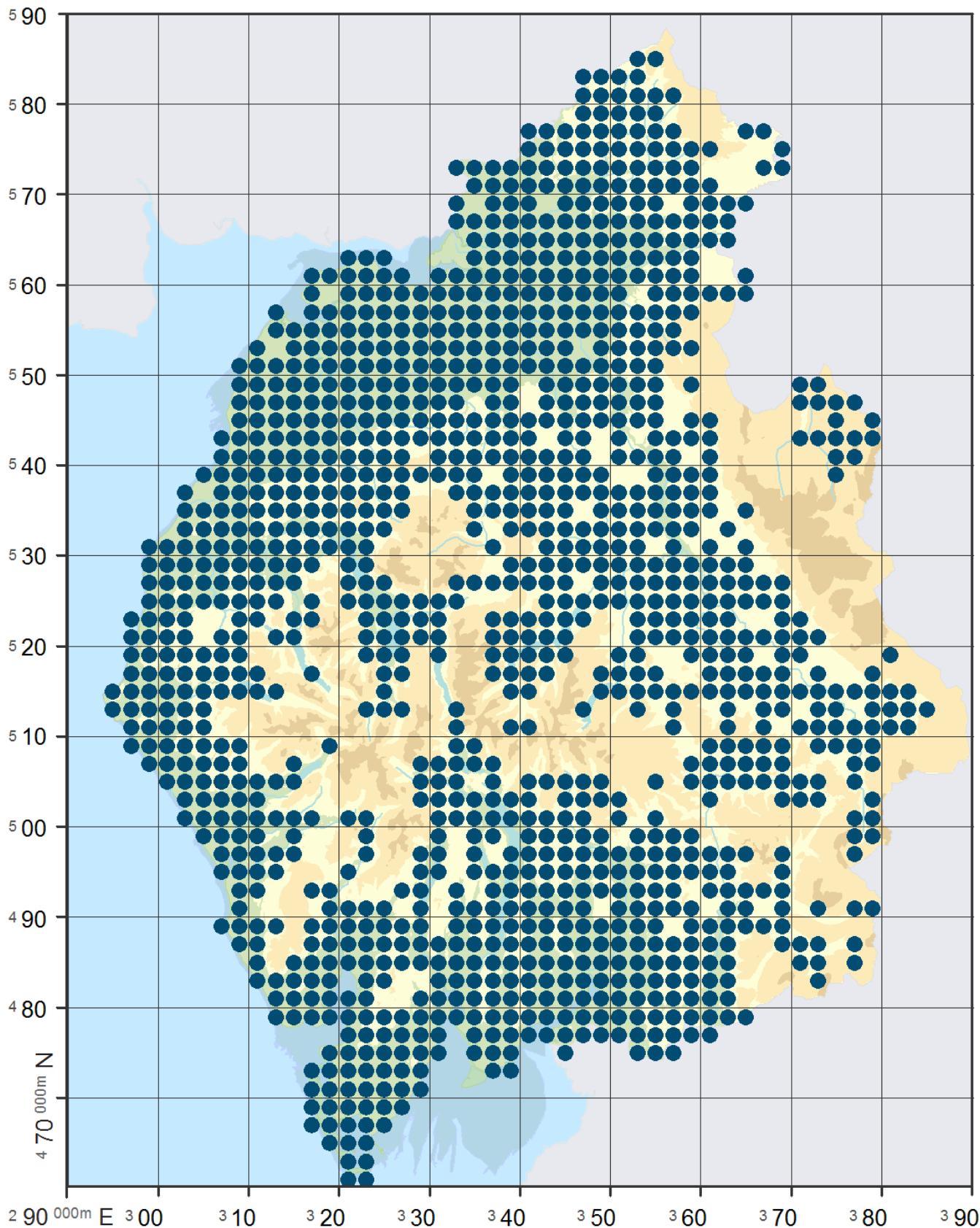


Dunnock

▲ Gain	241
● Stable	1025
▼ Loss	170

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.

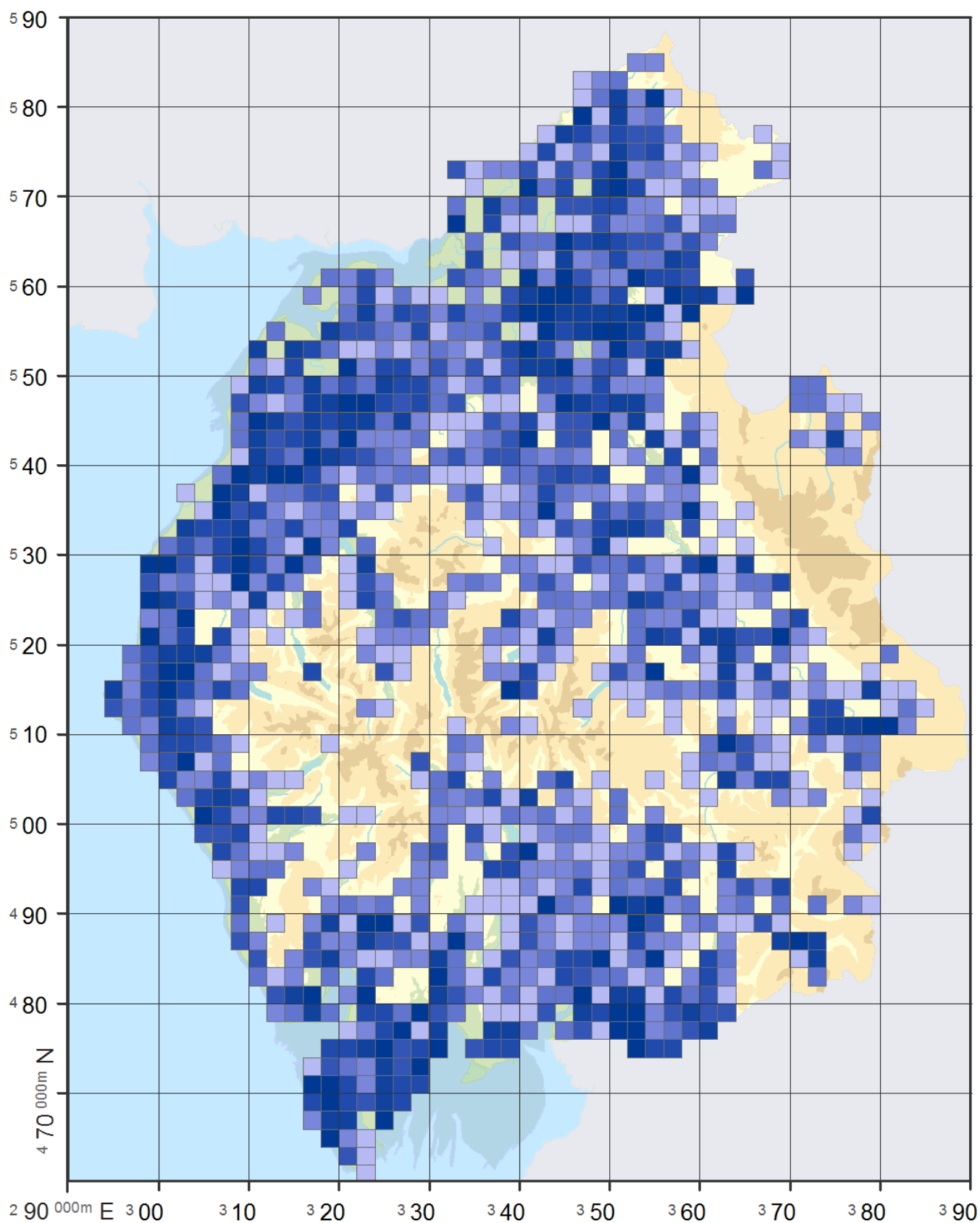


Dunnock

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

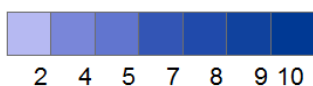
● Presence 1257

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Dunnock

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 - 3, 7 = 4 - 4, 8 = 5 - 6, 9 = 7 - 9, 10 = 10 - 30.

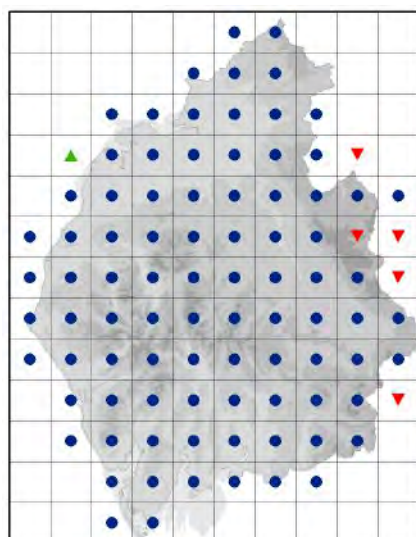
## HOUSE SPARROW (*Passer domesticus*)

An abundant resident; breeds in very large numbers.

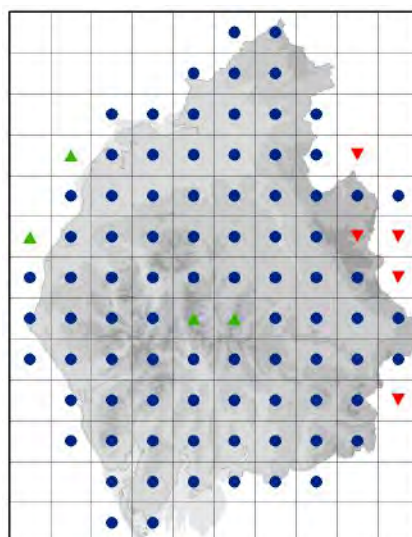
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	58.1	44.7	11.2	2.2
Breeding 2008 - 2012	60.7	42.2	11.7	6.8
Winter 2008 - 2012	58.5			

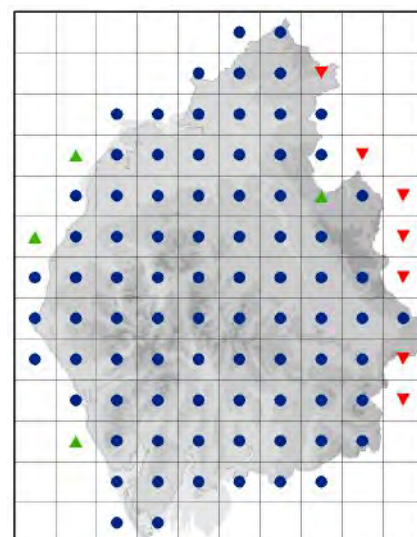
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



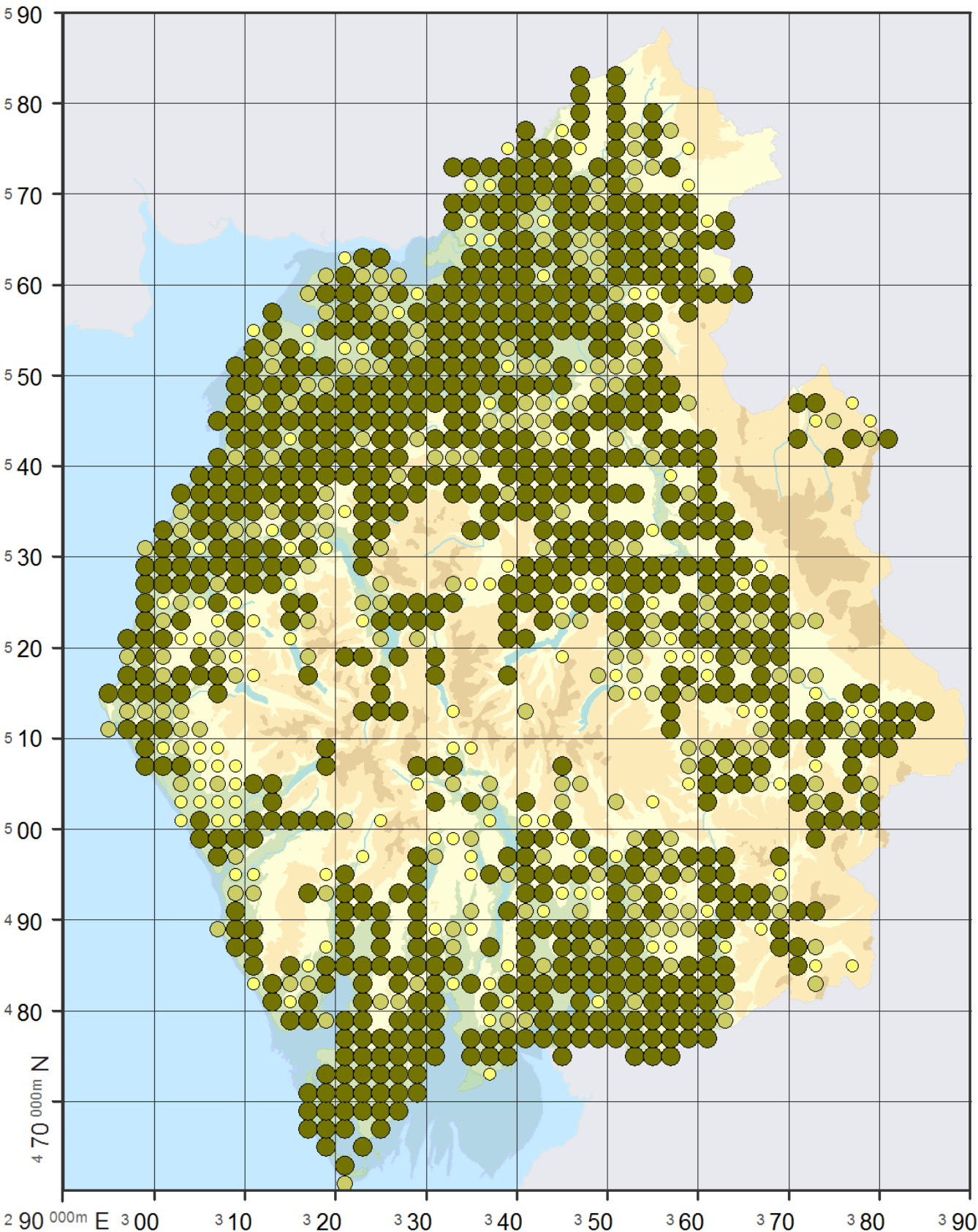
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84



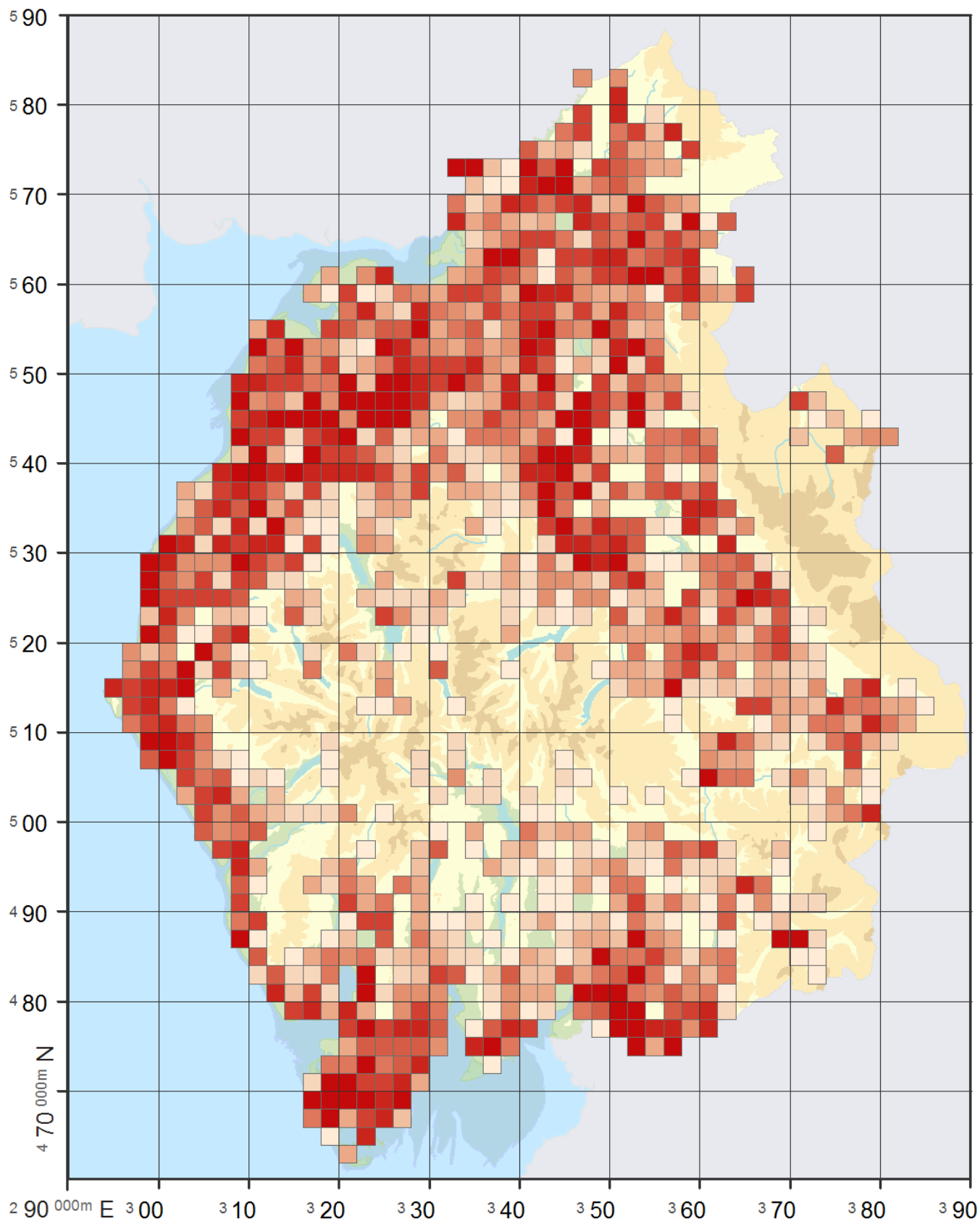
House Sparrow

Possible	<b>139</b>
Probable	<b>205</b>
Confirmed	<b>780</b>

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.

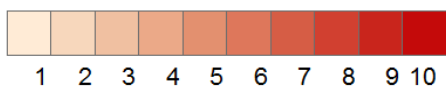
Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.





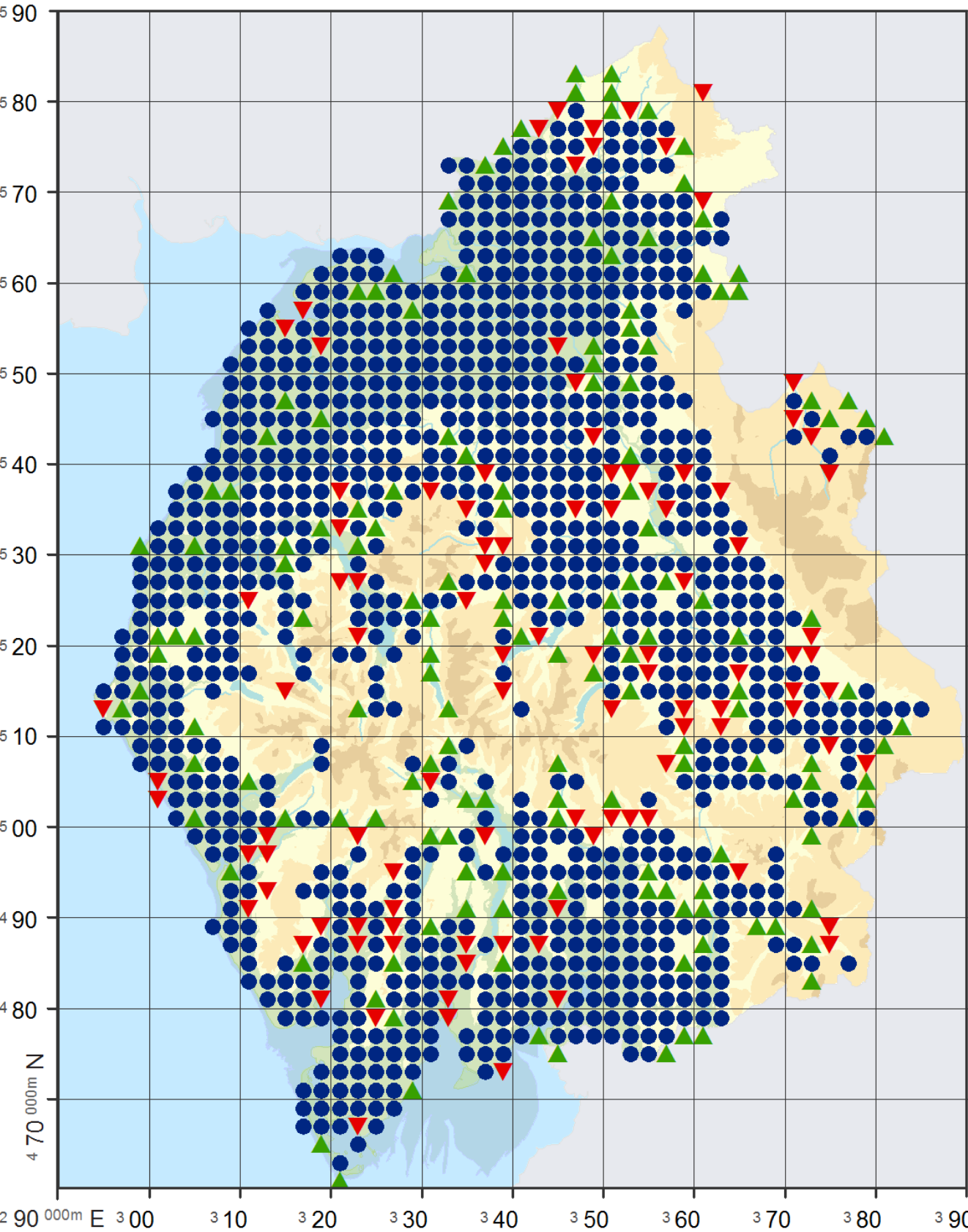
## House Sparrow

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 - 3, 2 = 4 - 6, 3 = 7 - 8, 4 = 9 - 12, 5 = 13 - 15, 6 = 16 - 20, 7 = 21 - 25, 8 = 26 - 35, 9 = 36 - 48, 10 = 49 - 275.



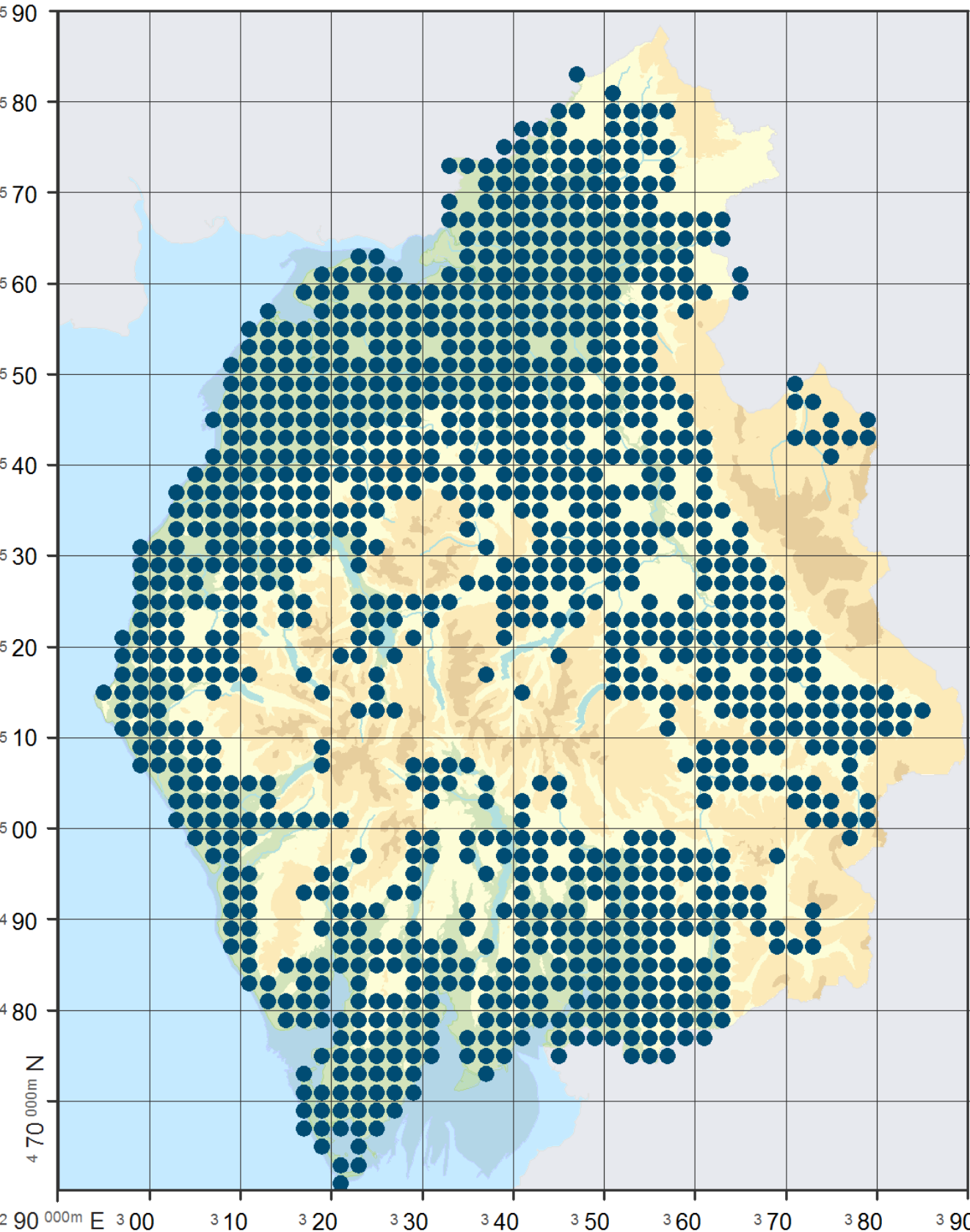


House Sparrow

▲ Gain	156
● Stable	968
▼ Loss	103

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.

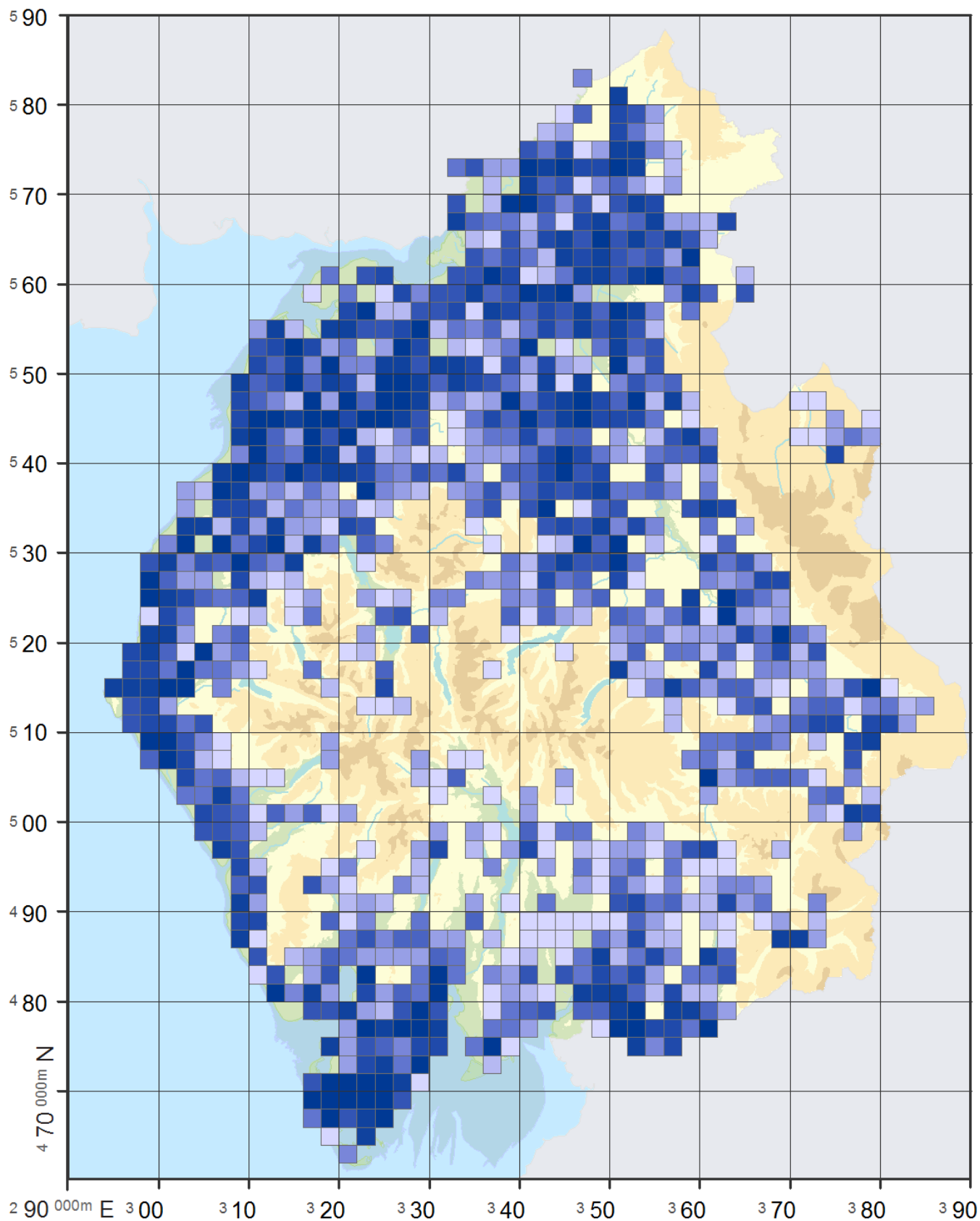


House Sparrow

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

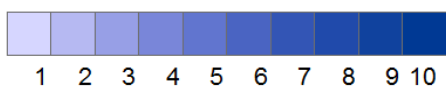
● Presence 1082

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## House Sparrow

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 - 5, 3 = 6 - 8, 4 = 9 - 10, 5 = 11 - 14, 6 = 15 - 19, 7 = 20 - 25, 8 = 26 - 34, 9 = 35 - 52, 10 = 53 - 248.

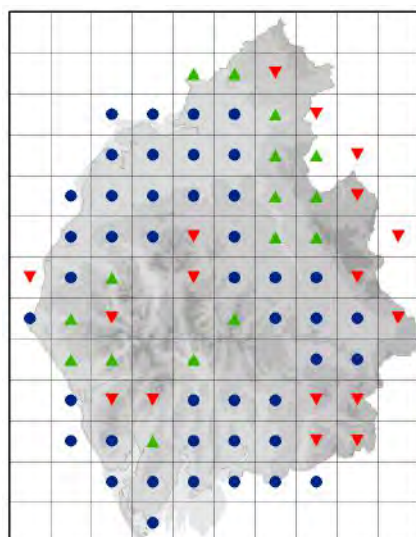
## TREE SPARROW (*Passer montanus*)

A common resident; breeds in large numbers.

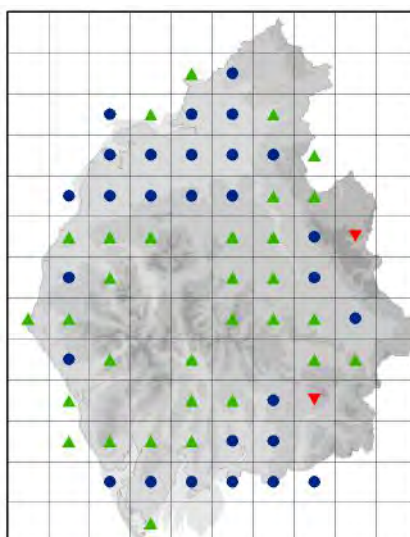
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	12.4	5	5	2.4
Breeding 2008 - 2012	20.4	10.3	4.2	5.9
Winter 2008 - 2012	21.1			

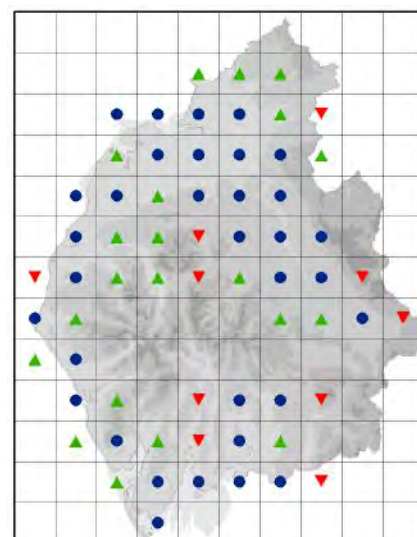
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



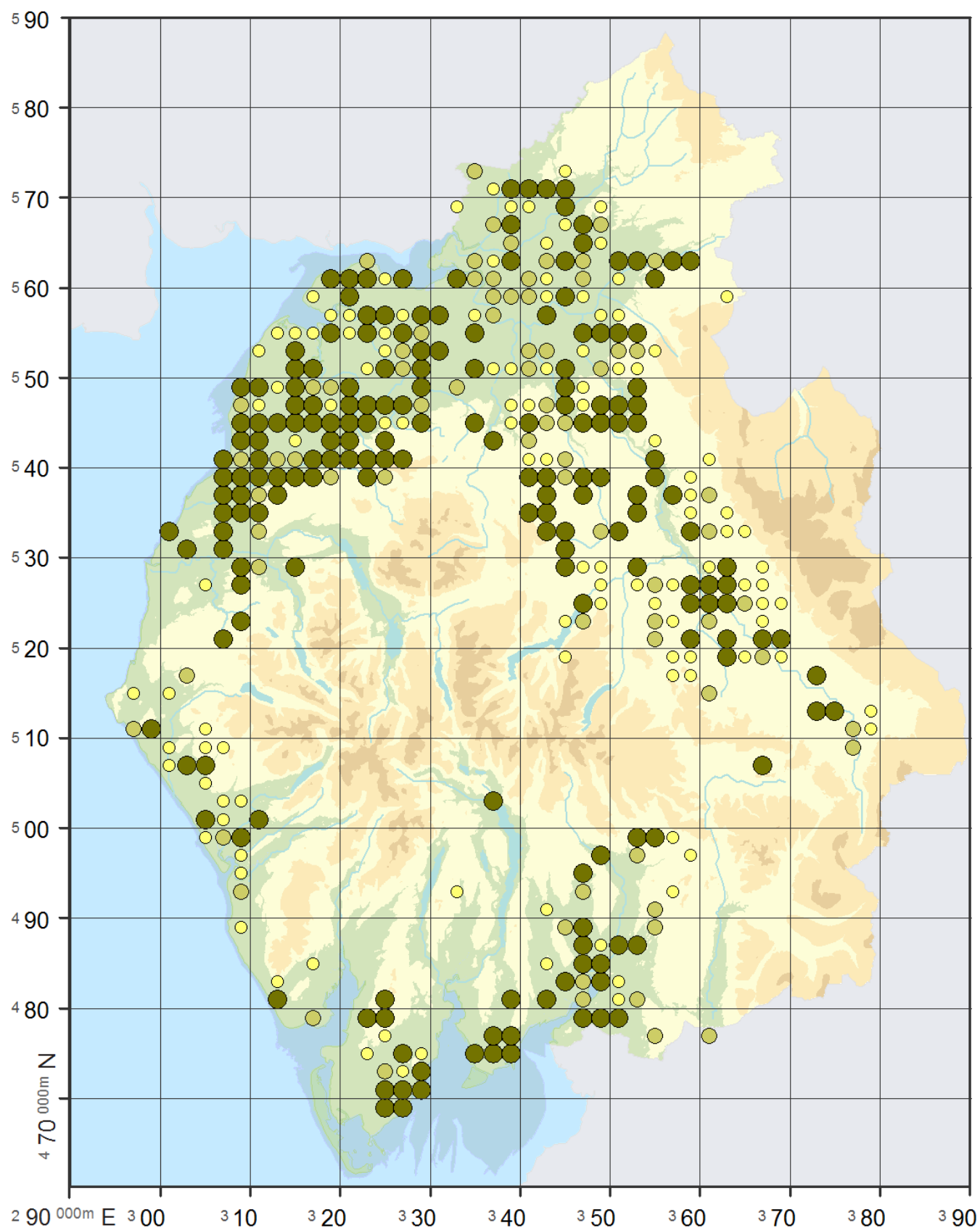
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84



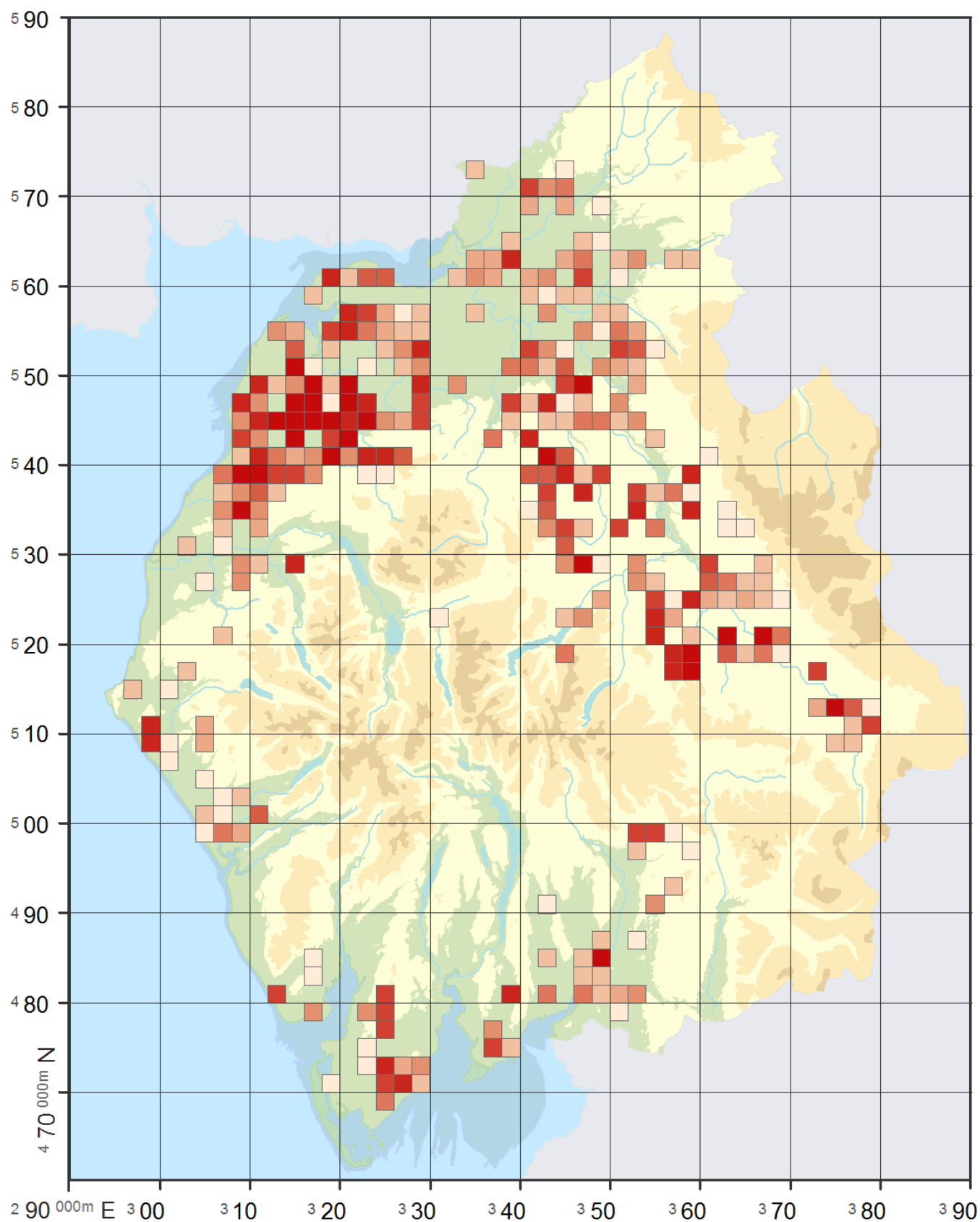
## Tree Sparrow

● Possible	<b>115</b>
● Probable	<b>74</b>
● Confirmed	<b>189</b>

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.

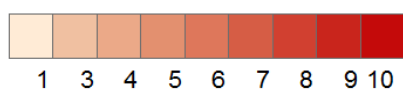
Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.





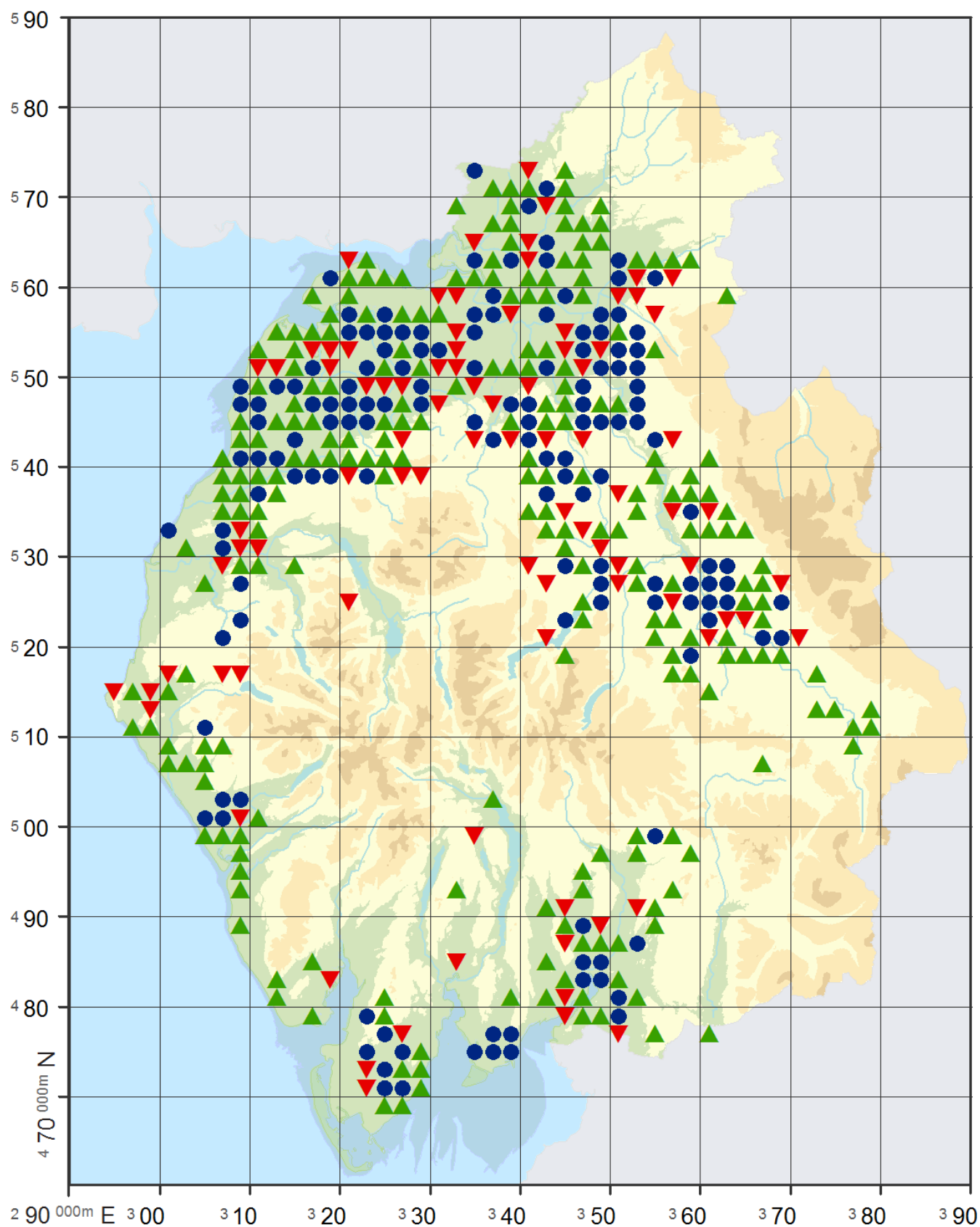
## Tree Sparrow

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 - 6, 8 = 7 - 9, 9 = 10 - 14, 10 = 15 - 37.



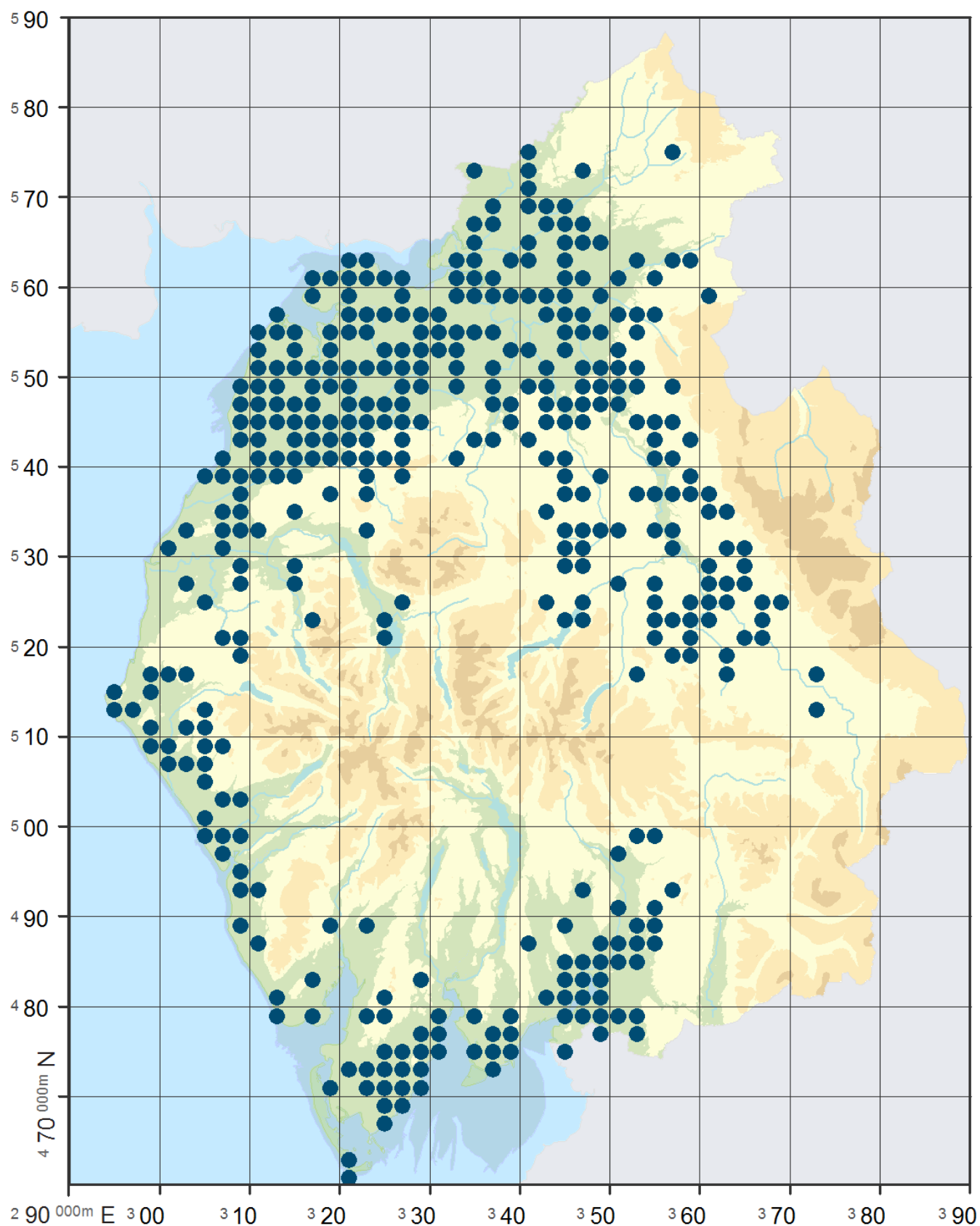


## Tree Sparrow

▲ Gain	235
● Stable	143
▼ Loss	87

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.

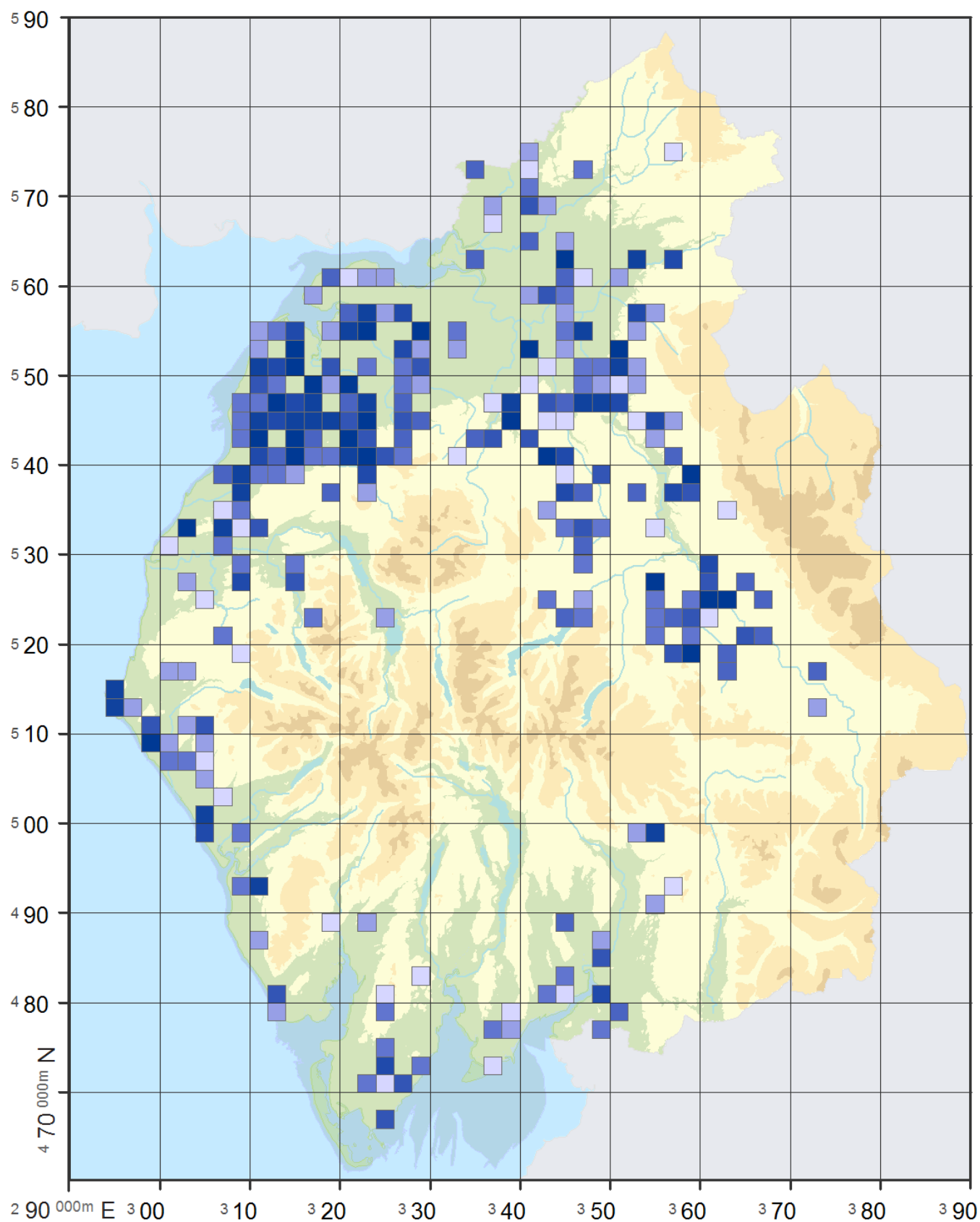


## Tree Sparrow

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

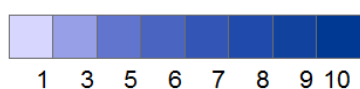
● Presence **390**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Tree Sparrow

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, 5 = 4 - 4, 6 = 5 - 7, 7 = 8 - 10, 8 = 11 - 16, 9 = 17 - 25, 10 = 26 - 83.

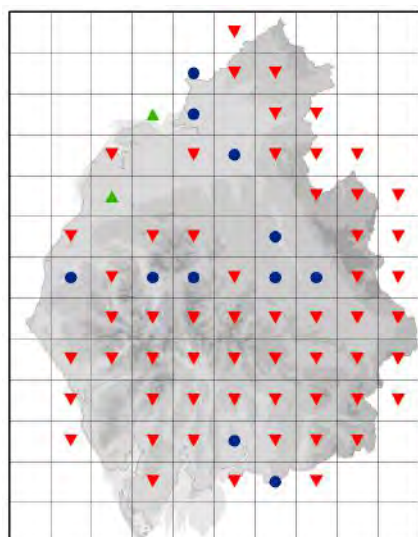
## YELLOW WAGTAIL (*Motacilla flava*)

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

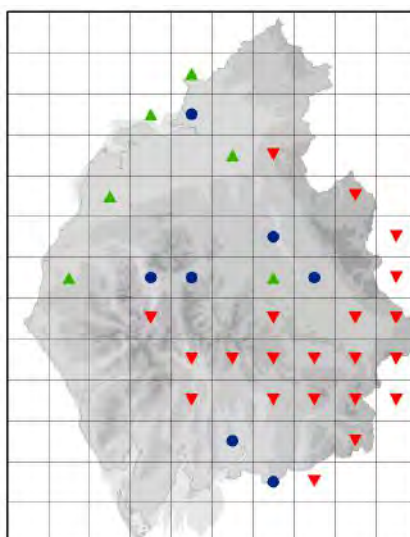
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	2.2	0.5	1	0.7
Breeding 2008 - 2012	1	0.2	0.3	0.5
Winter 2008 - 2012				

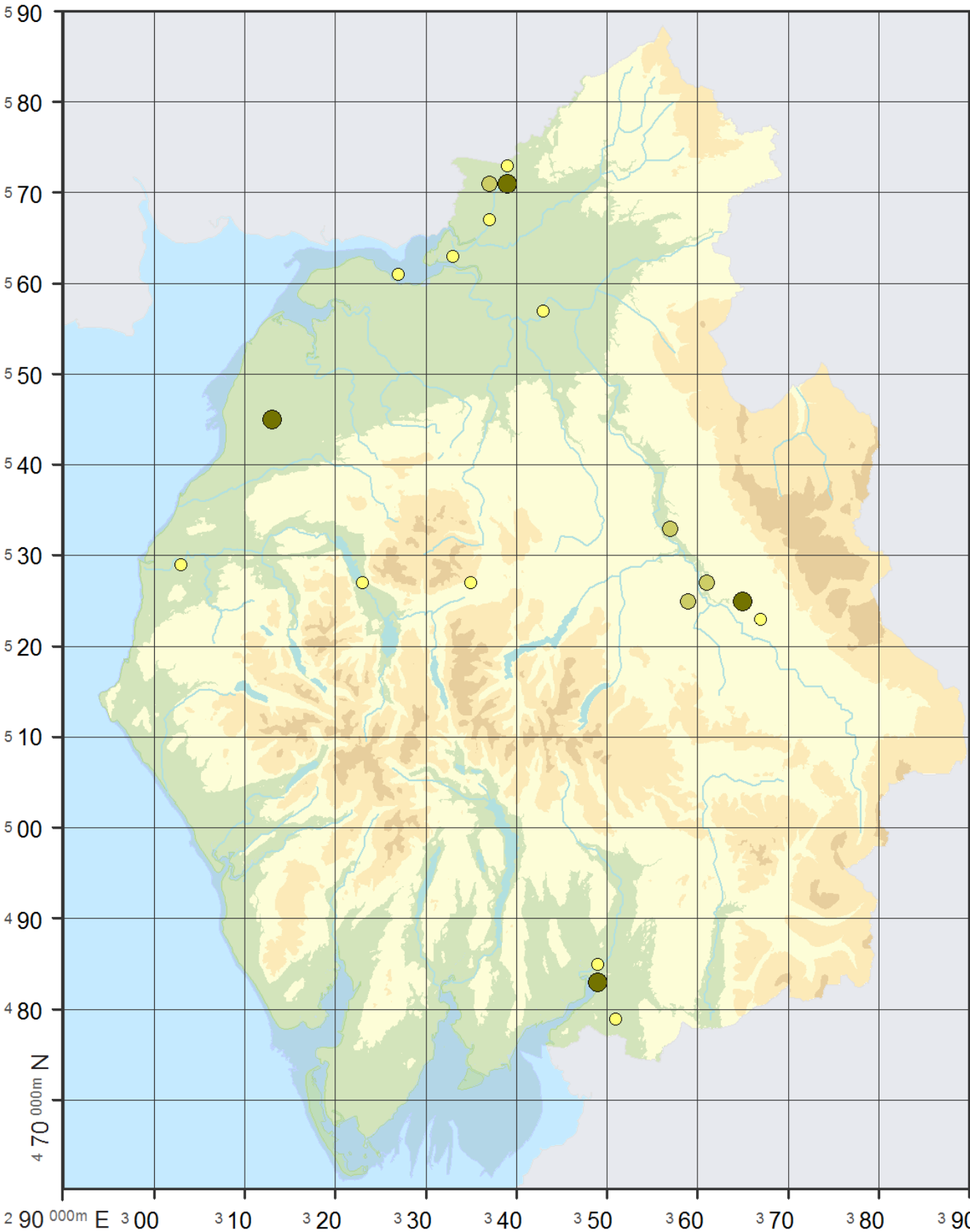
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys






Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91

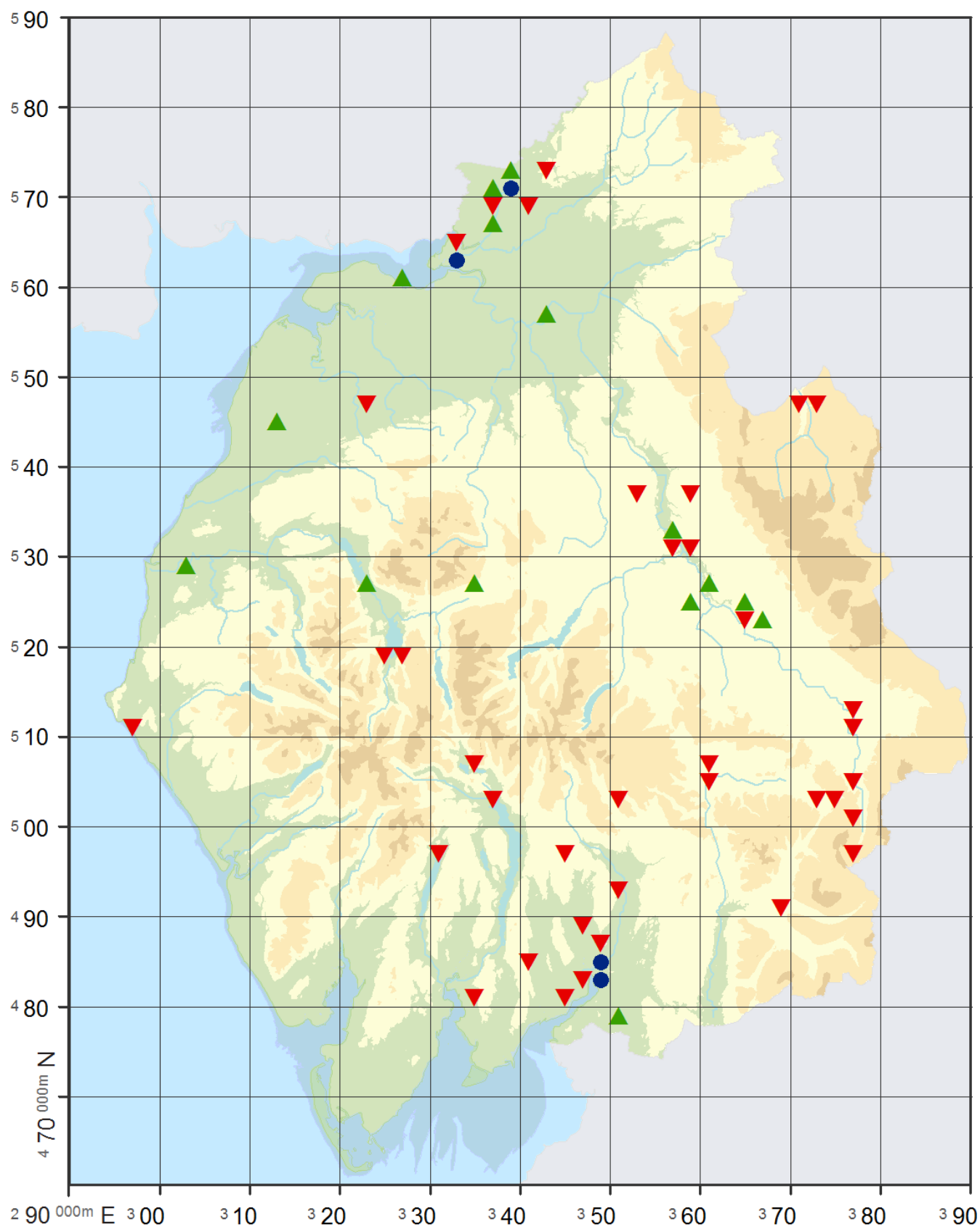


**Yellow Wagtail**

 Possible	<b>11</b>
 Probable	<b>4</b>
 Confirmed	<b>4</b>

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.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Yellow Wagtail

▲ Gain	15
● Stable	4
▼ Loss	37

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.



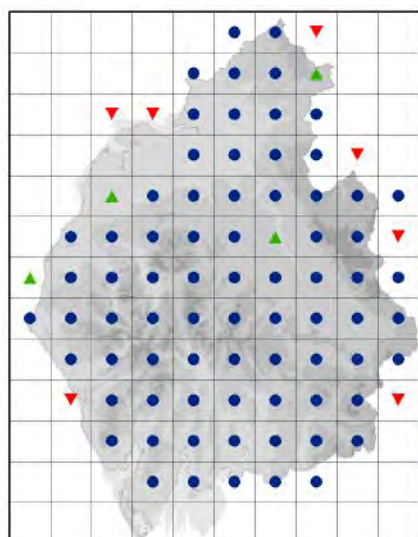
## GREY WAGTAIL (*Motacilla cinerea*)

A common resident and passage migrant; breeds in large numbers.

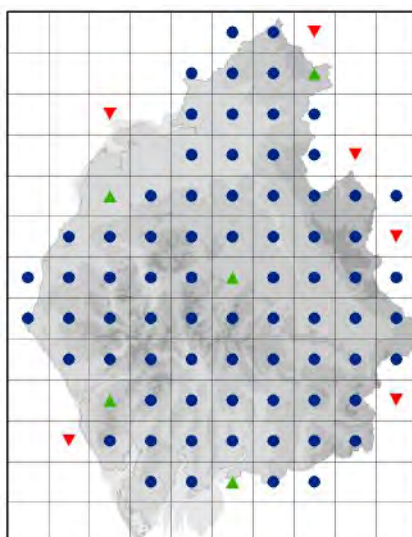
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	35	16.4	11.2	7.4
Breeding 2008 - 2012	30.7	12.4	7.8	10.5
Winter 2008 - 2012	24.1			

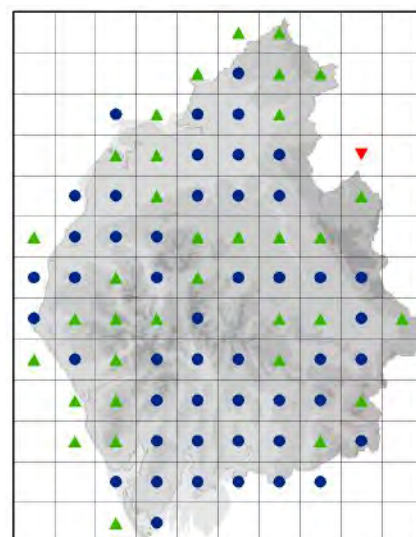
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



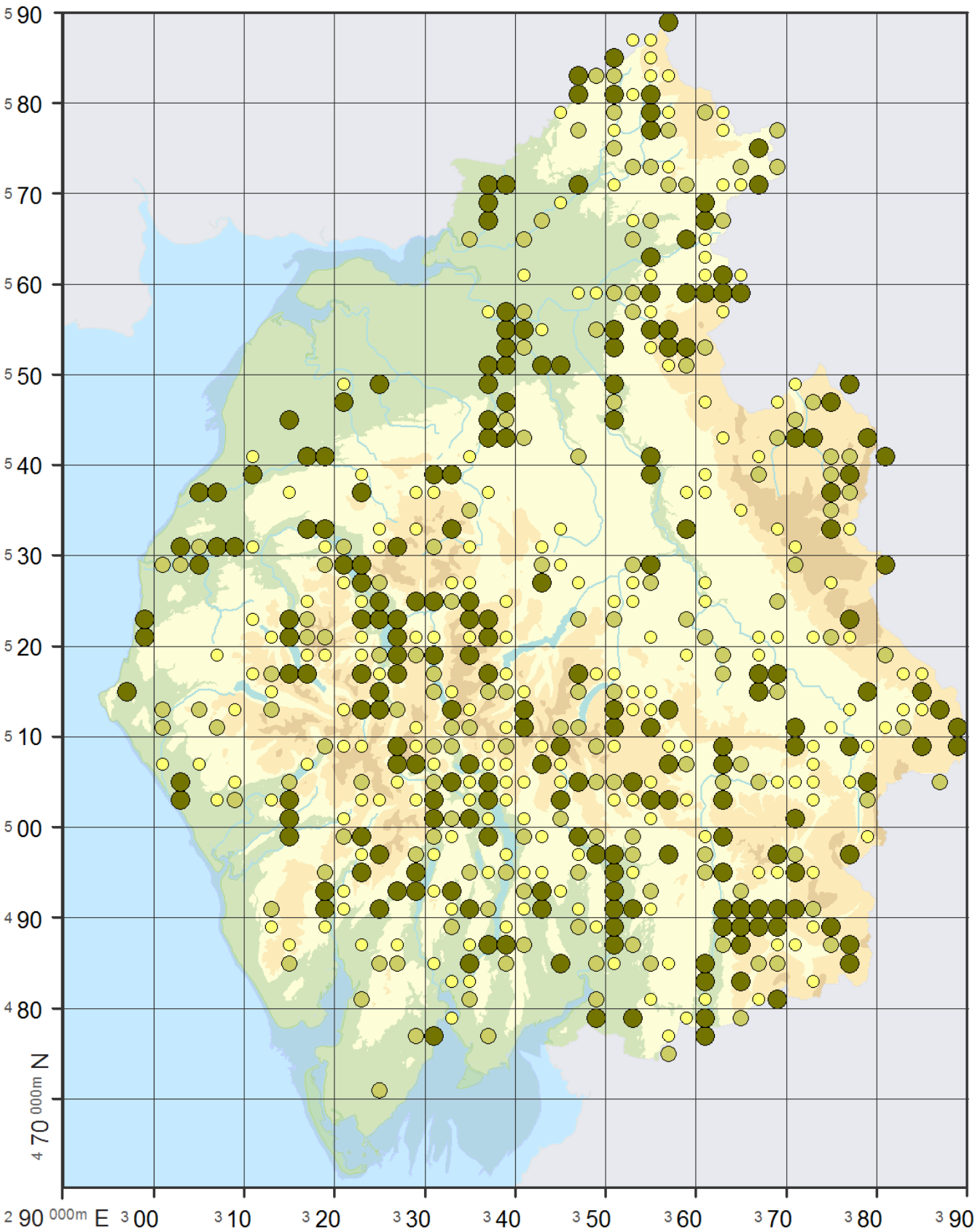
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

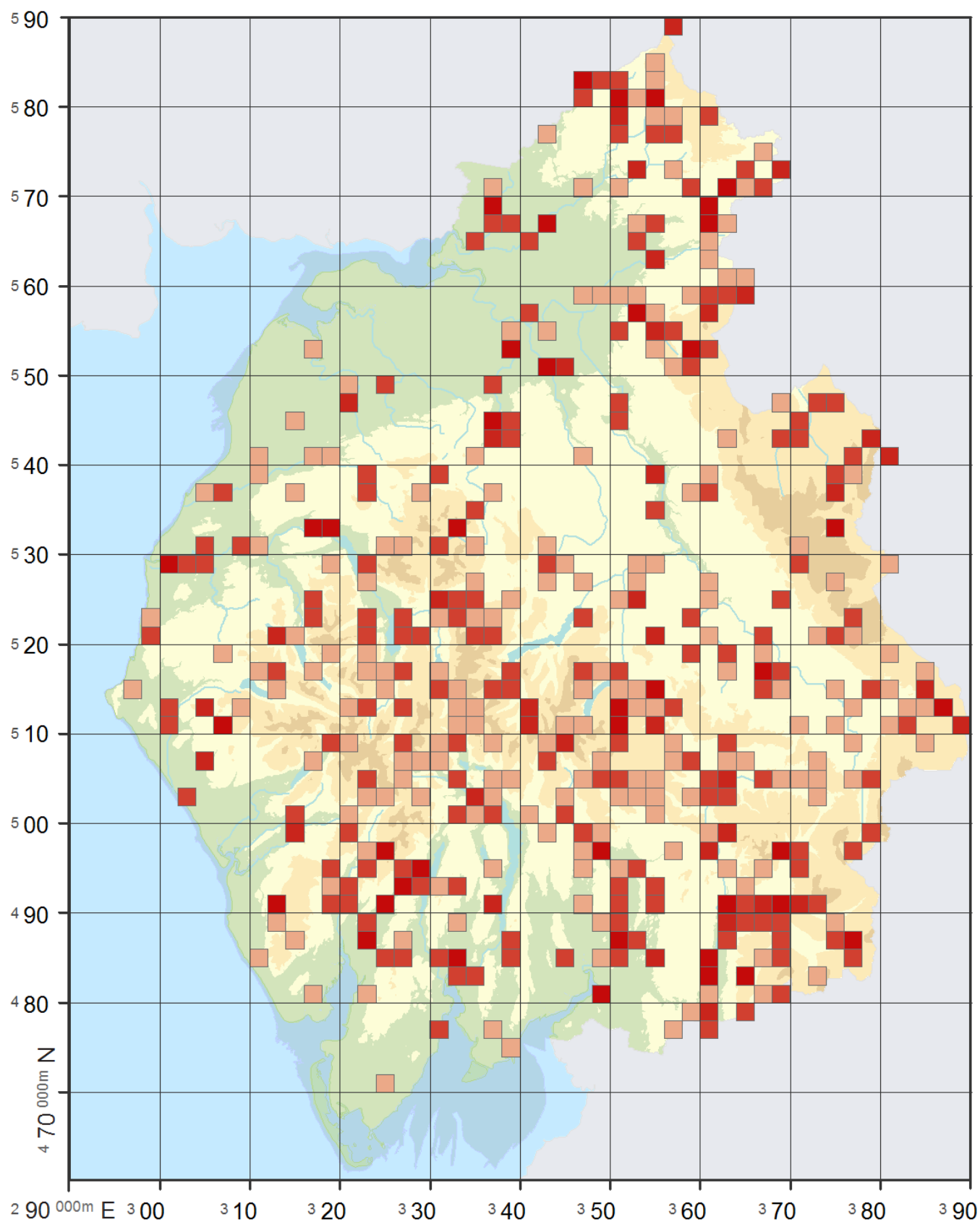


**Grey Wagtail**

● Possible	<b>205</b>
● Probable	<b>148</b>
● Confirmed	<b>214</b>

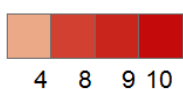
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

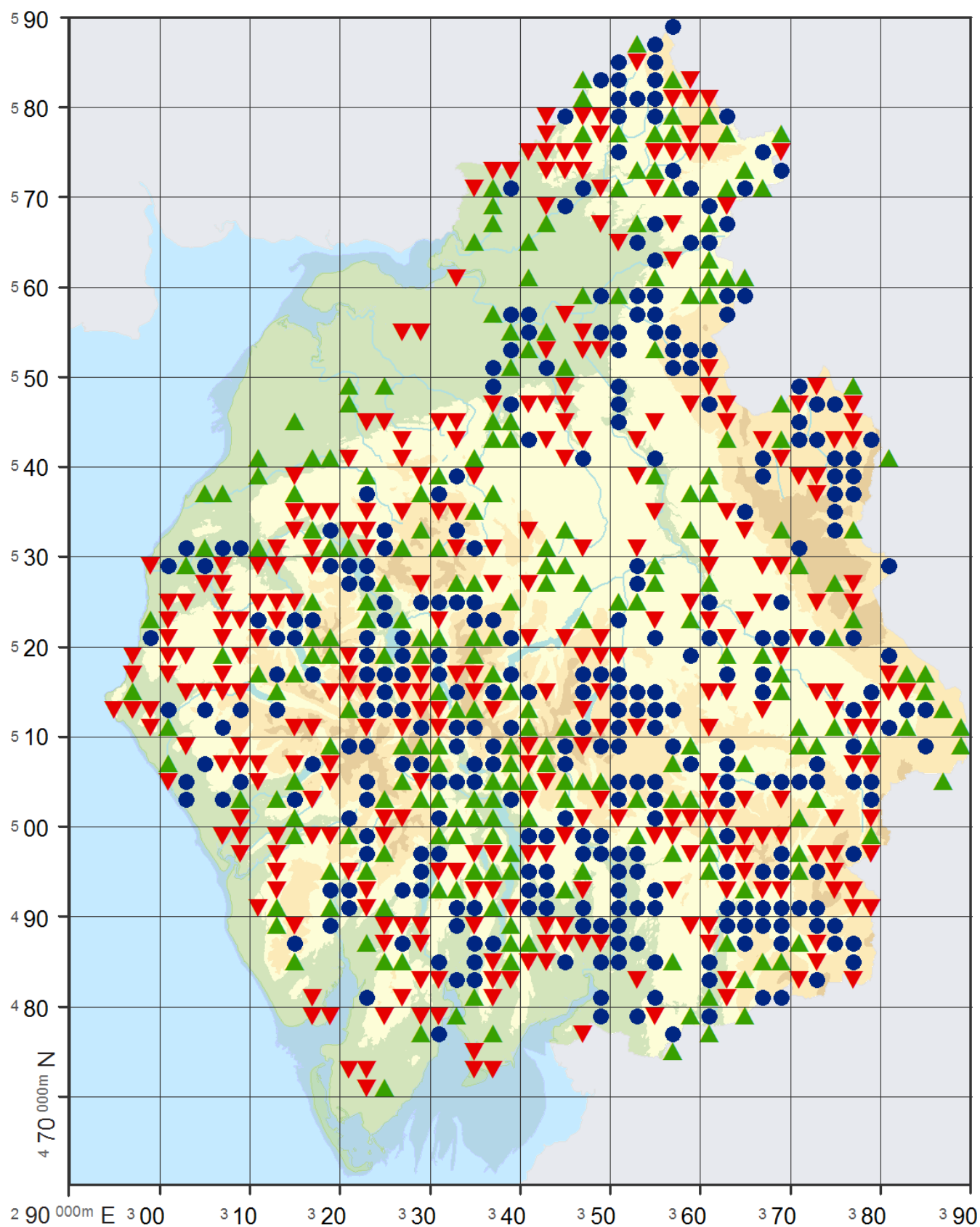


## Grey Wagtail

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 - 7.

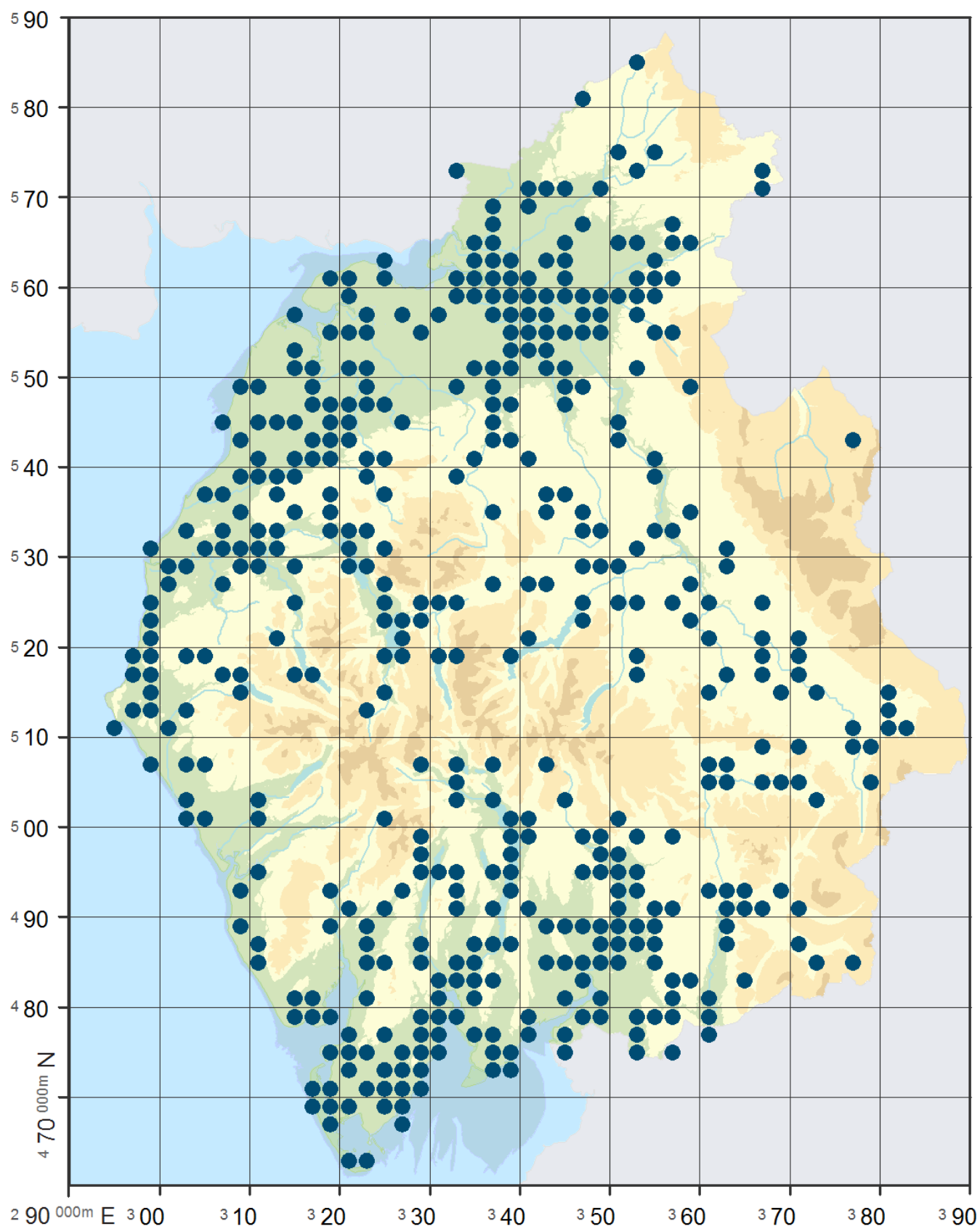


## Grey Wagtail

▲ Gain	248
● Stable	319
▼ Loss	326

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.



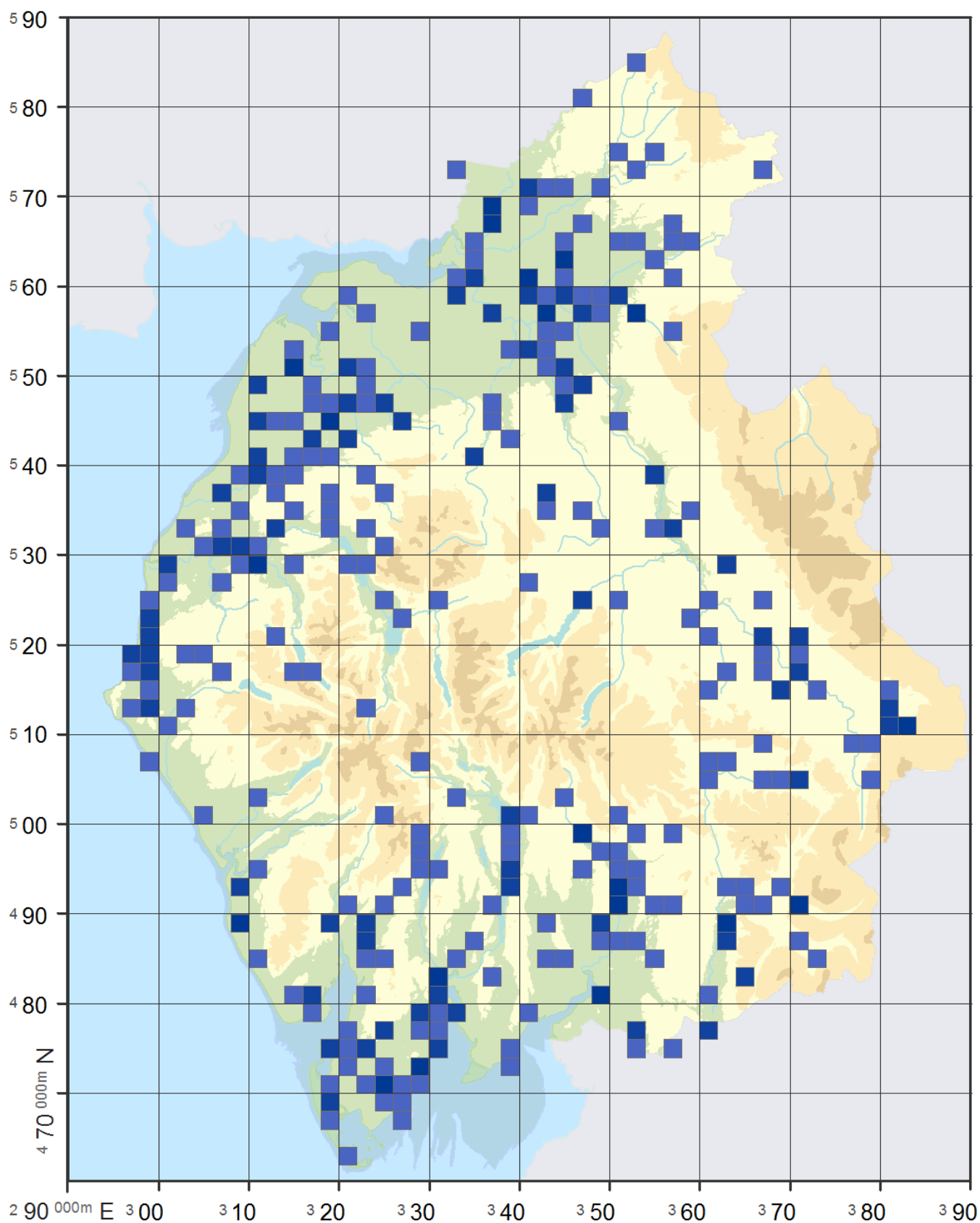
## Grey Wagtail

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

● Presence **446**

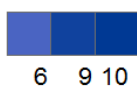
Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.





## Grey Wagtail

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 - 6.



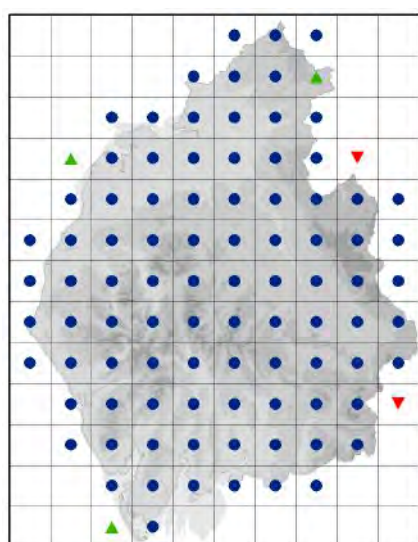
## PIED/WHITE WAGTAIL (*Motacilla alba*)

An abundant resident and passage migrant; breeds in very large numbers. Records of Pied and those that do not distinguish Pied (*yarrellii*) and White (*alba*) are combined. A separate map of records of the winter visitor White wagtail is also given.

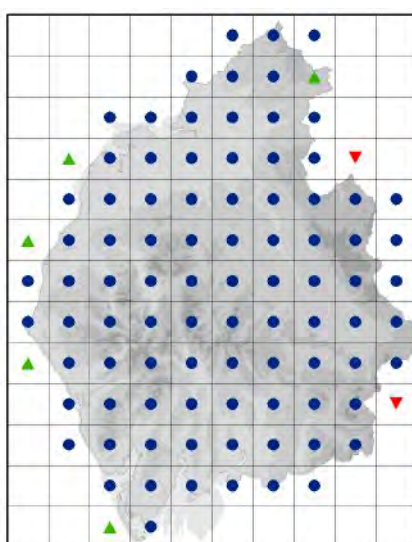
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	78	42.8	24.5	10.7
Breeding 2008 - 2012	72.3	37.3	13.5	21.5
Winter 2008 - 2012	40.3			

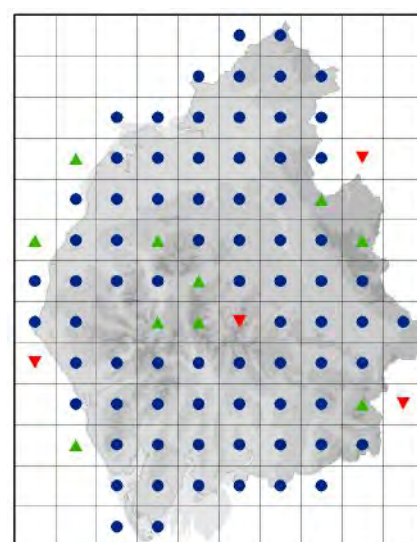
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



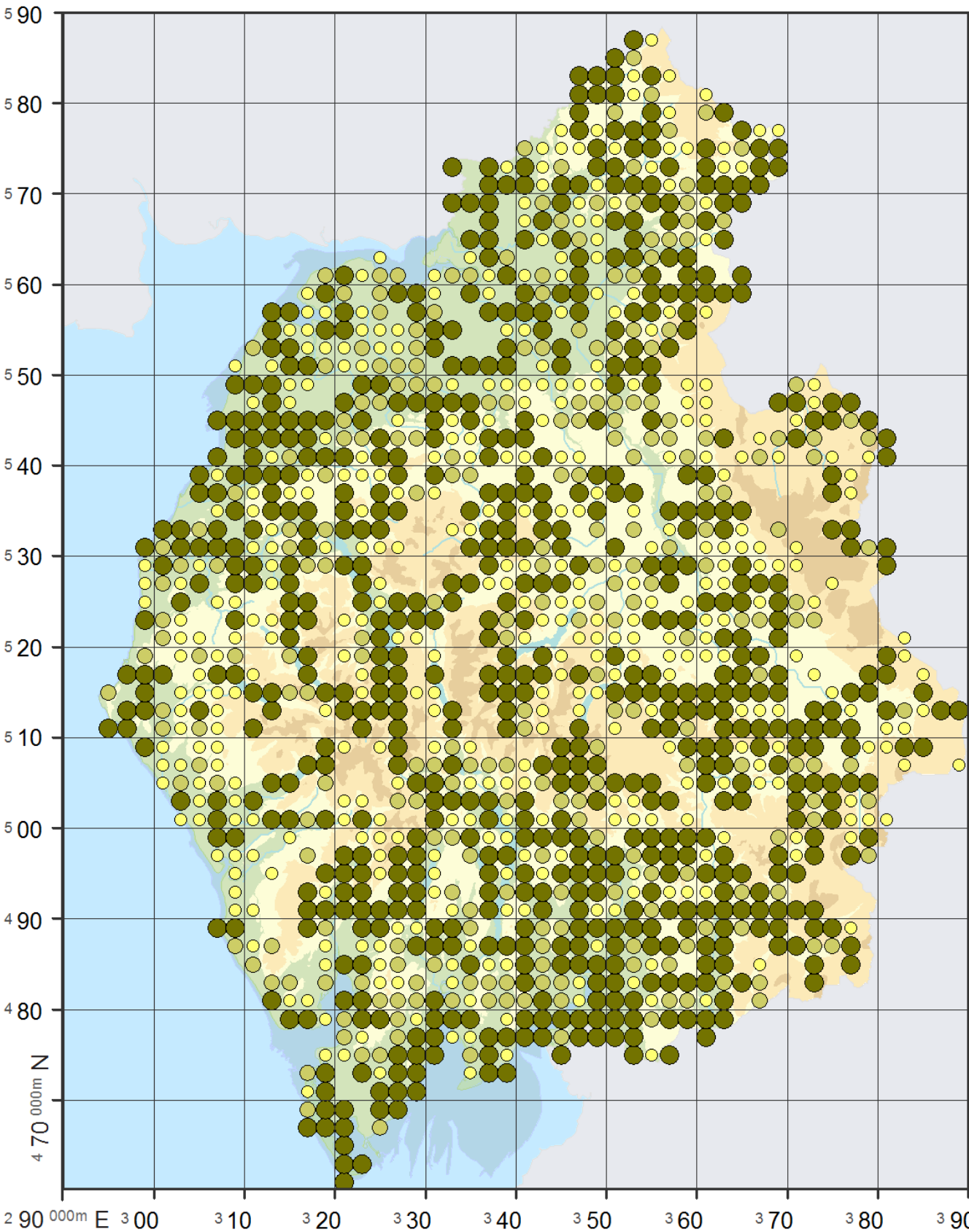
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

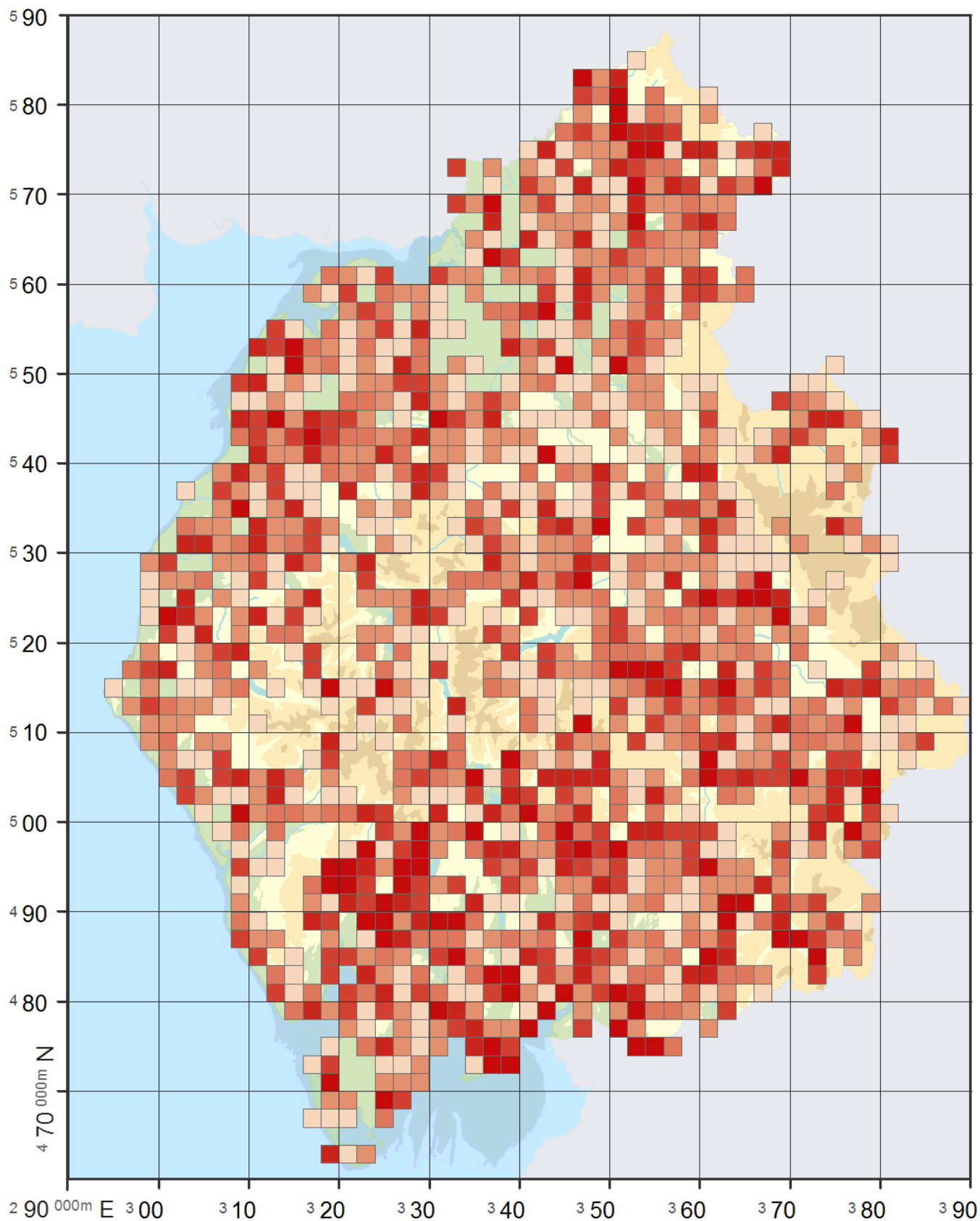


**Pied-White Wagtail**

● Possible	<b>402</b>
● Probable	<b>259</b>
● Confirmed	<b>675</b>

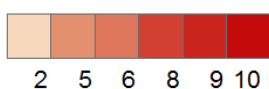
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

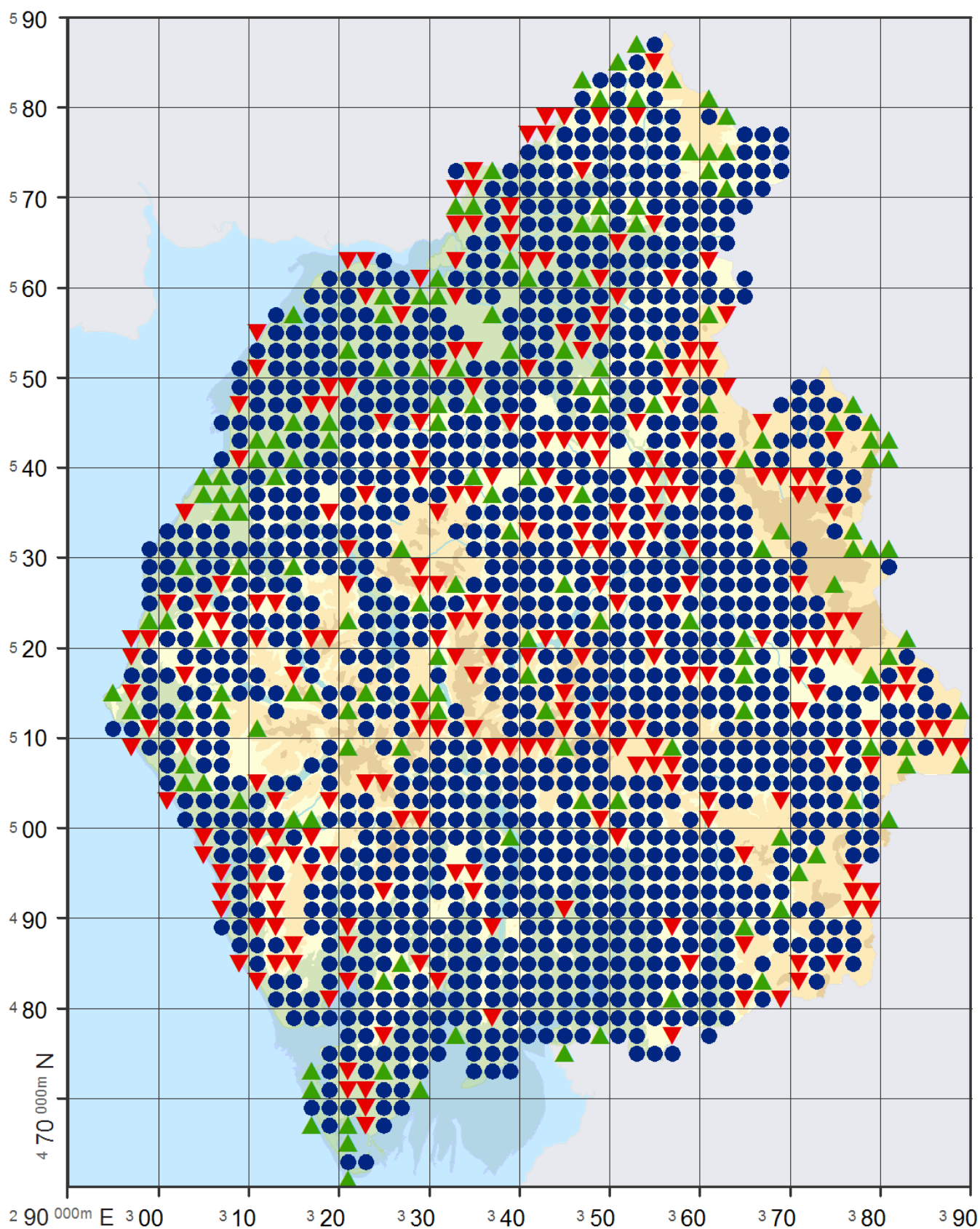


## Pied-White Wagtail

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, 8 = 4 - 4, 9 = 5 - 6, 10 = 7 - 27.

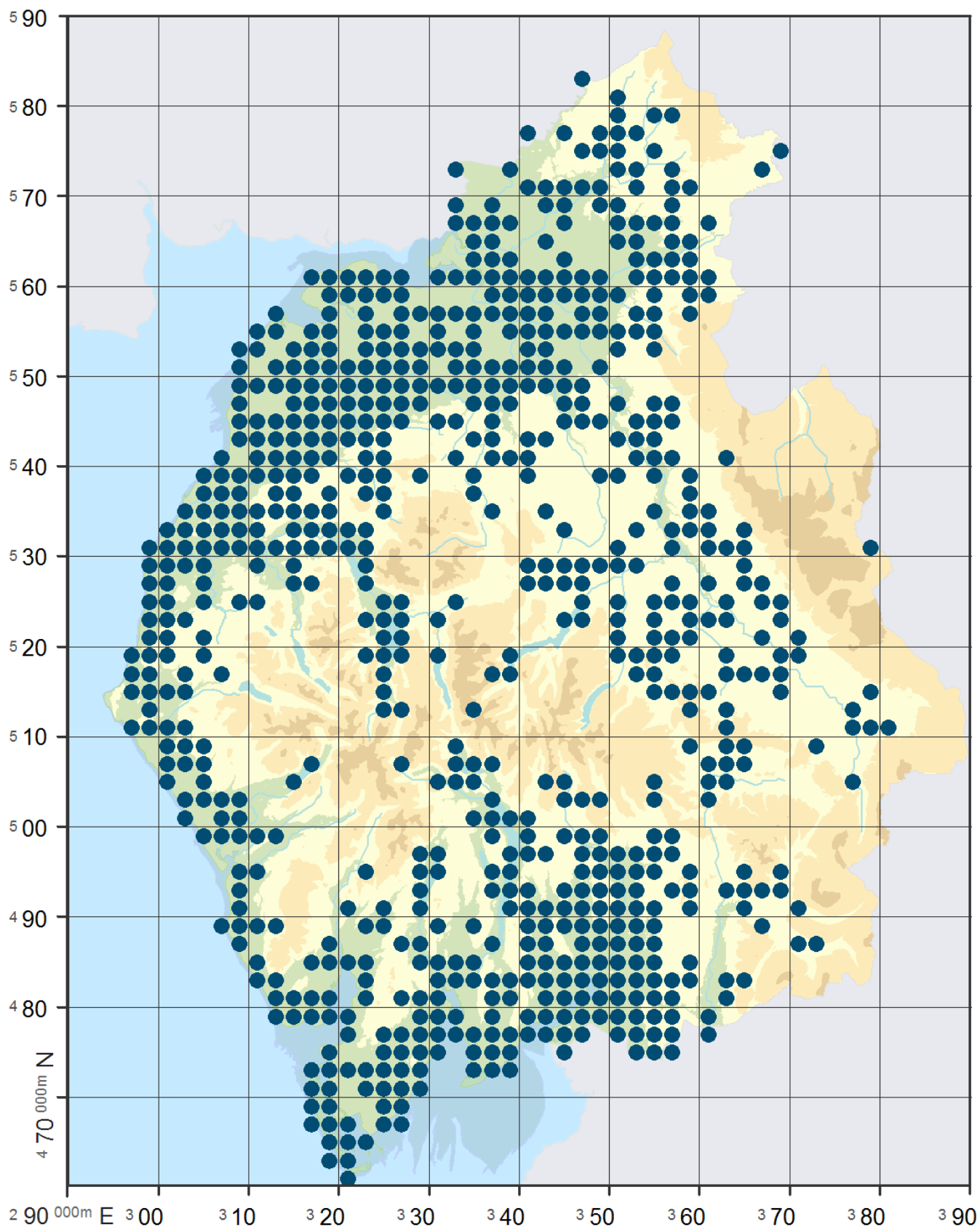


### Pied-White Wagtail

▲ Gain	161
● Stable	1175
▼ Loss	264

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.



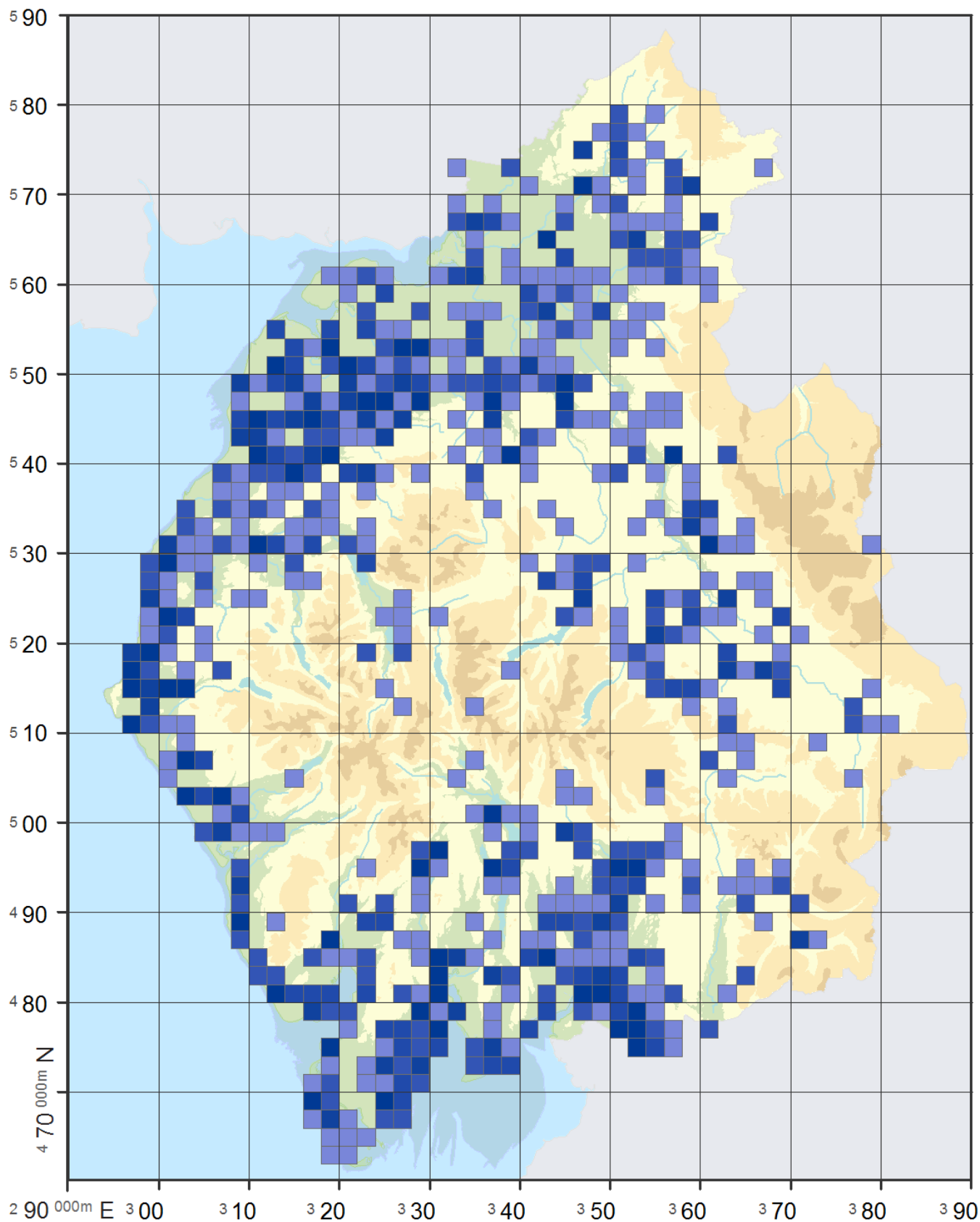
## Pied-White Wagtail

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

● Presence **745**

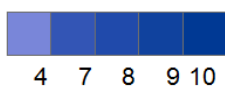
Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.





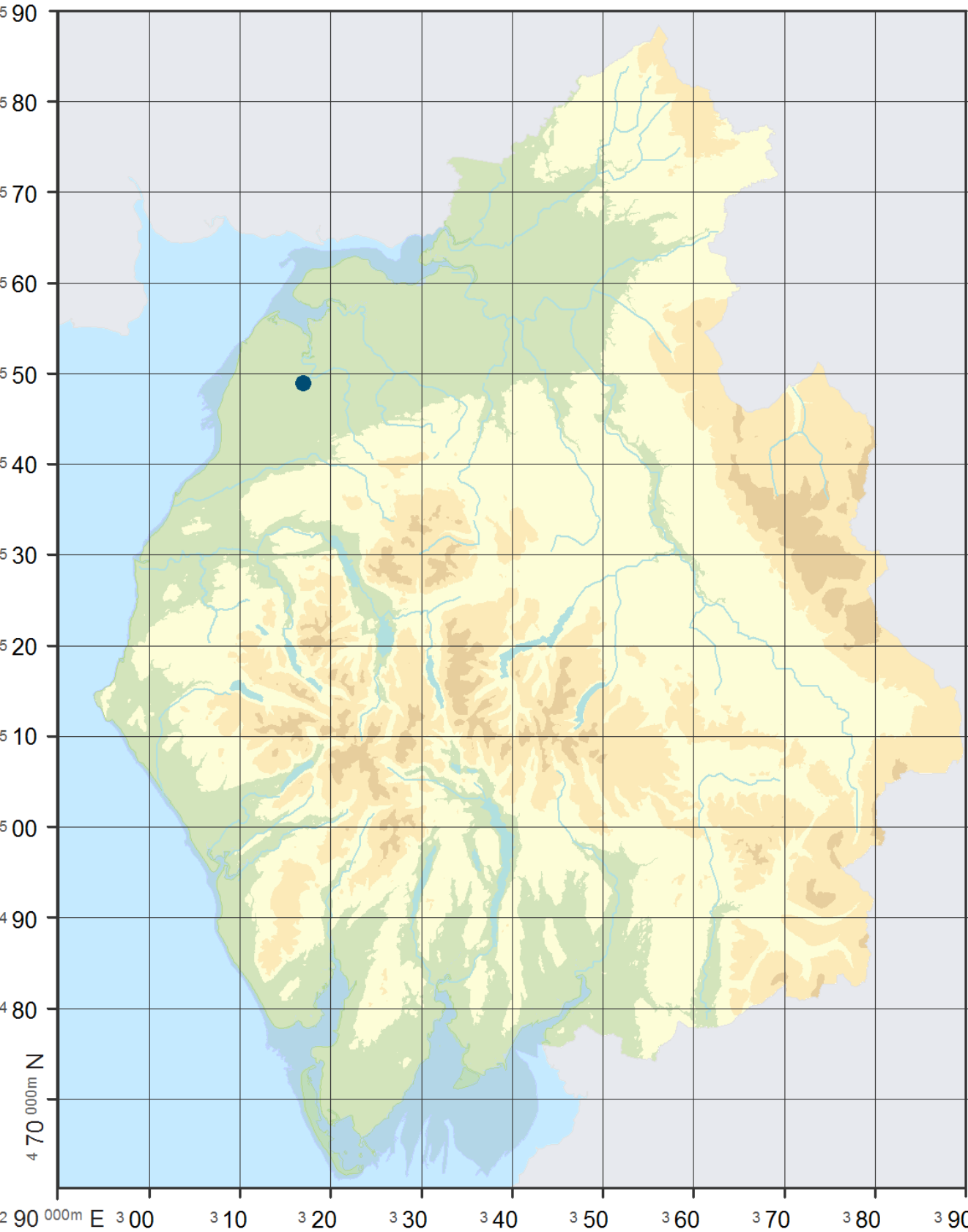
## Pied-White Wagtail

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 - 37.





White Wagtail (alba)

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

● Presence 1

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

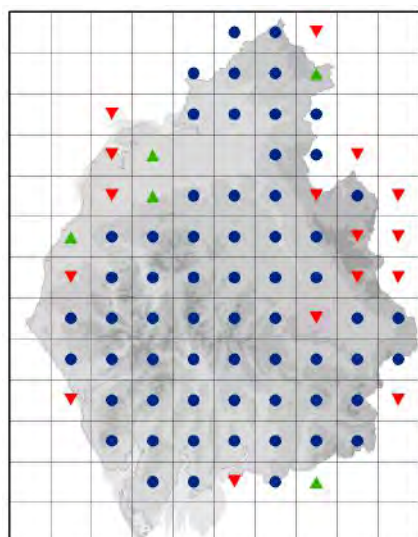
## TREE PIPIT (*Anthus trivialis*)

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

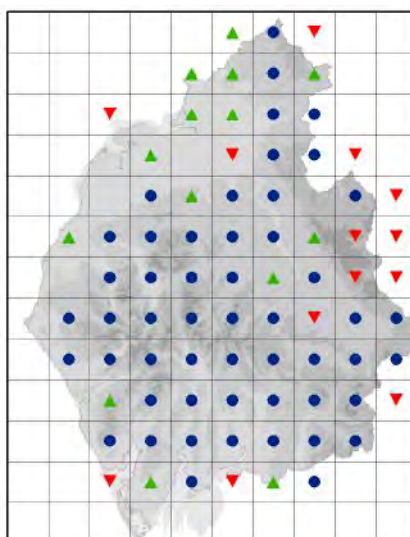
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	26.1	6.9	16.7	2.5
Breeding 2008 - 2012	21	4.2	15.6	1.2
Winter 2008 - 2012				

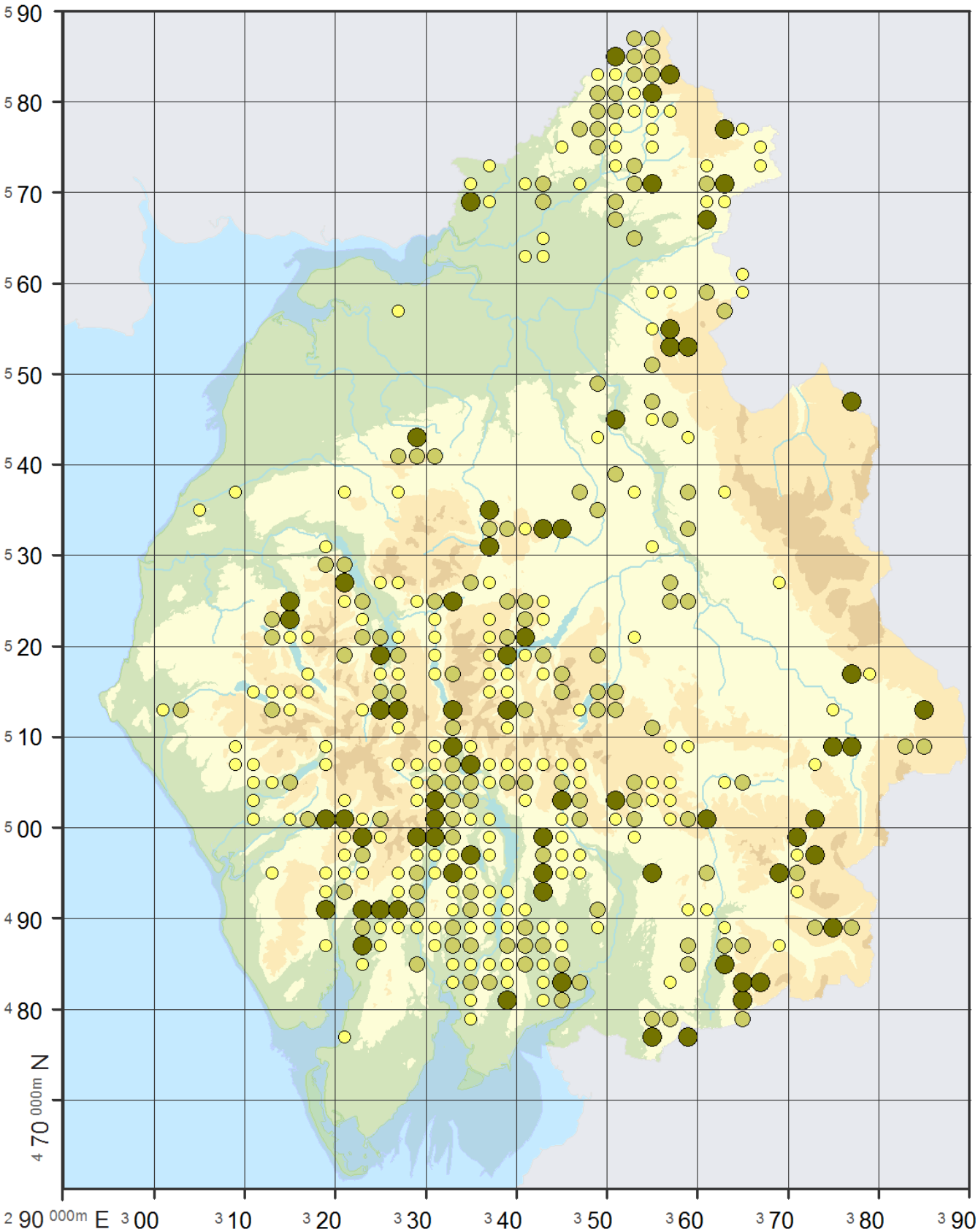
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91

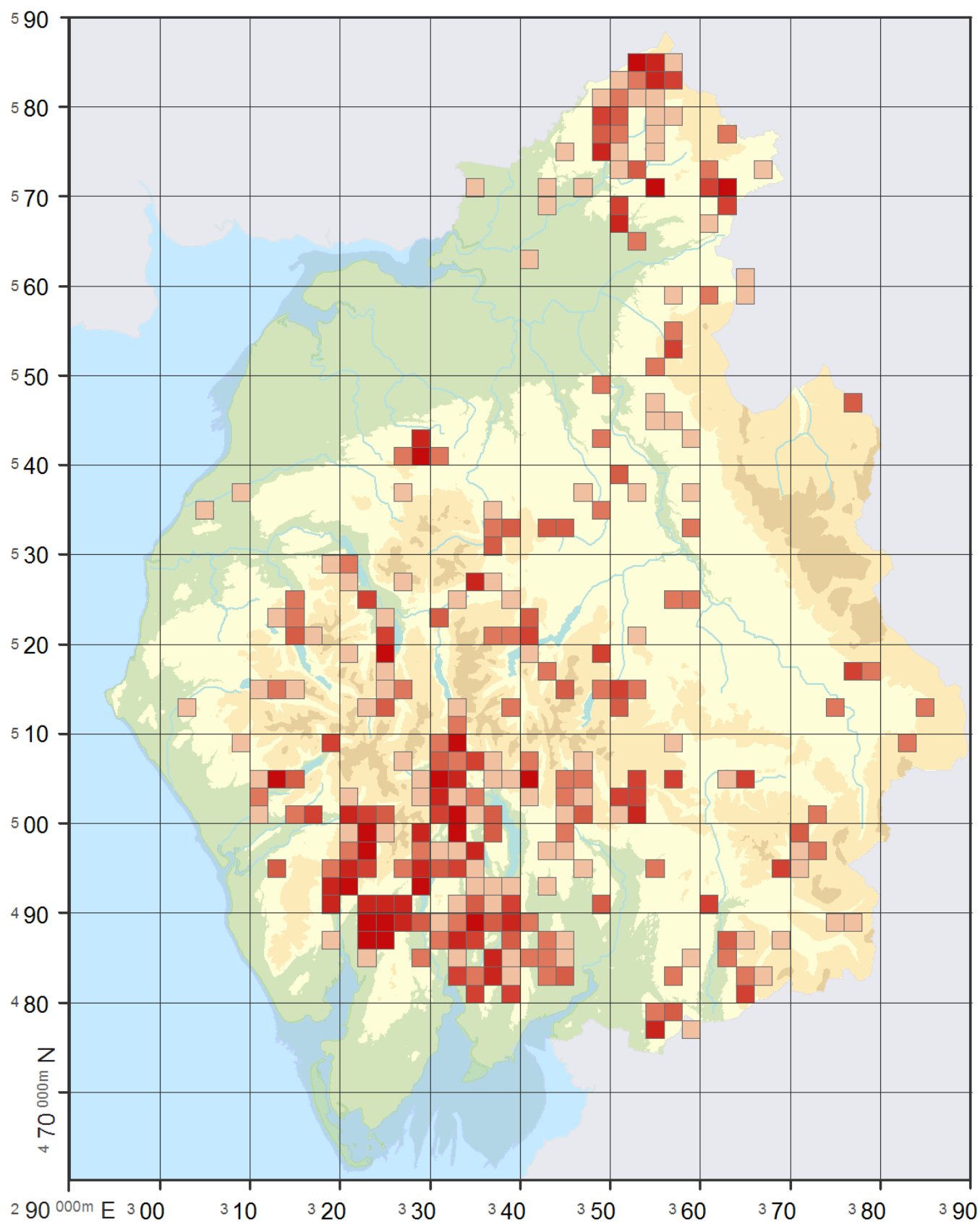


Tree Pipit

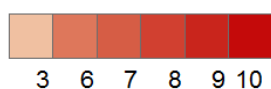
● Possible	190
● Probable	129
● Confirmed	69

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.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

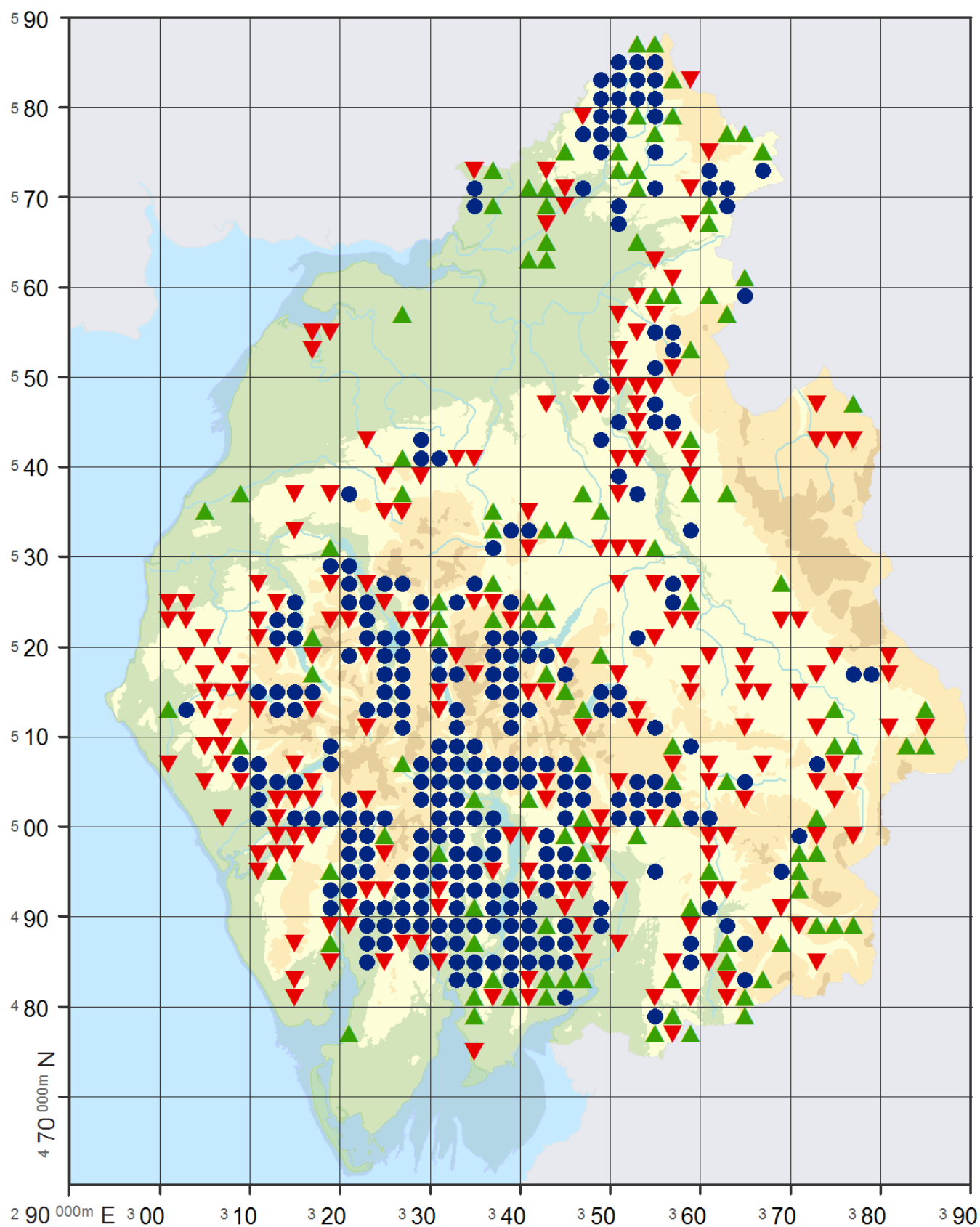


## Tree Pipit



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 - 14.



## Tree Pipit

▲ Gain	122
● Stable	266
▼ Loss	216

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.

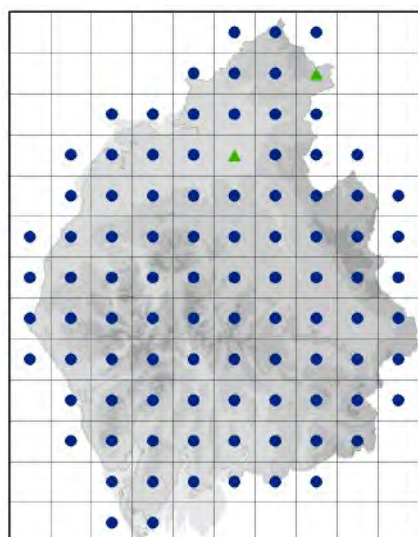
## MEADOW PIPIT (*Anthus pratensis*)

An abundant resident and passage migrant; breeds in very large numbers.

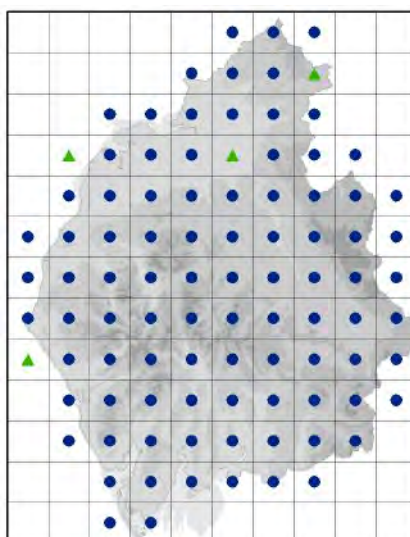
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	73.8	52.9	16.7	4.2
Breeding 2008 - 2012	71.8	43.1	19	9.7
Winter 2008 - 2012	37.3			

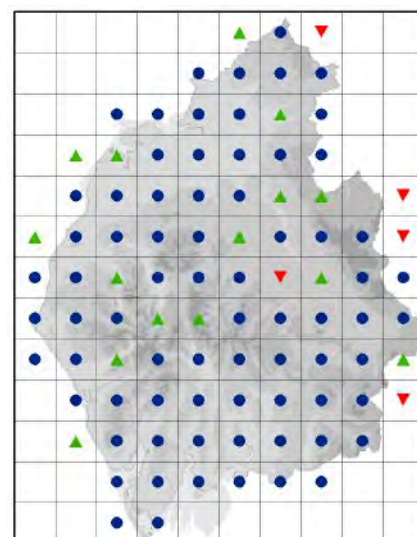
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

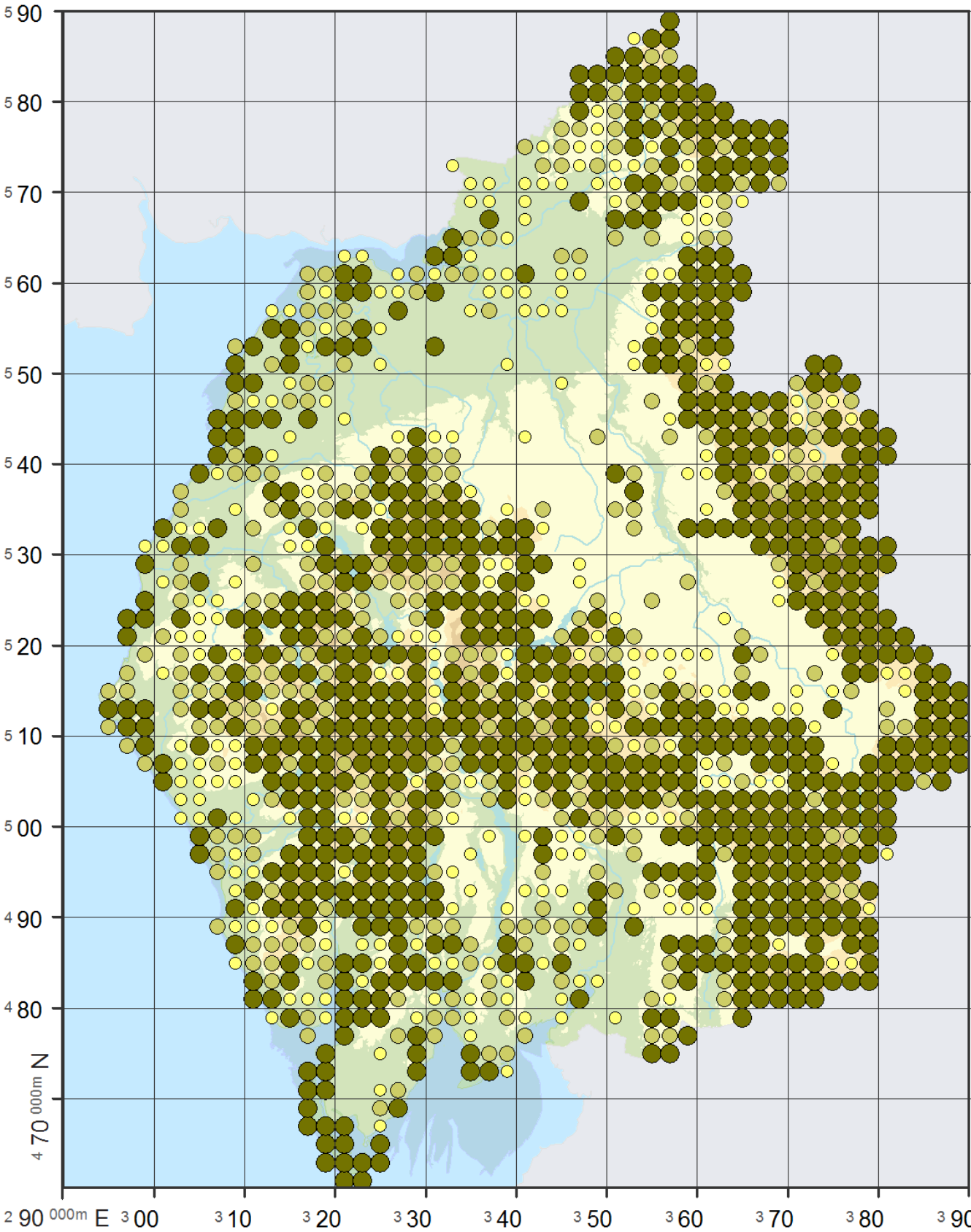


Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84



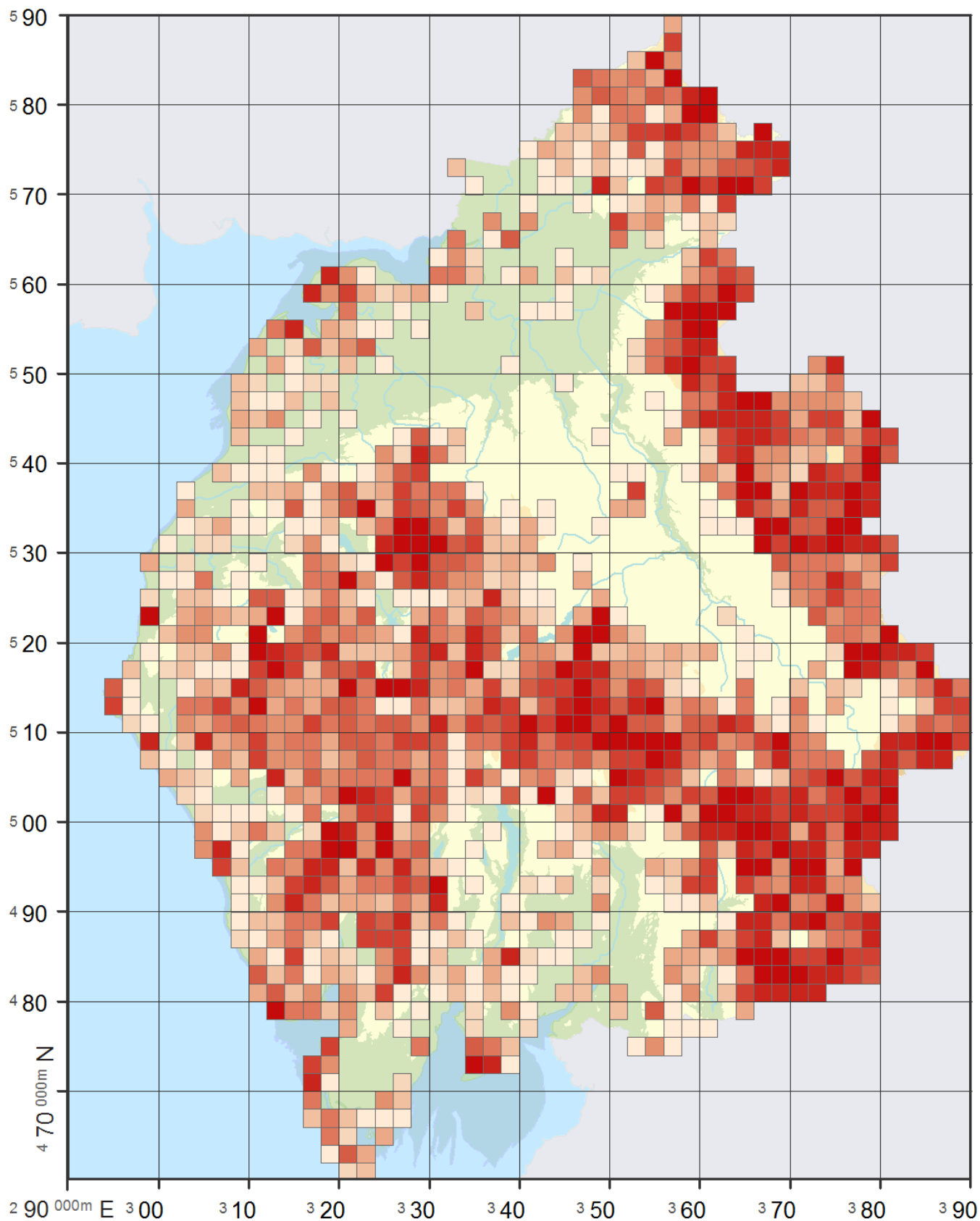


**Meadow Pipit**

● Possible	<b>274</b>
● Probable	<b>290</b>
● Confirmed	<b>765</b>

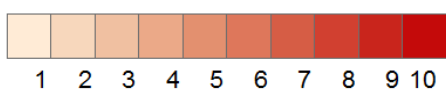
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

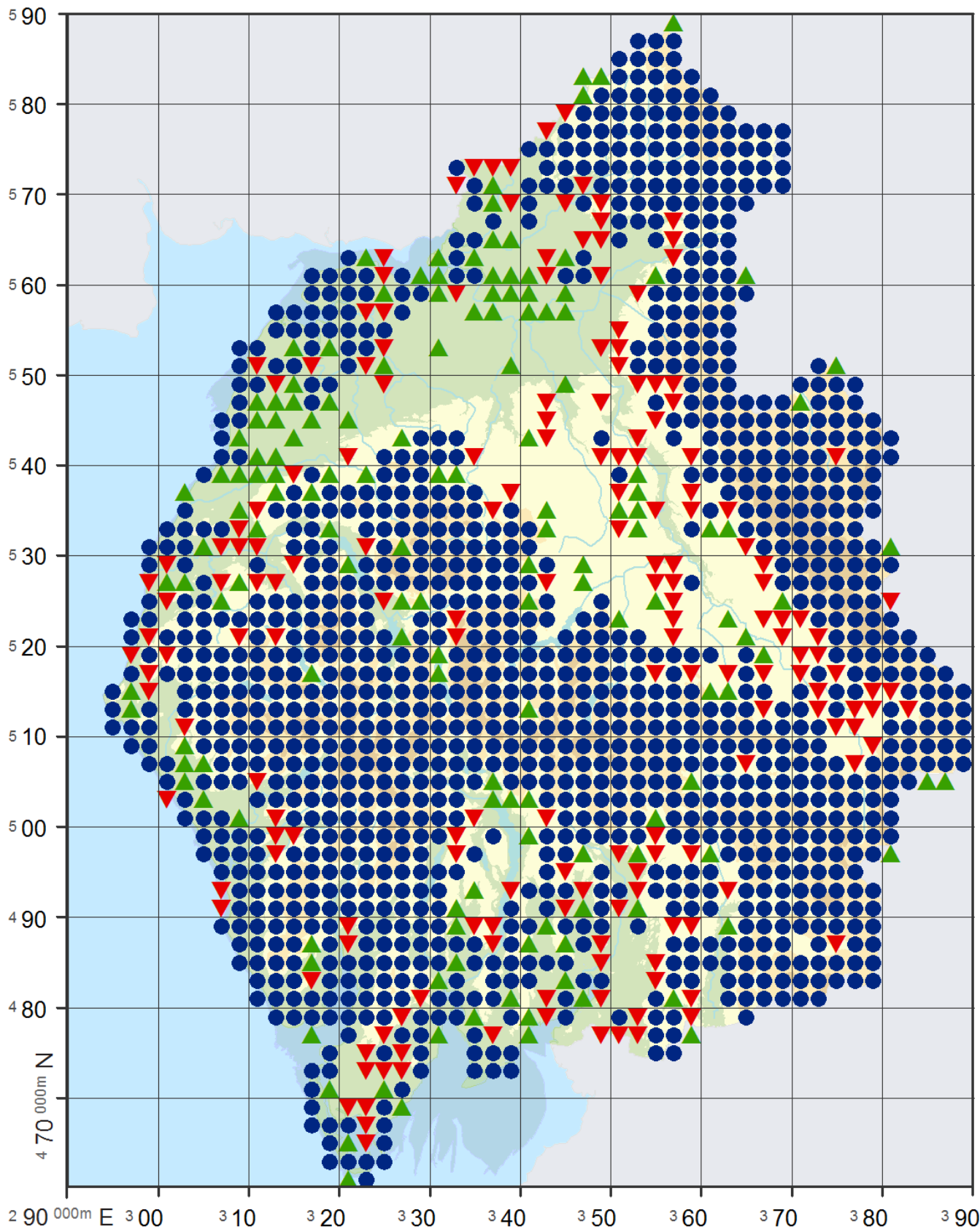


## Meadow Pipit

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 - 3, 3 = 4 - 6, 4 = 7 - 9, 5 = 10 - 13, 6 = 14 - 18, 7 = 19 - 24, 8 = 25 - 33, 9 = 34 - 47, 10 = 48 - 158.

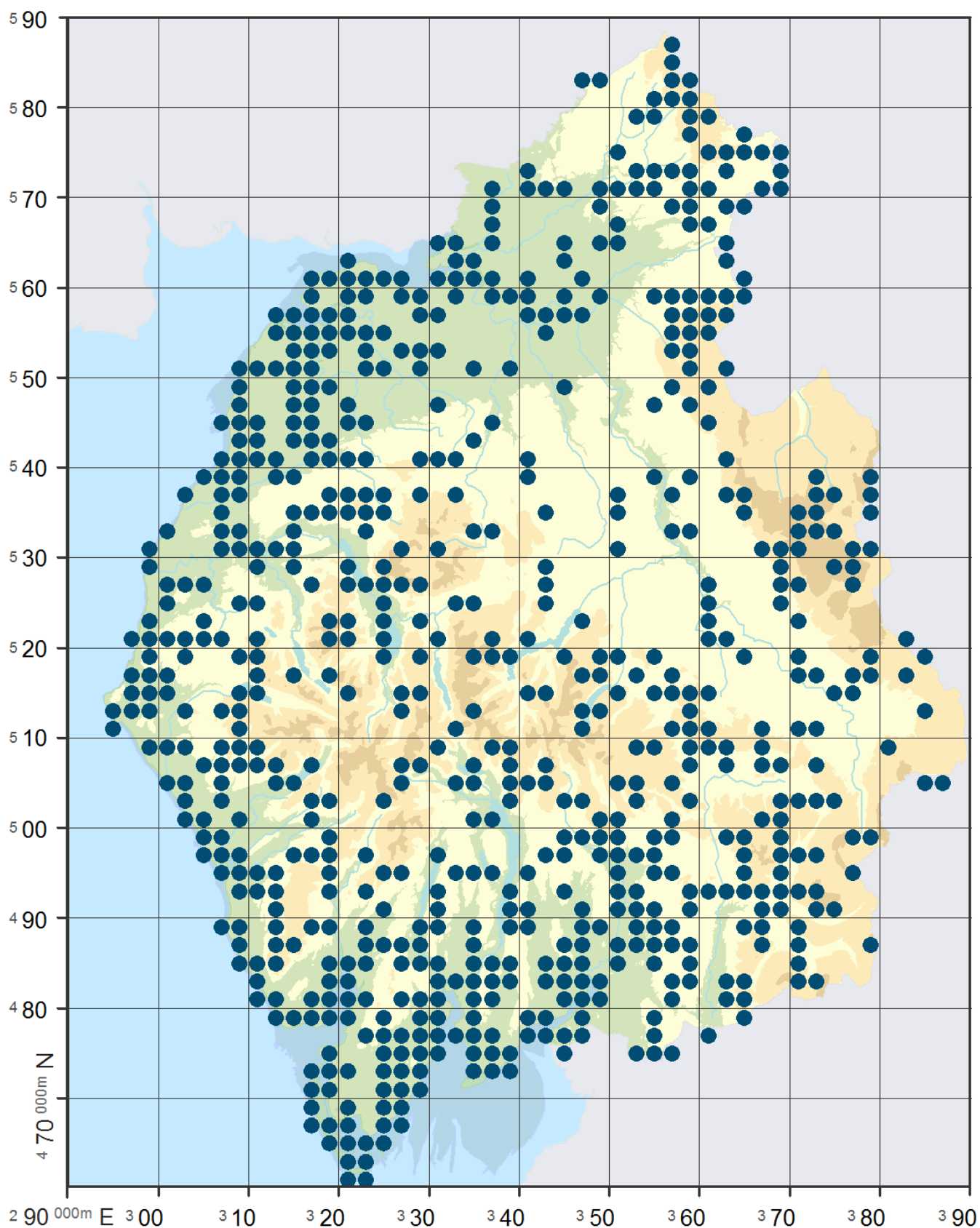


Meadow Pipit

▲ Gain	152
● Stable	1177
▼ Loss	182

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.

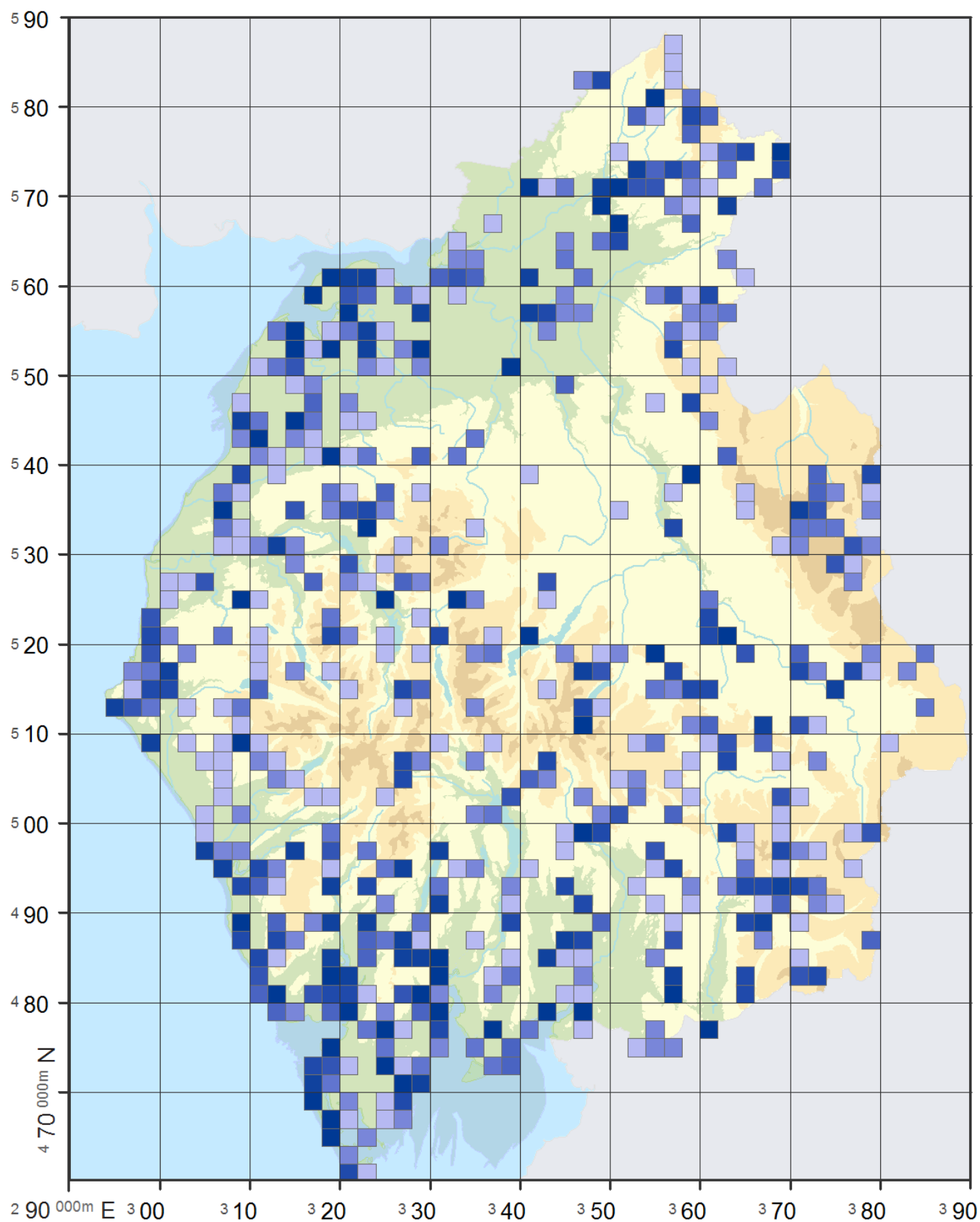


## Meadow Pipit

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

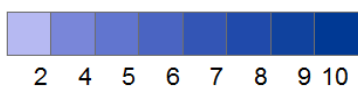
● Presence **690**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Meadow Pipit

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 - 3, 6 = 4 - 4, 7 = 5 - 5, 8 = 6 - 8, 9 = 9 - 14, 10 = 15 - 100.



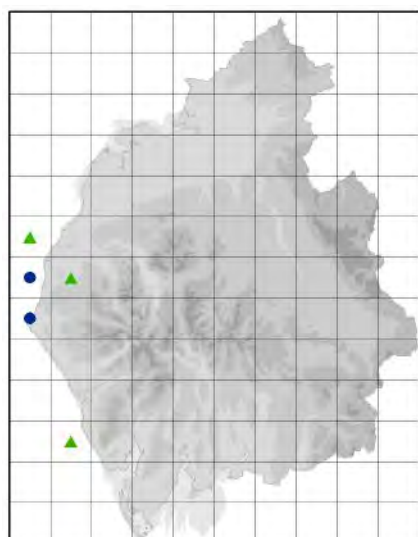
## ROCK PIPIT (*Anthus petrosus*)

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

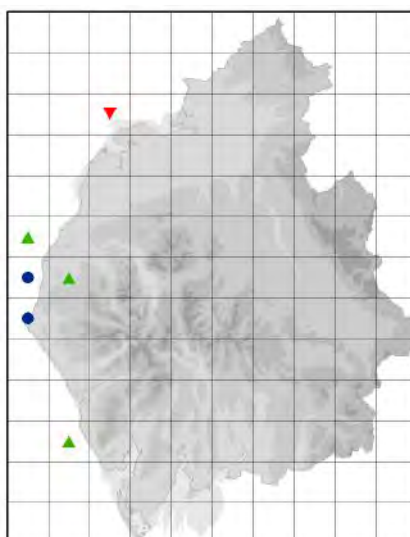
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.5	0.4	0.05	0.05
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1
Winter 2008 - 2012	2.4			

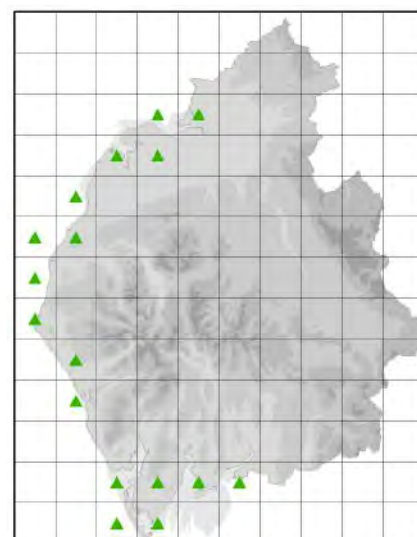
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72

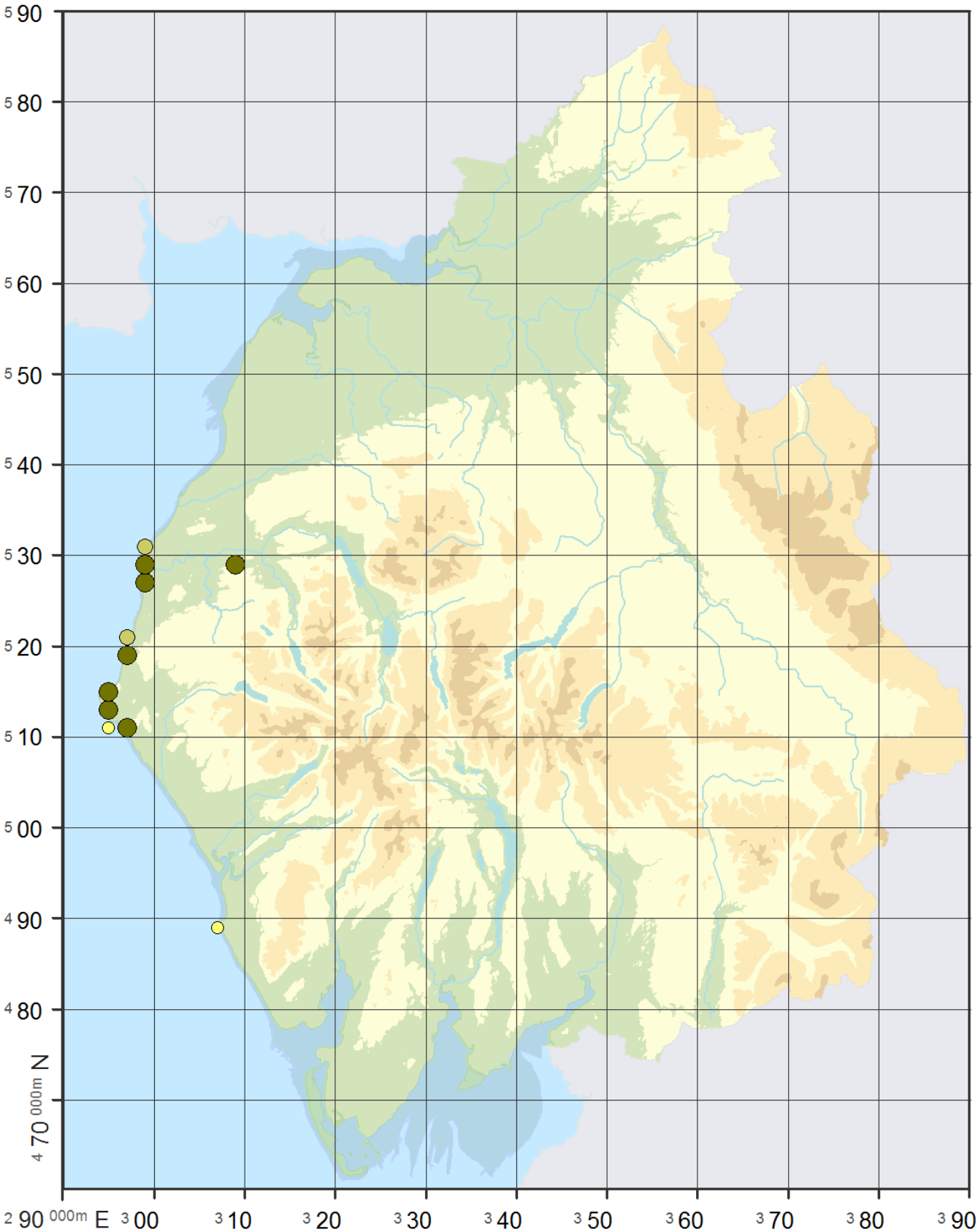


Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84



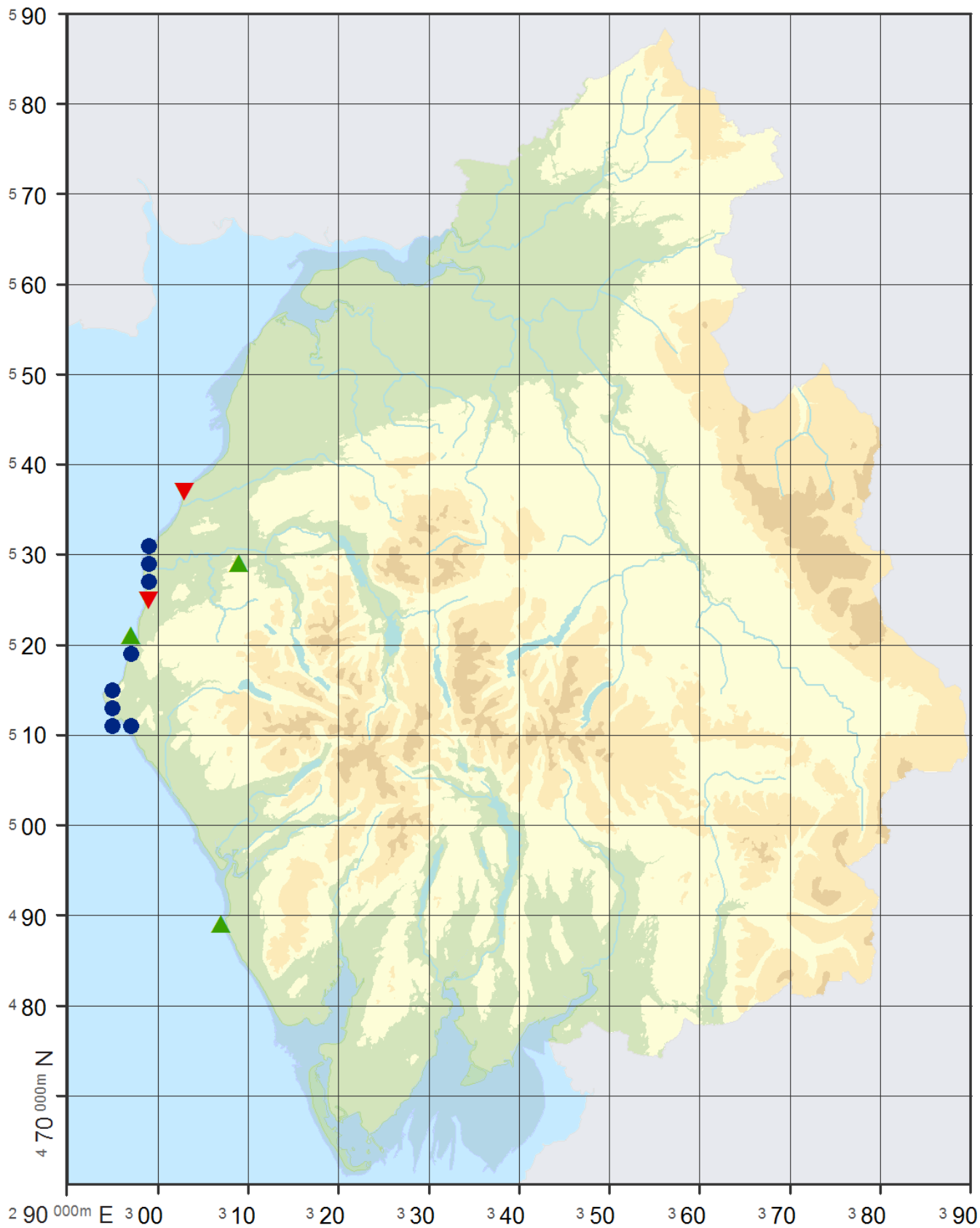


Rock Pipit

- Possible 2
- Probable 2
- Confirmed 7

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.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

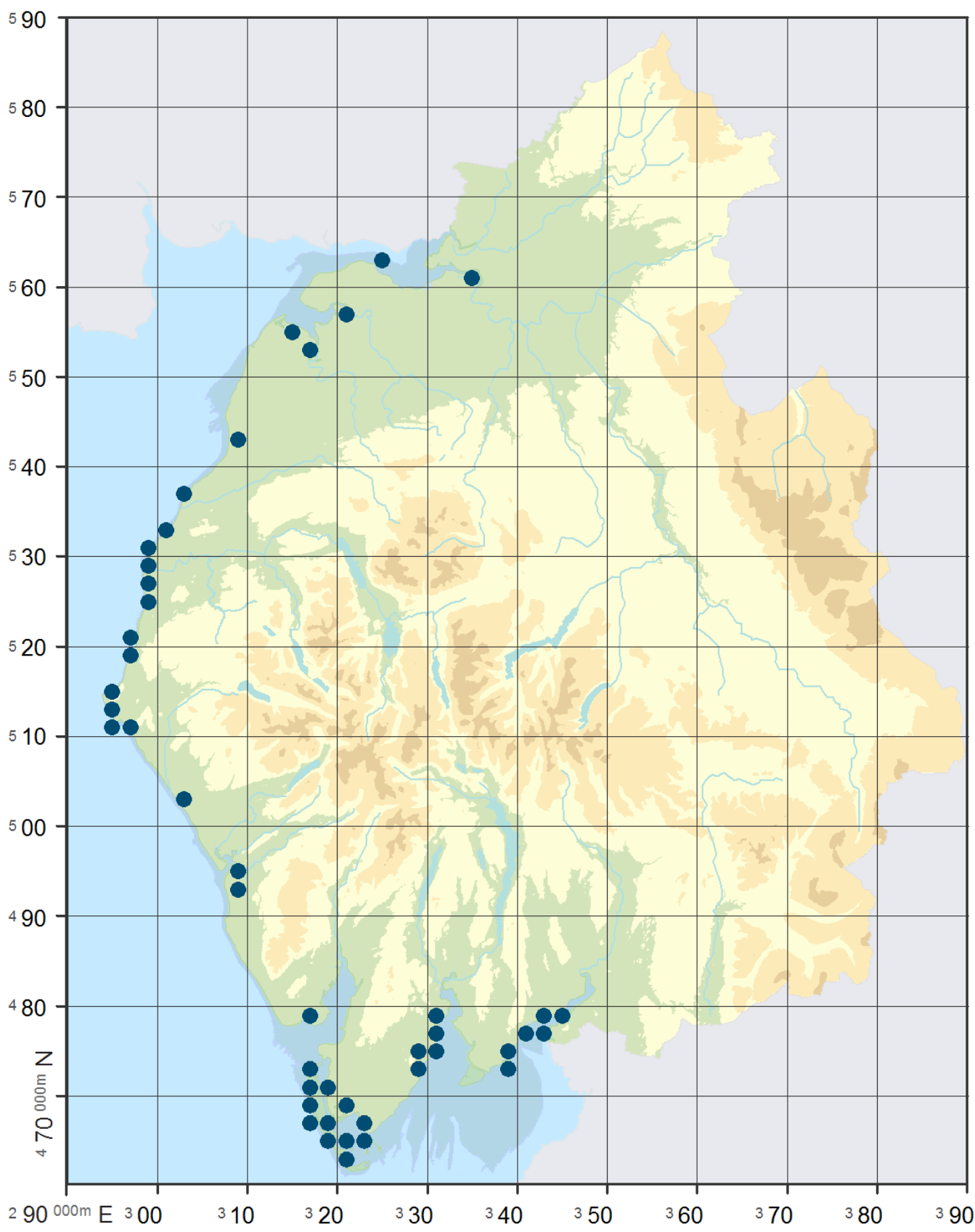


**Rock Pipit**

- ▲ Gain 3
- Stable 8
- ▼ 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.

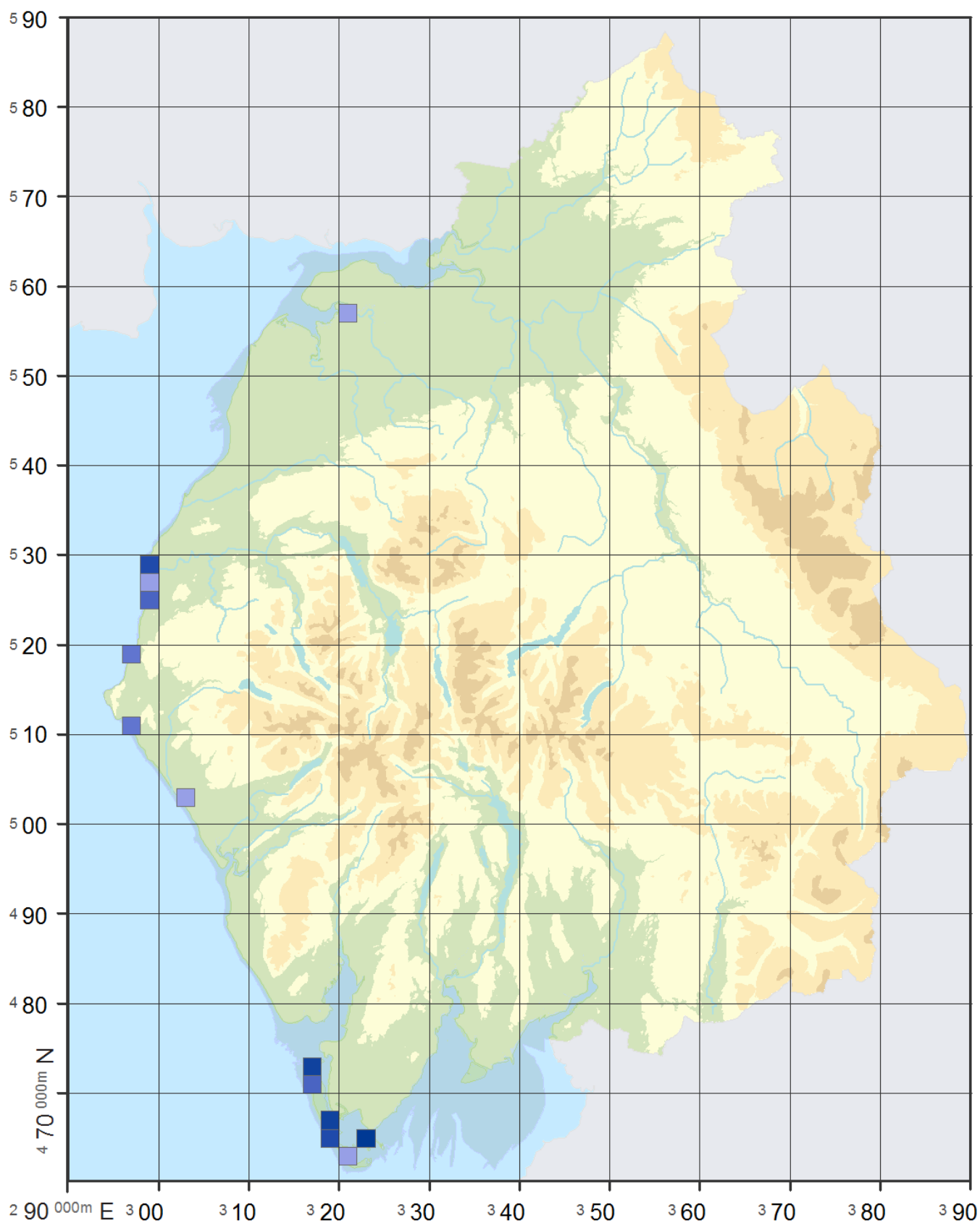


Rock Pipit

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

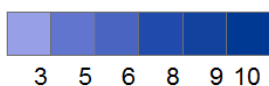
● Presence 45

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Rock Pipit

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, 8 = 5 - 5, 9 = 6 - 11, 10 = 12 - 17.

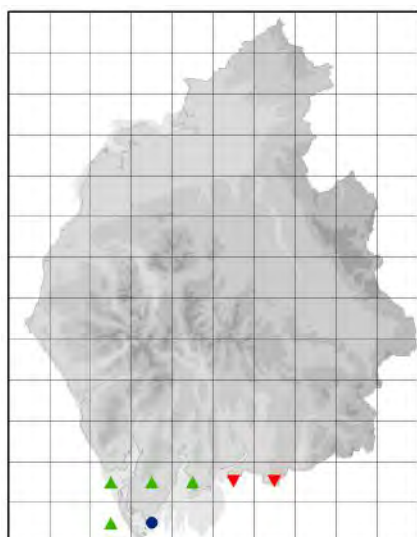
## WATER PIPIT (*Anthus spinoletta*)

A rare winter visitor and passage migrant.

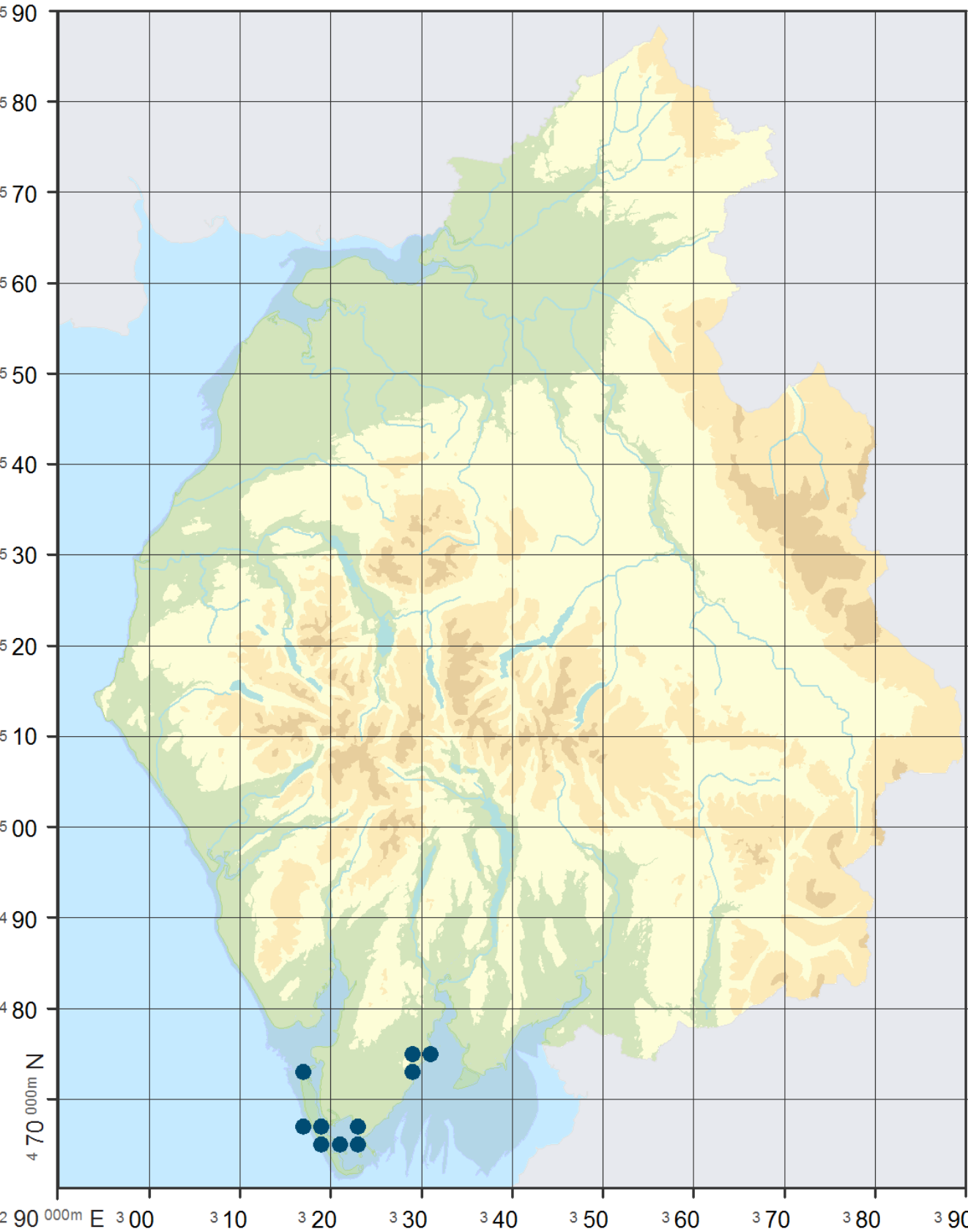
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

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

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



Water Pipit

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

● Presence 10

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



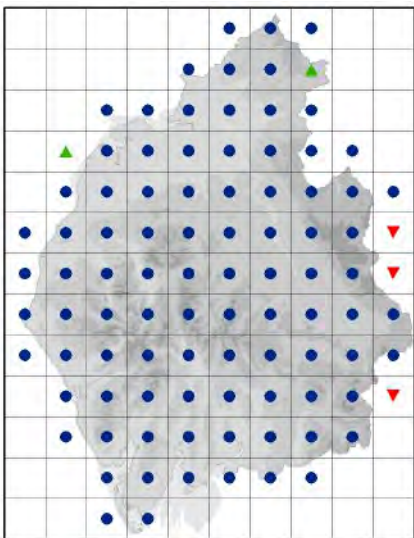
# CHAFFINCH (*Fringilla coelebs*)

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

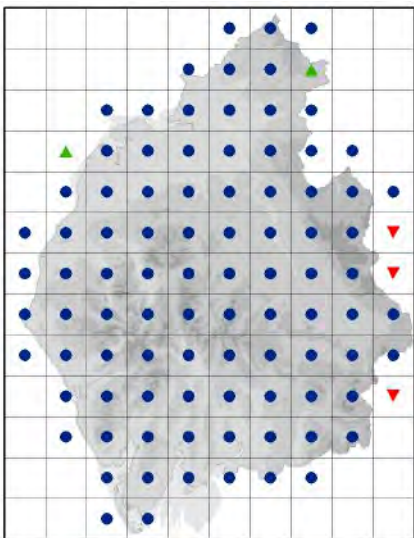
## Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	86.7	59.3	24.6	2.8
Breeding 2008 - 2012	87.1	40.5	40.5	6.1
Winter 2008 - 2012	80.7			

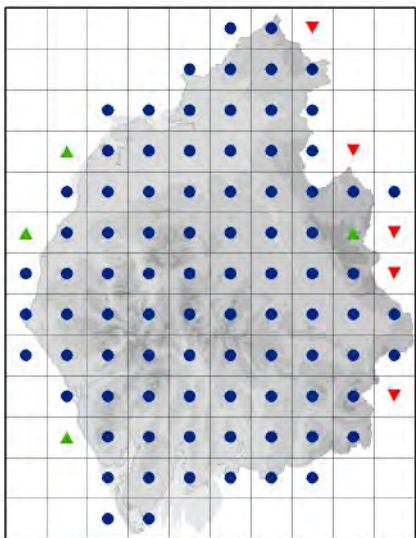
## Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



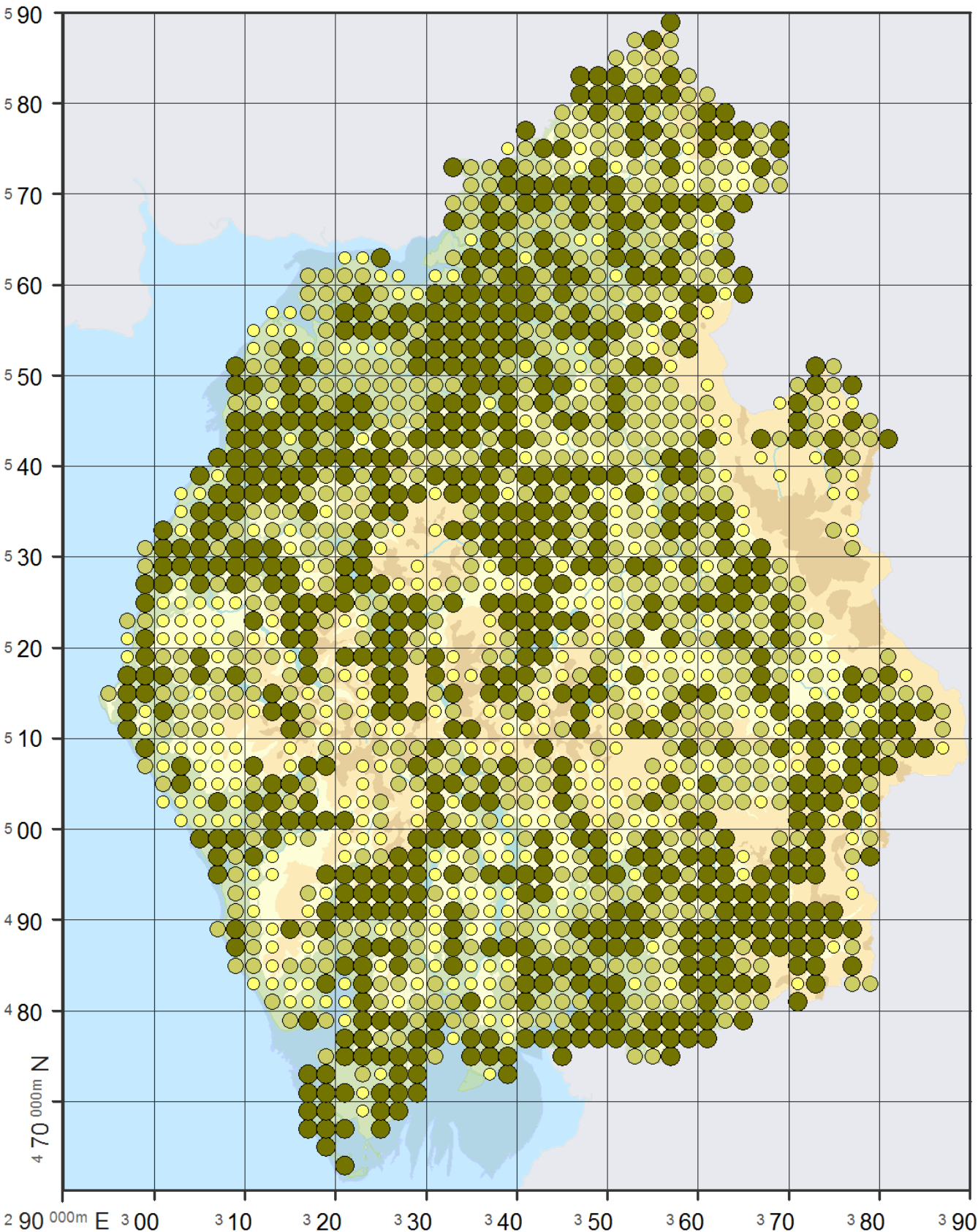
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

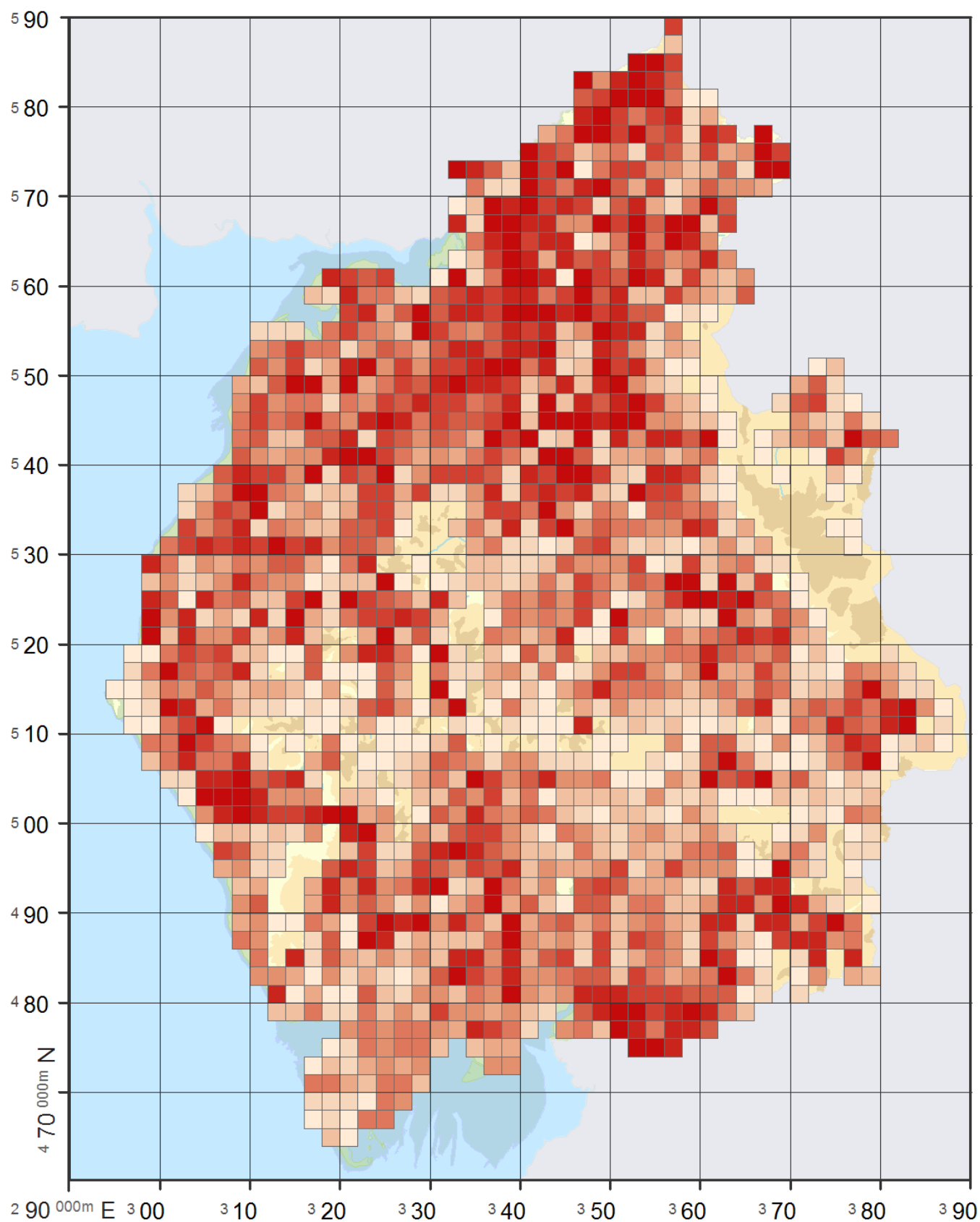


**Chaffinch**

● Possible	<b>351</b>
● Probable	<b>541</b>
● Confirmed	<b>721</b>

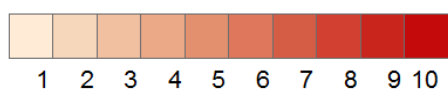
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

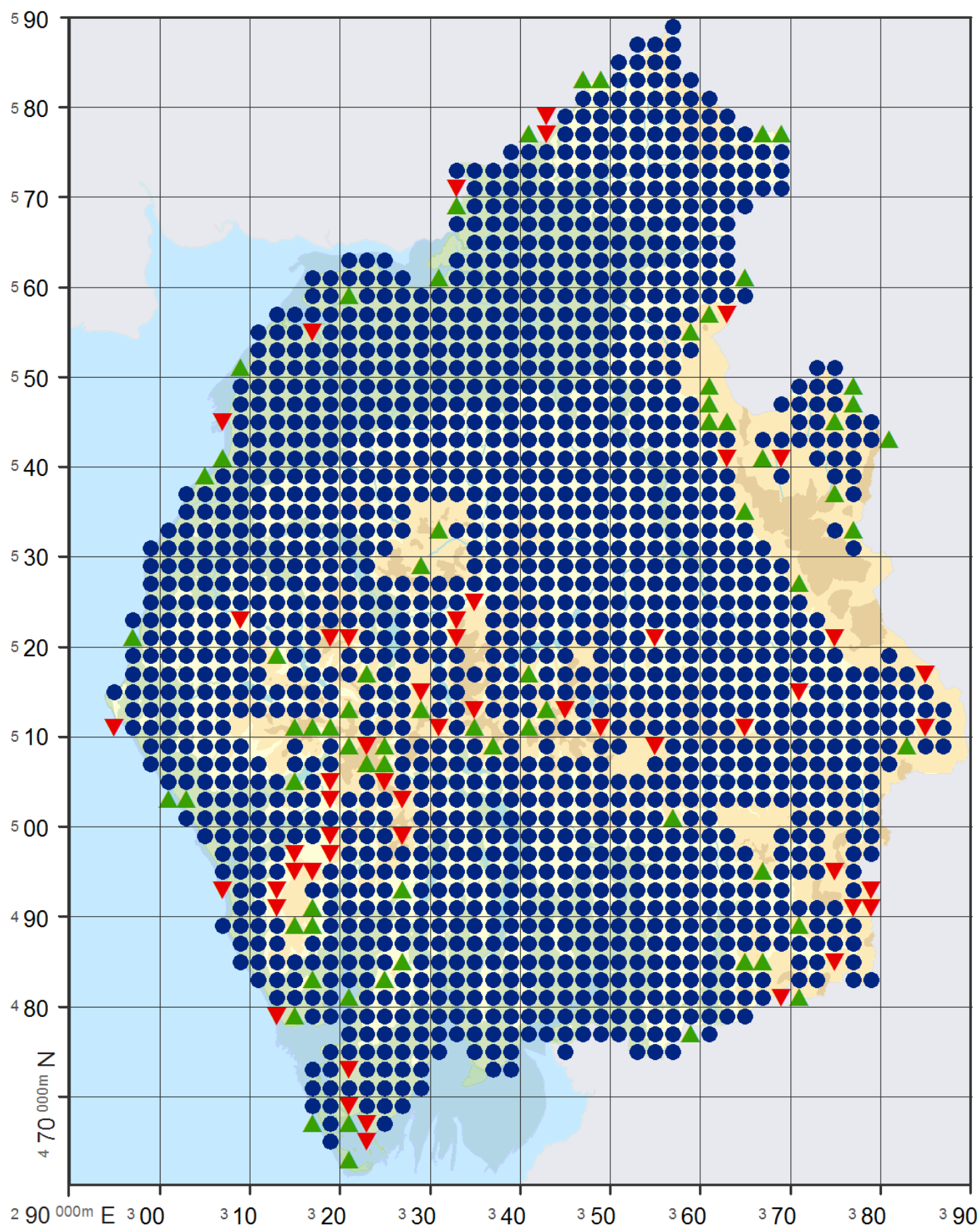


## Chaffinch

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 - 4, 2 = 5 - 8, 3 = 9 - 11, 4 = 12 - 13, 5 = 14 - 17, 6 = 18 - 20, 7 = 21 - 23, 8 = 24 - 28, 9 = 29 - 35, 10 = 36 - 107.

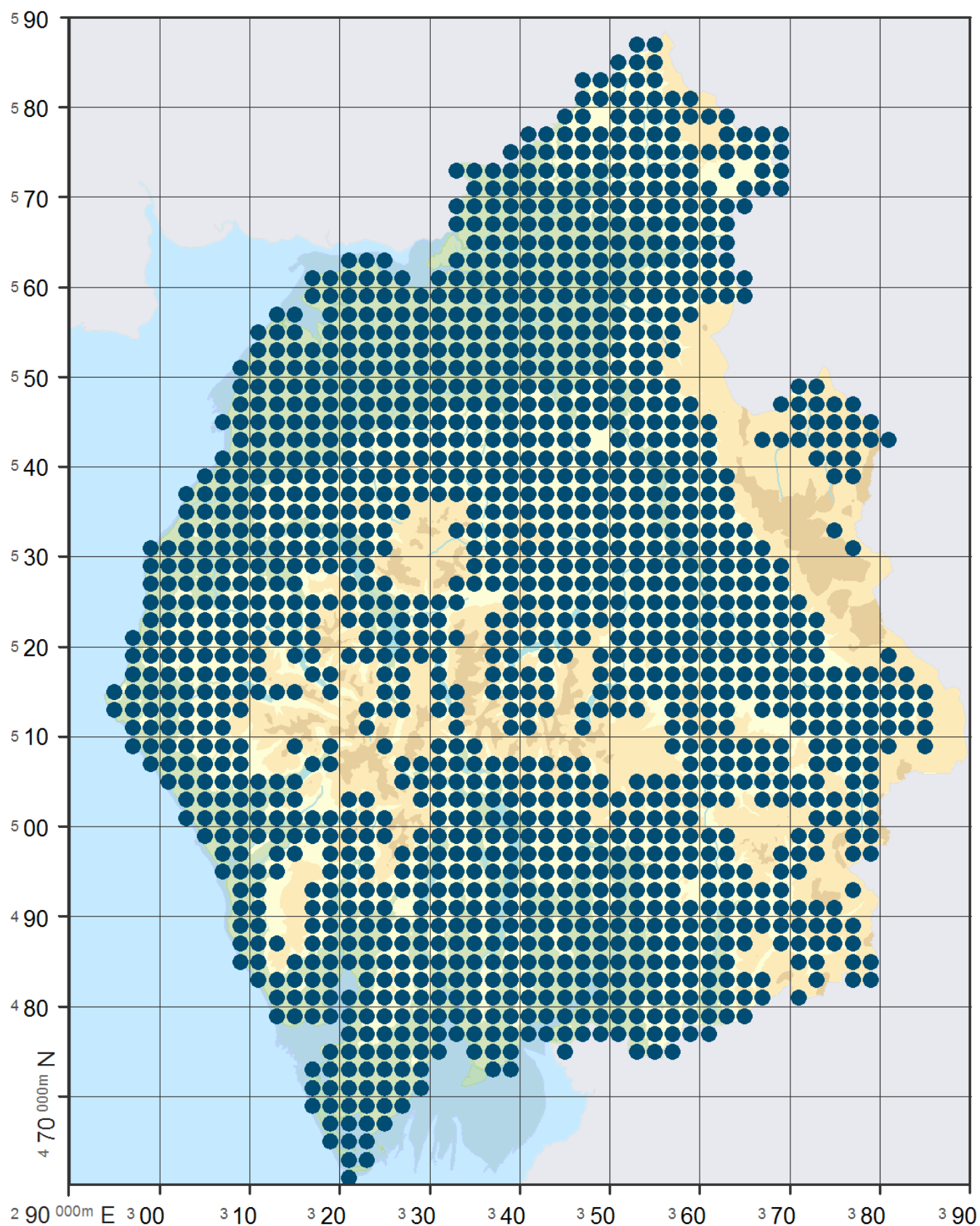


## Chaffinch

▲ Gain	69
● Stable	1544
▼ Loss	52

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.



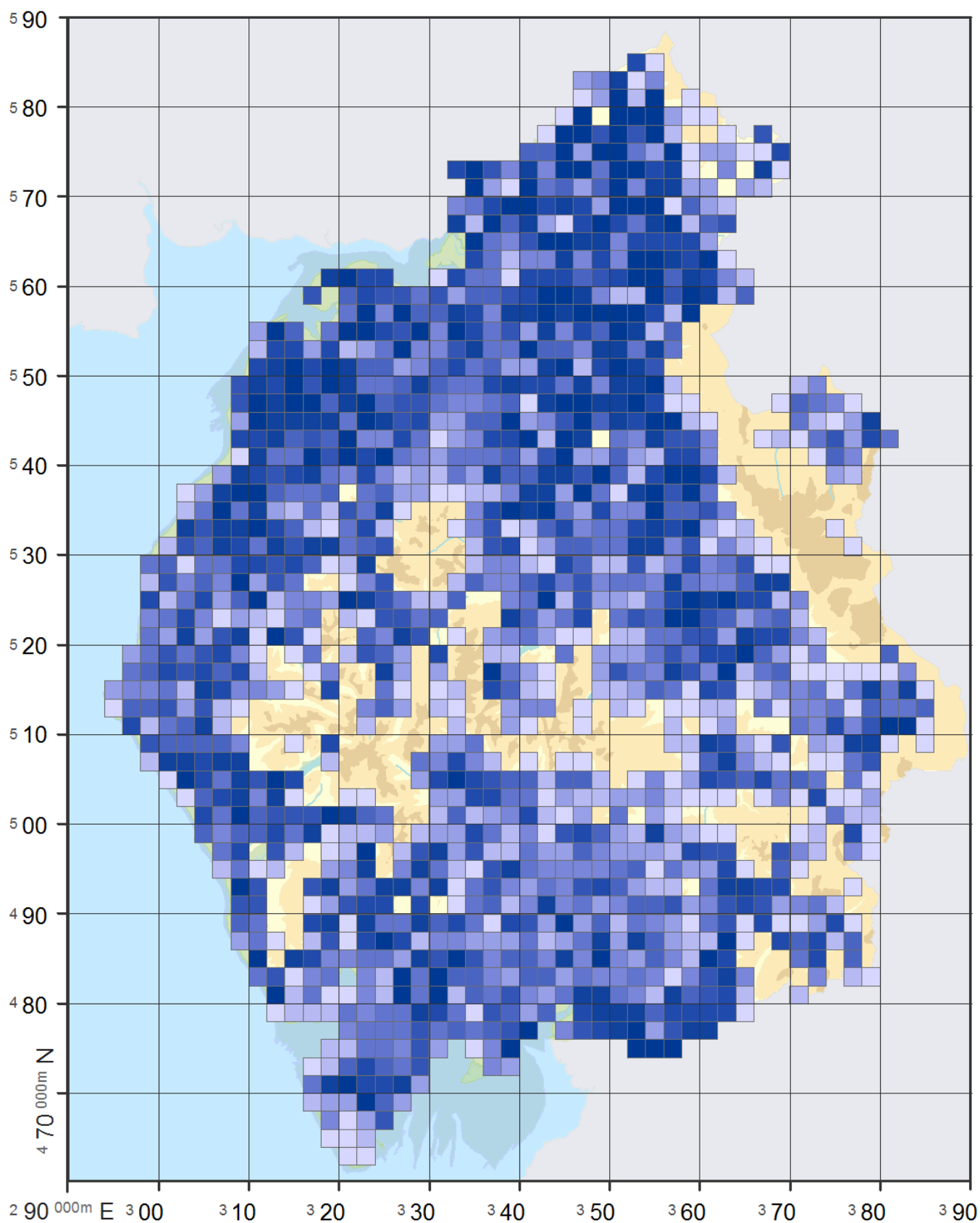
## Chaffinch

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

● Presence **1496**

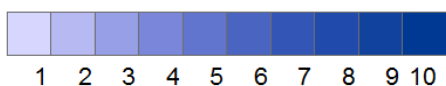
Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.





## Chaffinch

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 - 6, 3 = 7 - 9, 4 = 10 - 12, 5 = 13 - 16, 6 = 17 - 20, 7 = 21 - 25, 8 = 26 - 34, 9 = 35 - 51, 10 = 52 - 377.



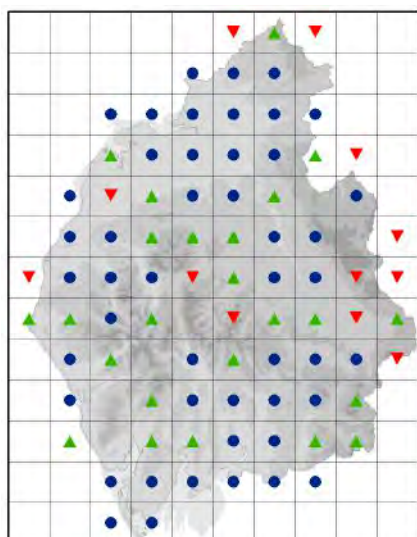
## BRAMBLING (*Fringilla montifringilla*)

A common winter visitor and passage migrant; occasional breeder.

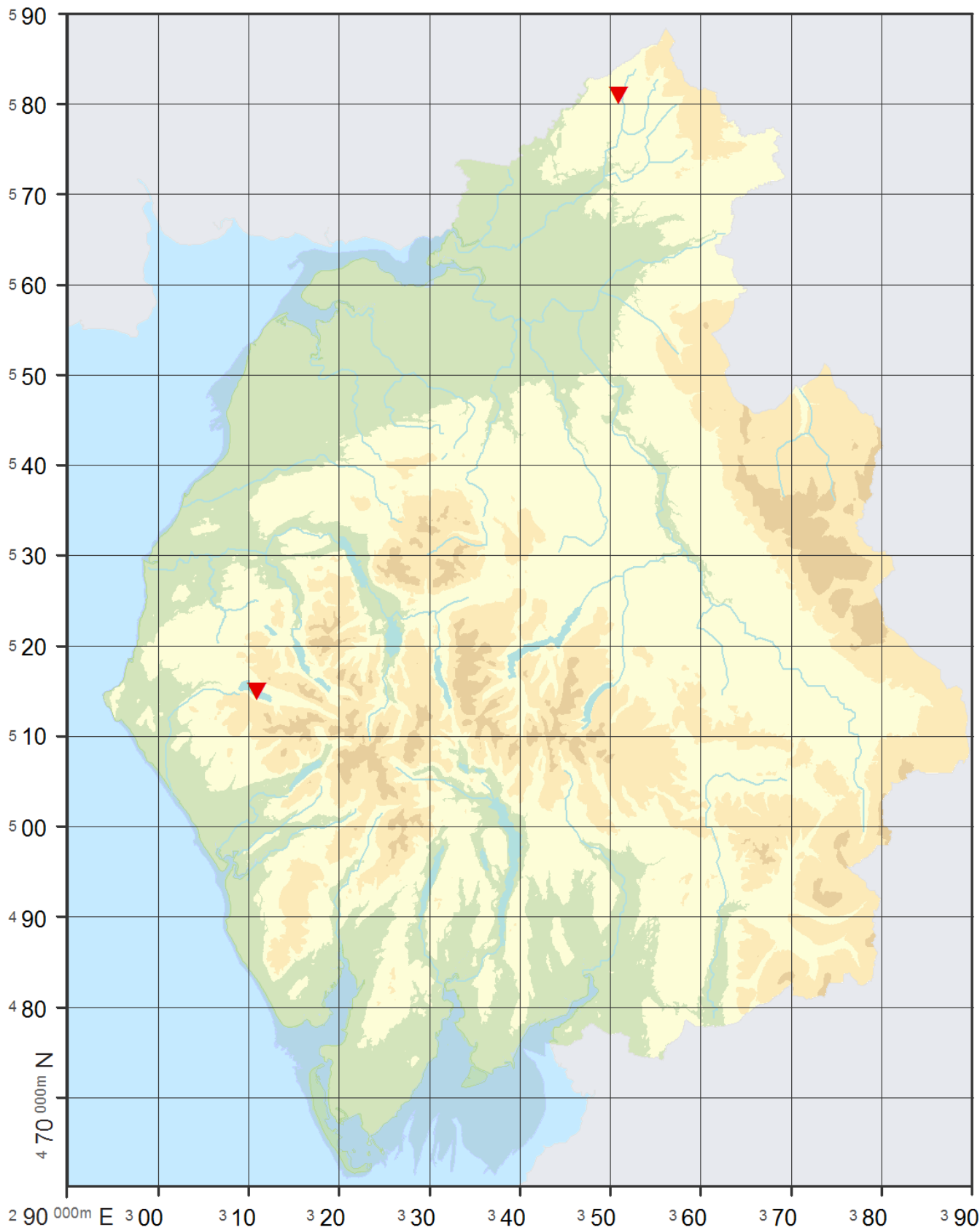
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012	13.7			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84

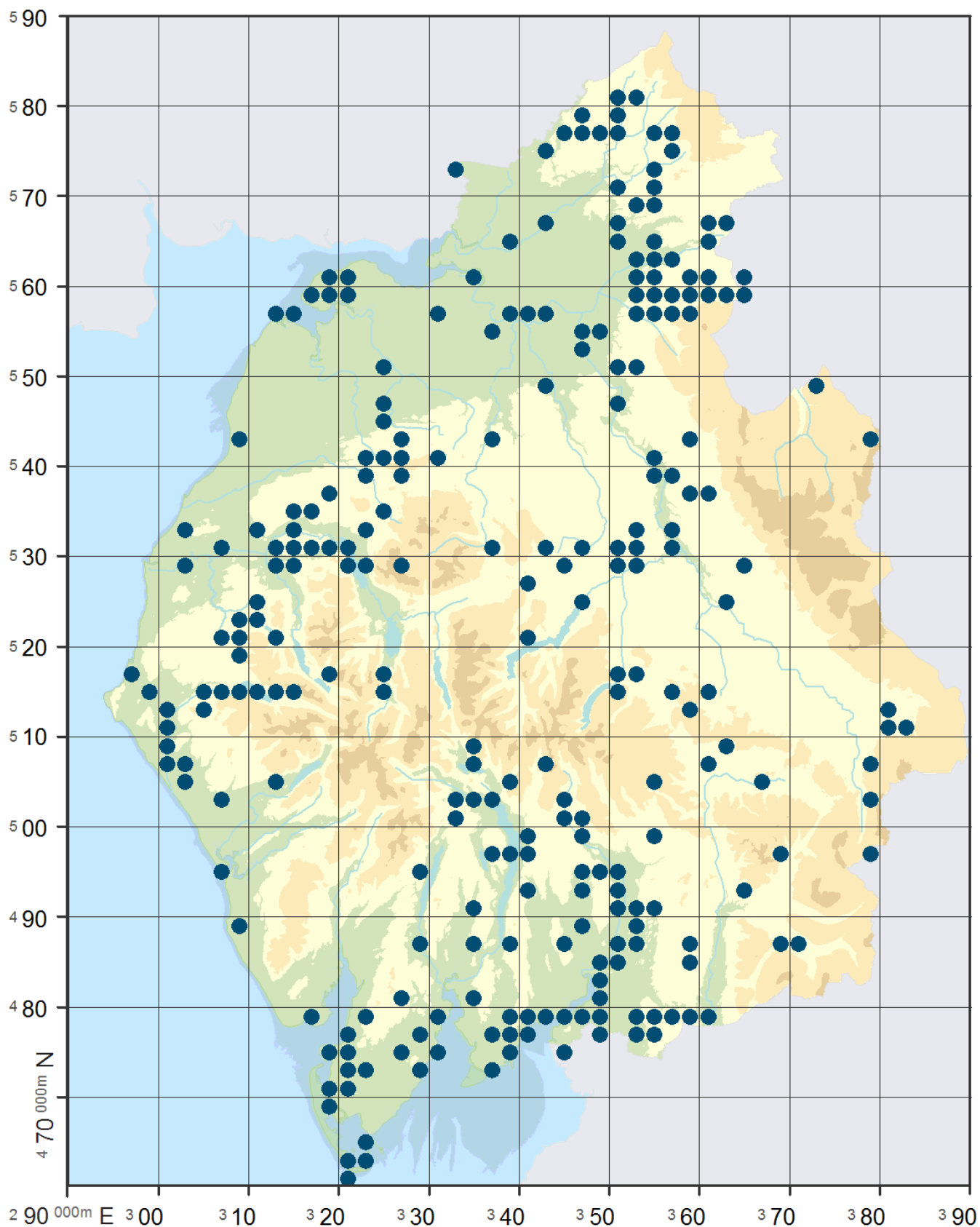


**Brambling**

- ▲ Gain 0
- Stable 0
- ▼ 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.

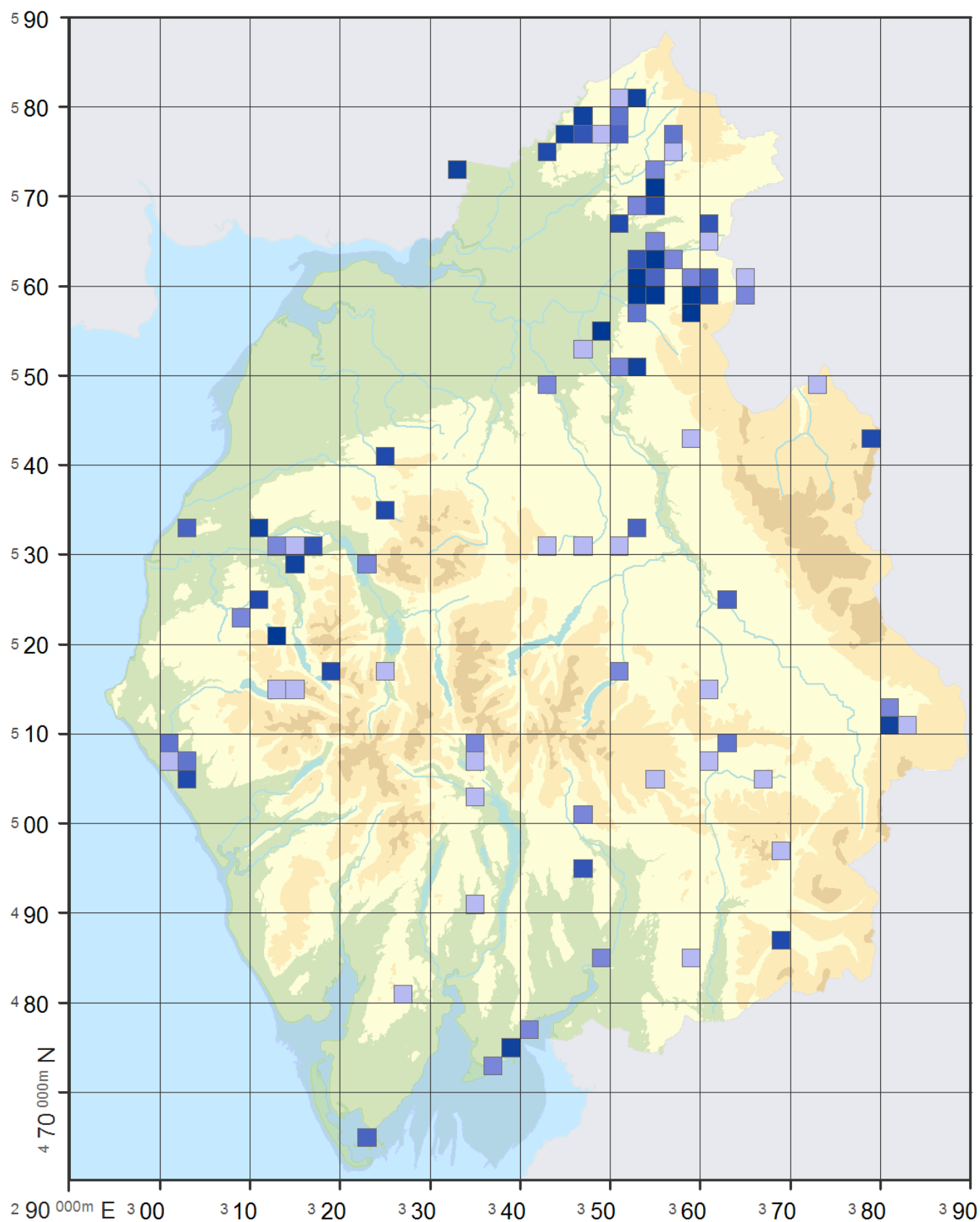


## Brambling

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

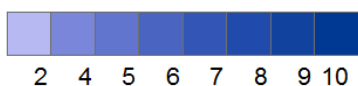
● Presence **253**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Brambling

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 - 3, 6 = 4 - 4, 7 = 5 - 7, 8 = 8 - 12, 9 = 13 - 25, 10 = 26 - 1250.

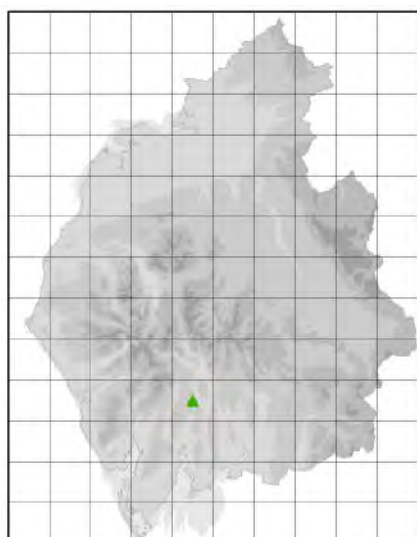
## SERIN (*Serinus serinus*)

Vagrant

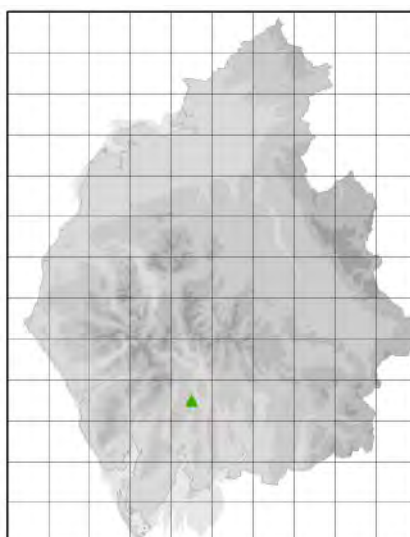
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

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

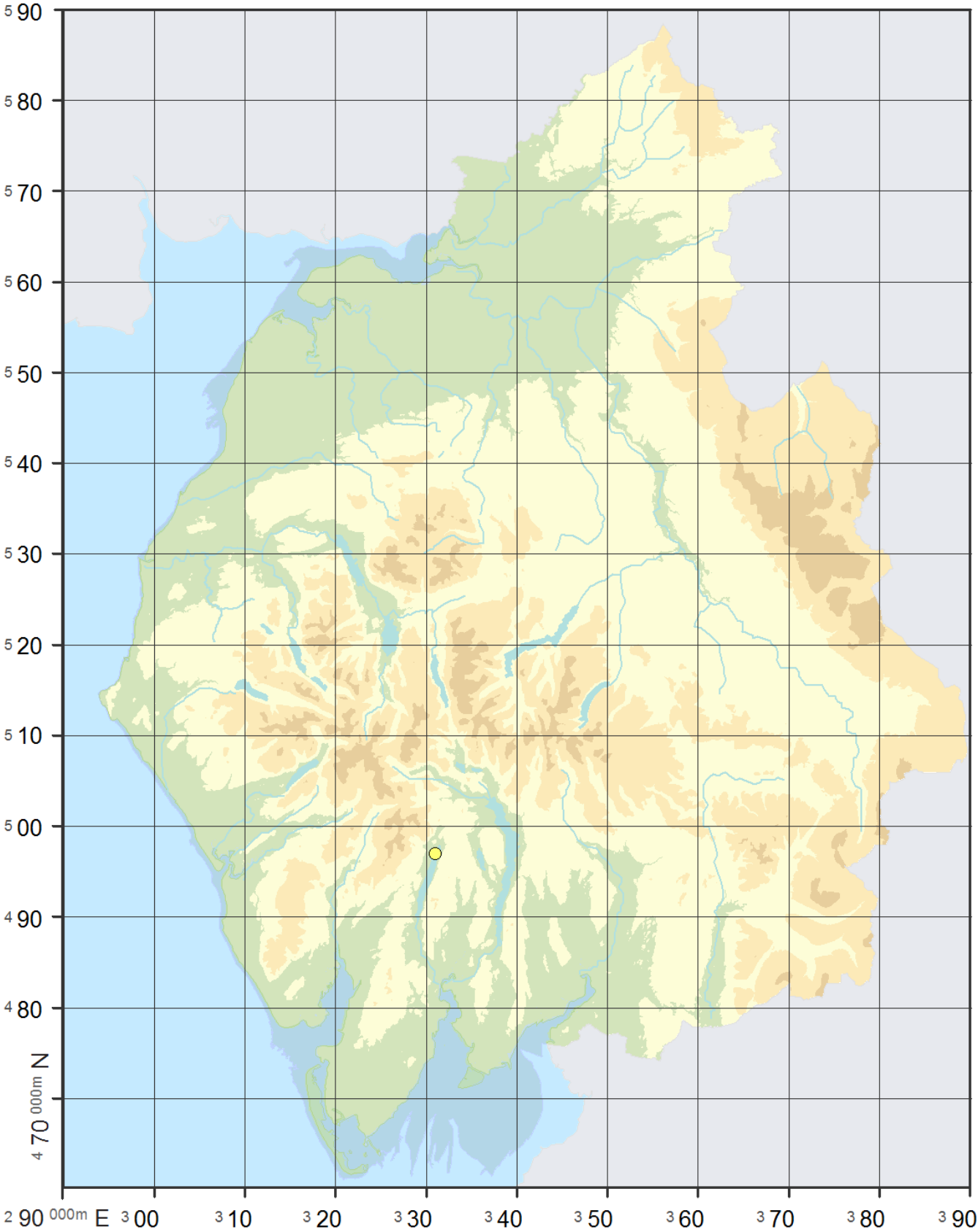
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



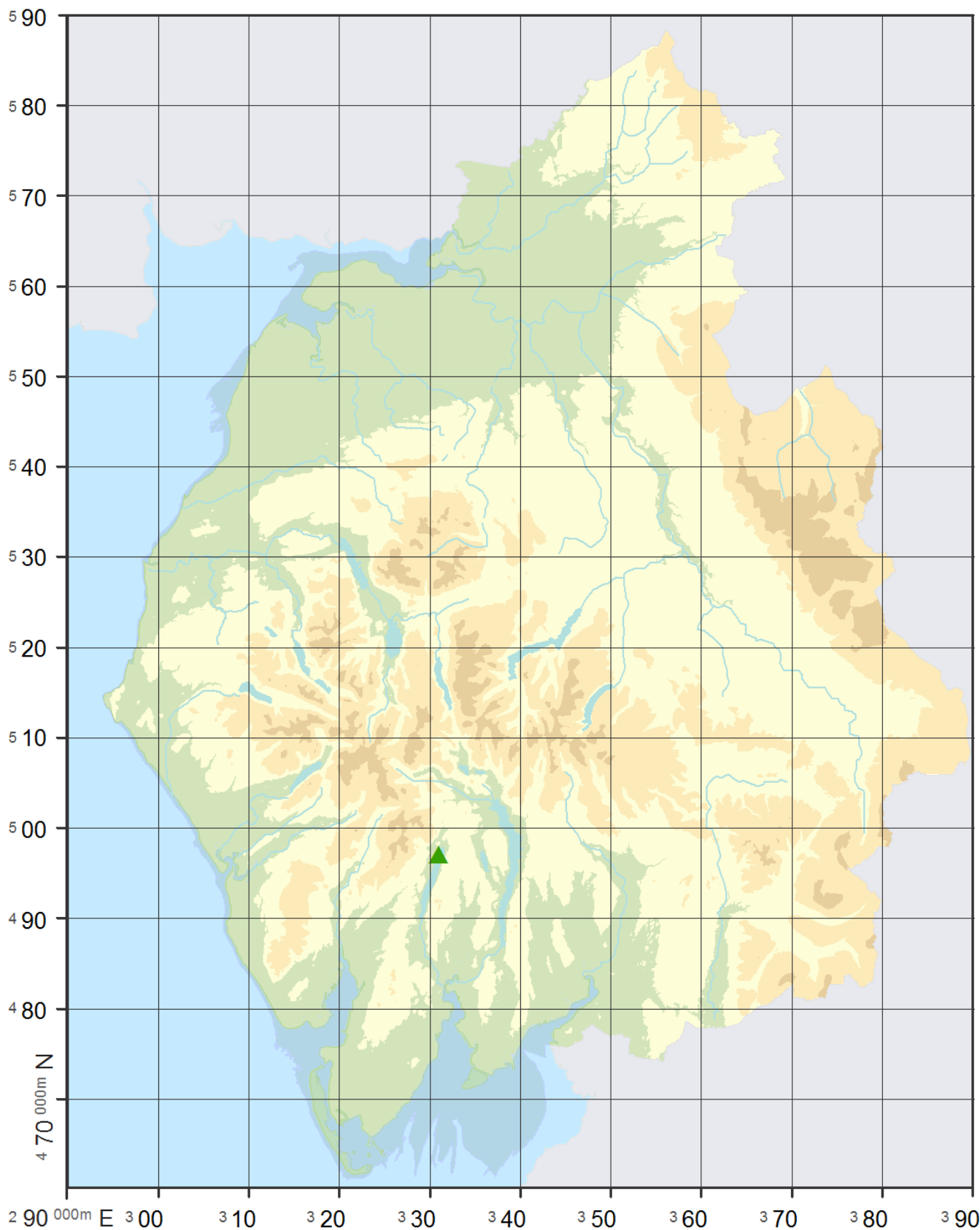
**Serin**

- Possible 1
- 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 tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.





**Serin**

- ▲ 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.

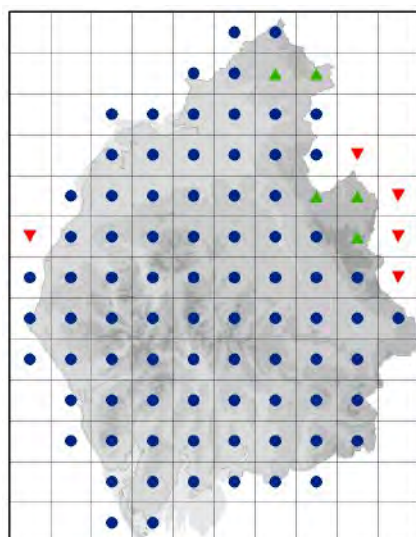
## GREENFINCH (*Carduelis chloris*)

An abundant resident and winter visitor; breeds in very large numbers.

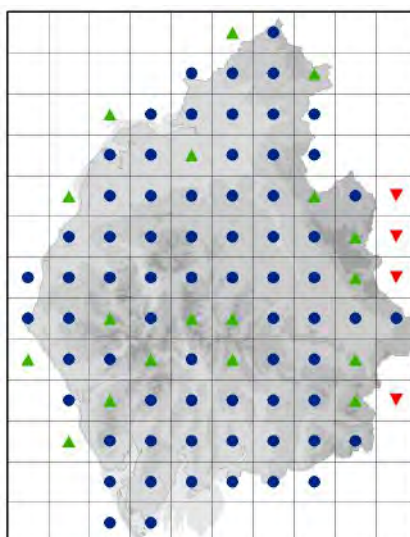
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	55	24.6	24.8	5.6
Breeding 2008 - 2012	54.7	16.4	27.9	10.4
Winter 2008 - 2012	47.1			

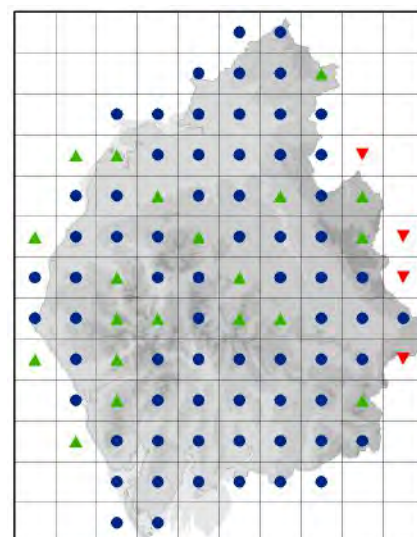
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



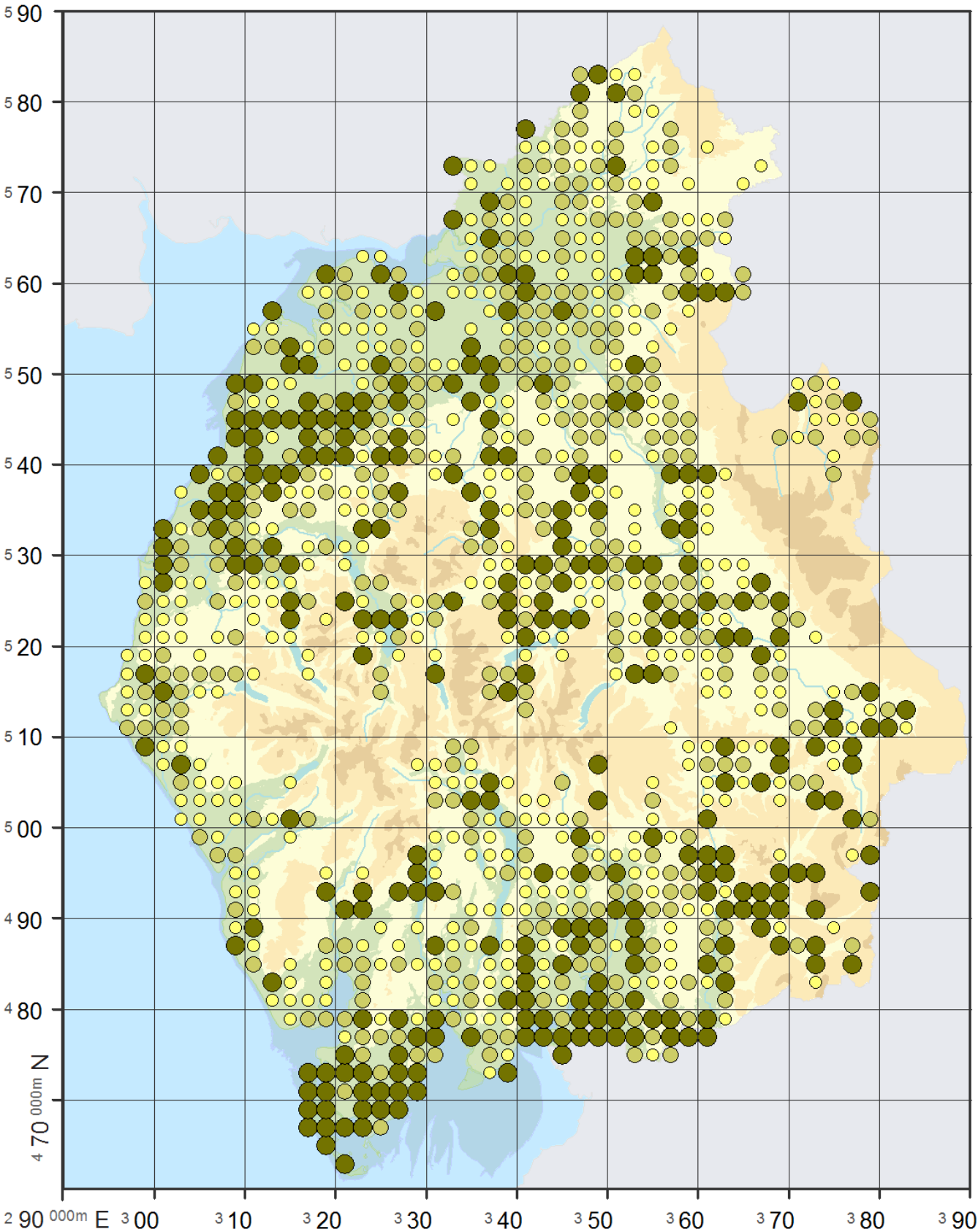
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

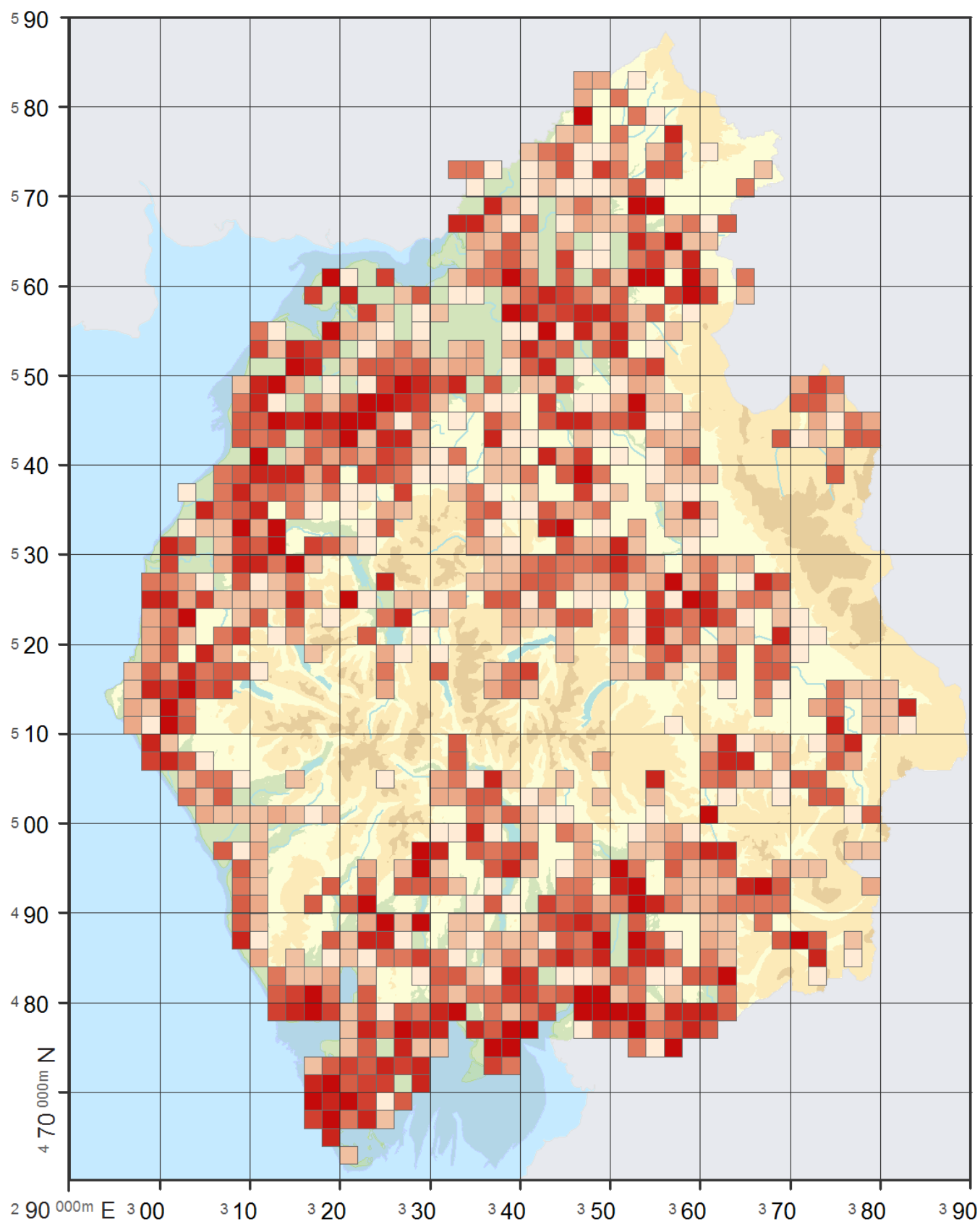


**Greenfinch**

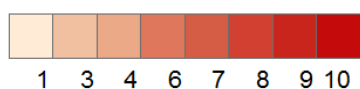
● Possible	<b>383</b>
● Probable	<b>329</b>
● Confirmed	<b>299</b>

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.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

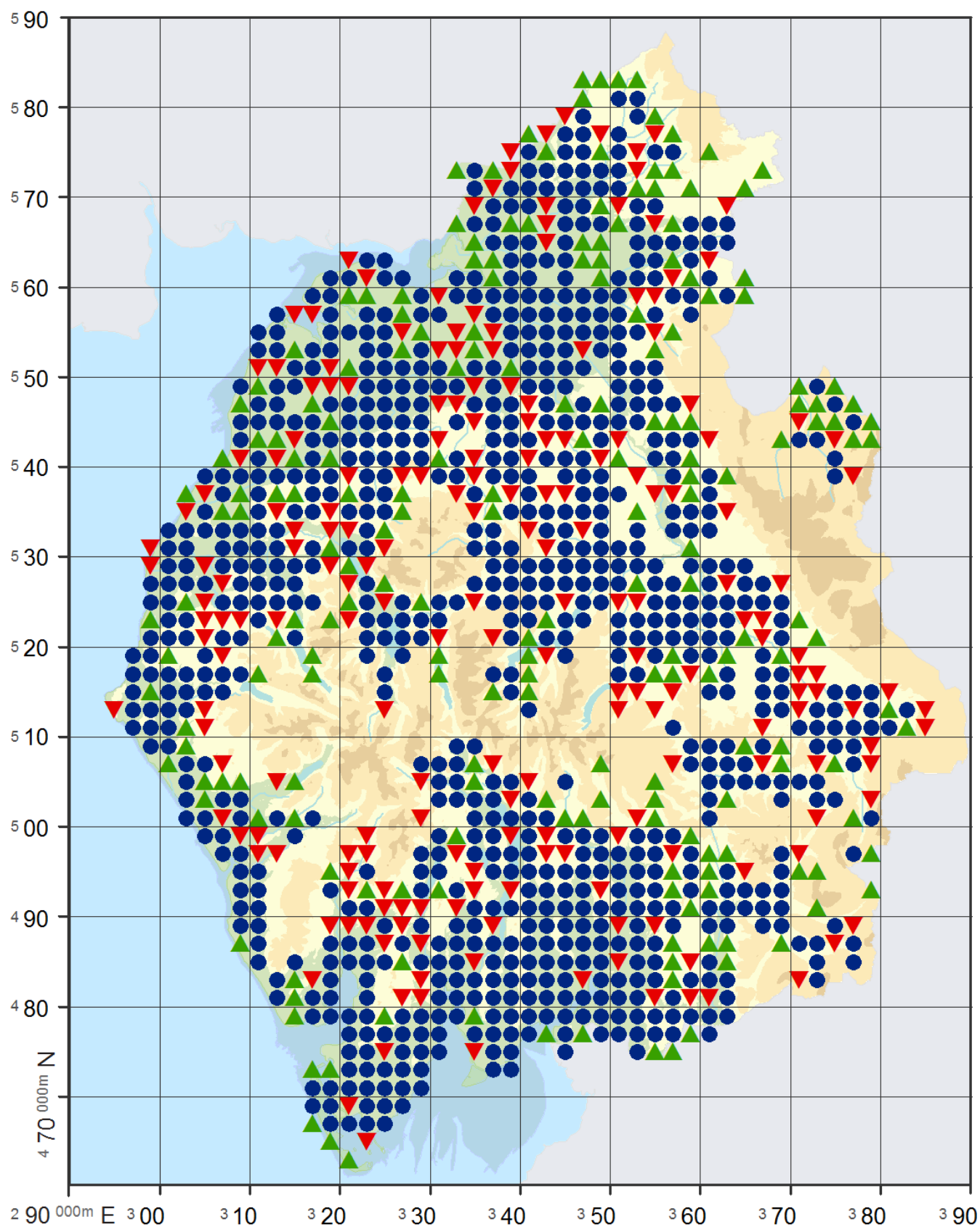


## Greenfinch



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 - 39.



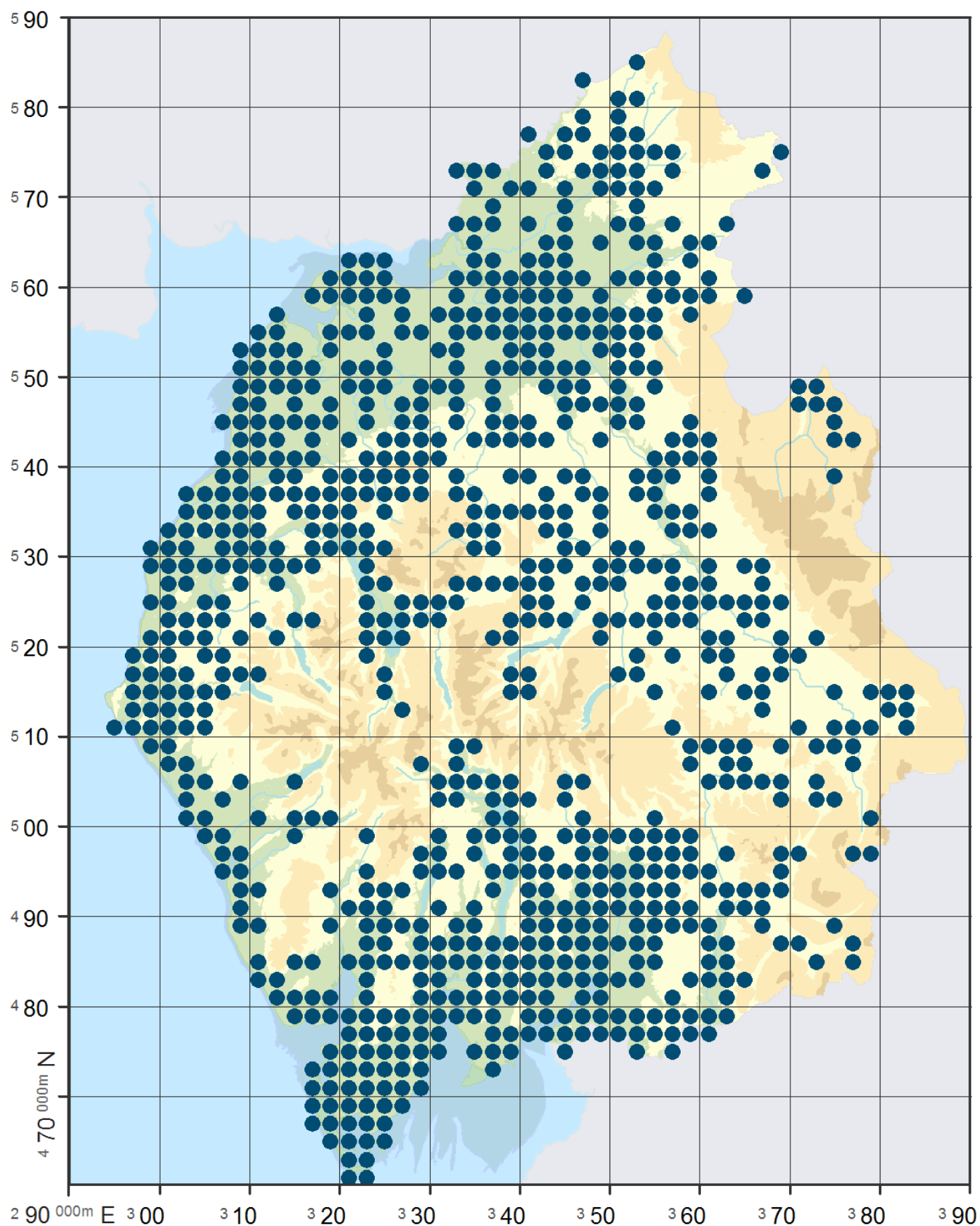
## Greenfinch

▲ Gain	205
● Stable	806
▼ Loss	207

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.





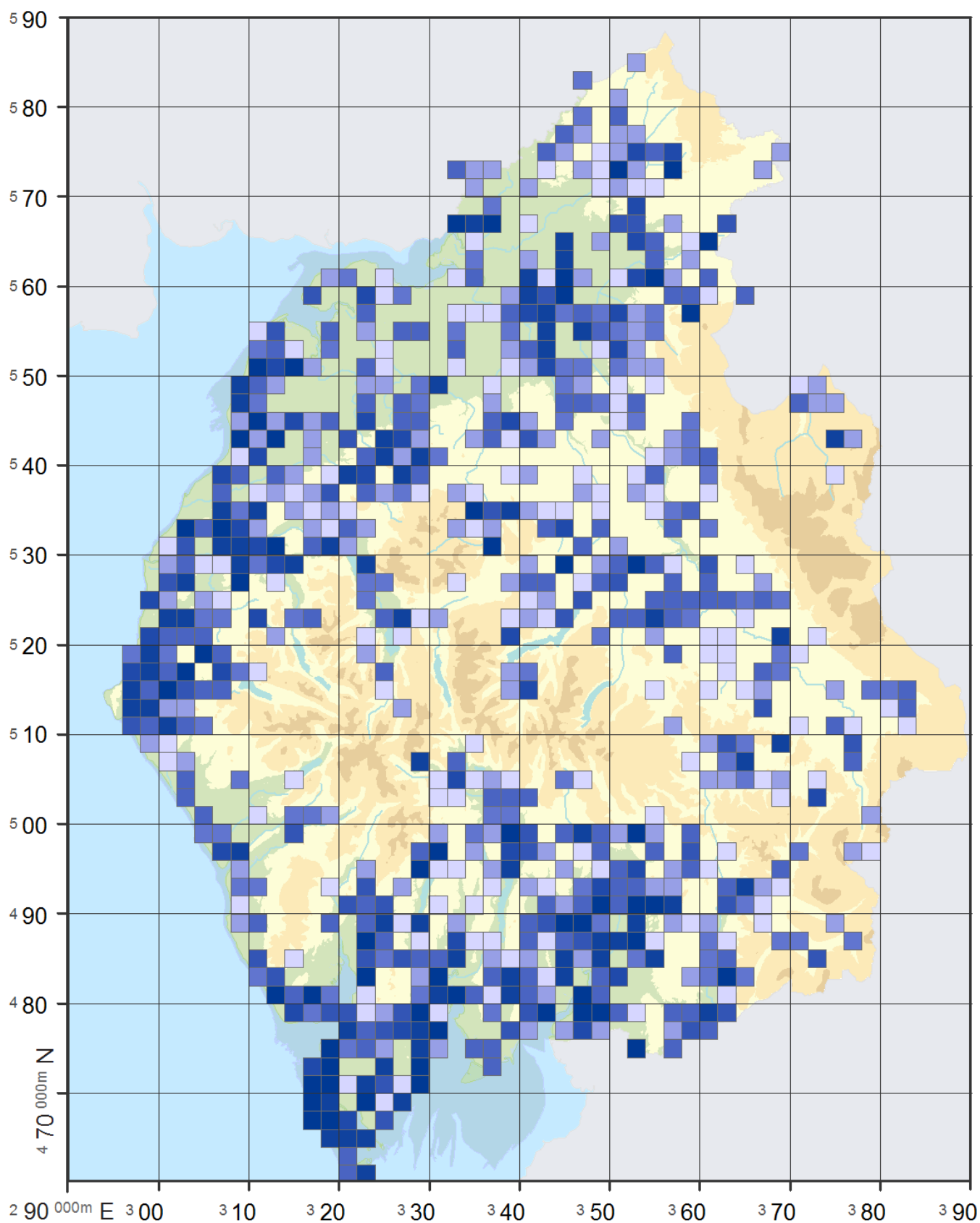
## Greenfinch

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

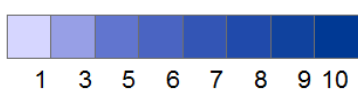
● Presence **872**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.





## Greenfinch



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, 5 = 3 - 3, 6 = 4 - 5, 7 = 6 - 6, 8 = 7 - 8, 9 = 9 - 12, 10 = 13 - 84.

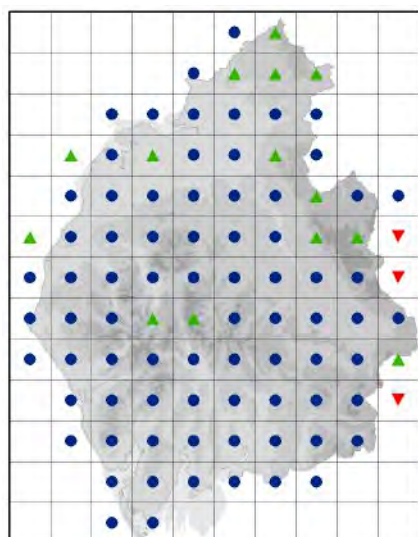
## GOLDFINCH (*Carduelis carduelis*)

An abundant resident; breeds in very large numbers.

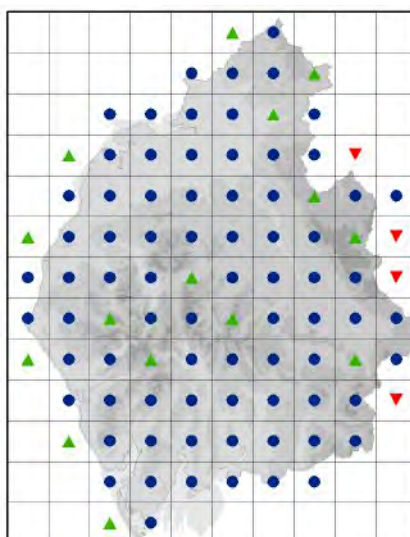
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	62.6	22.8	31.8	8
Breeding 2008 - 2012	69.7	26.3	30.4	13
Winter 2008 - 2012	47.8			

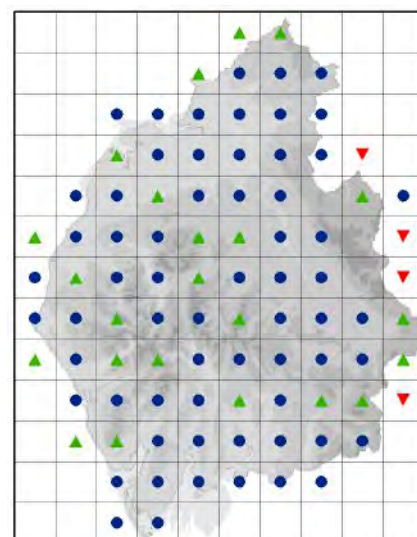
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



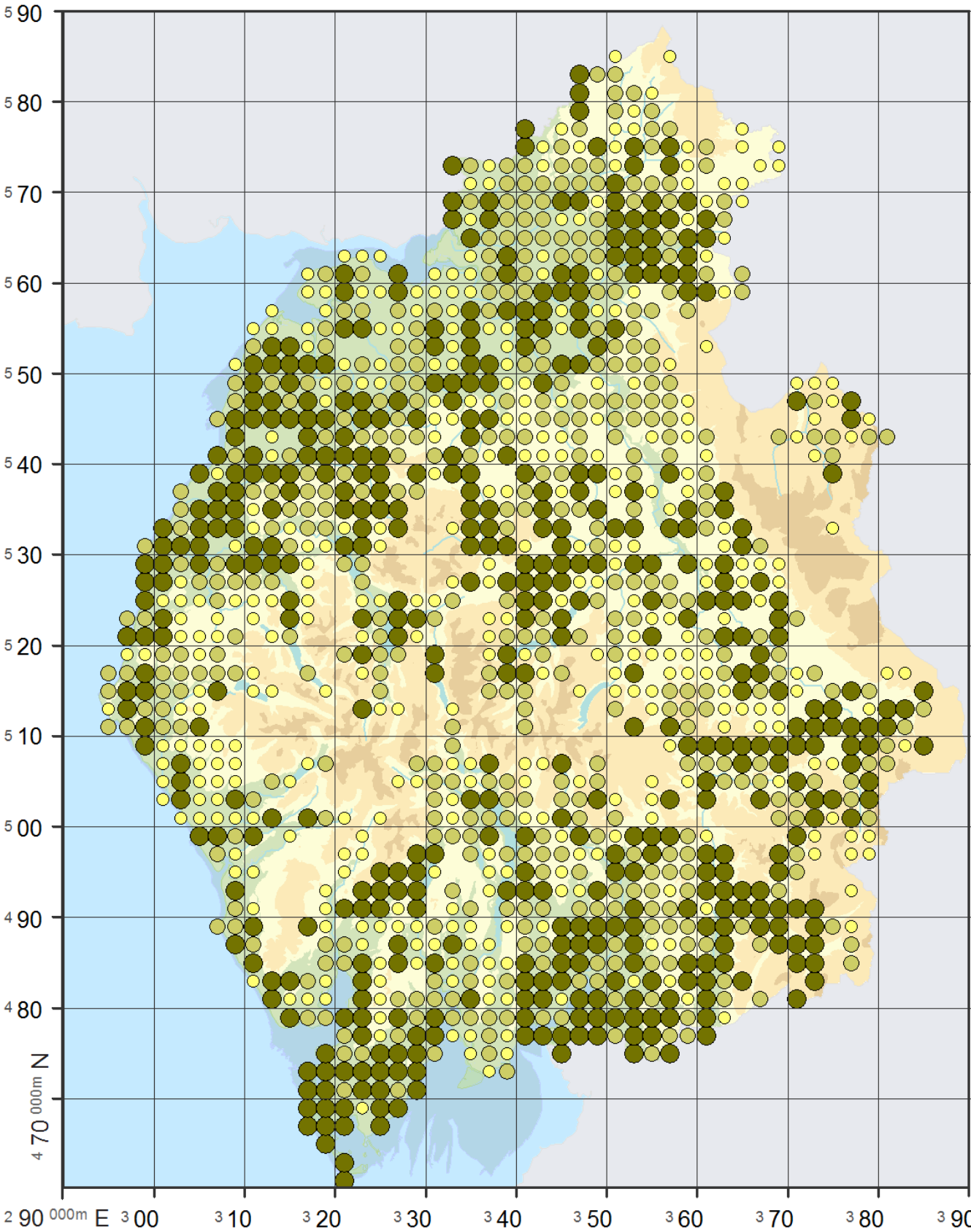
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

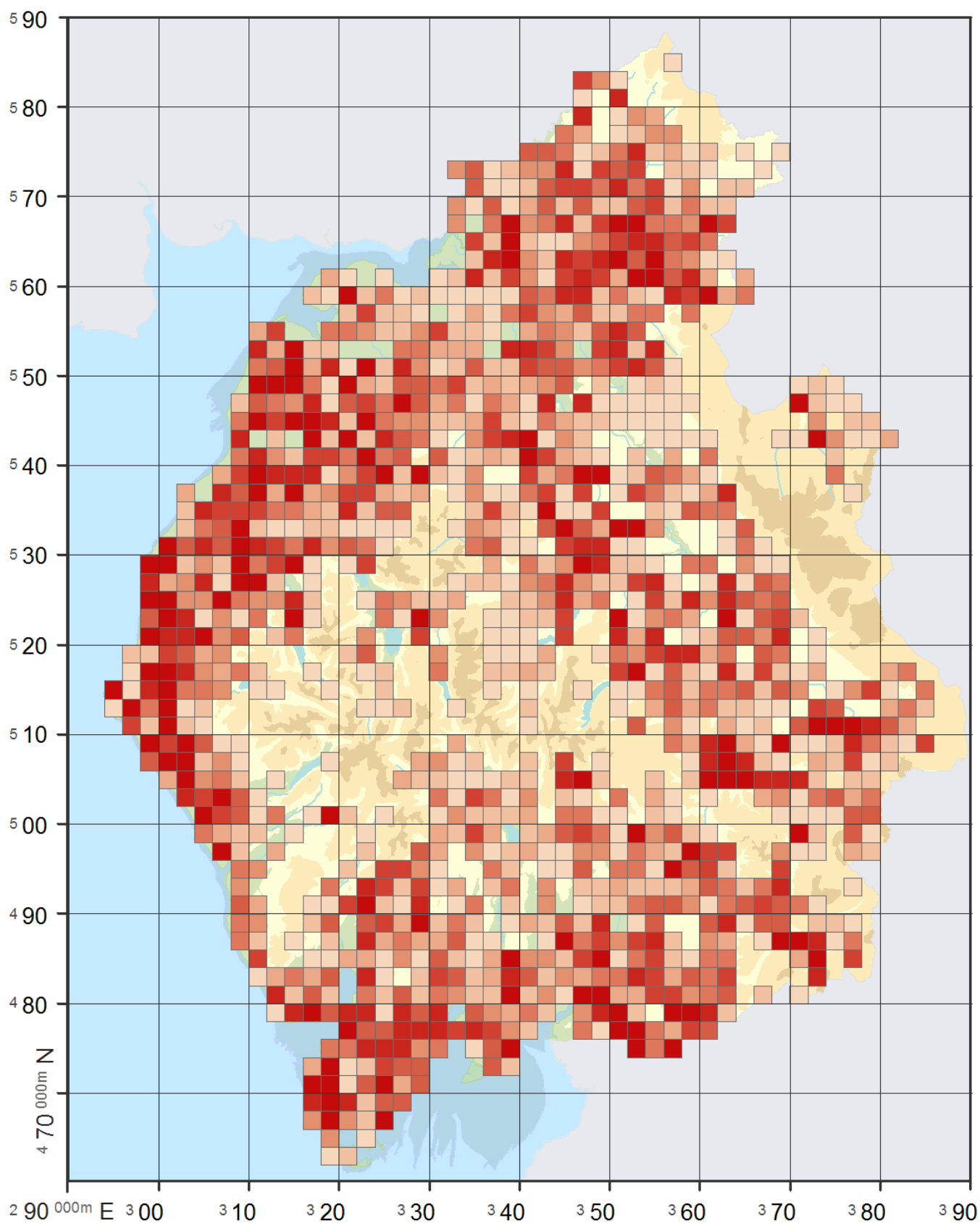


Goldfinch

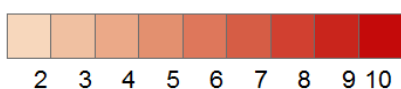
● Possible	<b>377</b>
● Probable	<b>432</b>
● Confirmed	<b>480</b>

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.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

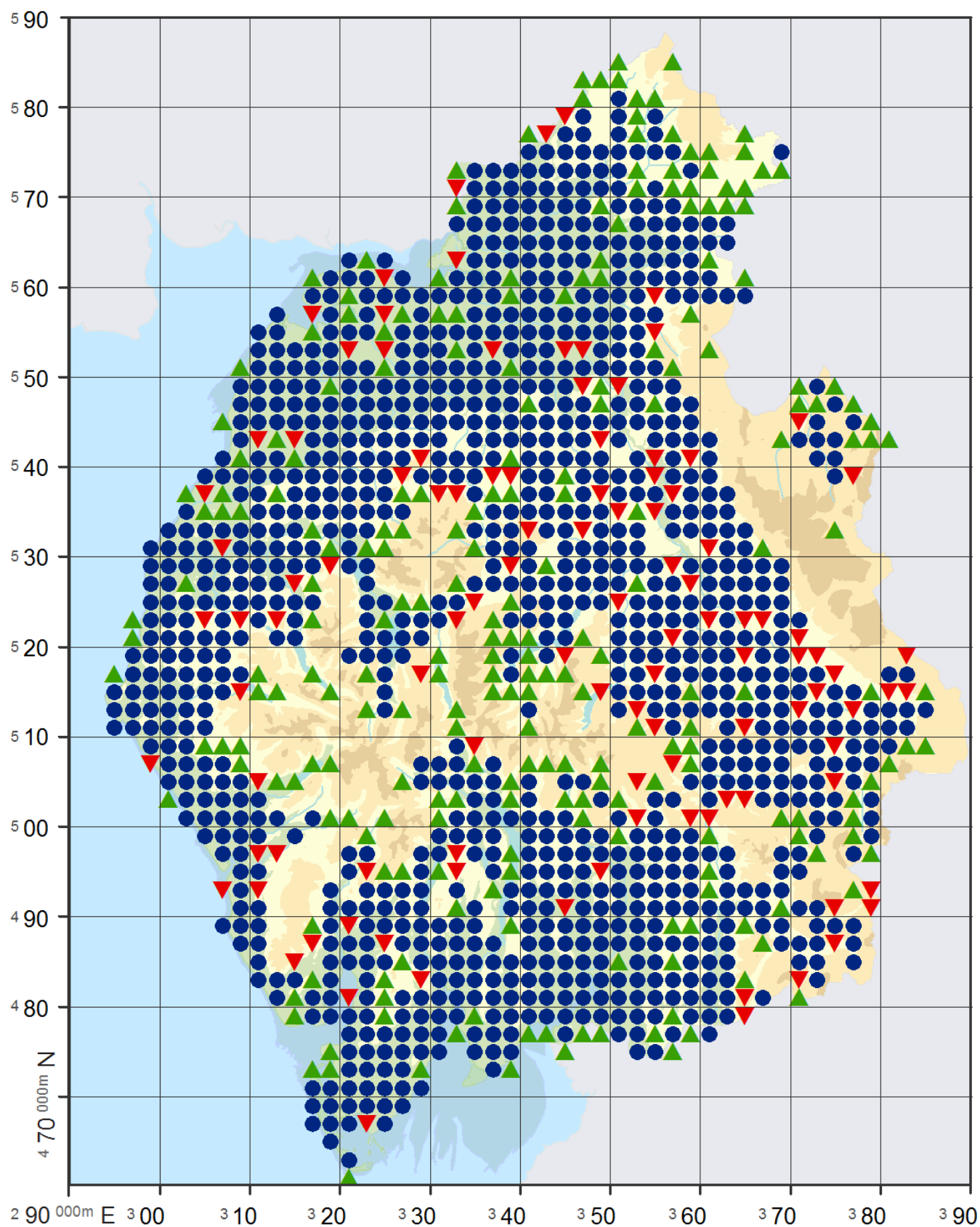


## Goldfinch



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 = 2 - 2, 3 = 3 - 4, 4 = 5 - 5, 5 = 6 - 6, 6 = 7 - 8, 7 = 9 - 10, 8 = 11 - 12, 9 = 13 - 16, 10 = 17 - 113.



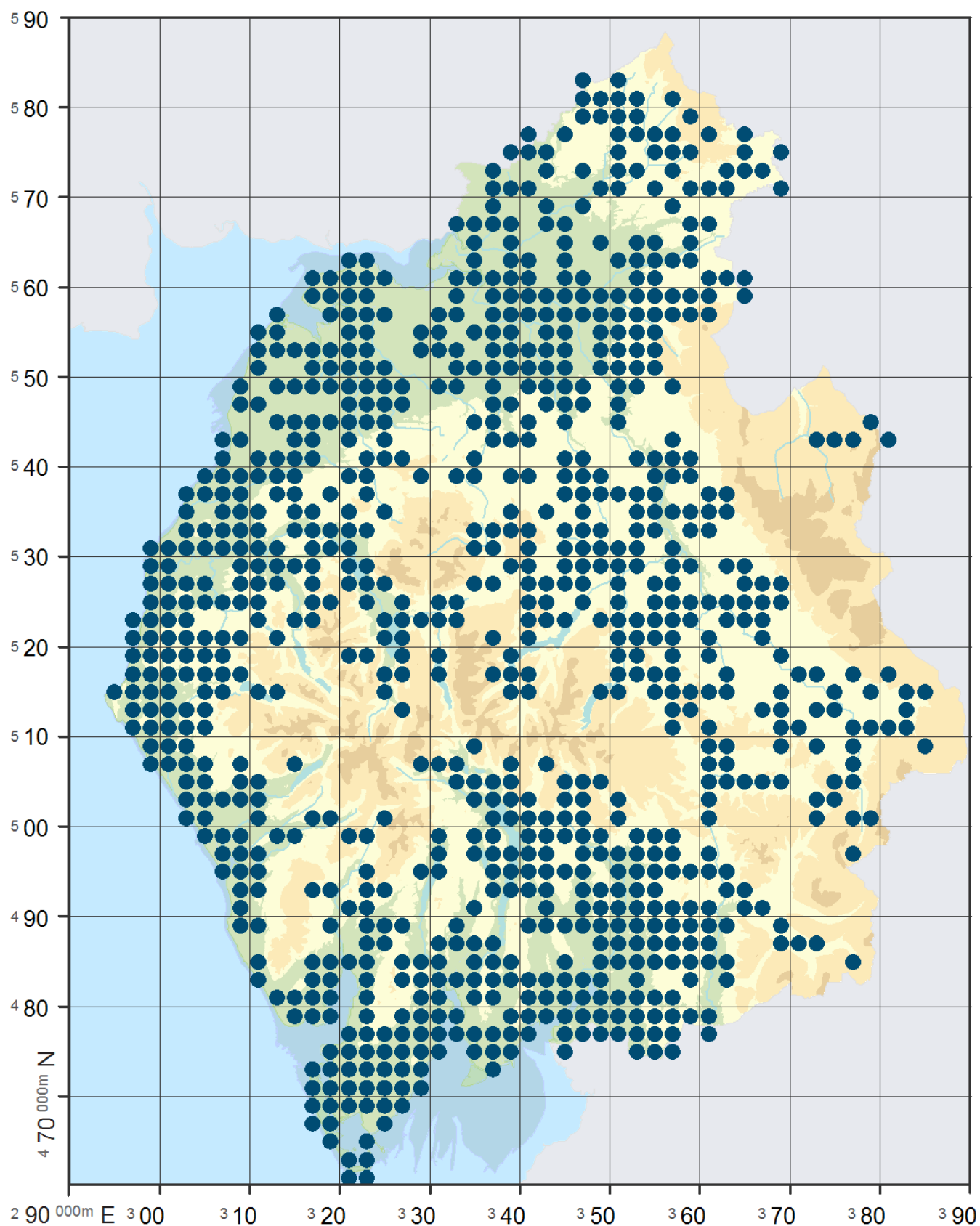
## Goldfinch

▲ Gain	244
● Stable	1045
▼ Loss	108

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.





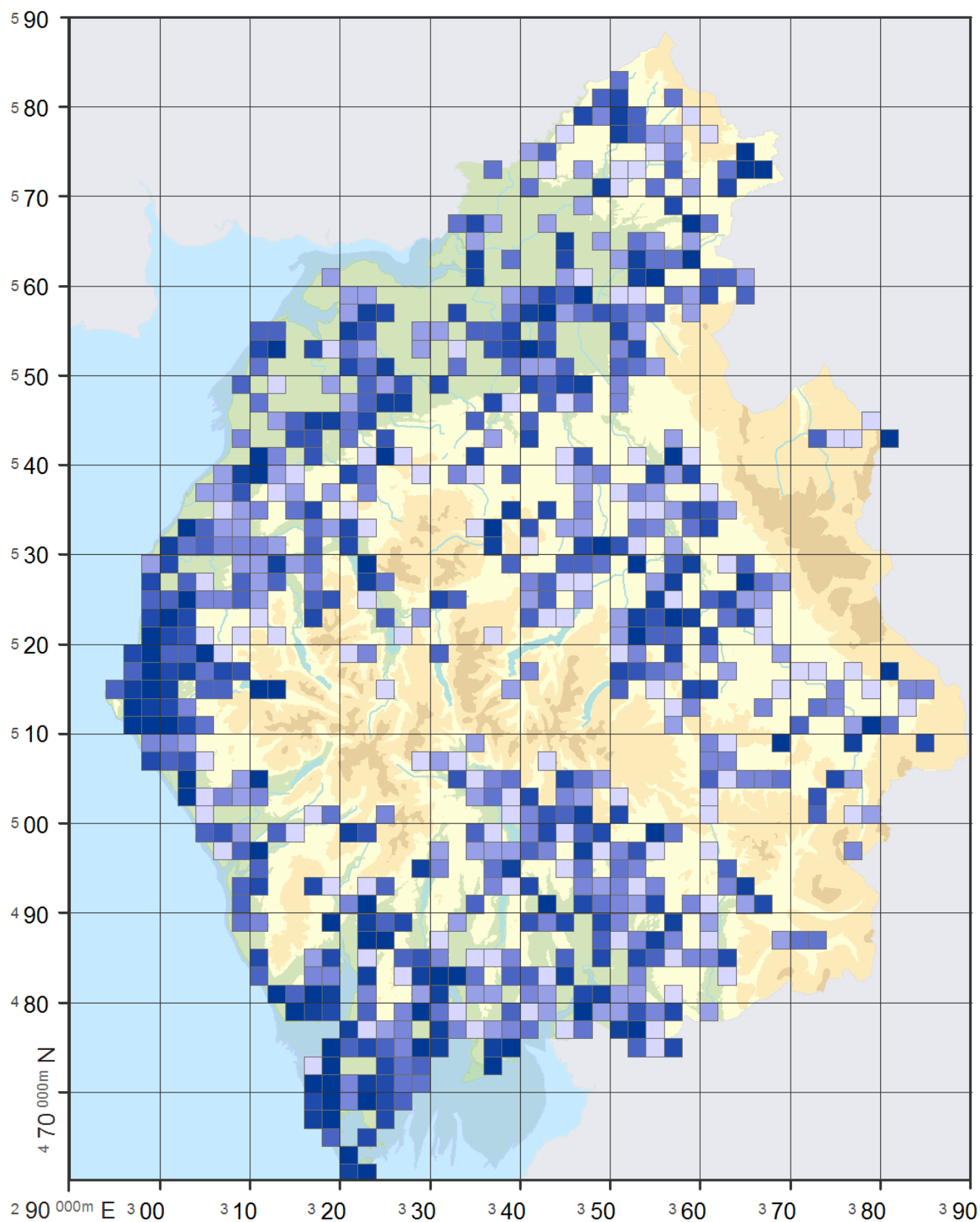
## Goldfinch

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

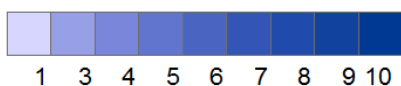
● Presence **885**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.





## Goldfinch



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 - 4, 6 = 5 - 6, 7 = 7 - 7, 8 = 8 - 10, 9 = 11 - 15, 10 = 16 - 66.

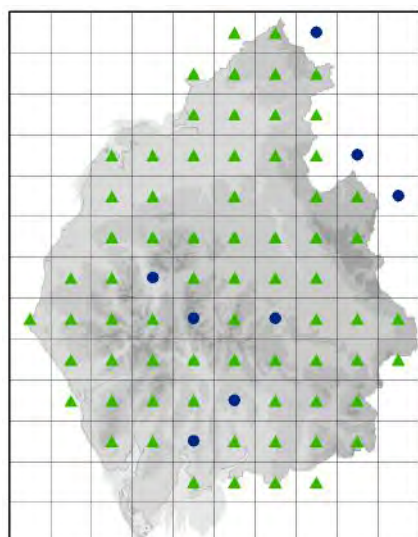
## SISKIN (*Carduelis spinus*)

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

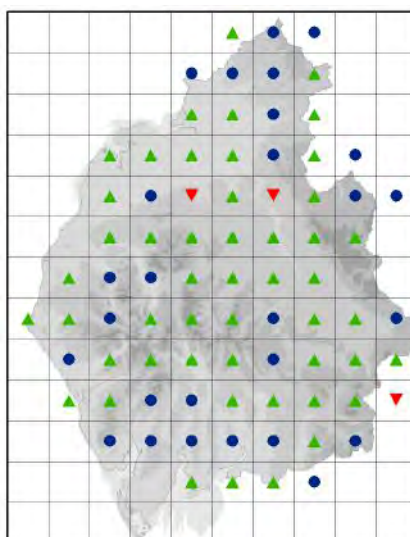
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	18.4	5.3	7.9	5.2
Breeding 2008 - 2012	26.8	5.5	10.5	10.8
Winter 2008 - 2012	27.4			

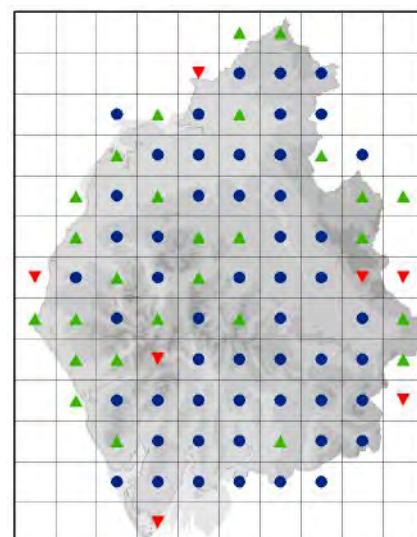
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



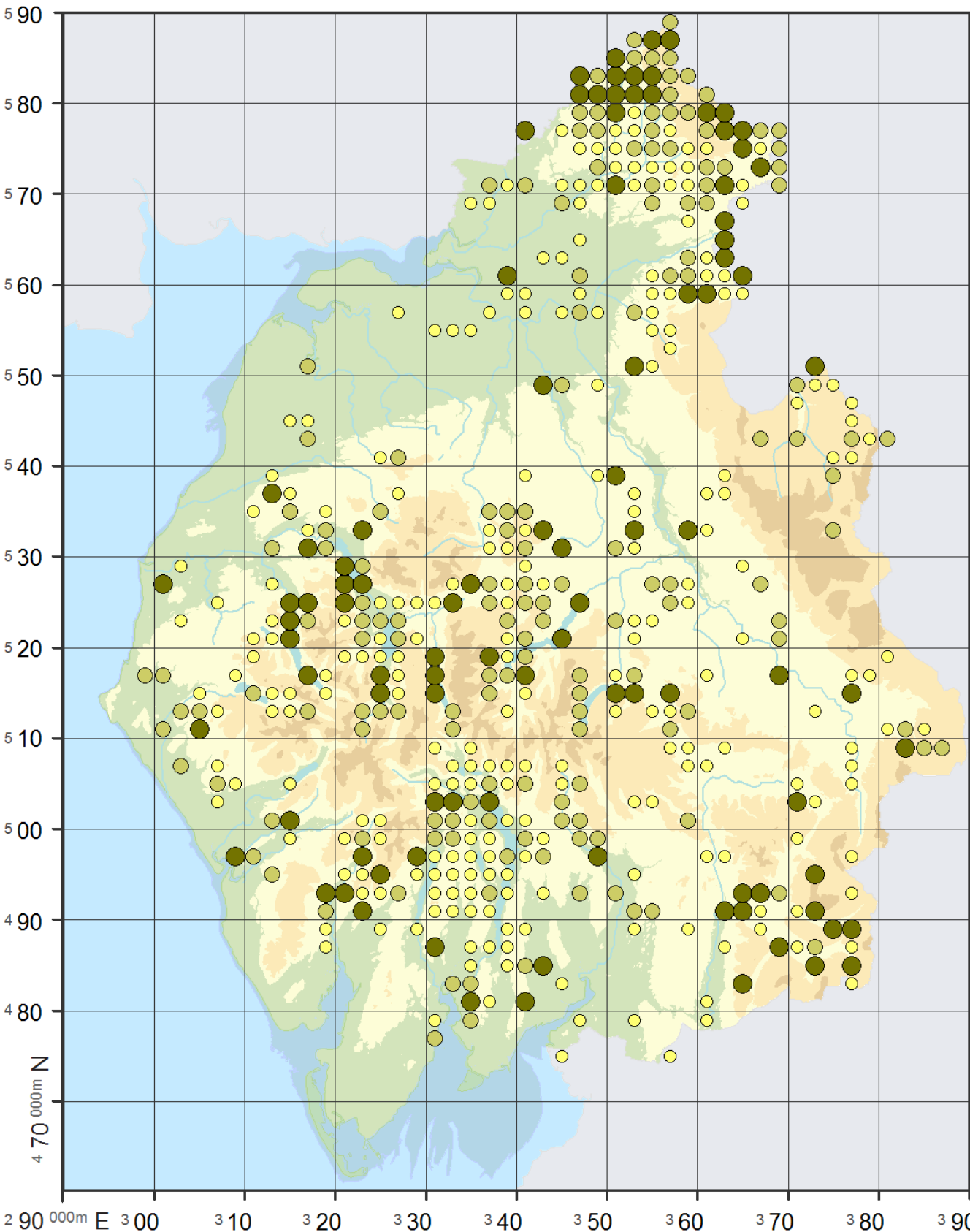
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

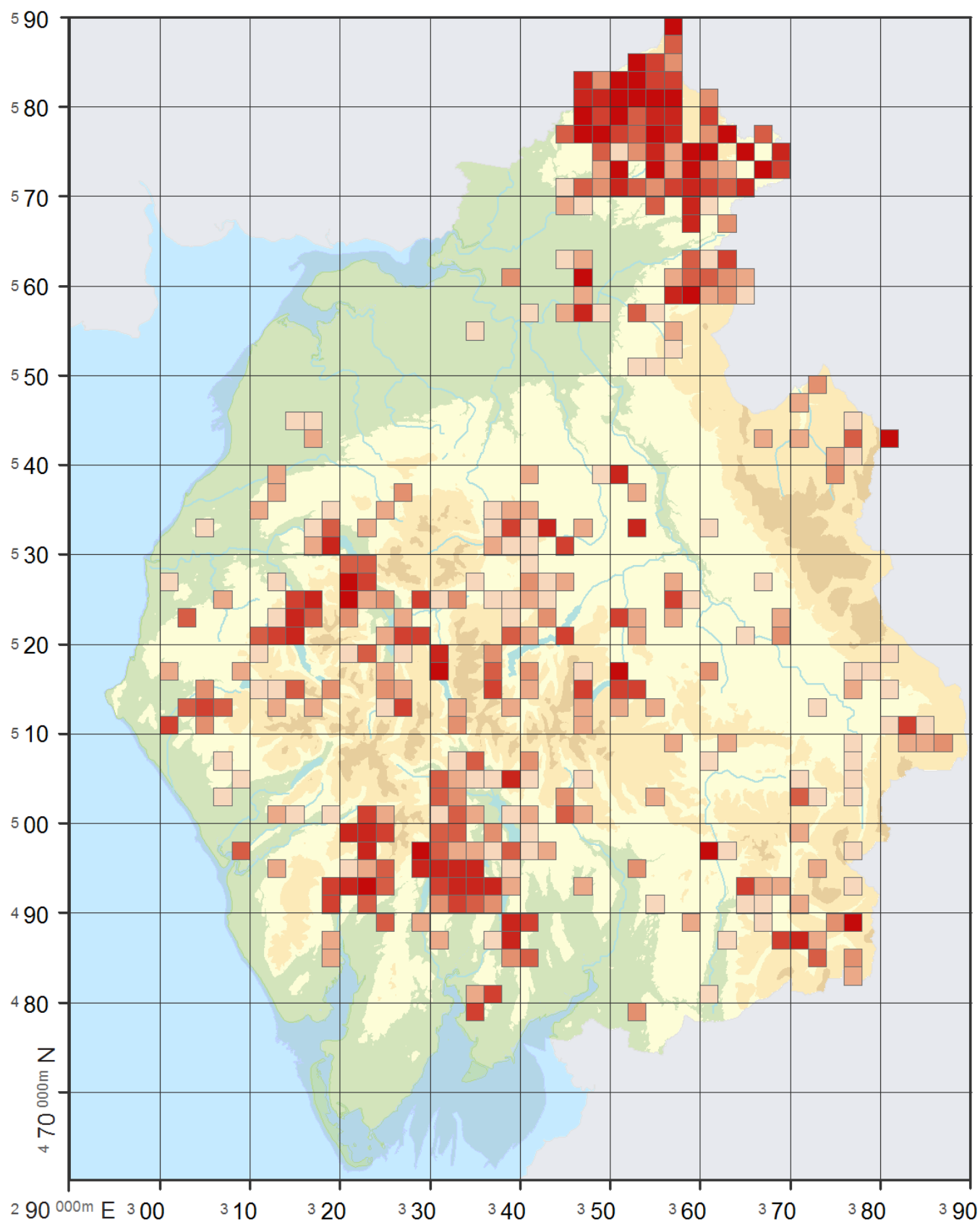


Siskin

● Possible	243
● Probable	155
● Confirmed	97

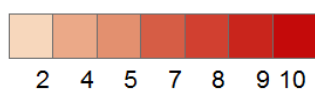
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

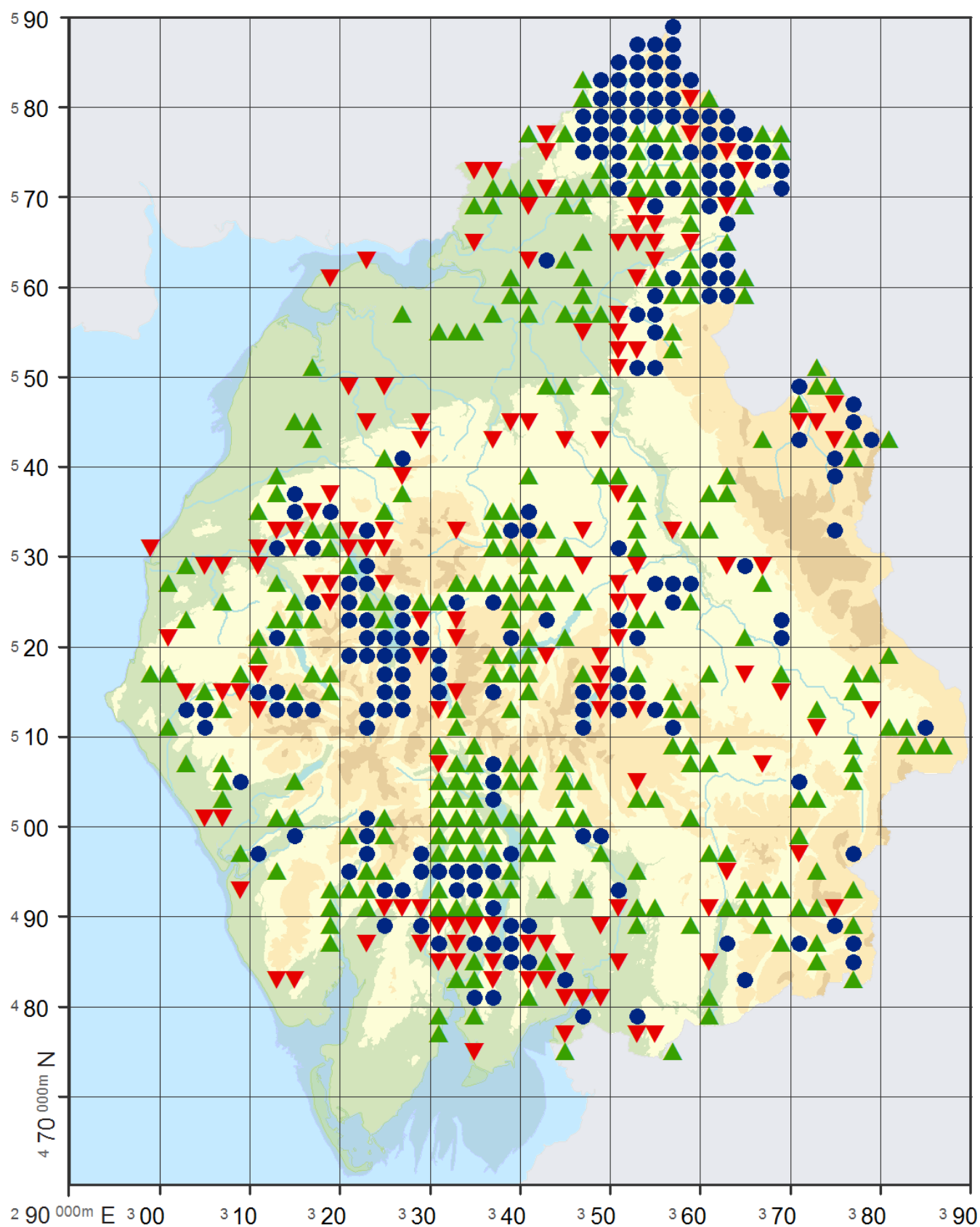


## Siskin

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 - 10, 10 = 11 - 56.

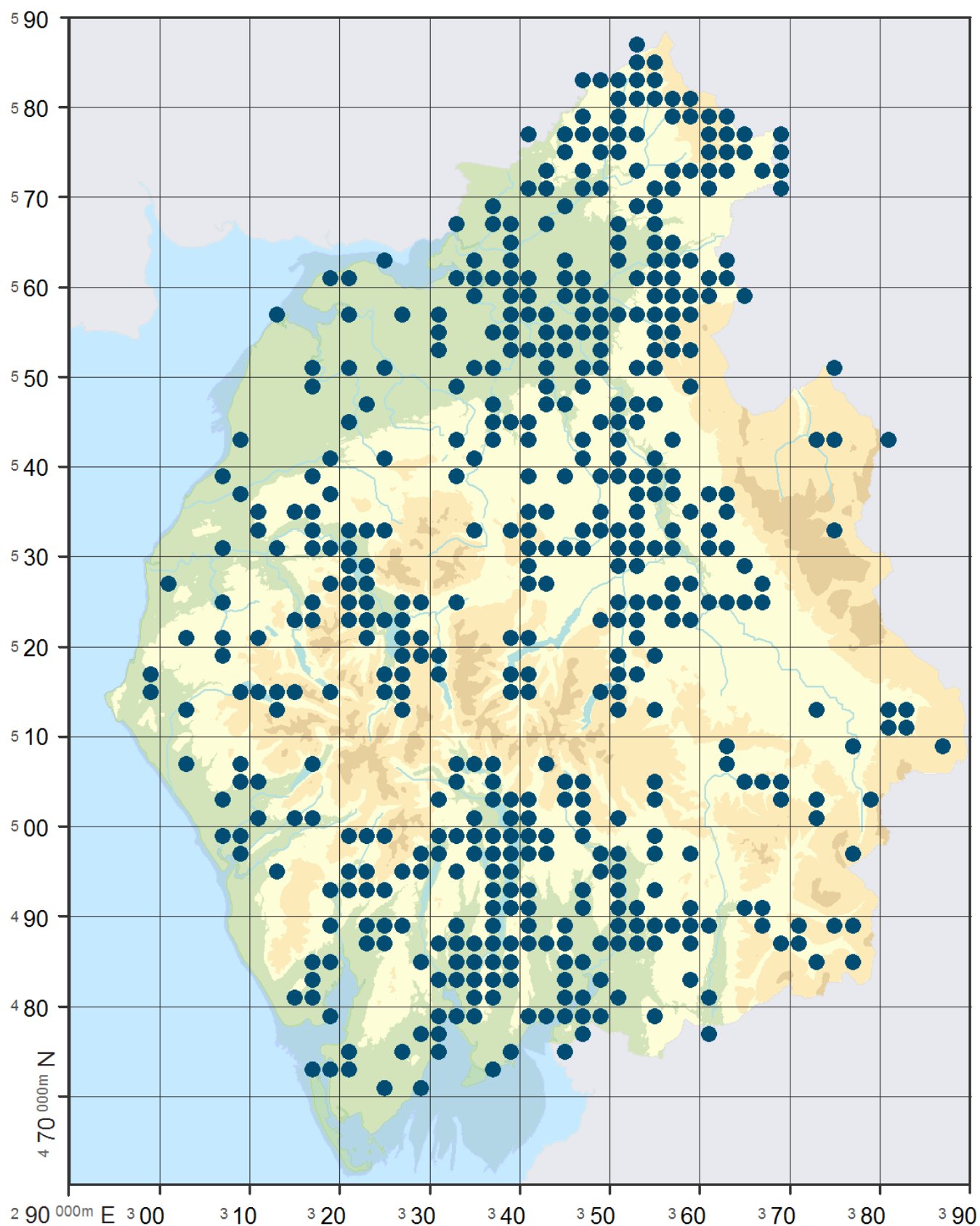


## Siskin

▲ Gain	<b>298</b>
● Stable	<b>197</b>
▼ Loss	<b>140</b>

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.



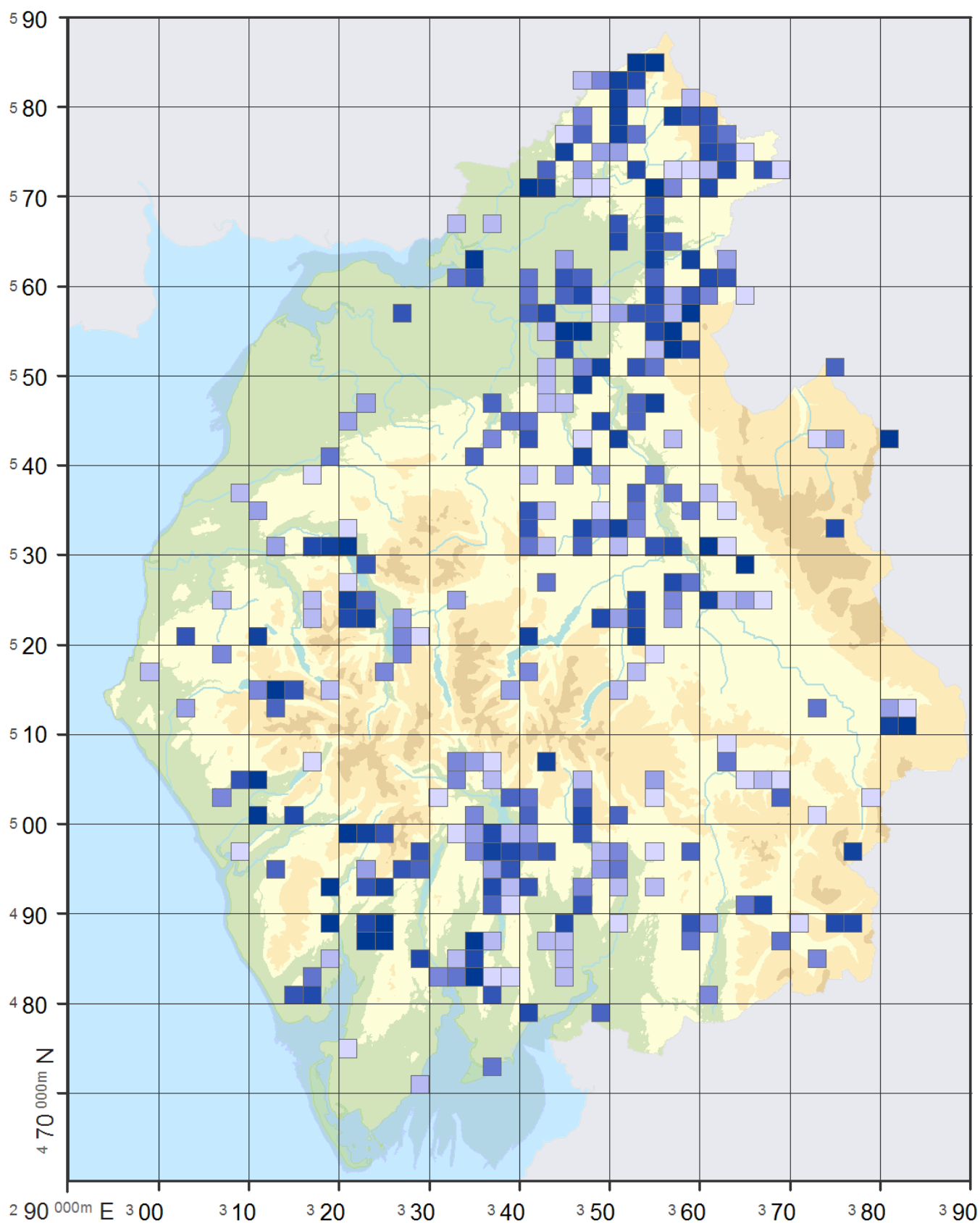
## Siskin

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

● Presence **506**

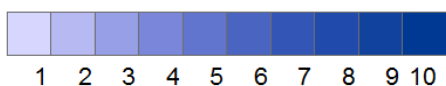
Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.





## Siskin

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, 2 = 2 - 2, 3 = 3 - 3, 4 = 4 - 4, 5 = 5 - 6, 6 = 7 - 8, 7 = 9 - 12, 8 = 13 - 20, 9 = 21 - 30, 10 = 31 - 200.

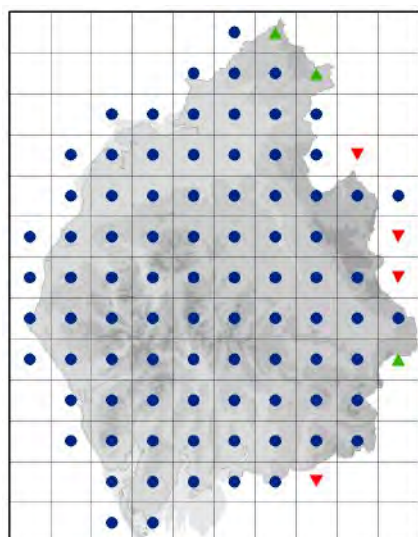
## LINNET (*Carduelis cannabina*)

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

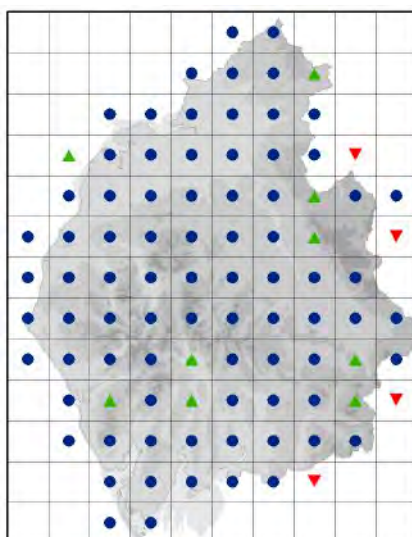
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	51.9	19.6	22.6	9.7
Breeding 2008 - 2012	43.3	12.3	19.6	11.4
Winter 2008 - 2012	13.5			

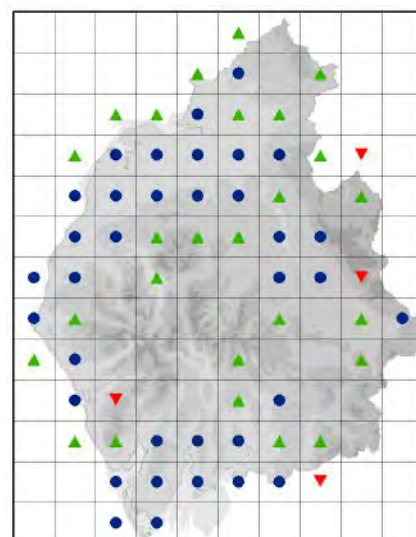
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



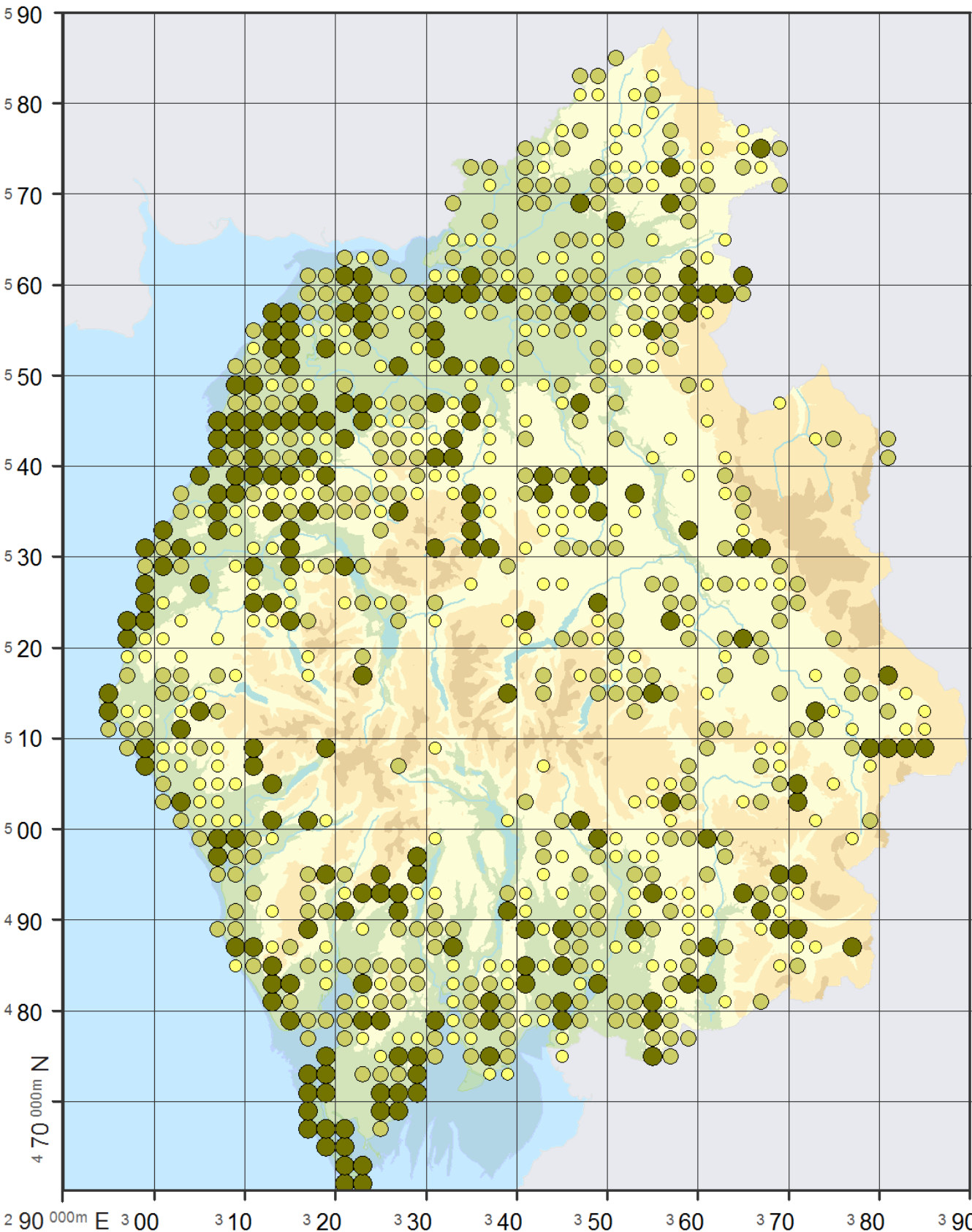
Breeding since 1968-72






Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

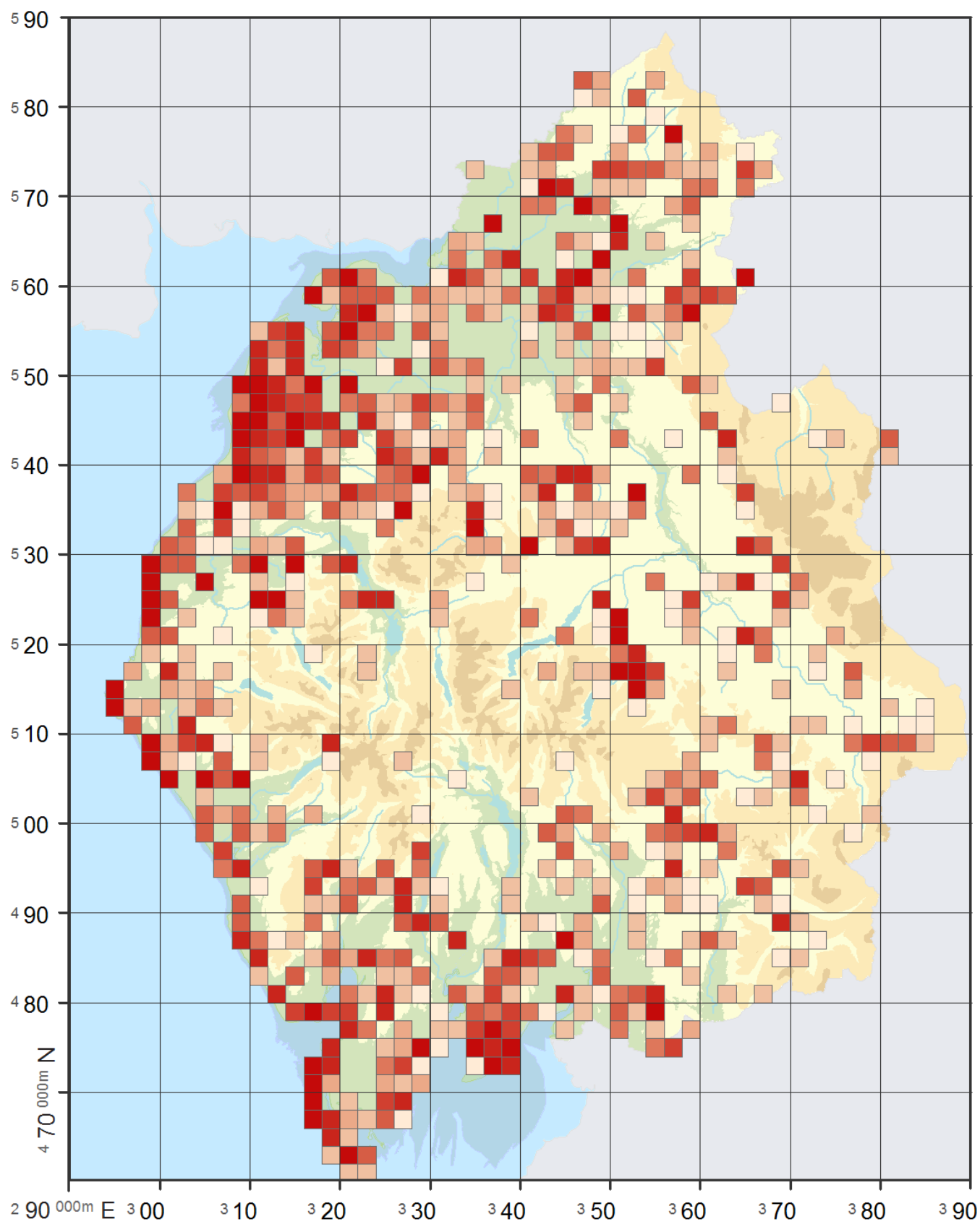


**Linnet**

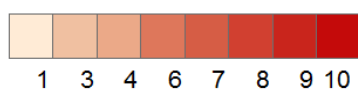
 Possible	<b>268</b>
 Probable	<b>314</b>
 Confirmed	<b>219</b>

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.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

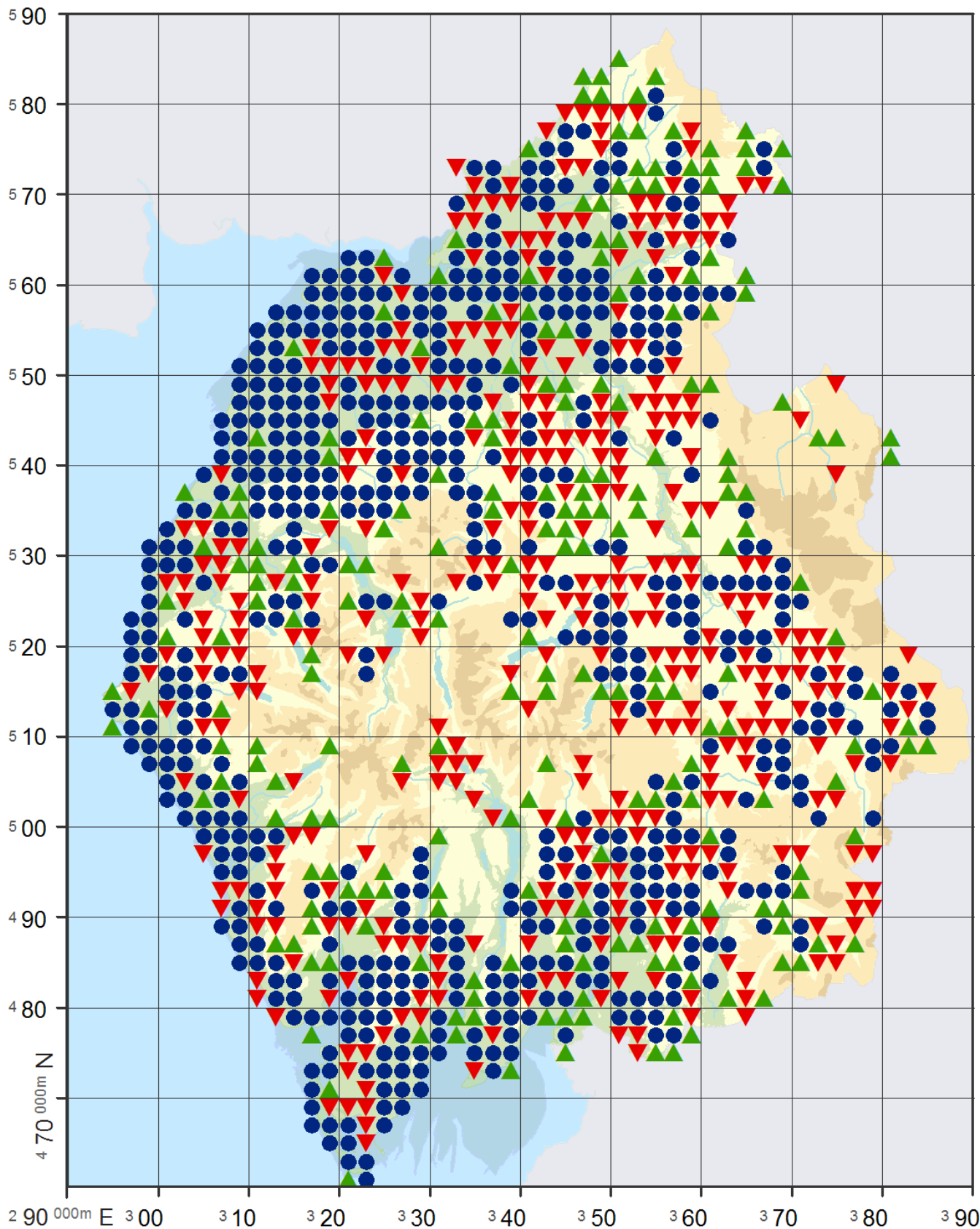


## Linnet



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 - 8, 9 = 9 - 14, 10 = 15 - 114.



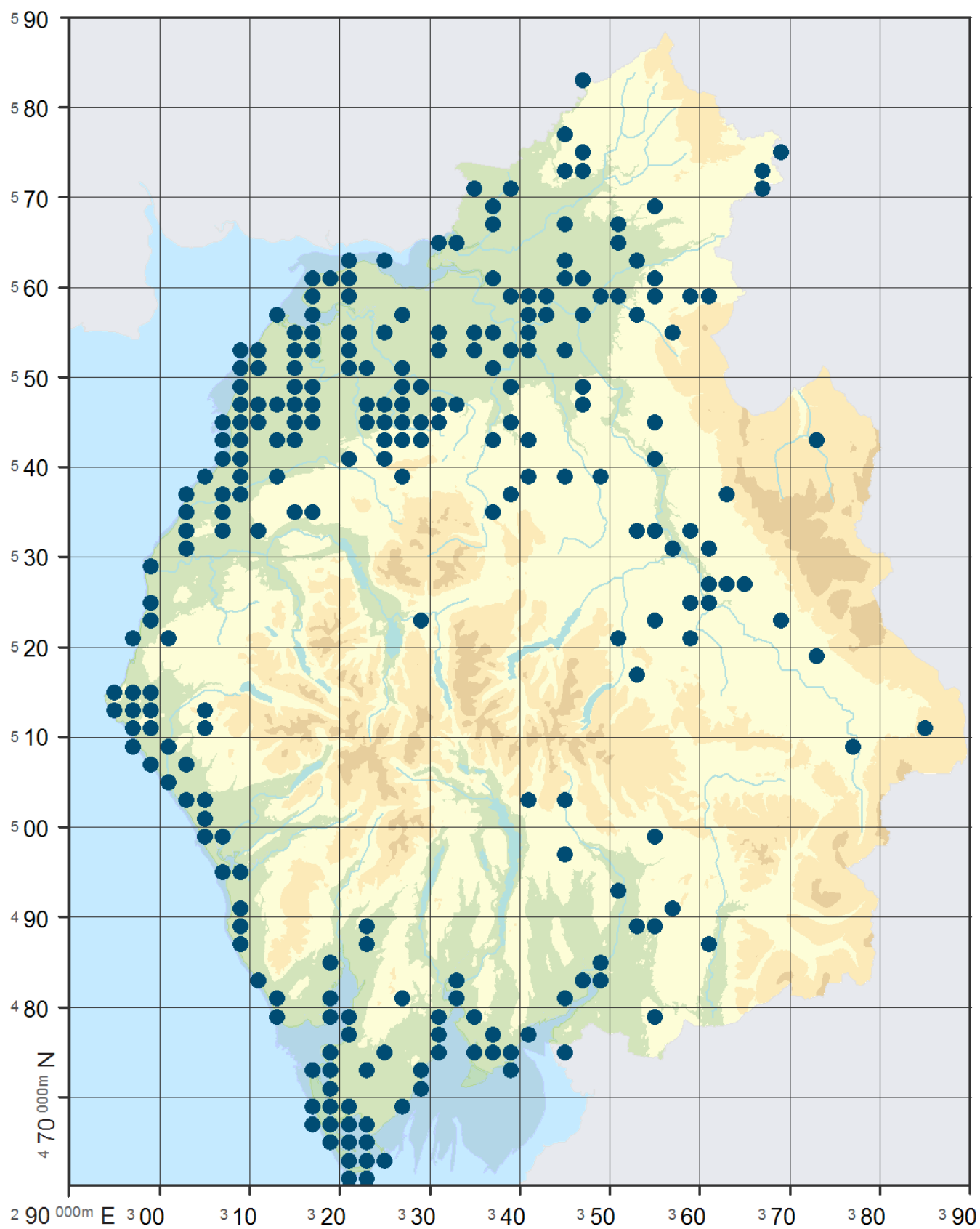
**Linnet**

▲ Gain	<b>234</b>
● Stable	<b>567</b>
▼ Loss	<b>389</b>

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.





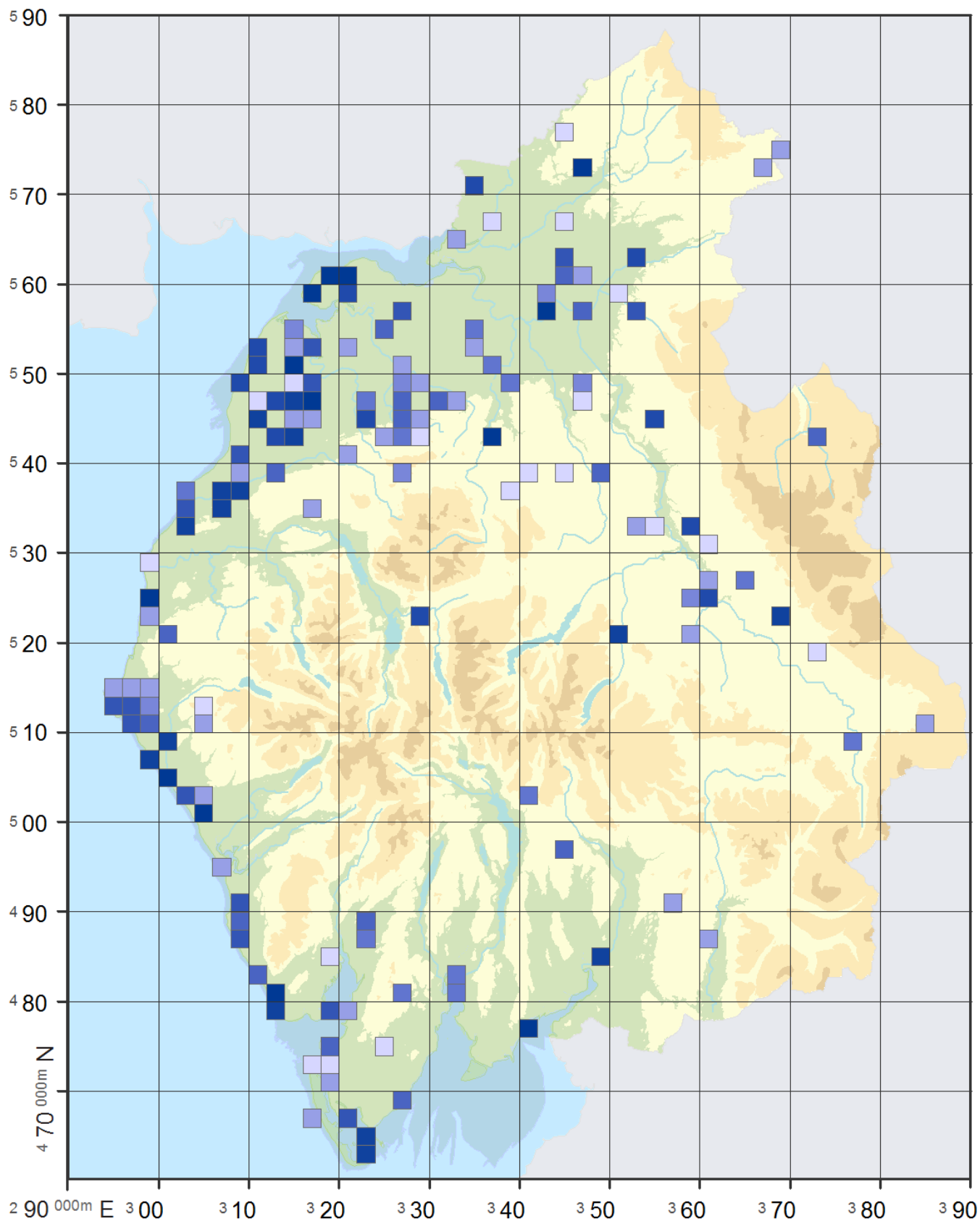
## Linnet

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

● Presence **249**

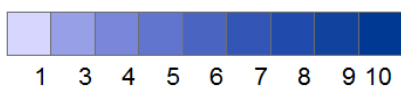
Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.





## Linnet

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 - 30, 9 = 31 - 50, 10 = 51 - 340.

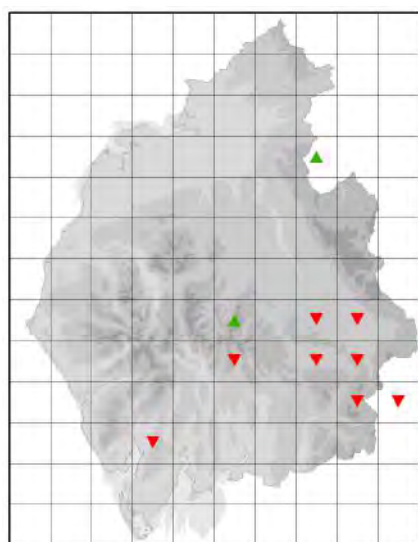
## TWITE (*Carduelis flavirostris*)

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

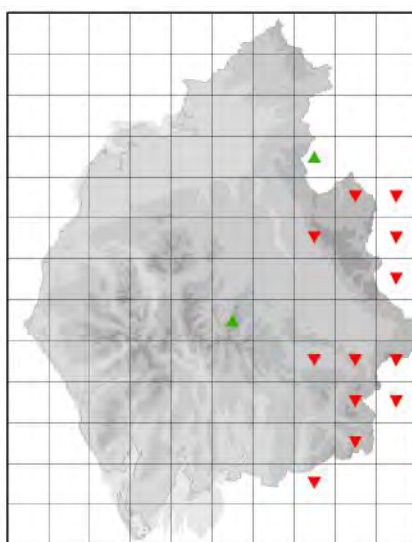
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.3
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.2	0	0	0.2
Winter 2008 - 2012	3.6			

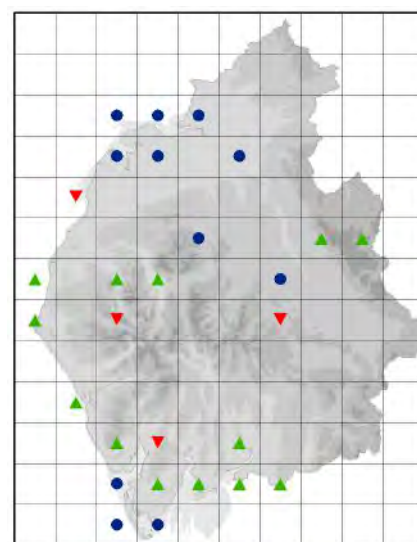
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



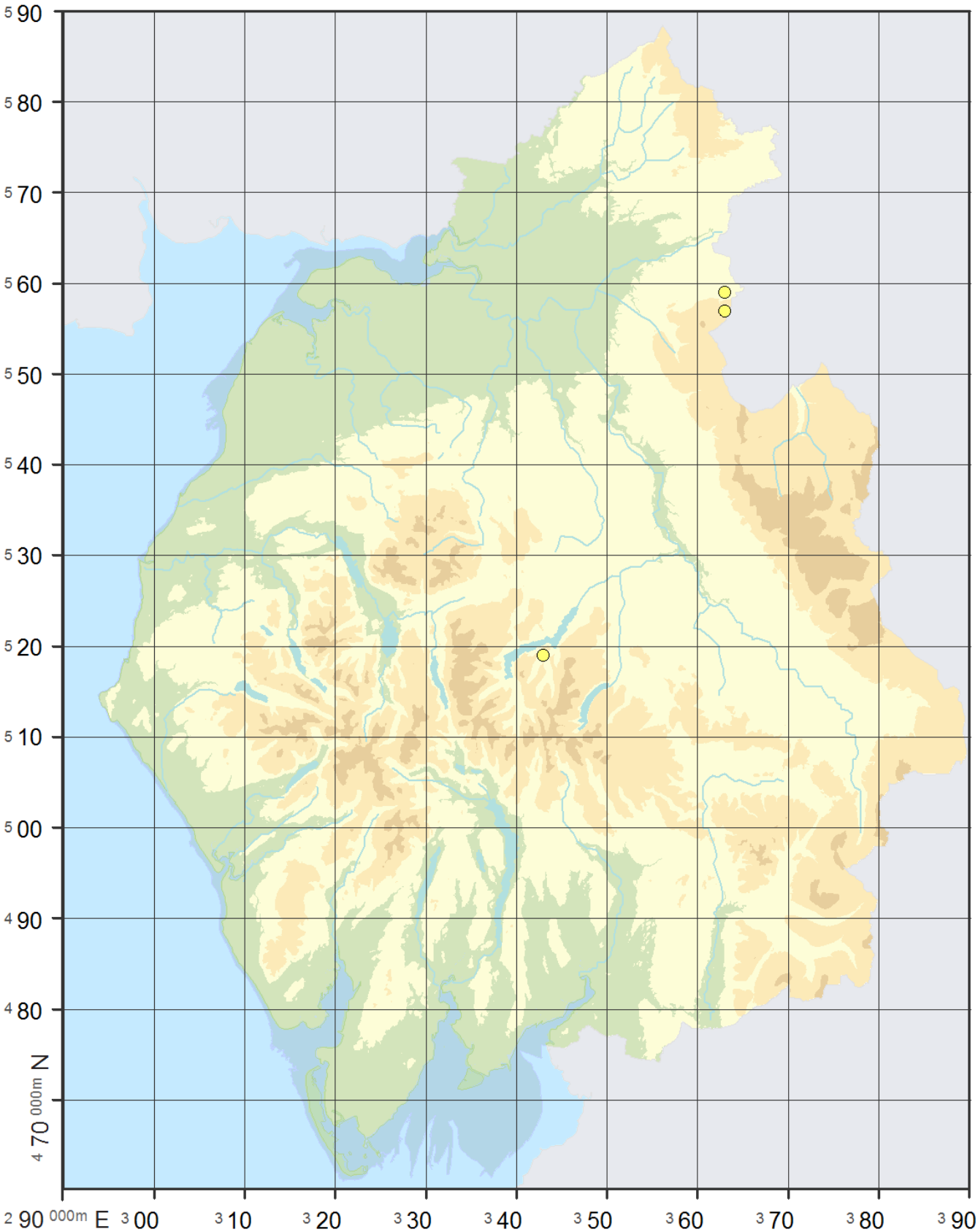
Breeding since 1968-72






Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

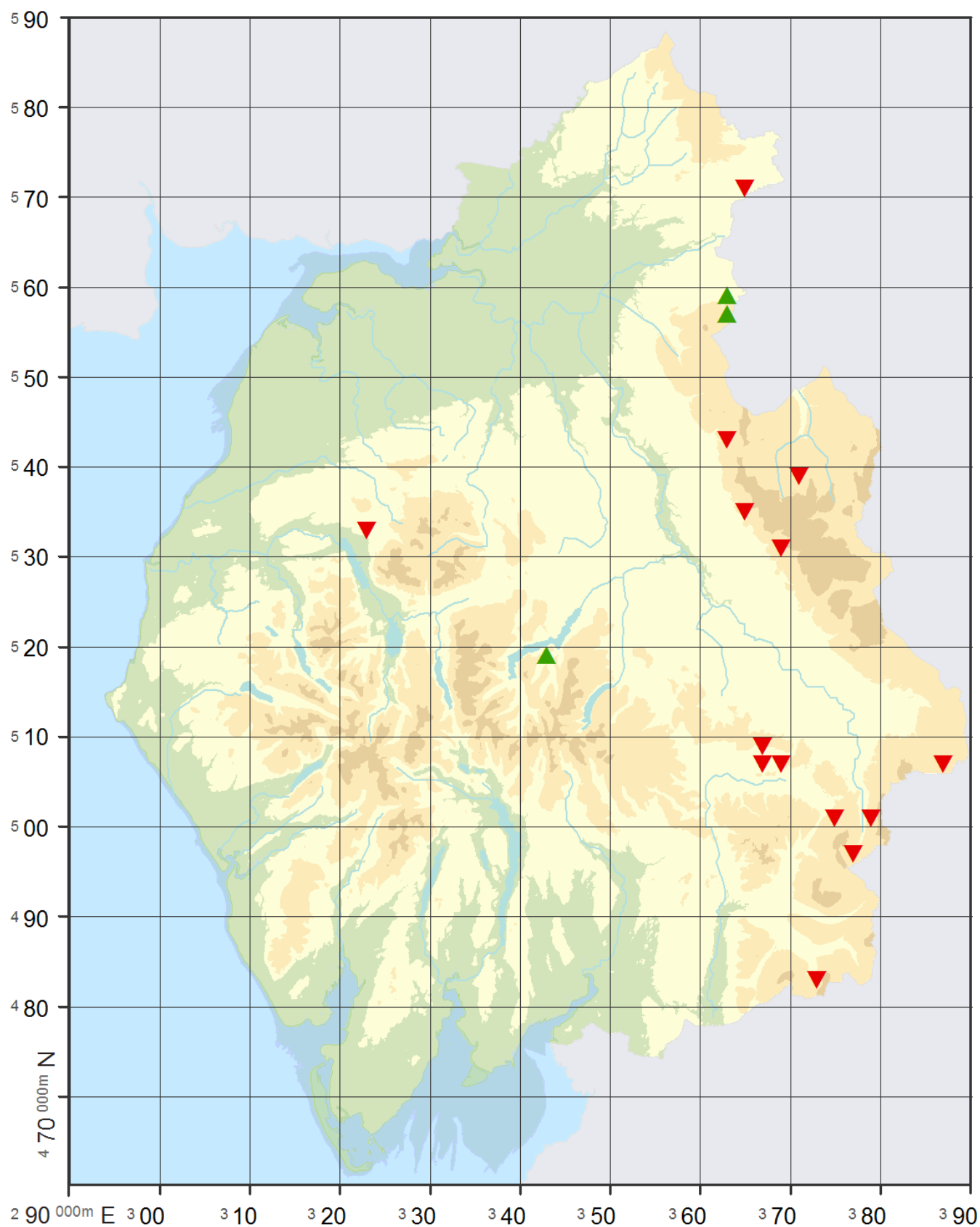


**Twite**

 Possible	<b>3</b>
 Probable	<b>0</b>
 Confirmed	<b>0</b>

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.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

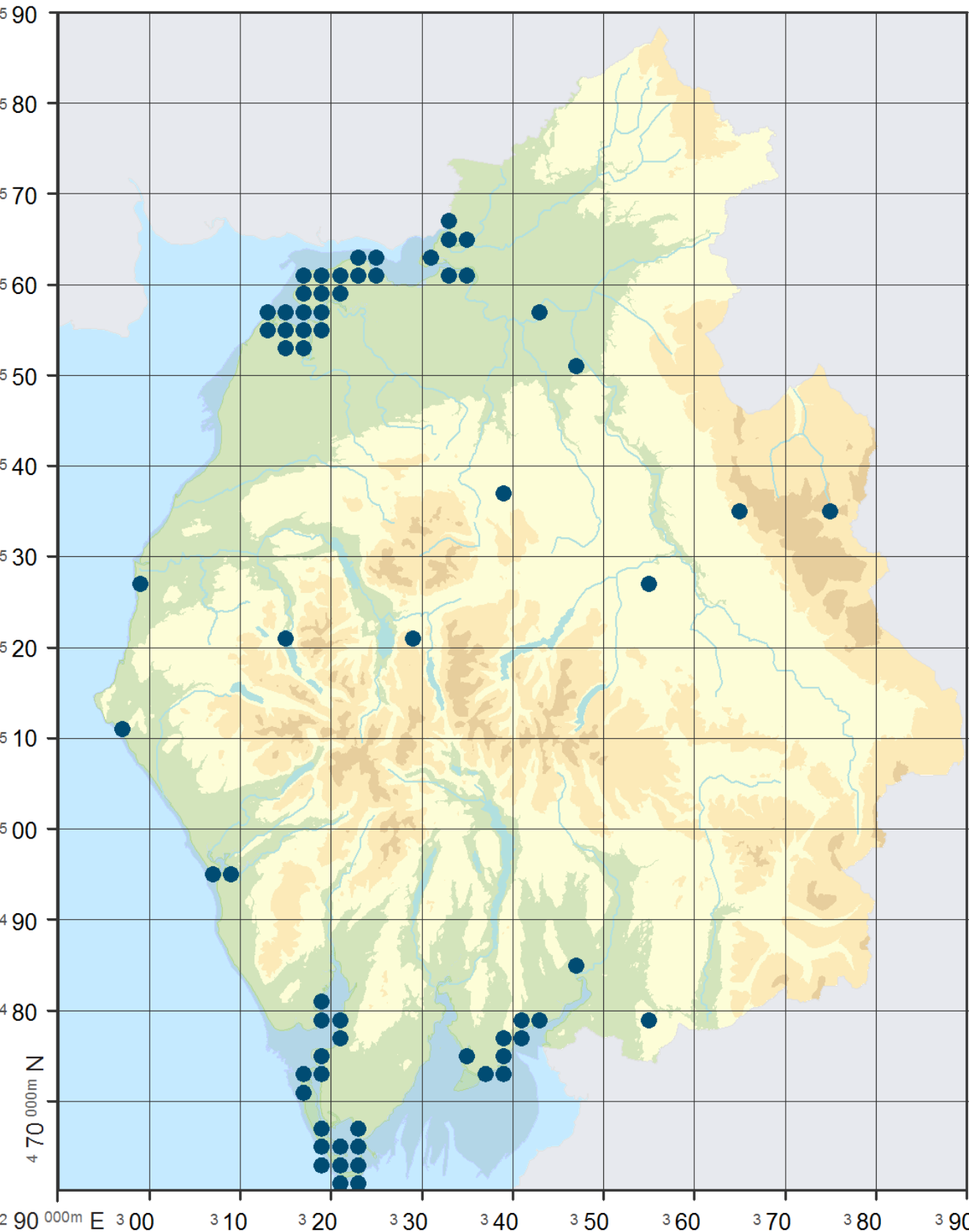


## Twite

▲ Gain	3
● Stable	0
▼ Loss	14

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.

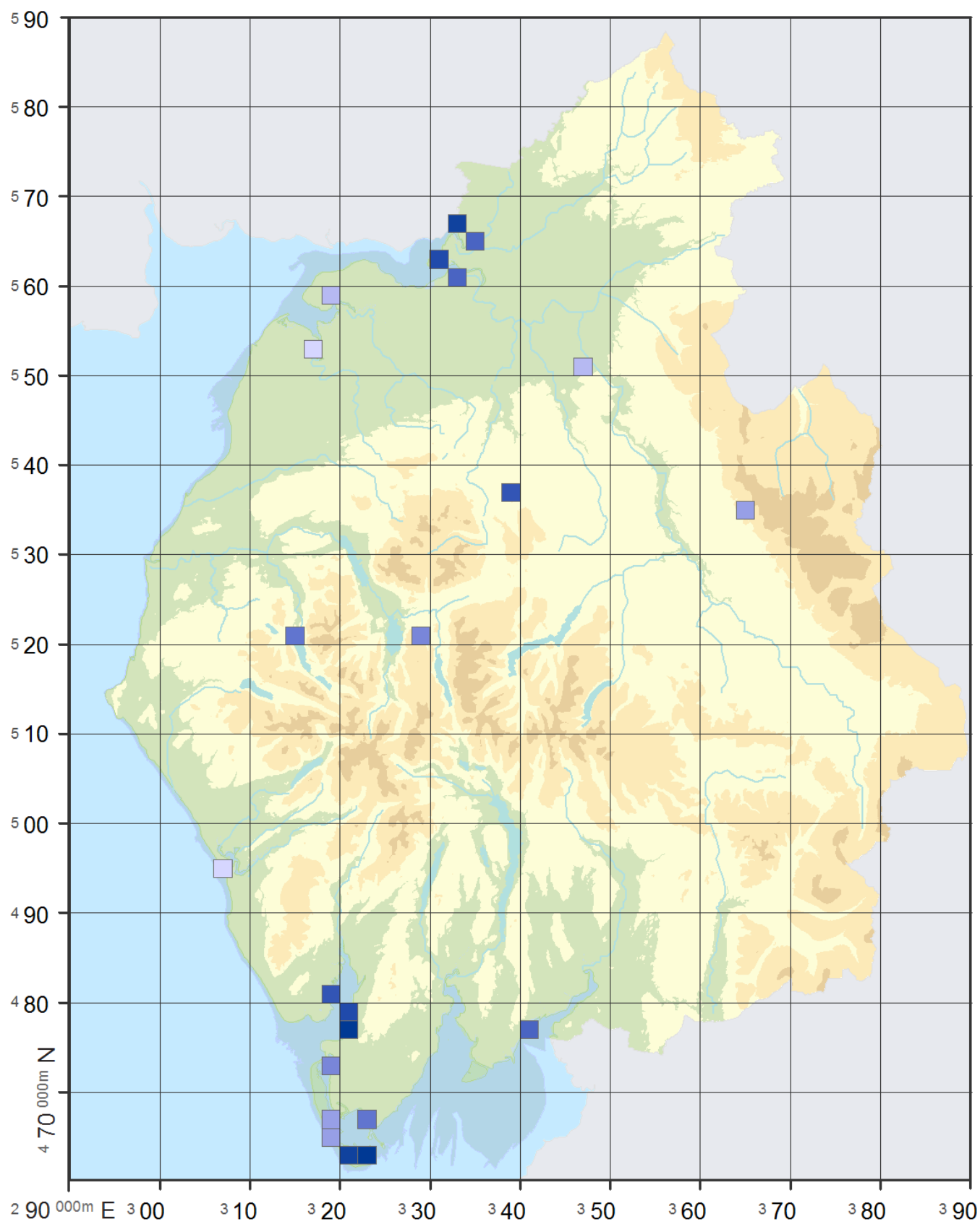


Twite

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

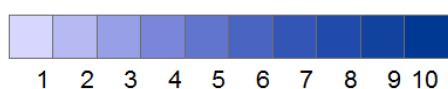
● Presence 66

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Twite

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 - 6, 2 = 7 - 9, 3 = 10 - 12, 4 = 13 - 14, 5 = 15 - 23, 6 = 24 - 30, 7 = 31 - 40, 8 = 41 - 45, 9 = 46 - 60, 10 = 61 - 120.



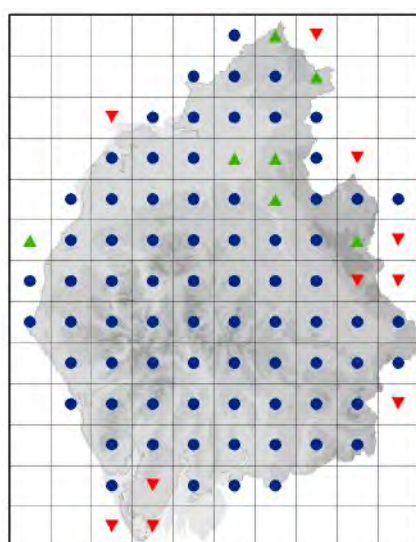
## LESSER REDPOLL (*Carduelis cabaret*)

A common resident, winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds in large numbers. Maps include records that did not distinguish between Lesser and Common Redpoll, as these are assumed to be Lesser Redpoll.

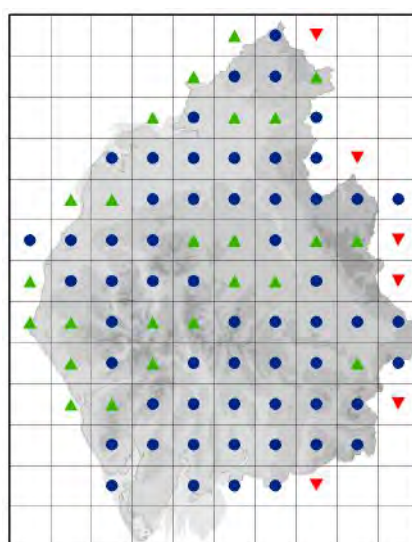
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	29.8	7.4	16.3	6.1
Breeding 2008 - 2012	31.3	5.9	16.9	8.5
Winter 2008 - 2012	17.5			

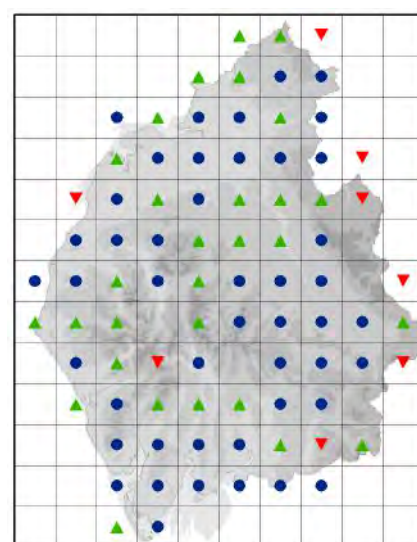
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



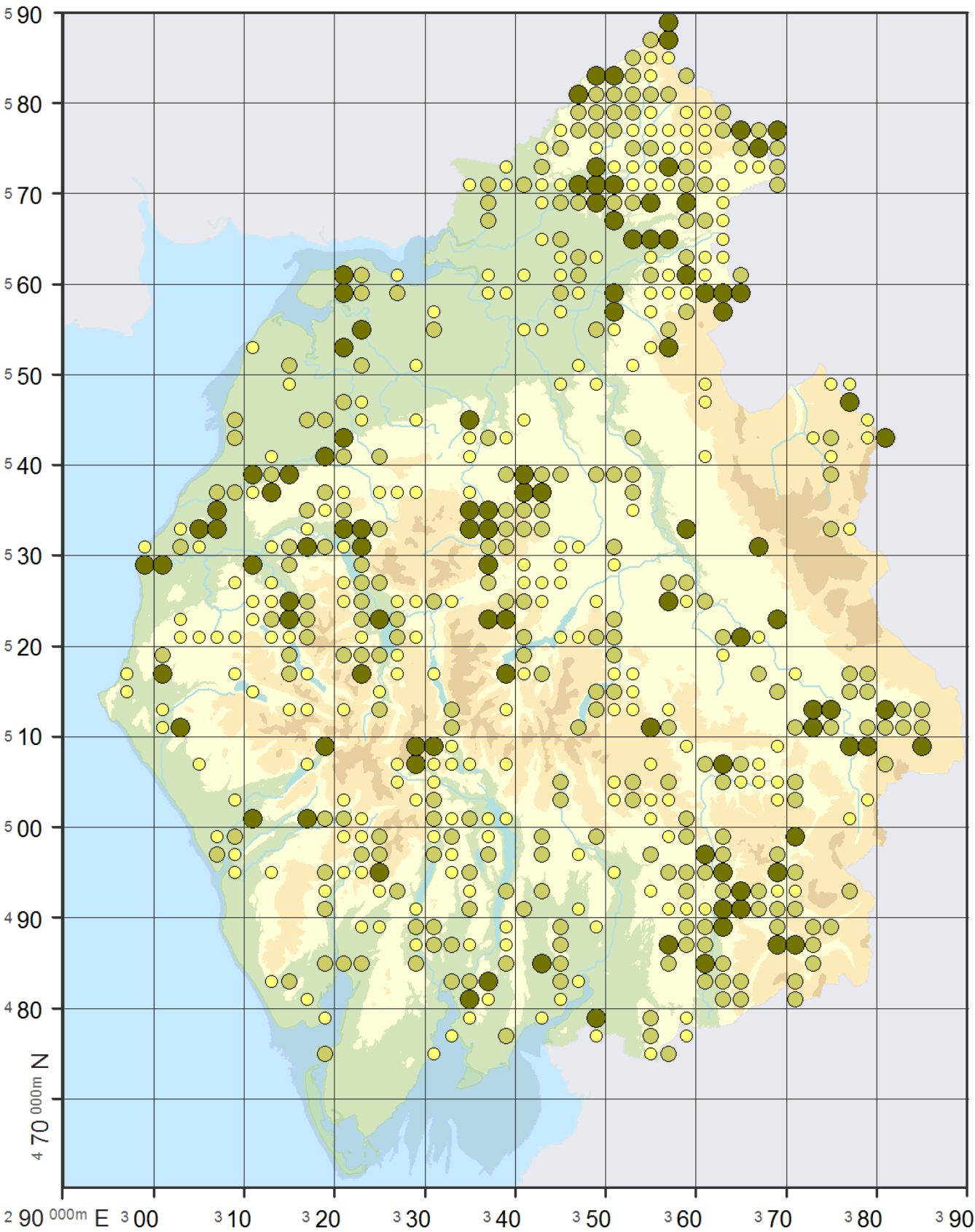
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

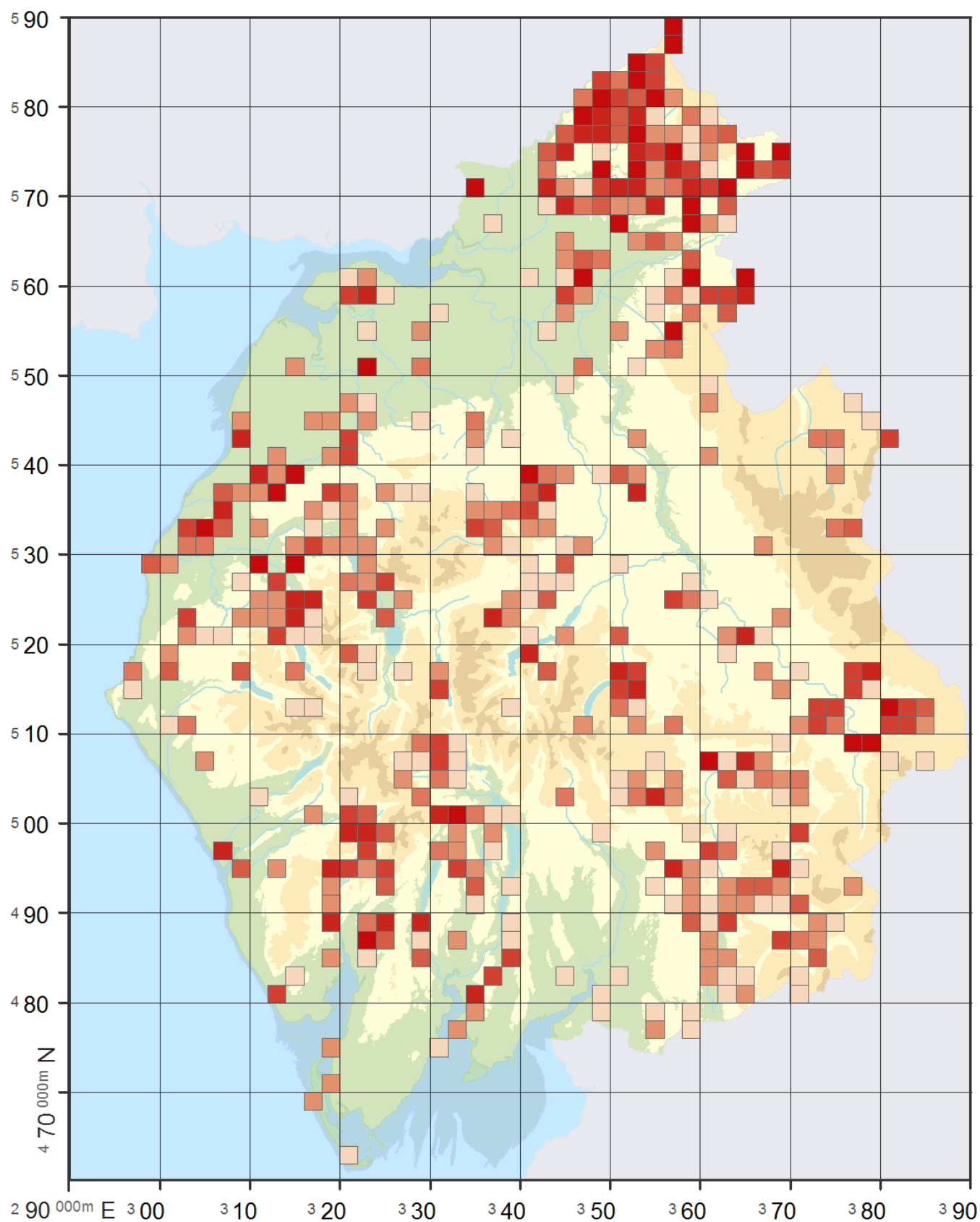


Lesser Redpoll

● Possible	<b>236</b>
● Probable	<b>240</b>
● Confirmed	<b>104</b>

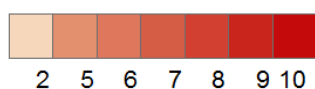
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

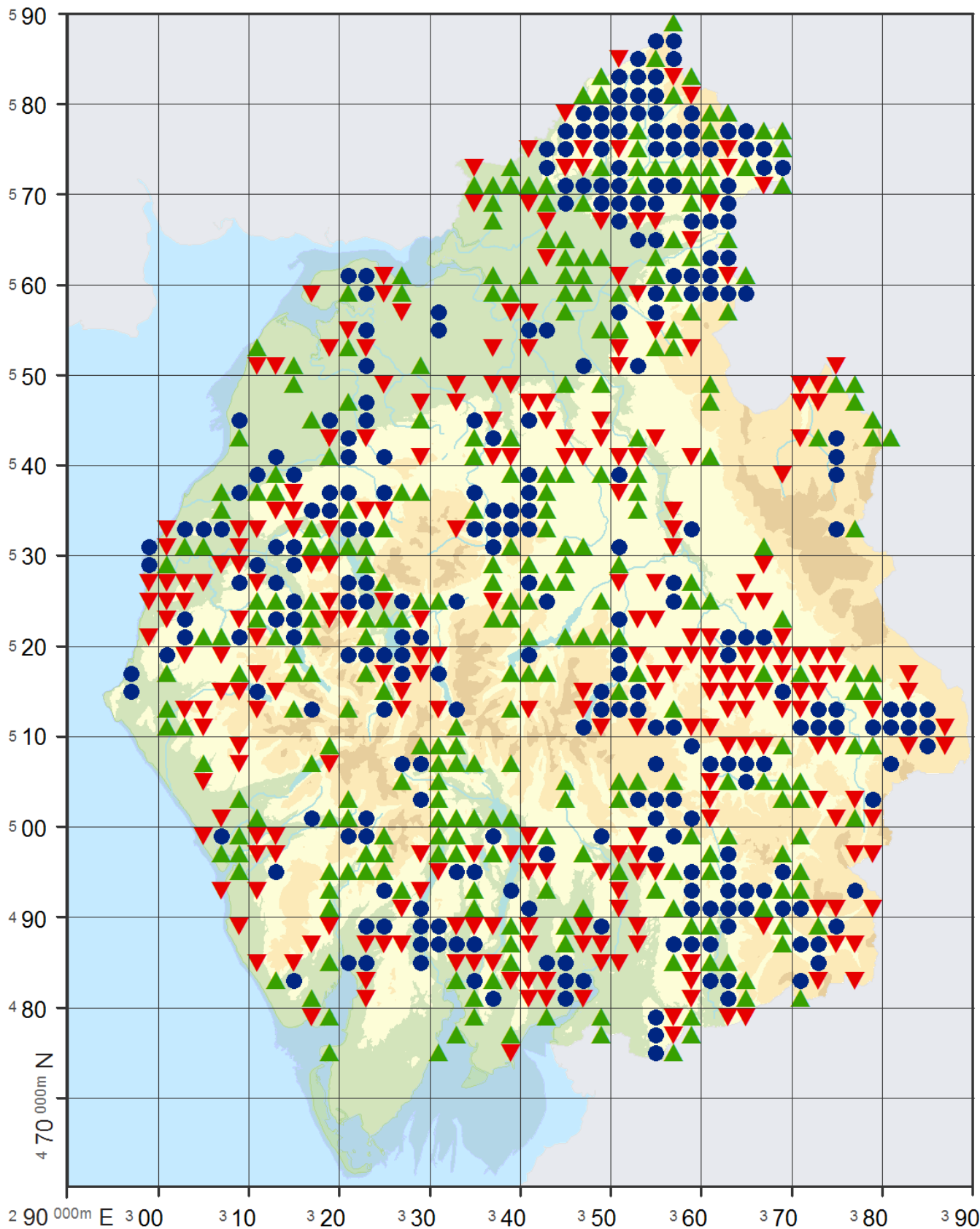


## Lesser Redpoll

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 - 6, 9 = 7 - 9, 10 = 10 - 31.

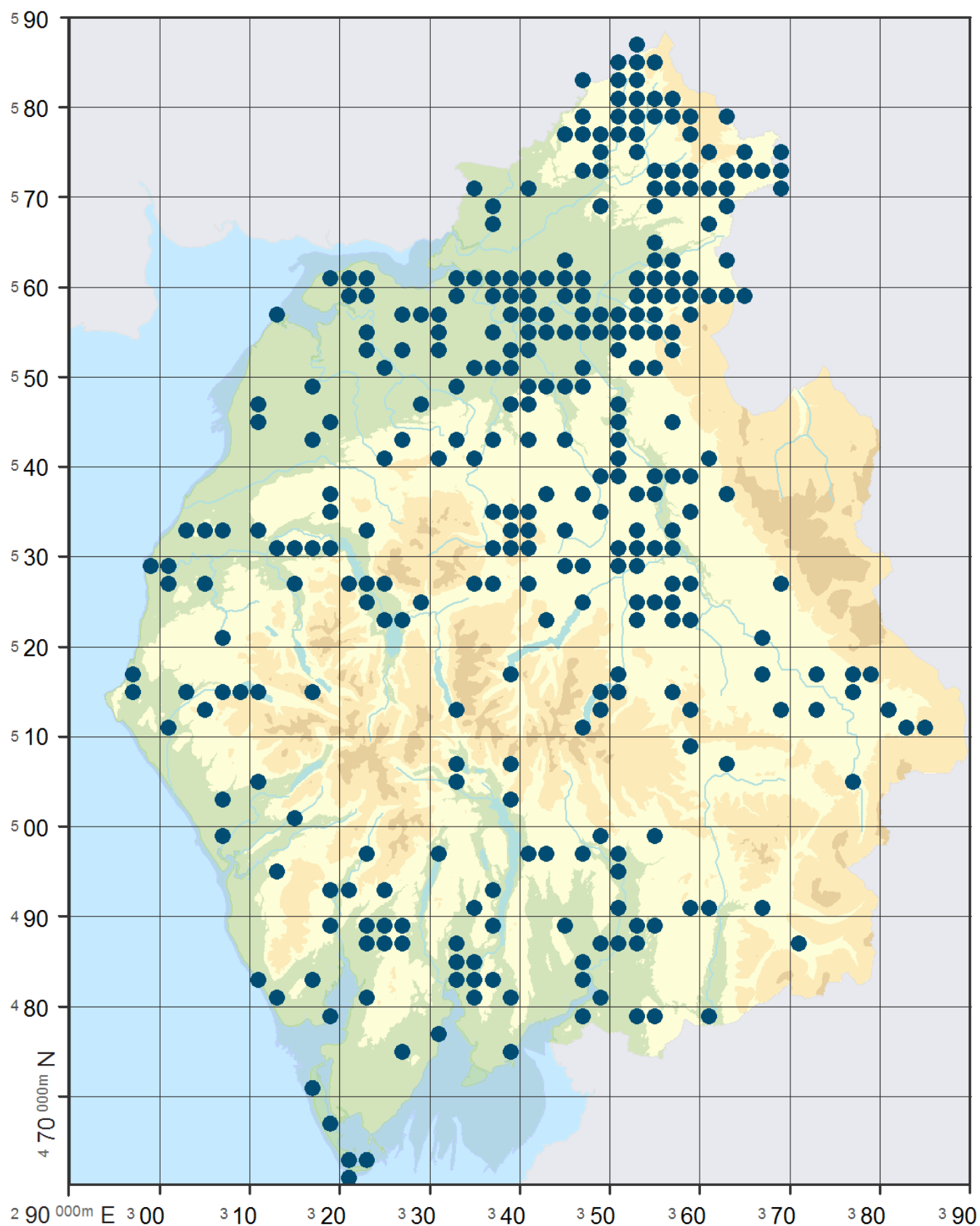


**Lesser Redpoll**

▲ Gain	<b>304</b>
● Stable	<b>276</b>
▼ Loss	<b>274</b>

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.



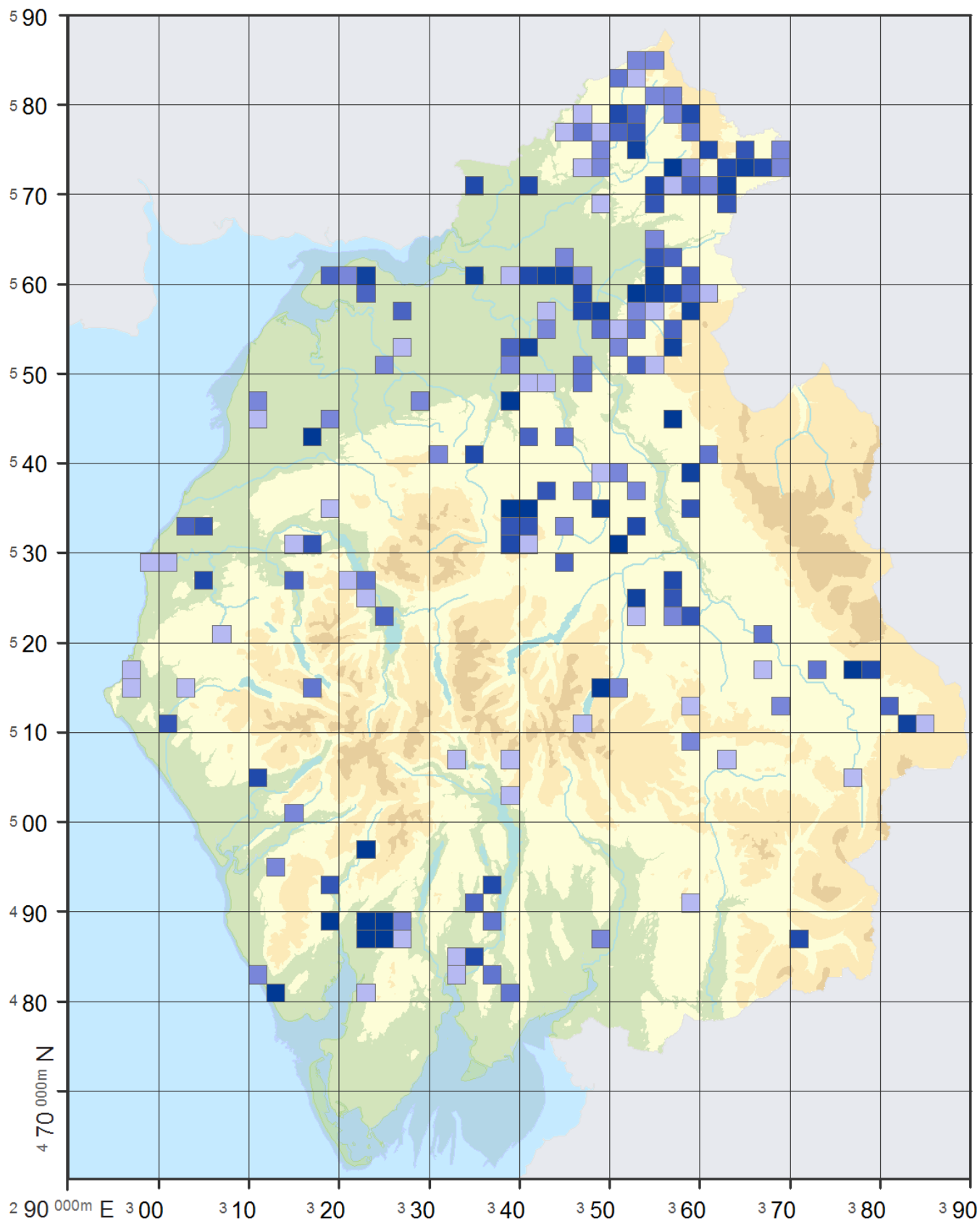
## Lesser Redpoll

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

● Presence **324**

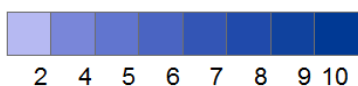
Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.





## Lesser Redpoll

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 - 3, 6 = 4 - 4, 7 = 5 - 6, 8 = 7 - 11, 9 = 12 - 20, 10 = 21 - 100.



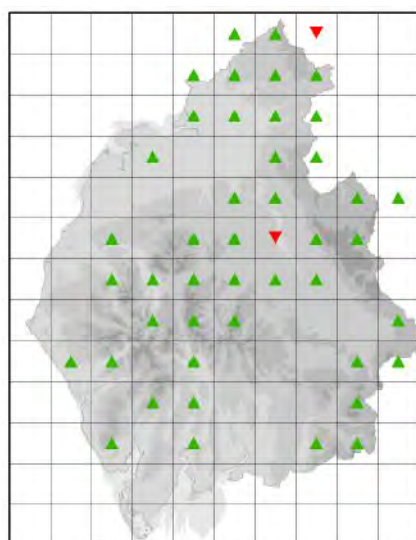
## COMMON CROSSBILL (*Loxia curvirostra*)

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

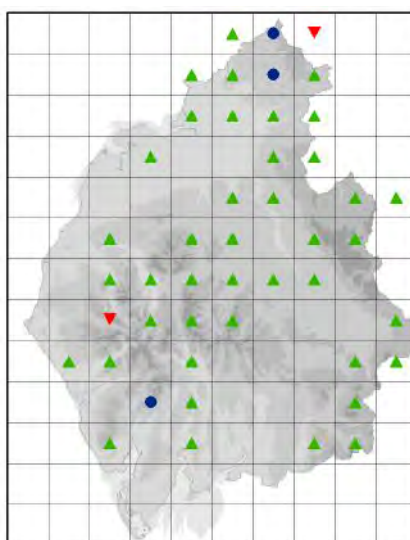
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	5	1.8	1.1	2.1
Breeding 2008 - 2012	7.7	2	1.9	3.8
Winter 2008 - 2012	9.4			

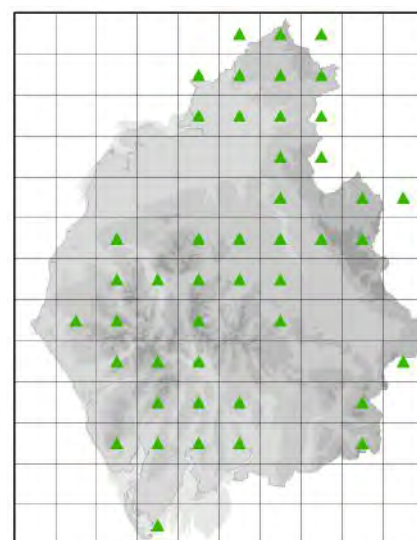
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



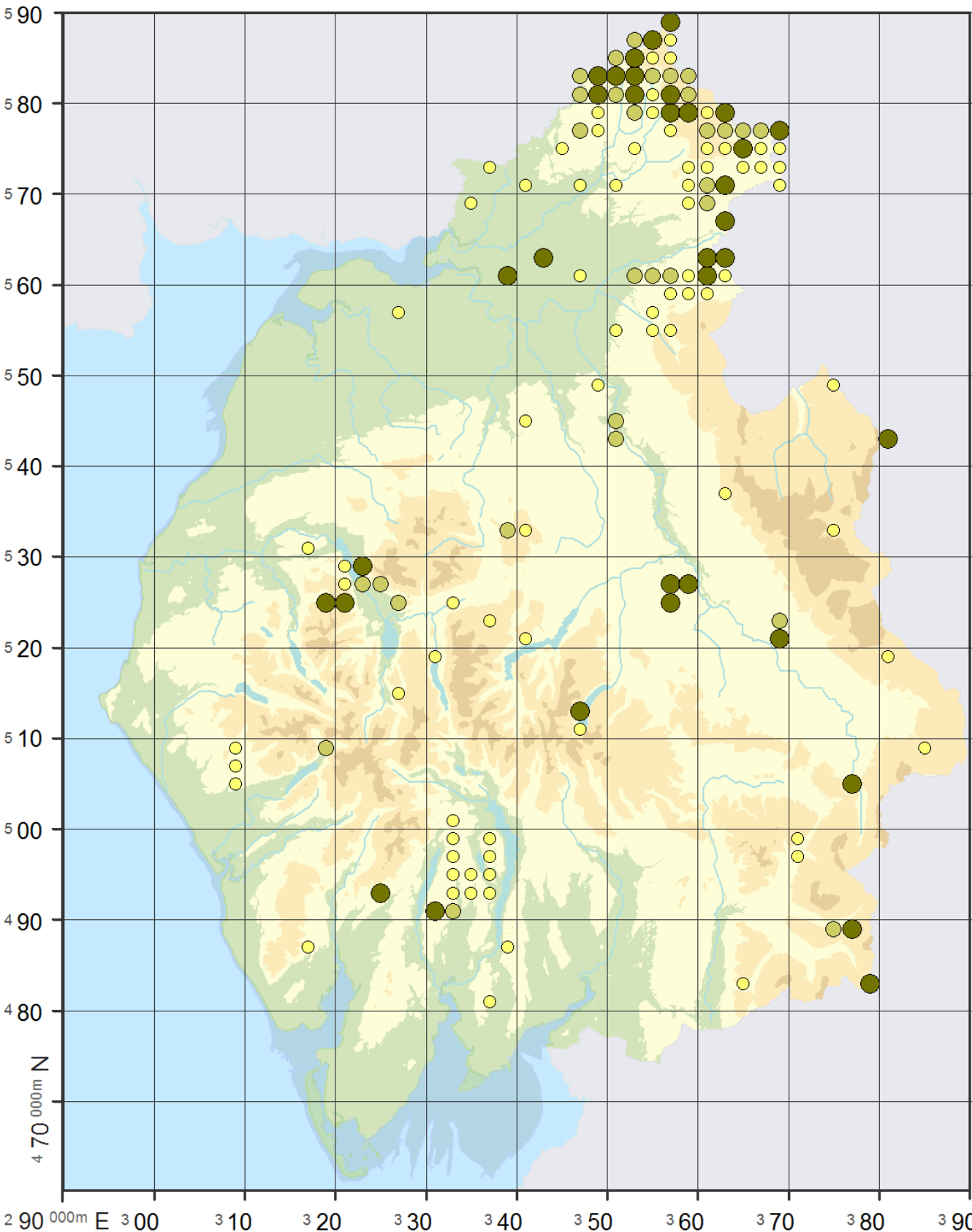
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91

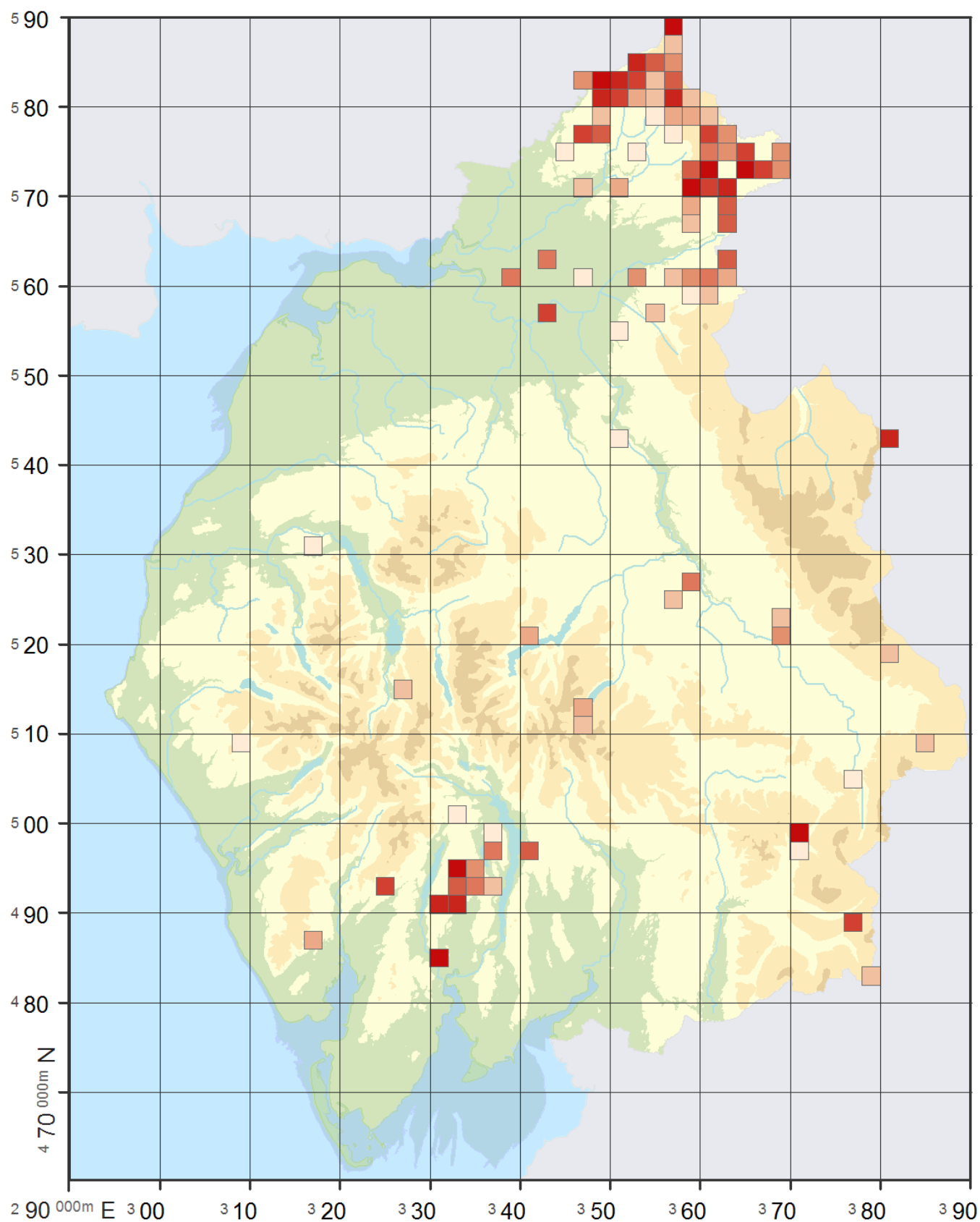


Wintering since 1981-84



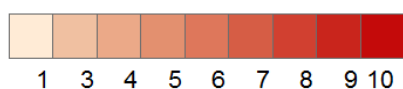
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

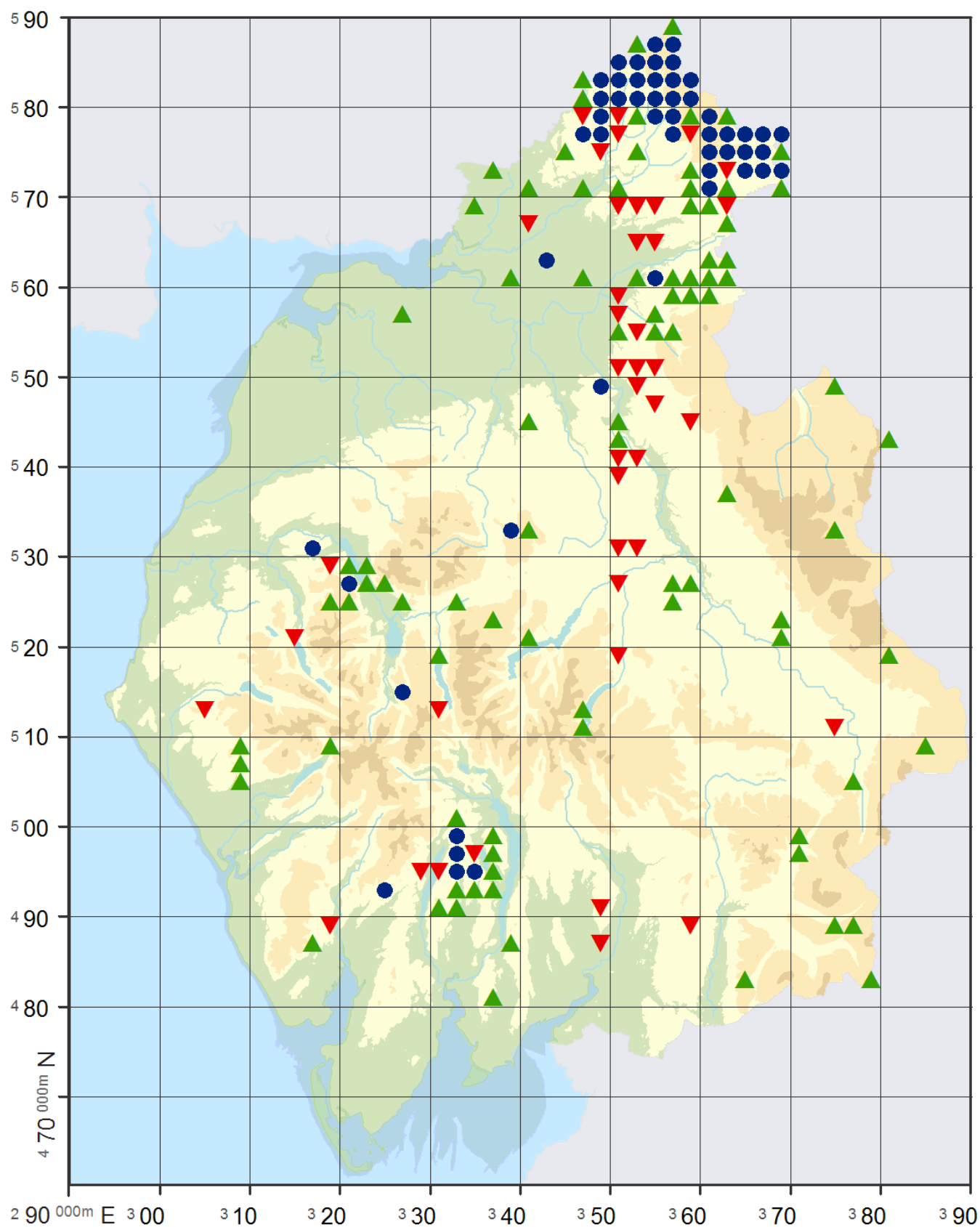


## Common Crossbill

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 - 18, 10 = 19 - 34.

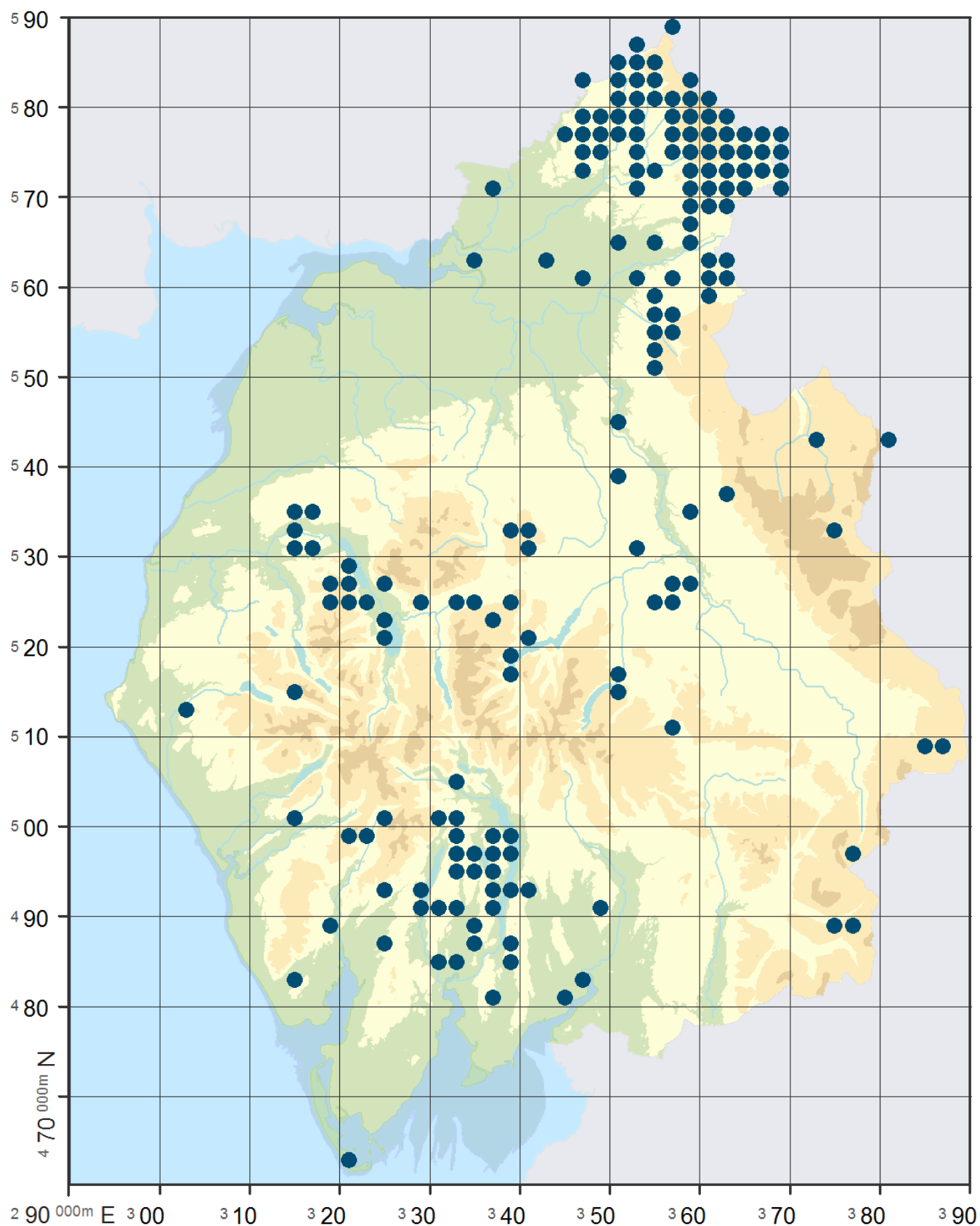


## Common Crossbill

▲ Gain	90
● Stable	51
▼ Loss	41

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.

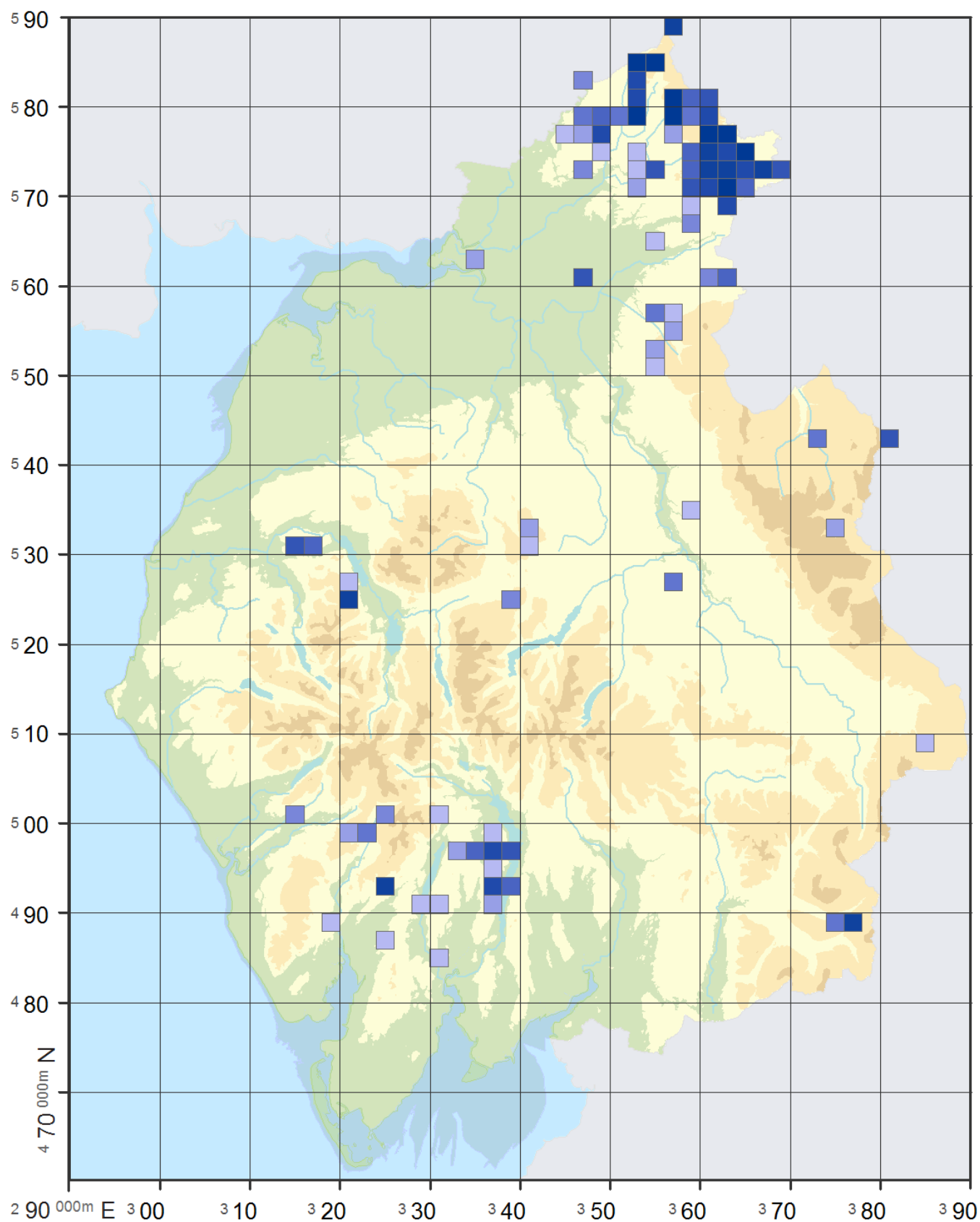


## Common Crossbill

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

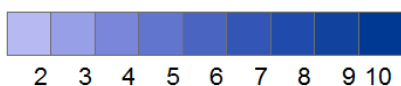
● Presence 173

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Common Crossbill

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 - 5, 5 = 6 - 6, 6 = 7 - 10, 7 = 11 - 13, 8 = 14 - 23, 9 = 24 - 39, 10 = 40 - 59.



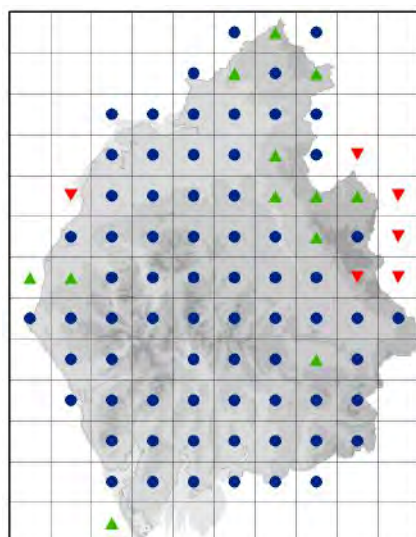
## BULLFINCH (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*)

A common resident; breeds in moderate numbers.

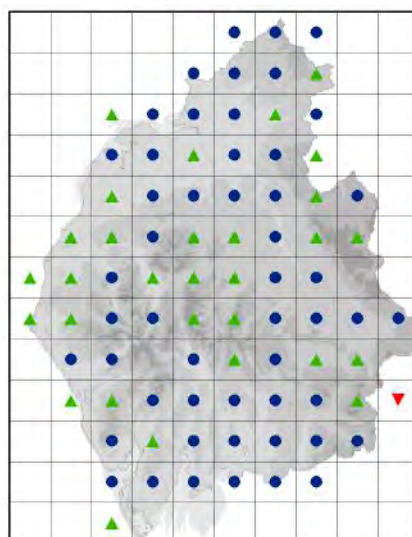
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	23.9	7.6	10	6.3
Breeding 2008 - 2012	30.2	7.8	12.9	9.5
Winter 2008 - 2012	42.43			

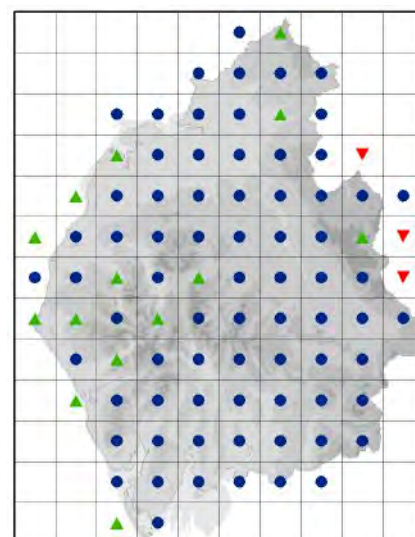
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



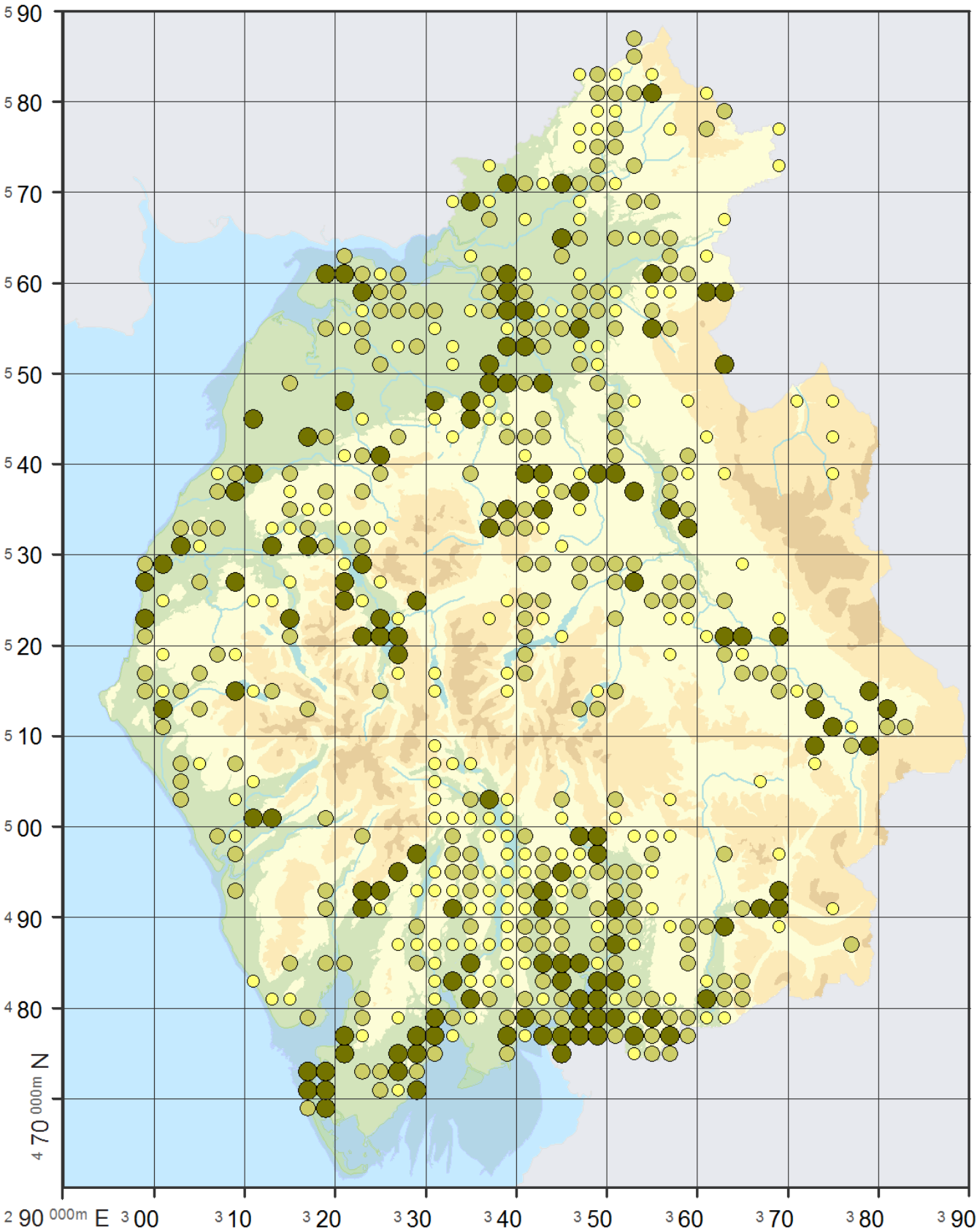
Breeding since 1968-72






Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

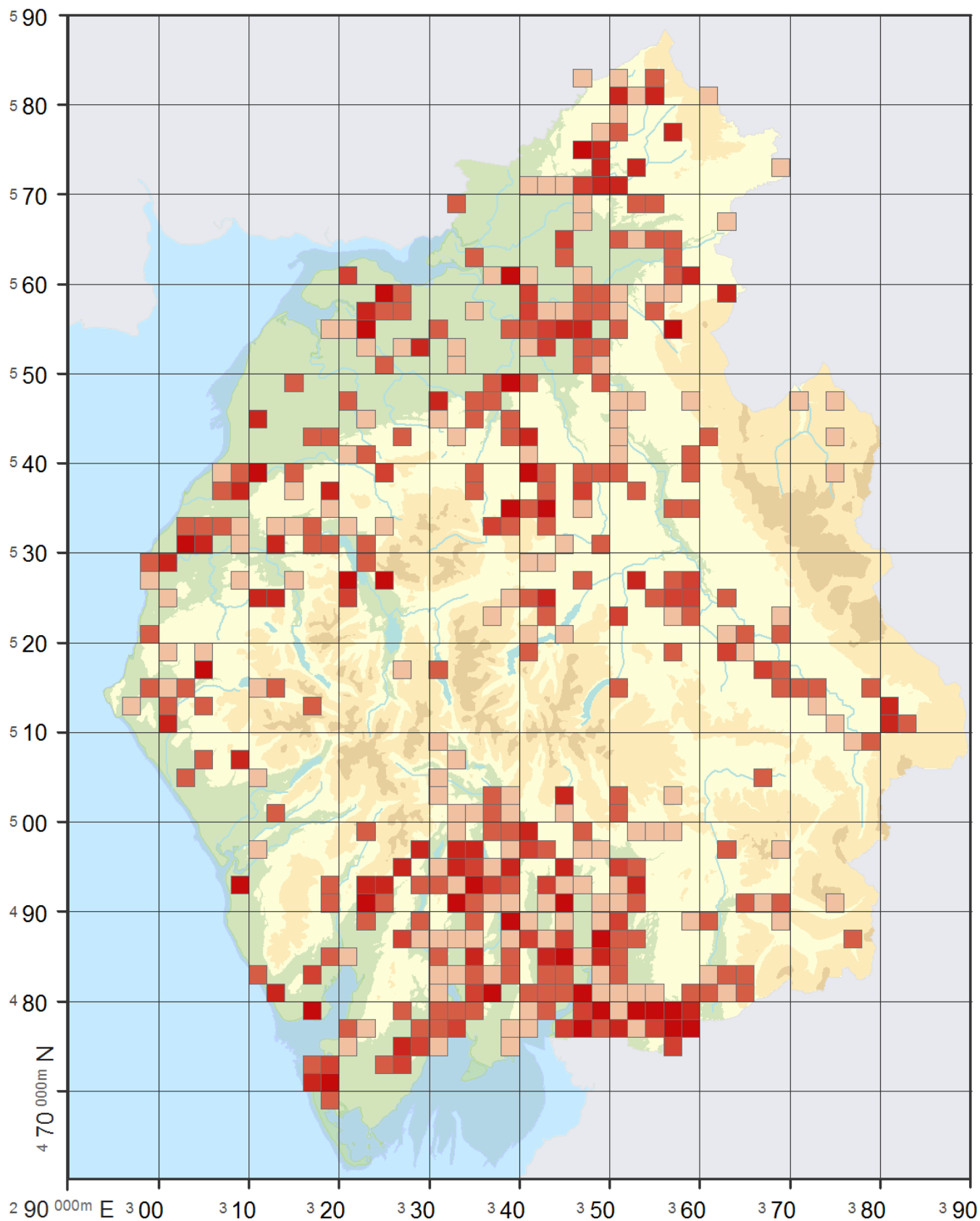


**Bullfinch**

 Possible	<b>196</b>
 Probable	<b>229</b>
 Confirmed	<b>133</b>

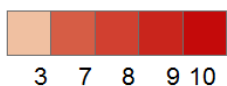
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

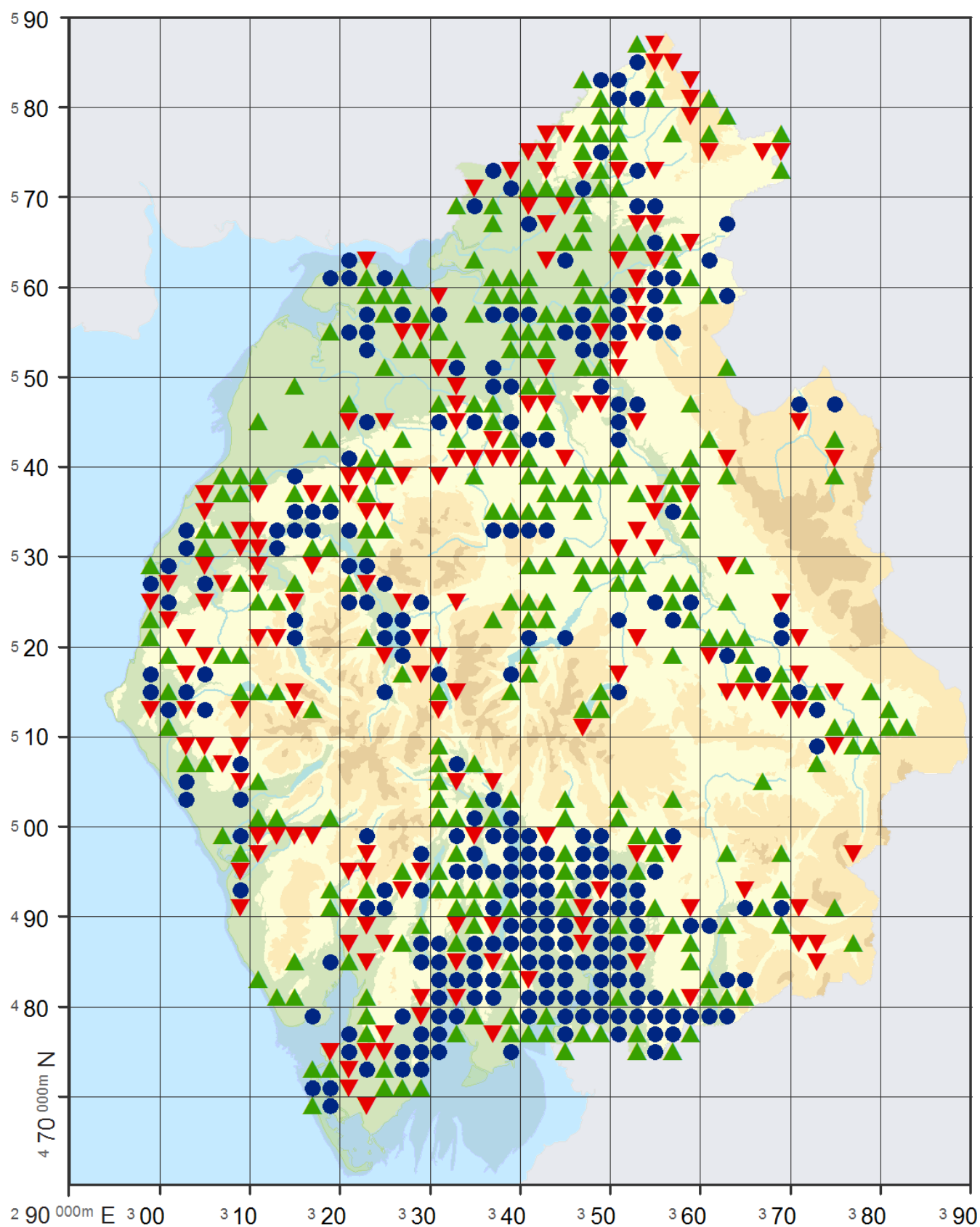


## Bullfinch

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 - 29.

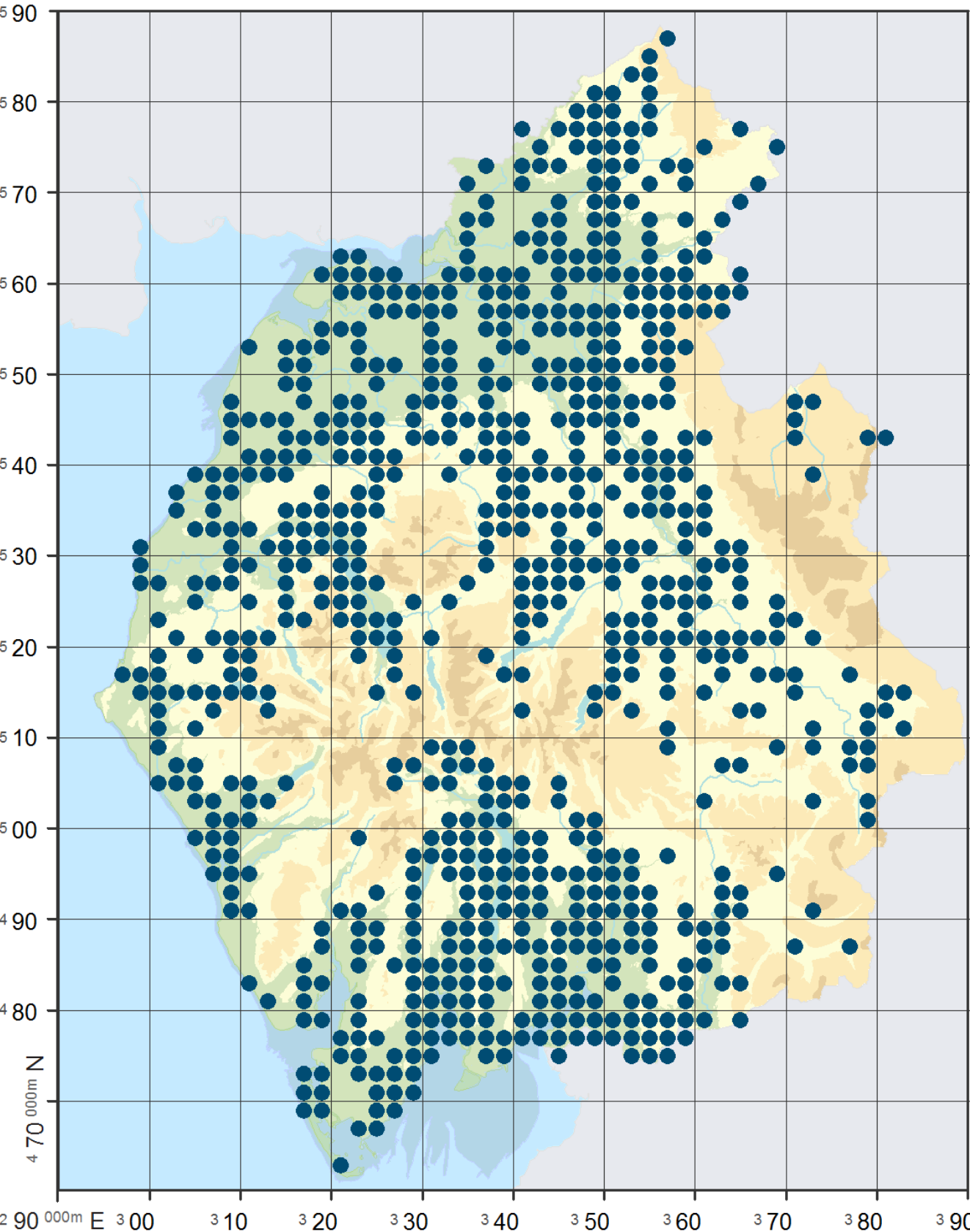


## Bullfinch

▲ Gain	<b>301</b>
● Stable	<b>257</b>
▼ Loss	<b>183</b>

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.



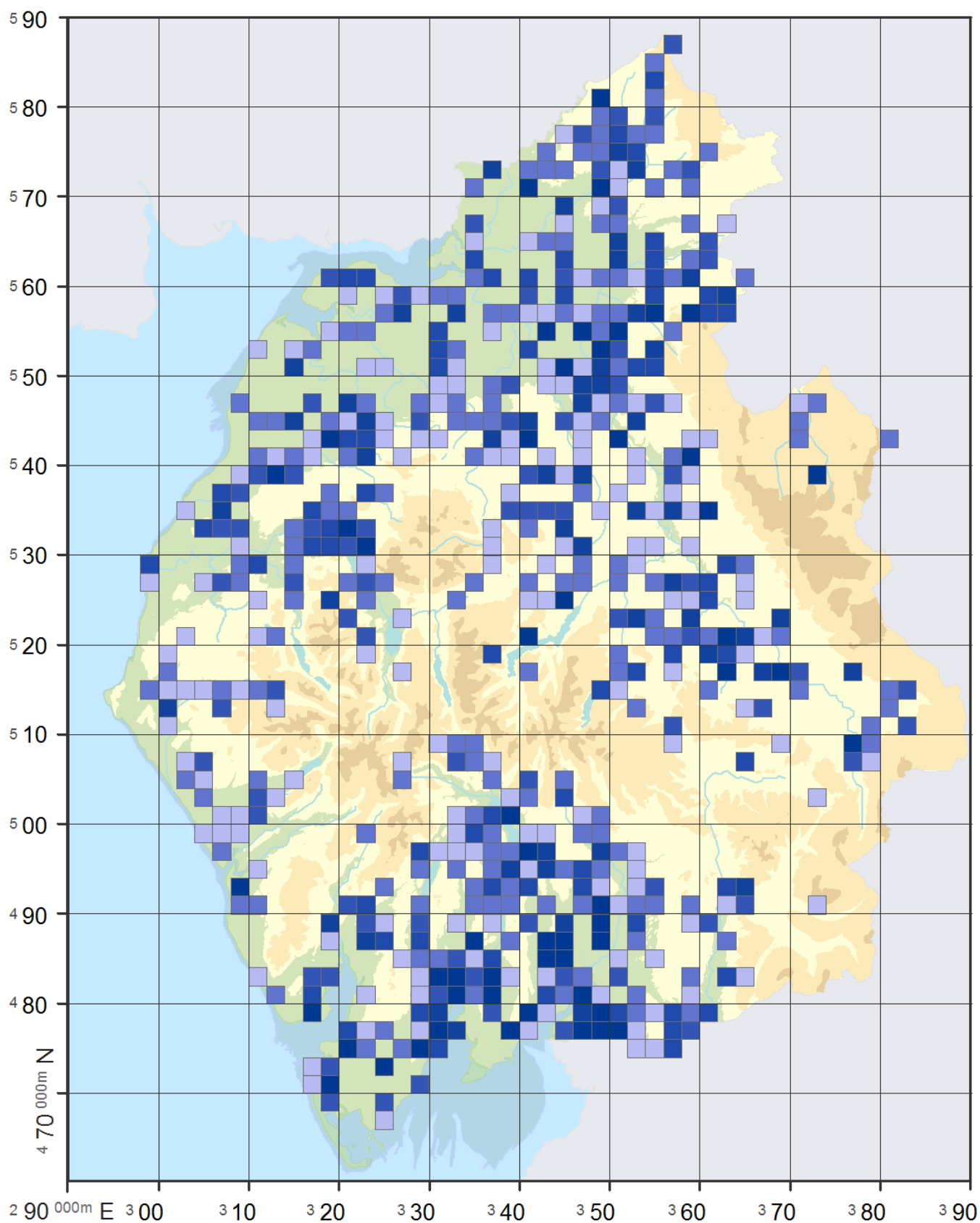
**Bullfinch**

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

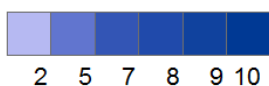
● Presence **785**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.





## Bullfinch



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, 7 = 3 - 3, 8 = 4 - 4, 9 = 5 - 6, 10 = 7 - 30.



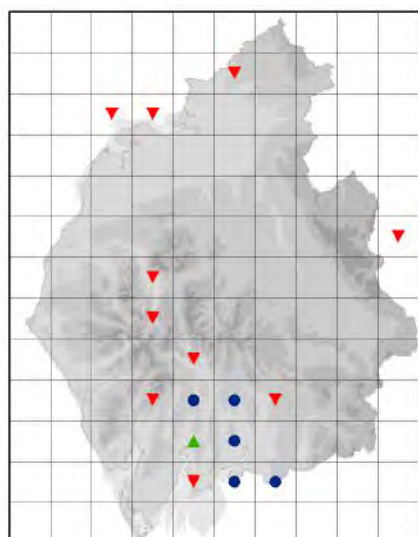
## HAWFINCH (*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*)

An uncommon resident; breeds in small numbers.

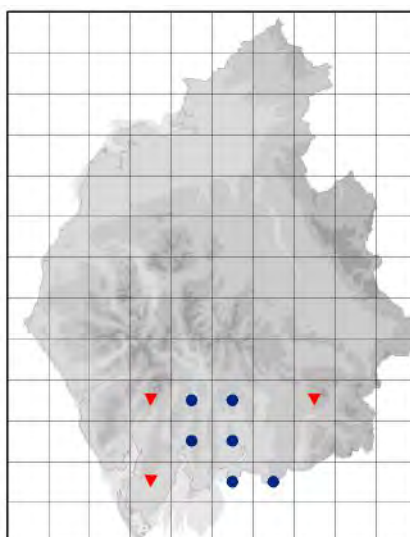
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	1.6	0.2	0.8	0.6
Breeding 2008 - 2012	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.3
Winter 2008 - 2012	1.3			

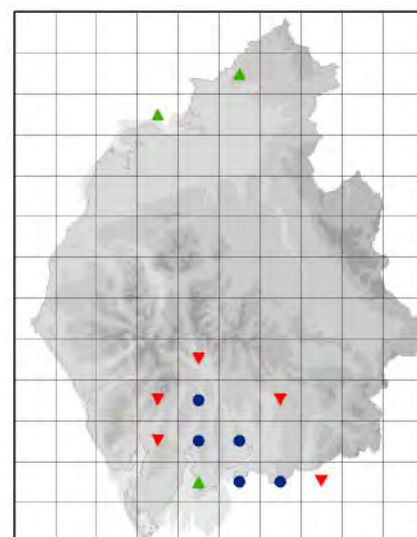
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



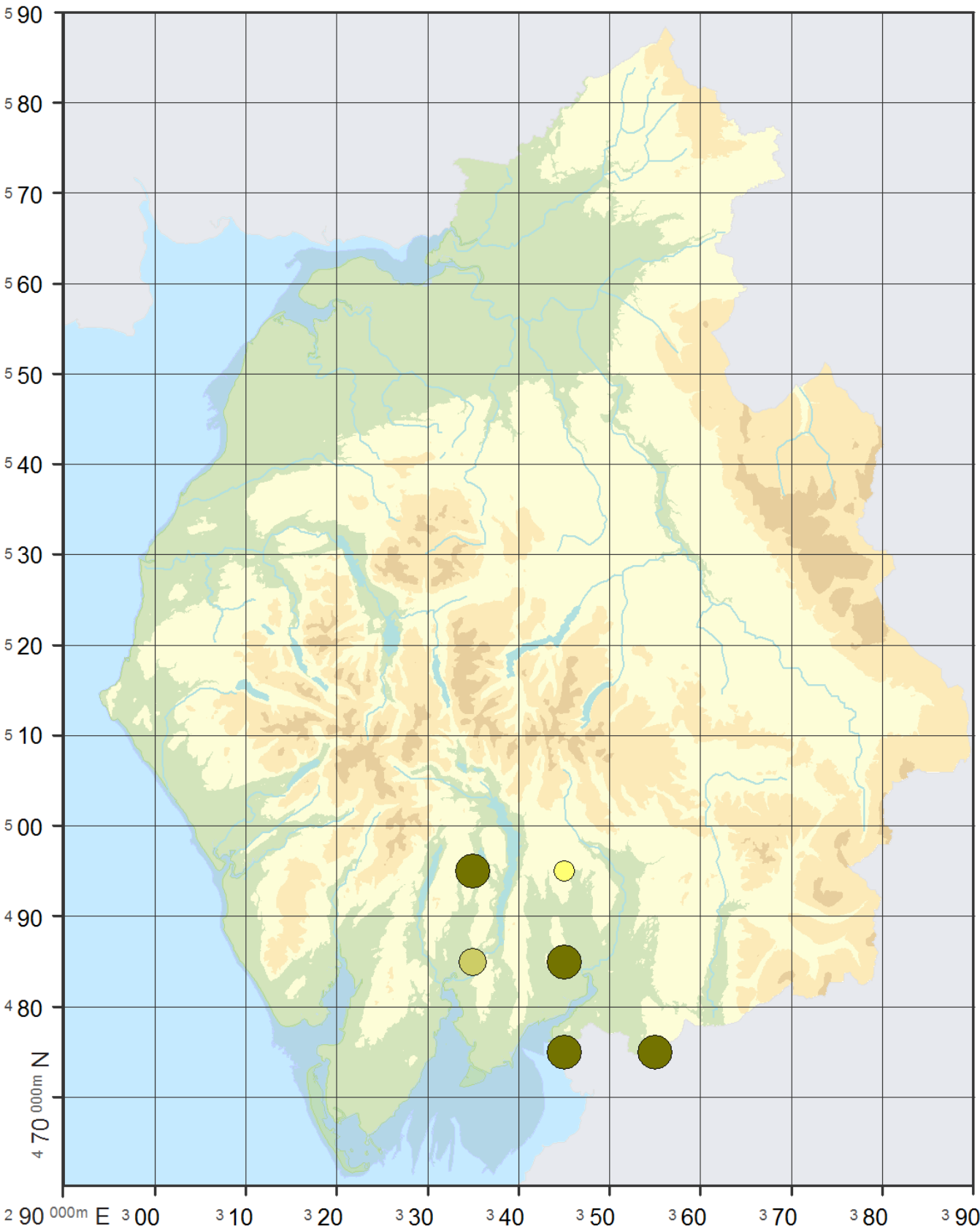
Breeding since 1968-72






Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

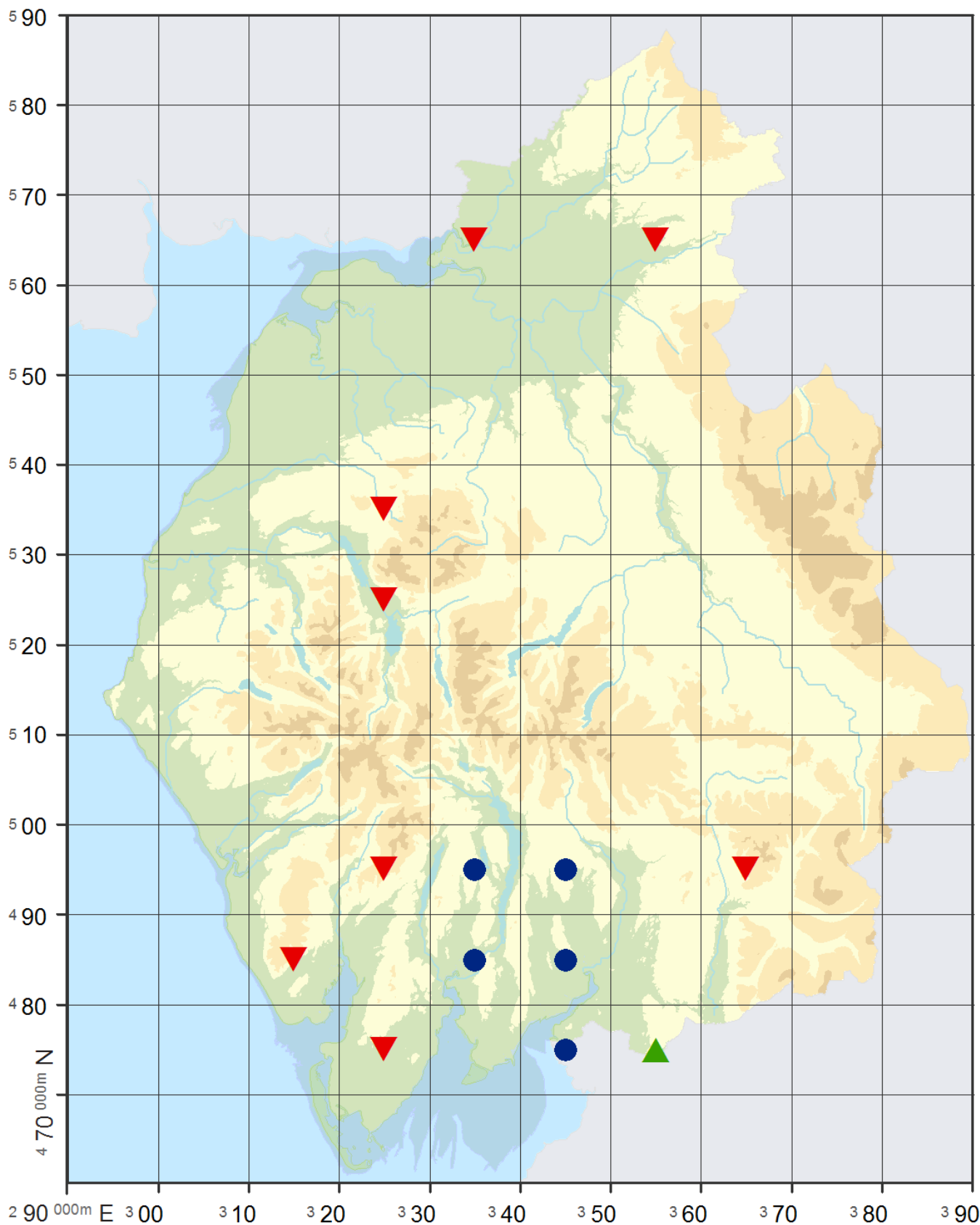


**Hawfinch**

-  Possible **1**
-  Probable **1**
-  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 hectad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

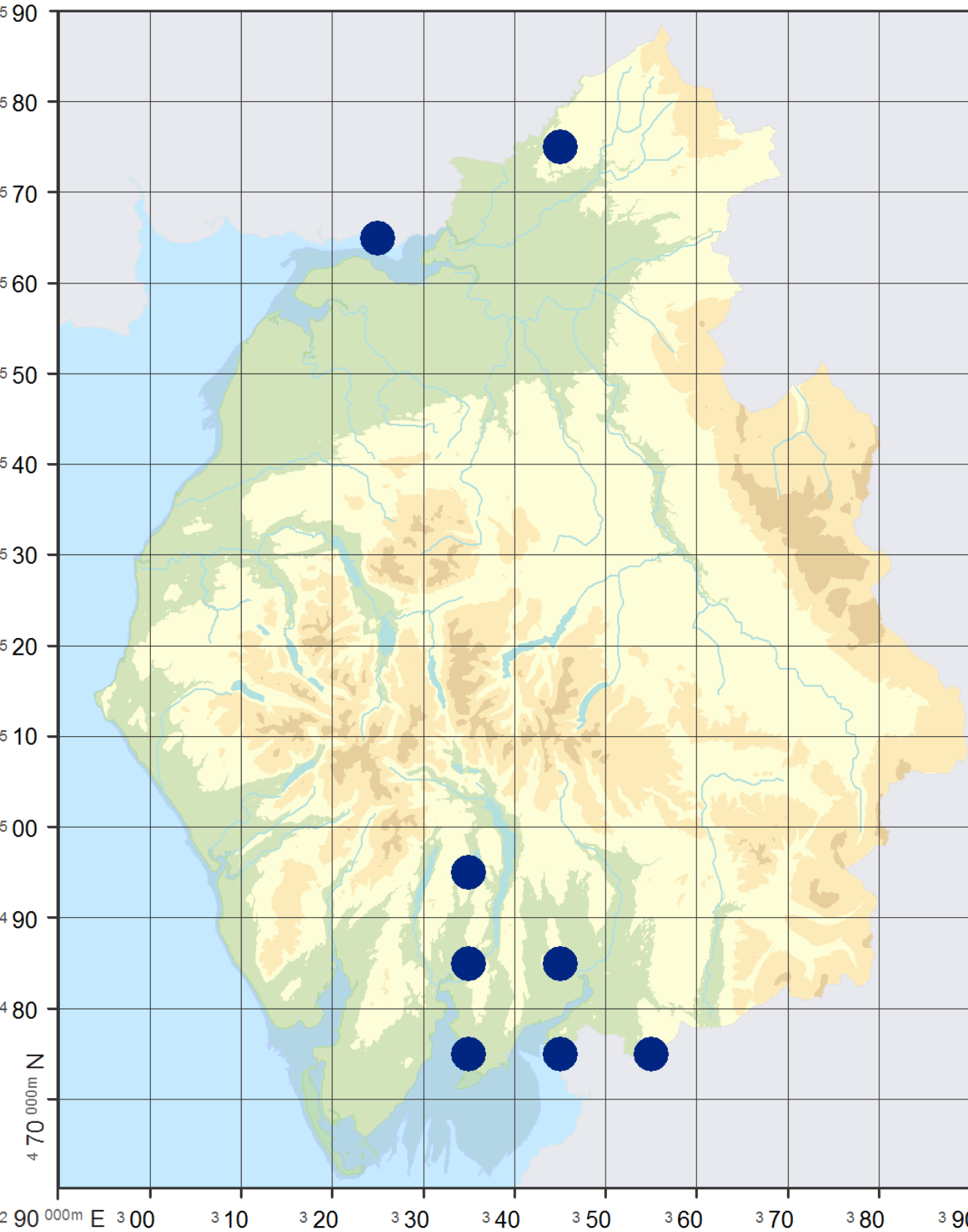


**Hawfinch**

▲ Gain	1
● 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.



Hawfinch

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

 Presence 8

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

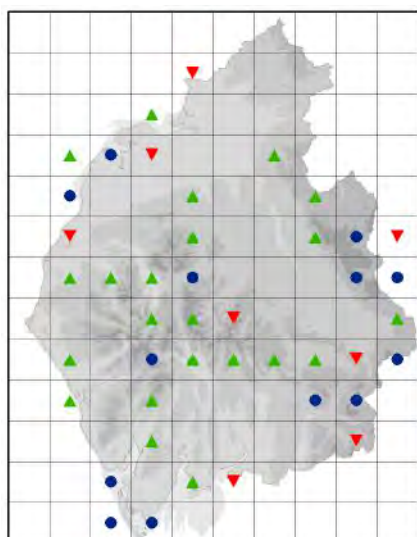
## SNOW BUNTING (*Plectrophenax nivalis*)

A fairly common passage migrant and winter visitor.

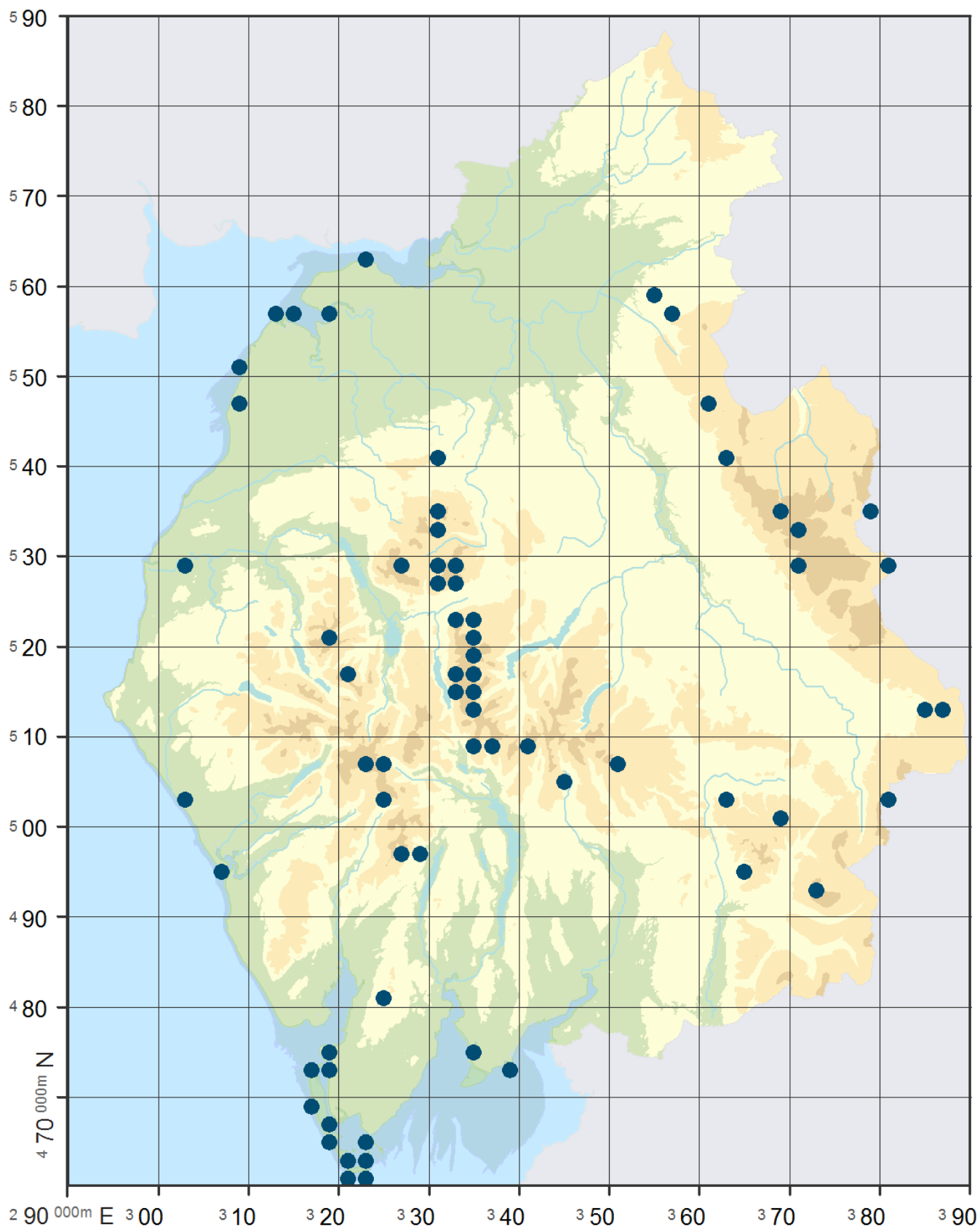
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001				
Breeding 2008 - 2012				
Winter 2008 - 2012	3.7			

### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



Wintering since 1981-84



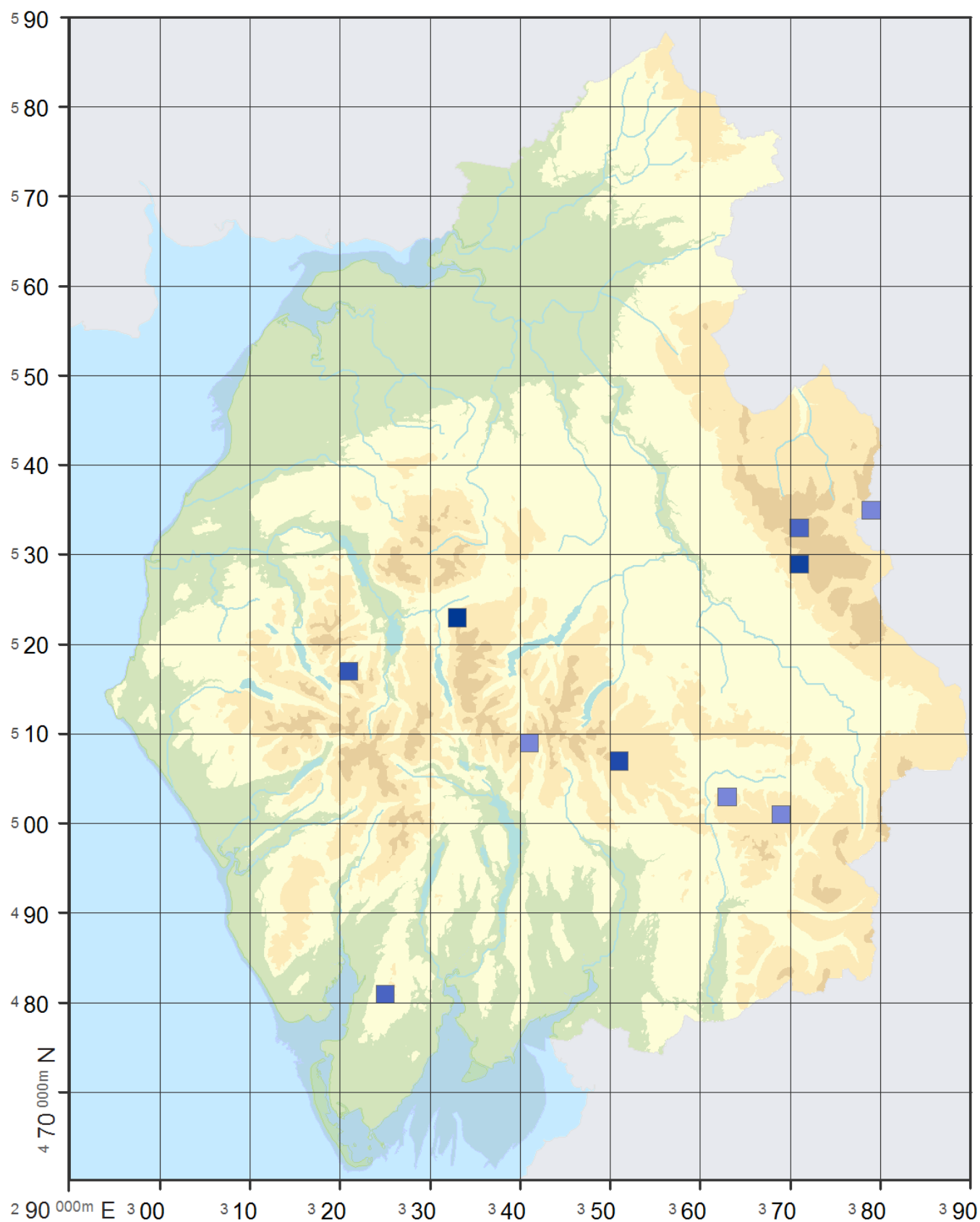
## Snow Bunting

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

● Presence 68

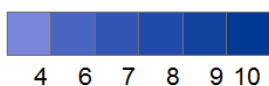
Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.





## Snow Bunting

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, 6 = 2 - 2, 7 = 3 - 7, 8 = 8 - 8, 9 = 9 - 18, 10 = 19 - 20.

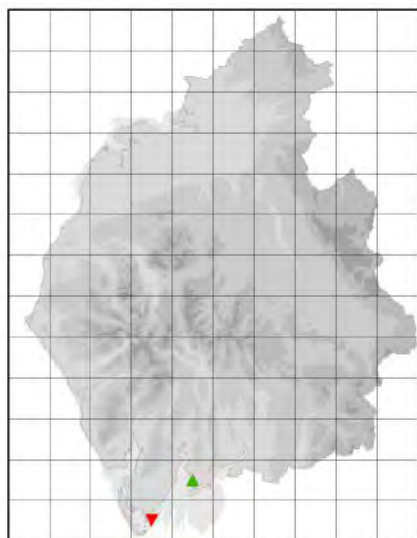
## LAPLAND BUNTING (*Calcarius lapponicus*)

A rare passage migrant and winter visitor.

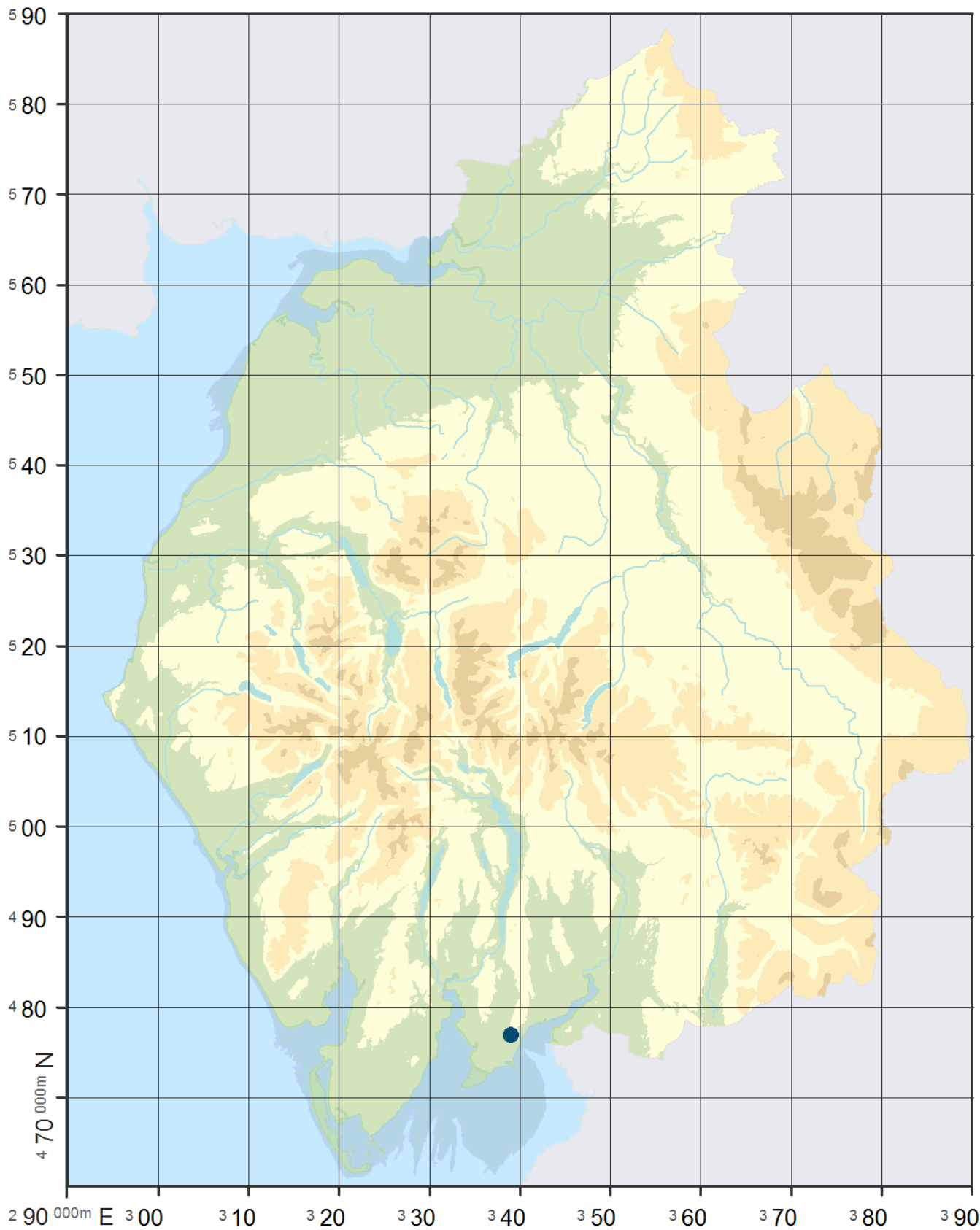
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% 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



Lapland Bunting

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

● Presence 1

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.

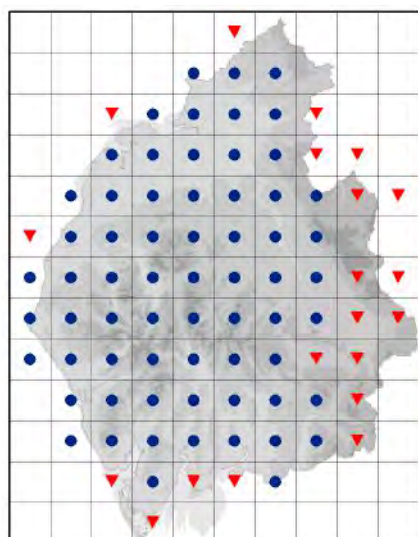
## YELLOWHAMMER (*Emberiza citrinella*)

An abundant resident; breeds in large numbers.

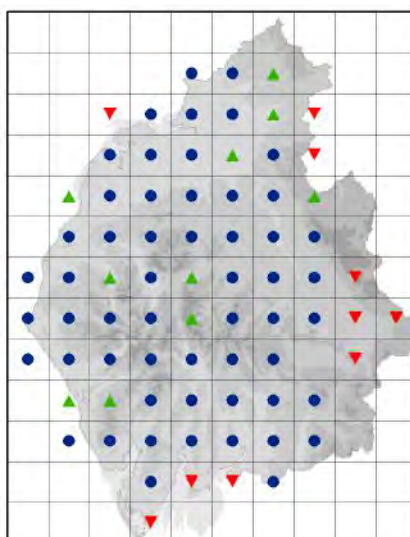
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	26.4	9.2	13.7	3.5
Breeding 2008 - 2012	33	7.8	21.6	3.6
Winter 2008 - 2012	21.1			

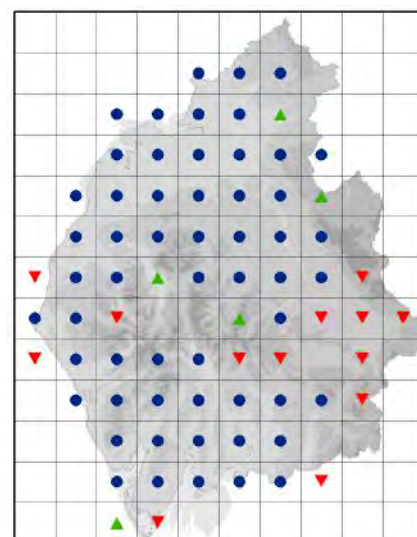
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



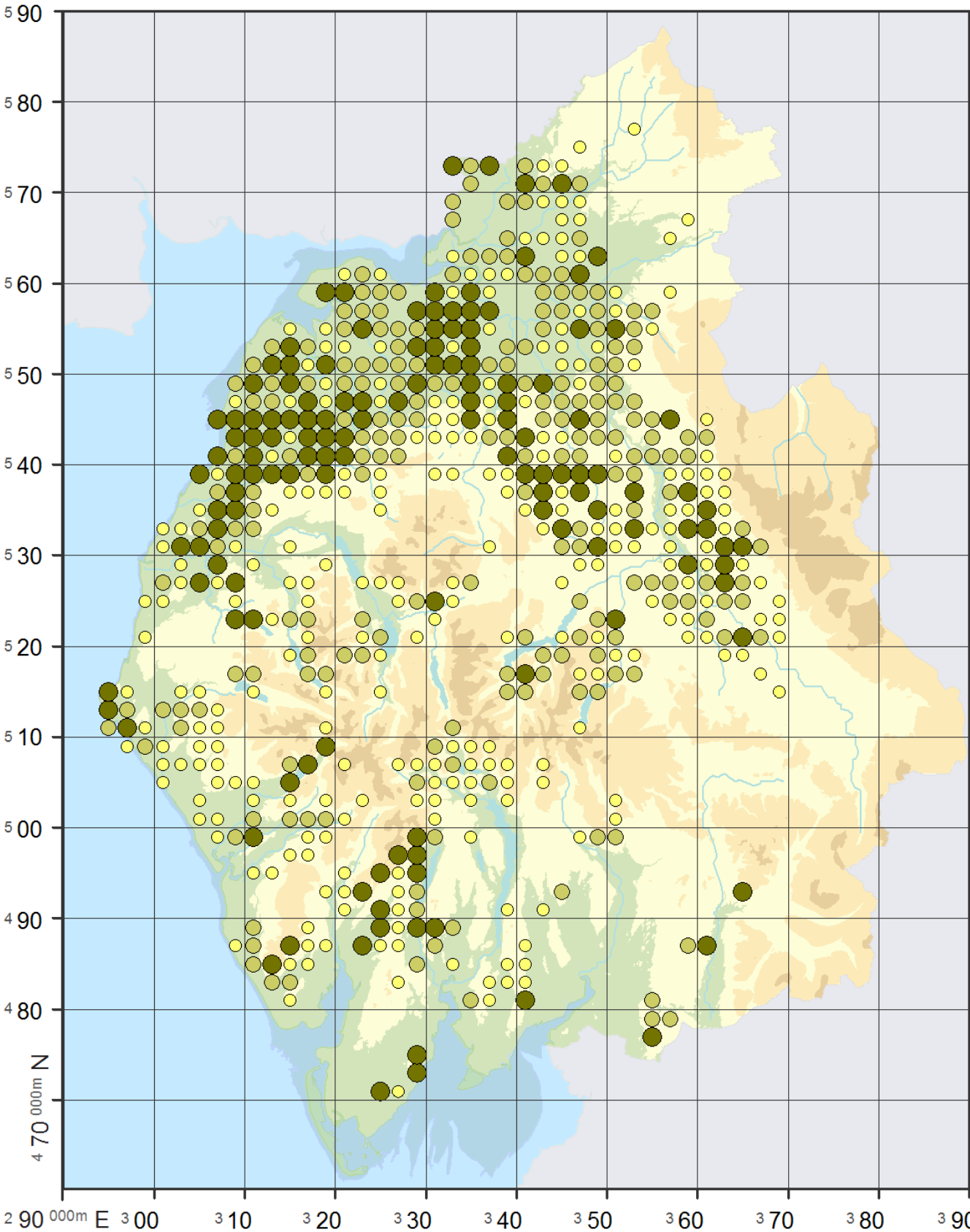
Breeding since 1968-72






Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84

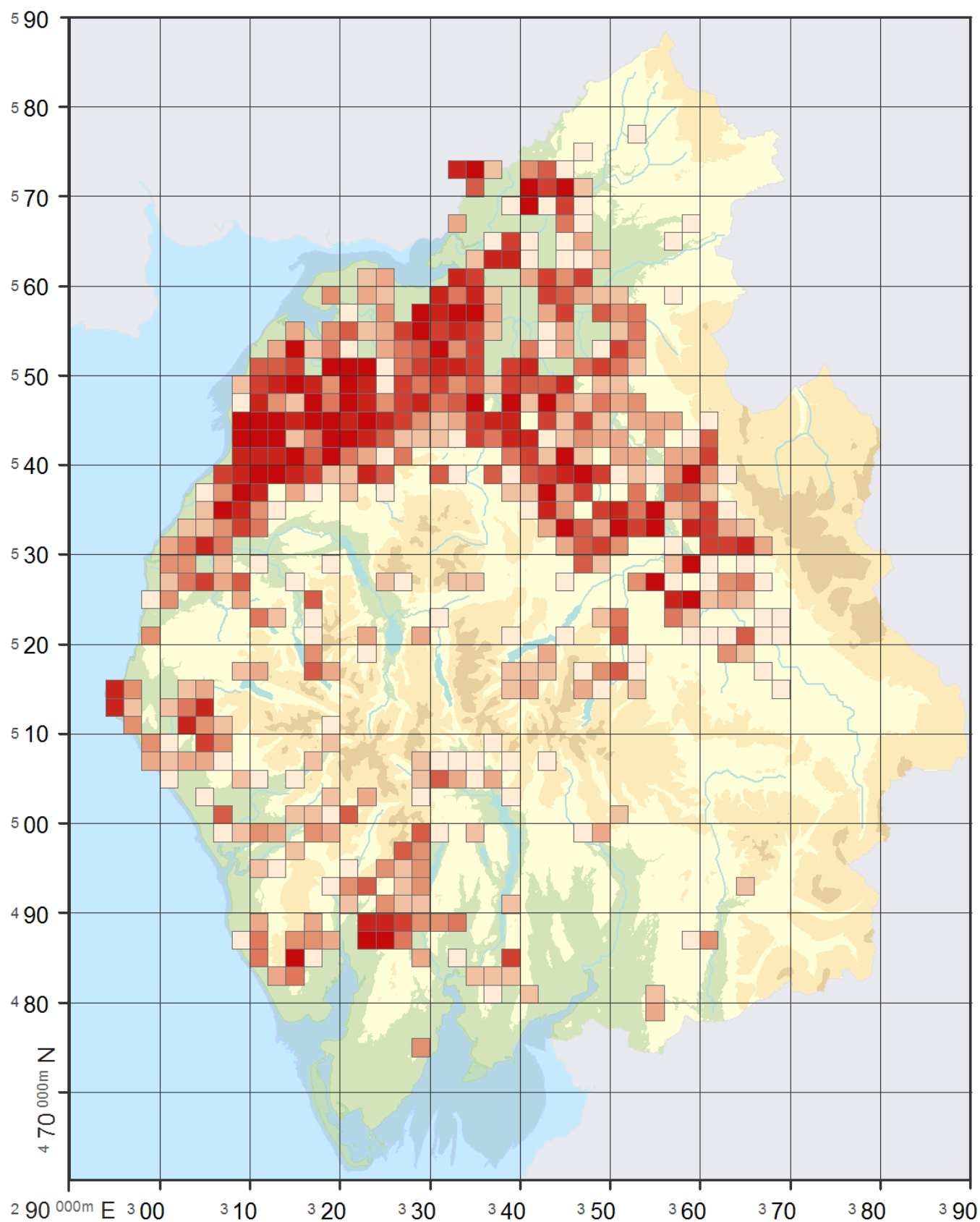


**Yellowhammer**

 Possible	<b>263</b>
 Probable	<b>209</b>
 Confirmed	<b>139</b>

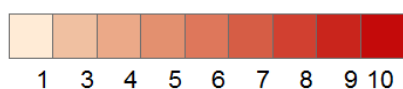
Evidence of breeding in the 2008-2011 survey. Category determined by the strongest recorded evidence of breeding by birds in suitable nesting habitat in the tetrad.

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



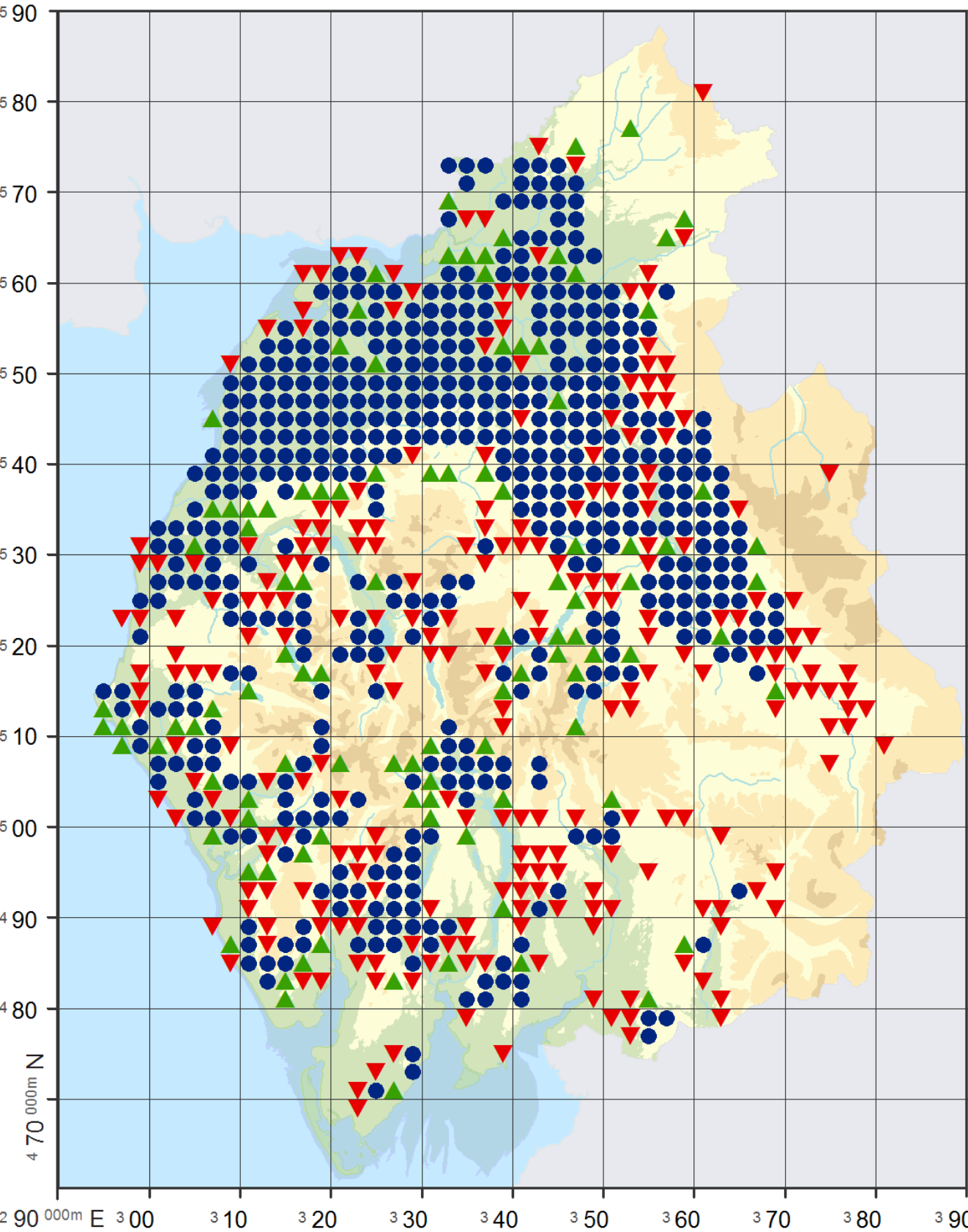
## Yellowhammer

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 - 6, 8 = 7 - 9, 9 = 10 - 12, 10 = 13 - 36.



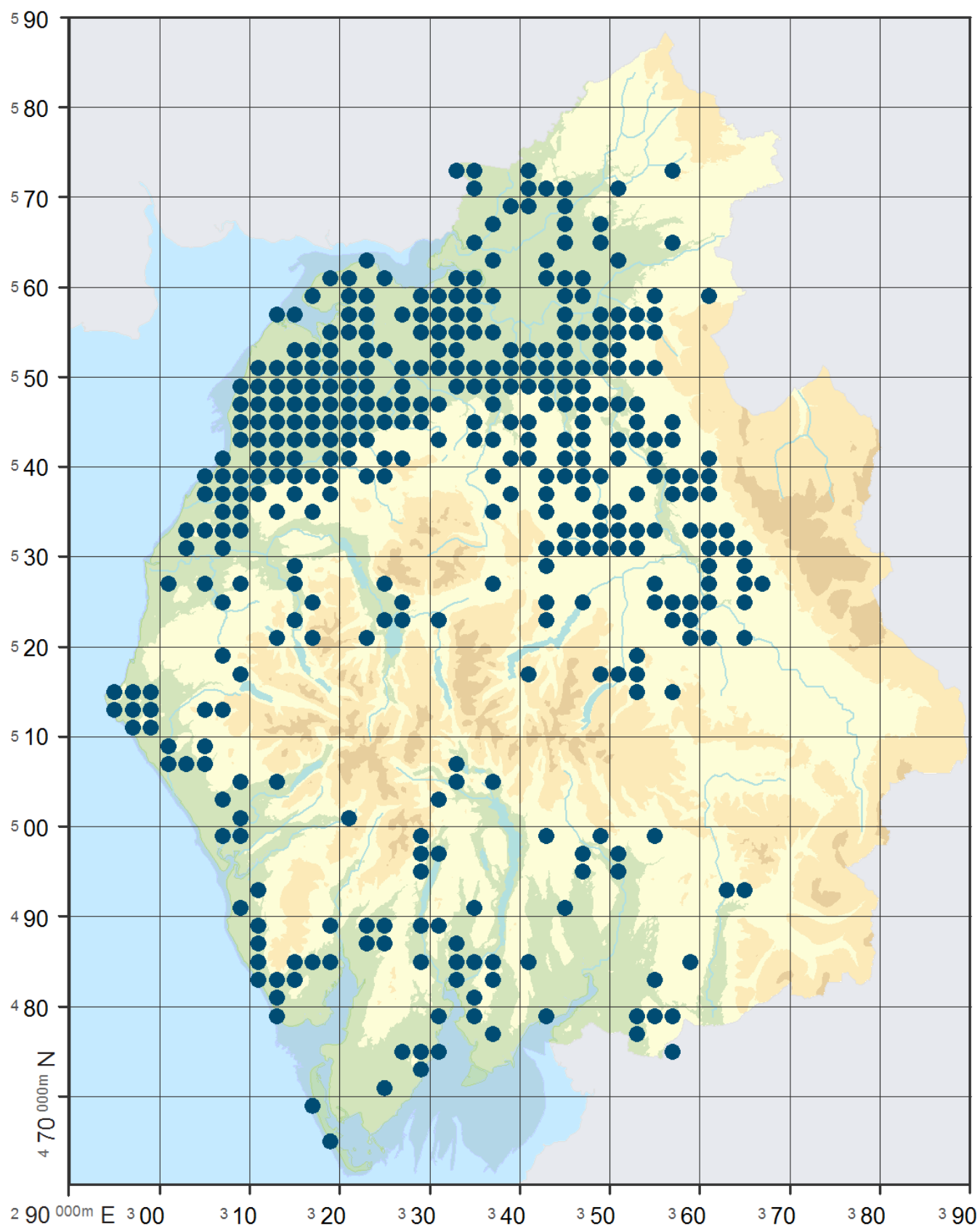


**Yellowhammer**

▲ Gain	105
● Stable	506
▼ Loss	250

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.

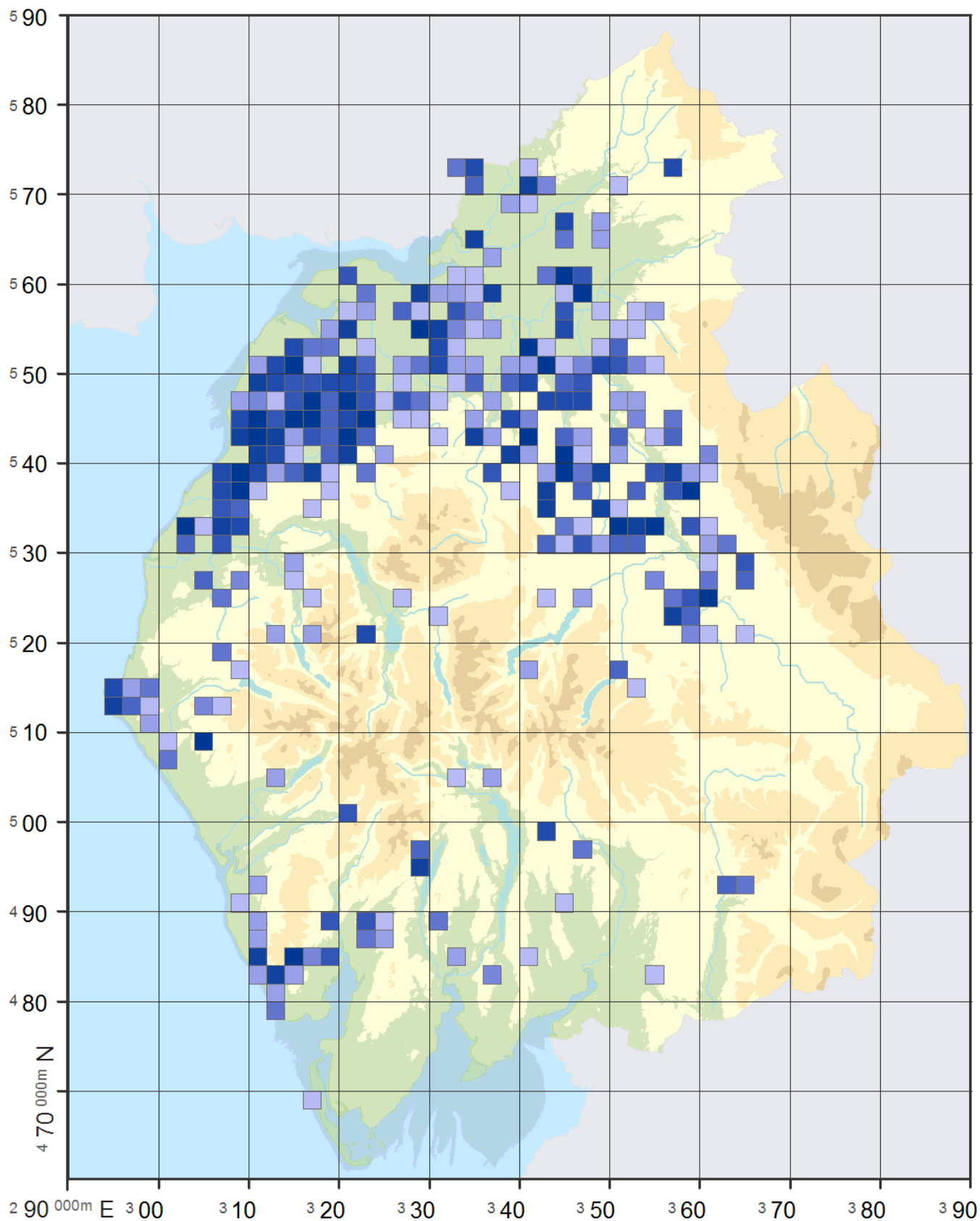


## Yellowhammer

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

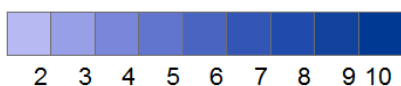
● Presence **390**

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Yellowhammer

Relative abundance during the November to February Timed Tetrads 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, 3 = 2 - 2, 4 = 3 - 3, 5 = 4 - 4, 6 = 5 - 6, 7 = 7 - 9, 8 = 10 - 14, 9 = 15 - 24, 10 = 25 - 111.

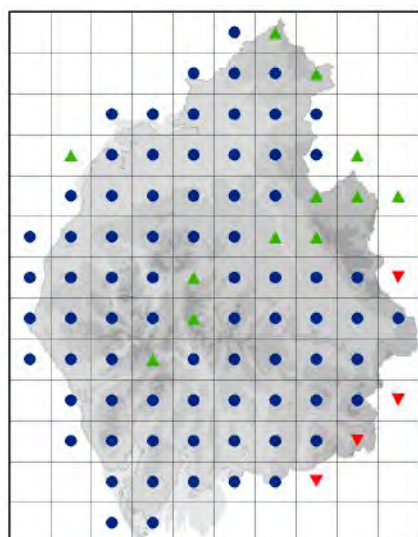
## REED BUNTING (*Emberiza schoeniclus*)

A common resident; breeds in moderate numbers.

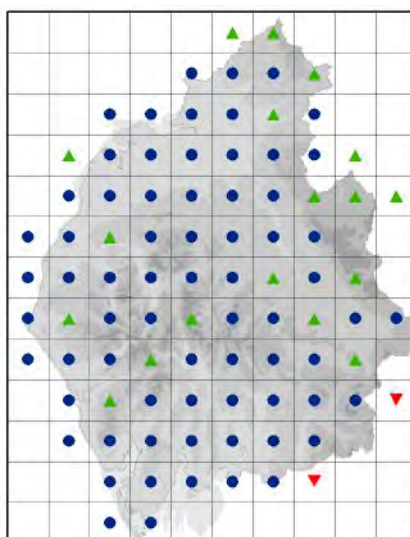
### Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

% Cumbrian Tetrads	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Possible
Breeding 1997 - 2001	26.4	9.2	13.7	3.5
Breeding 2008 - 2012	36.4	9.4	20.4	6.6
Winter 2008 - 2012	25.1			

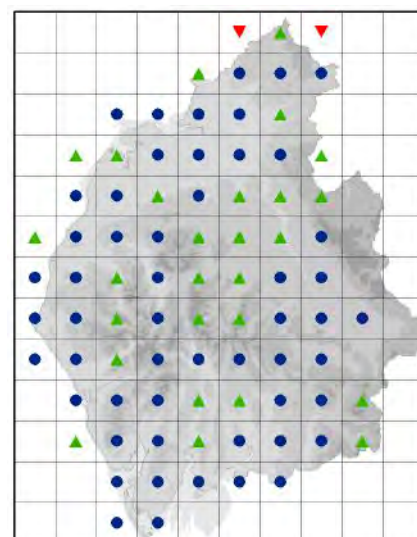
### Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



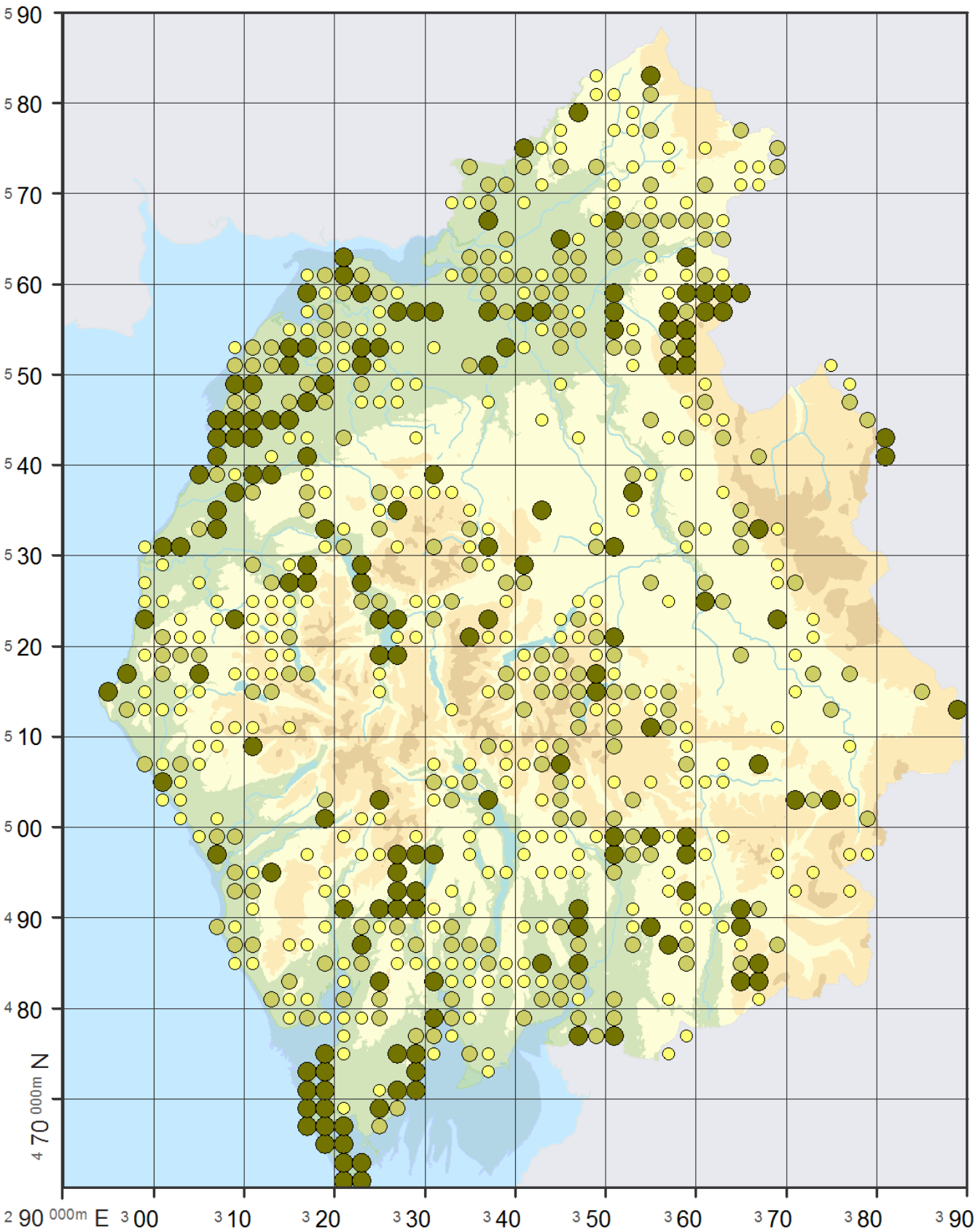
Breeding since 1968-72






Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84



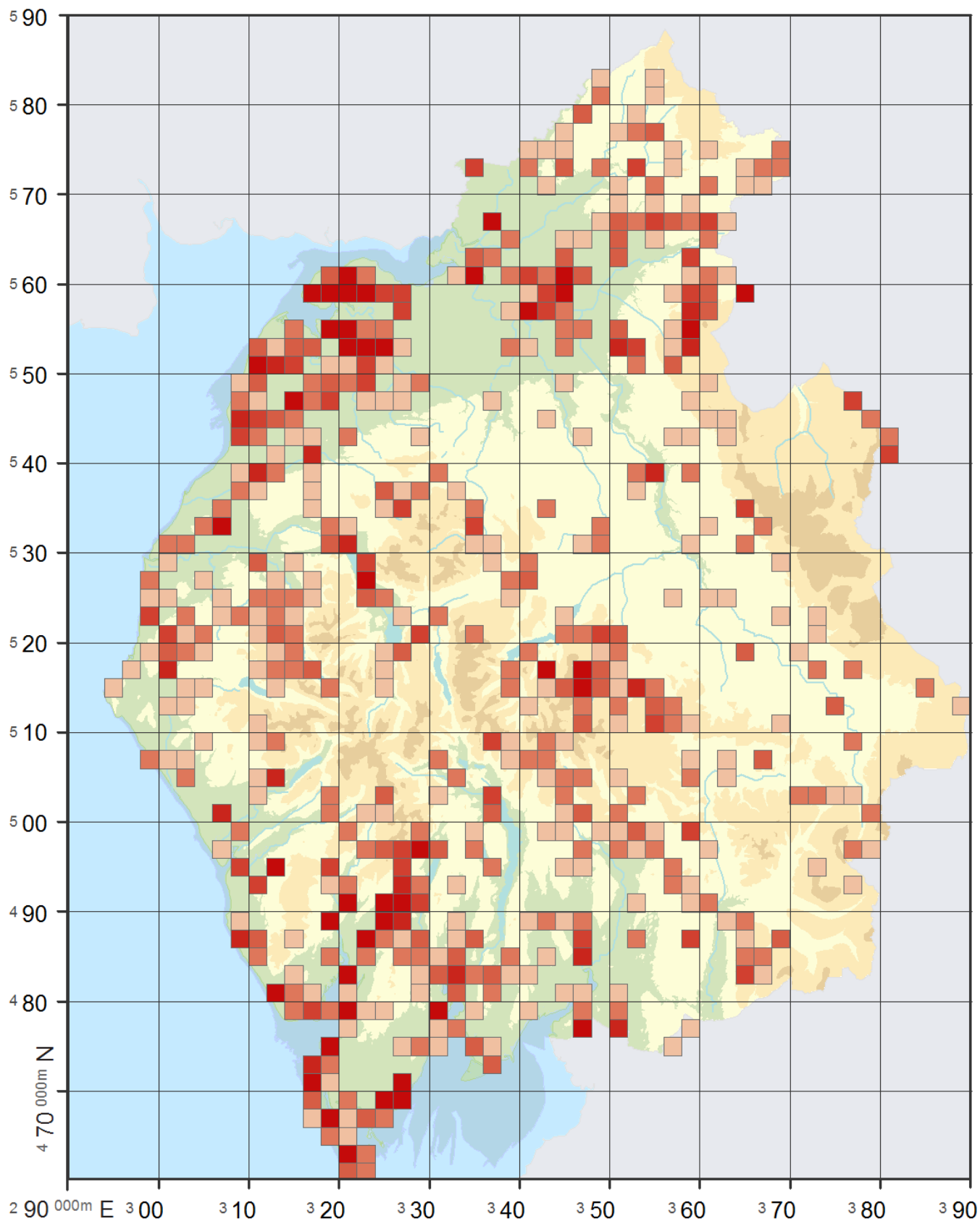
**Reed Bunting**

 Possible	<b>298</b>
 Probable	<b>213</b>
 Confirmed	<b>162</b>

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.

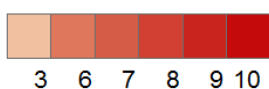
Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.





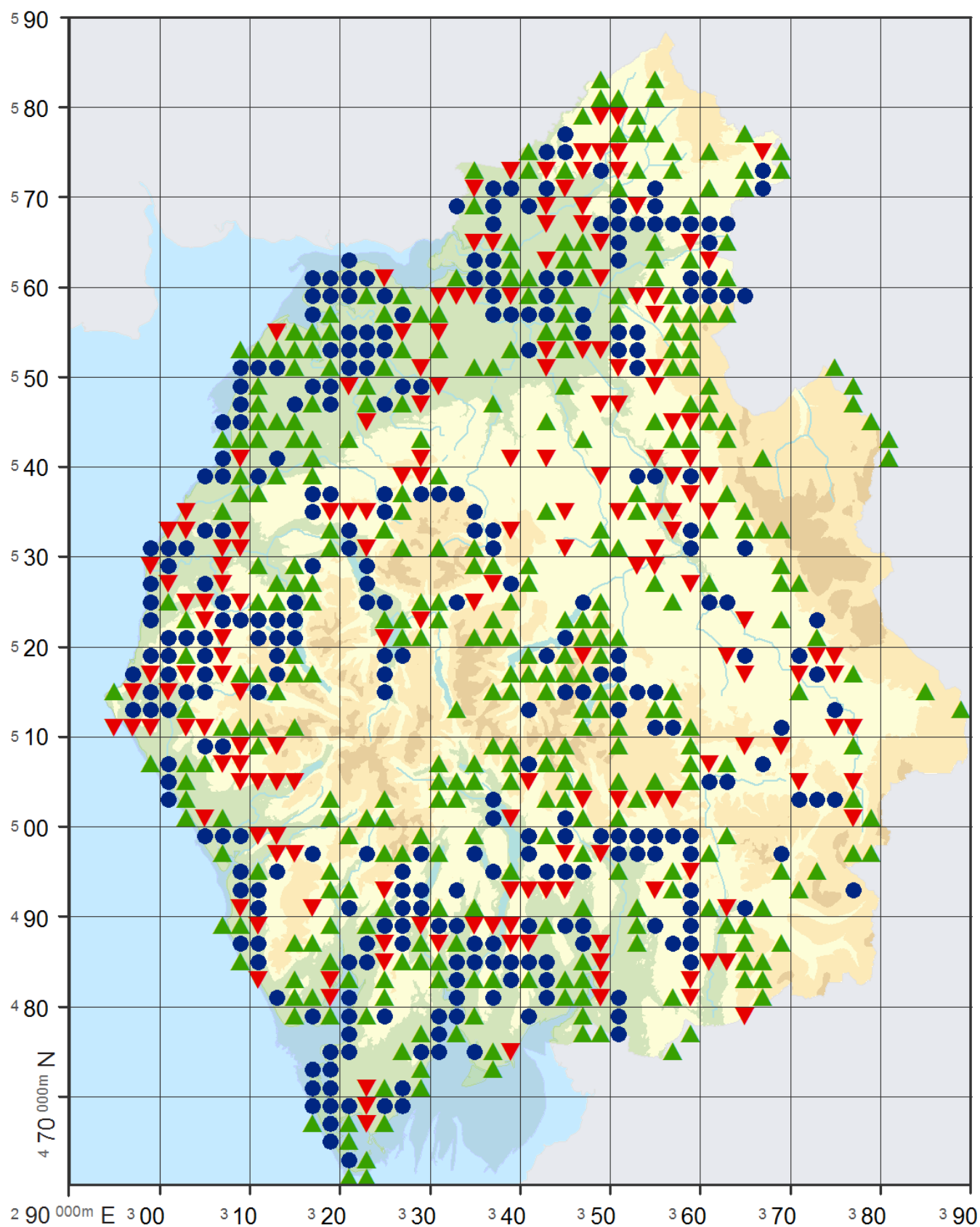
## Reed Bunting

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 - 4, 9 = 5 - 5, 10 = 6 - 23.



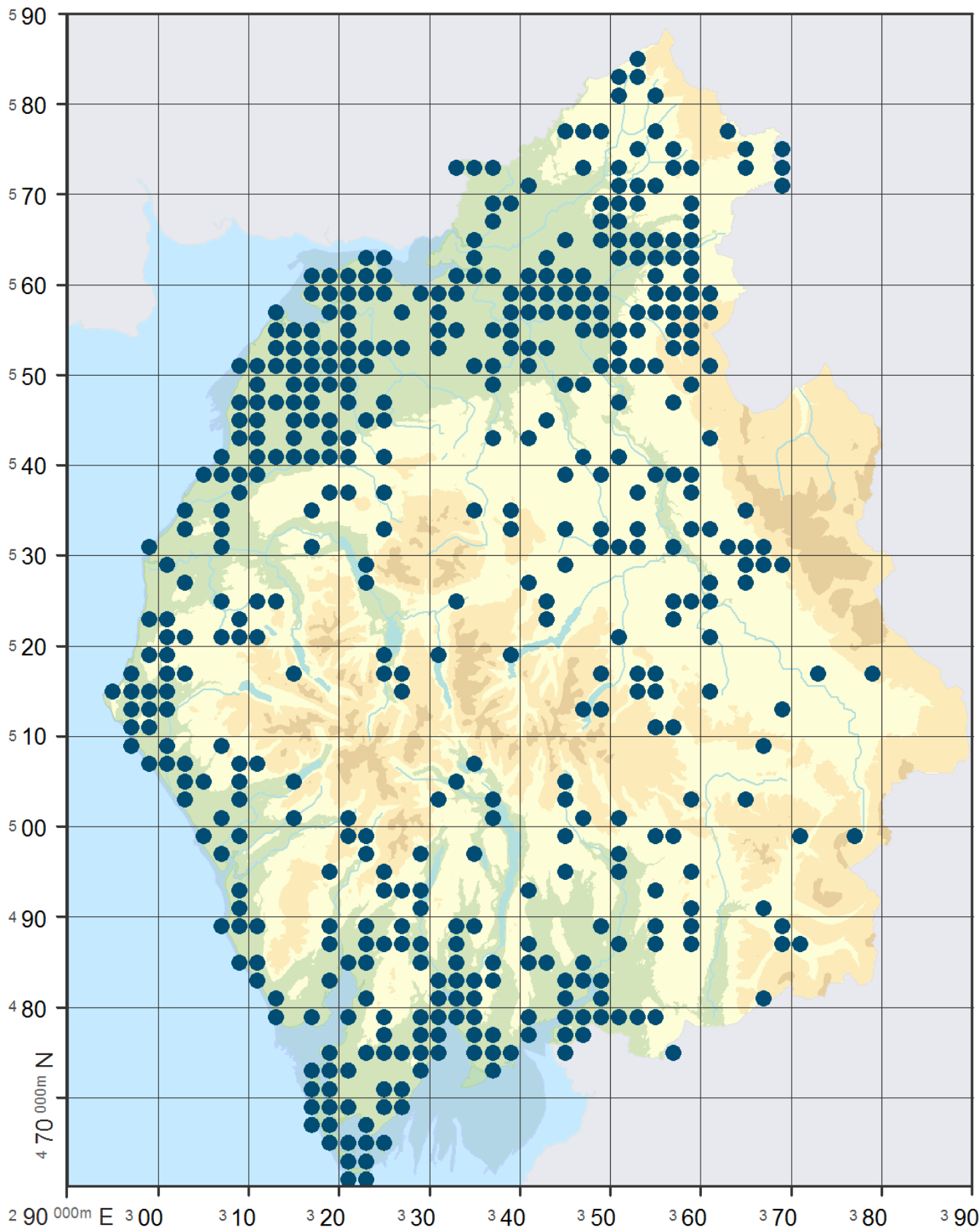


## Reed Bunting

▲ Gain	369
● Stable	304
▼ Loss	183

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.

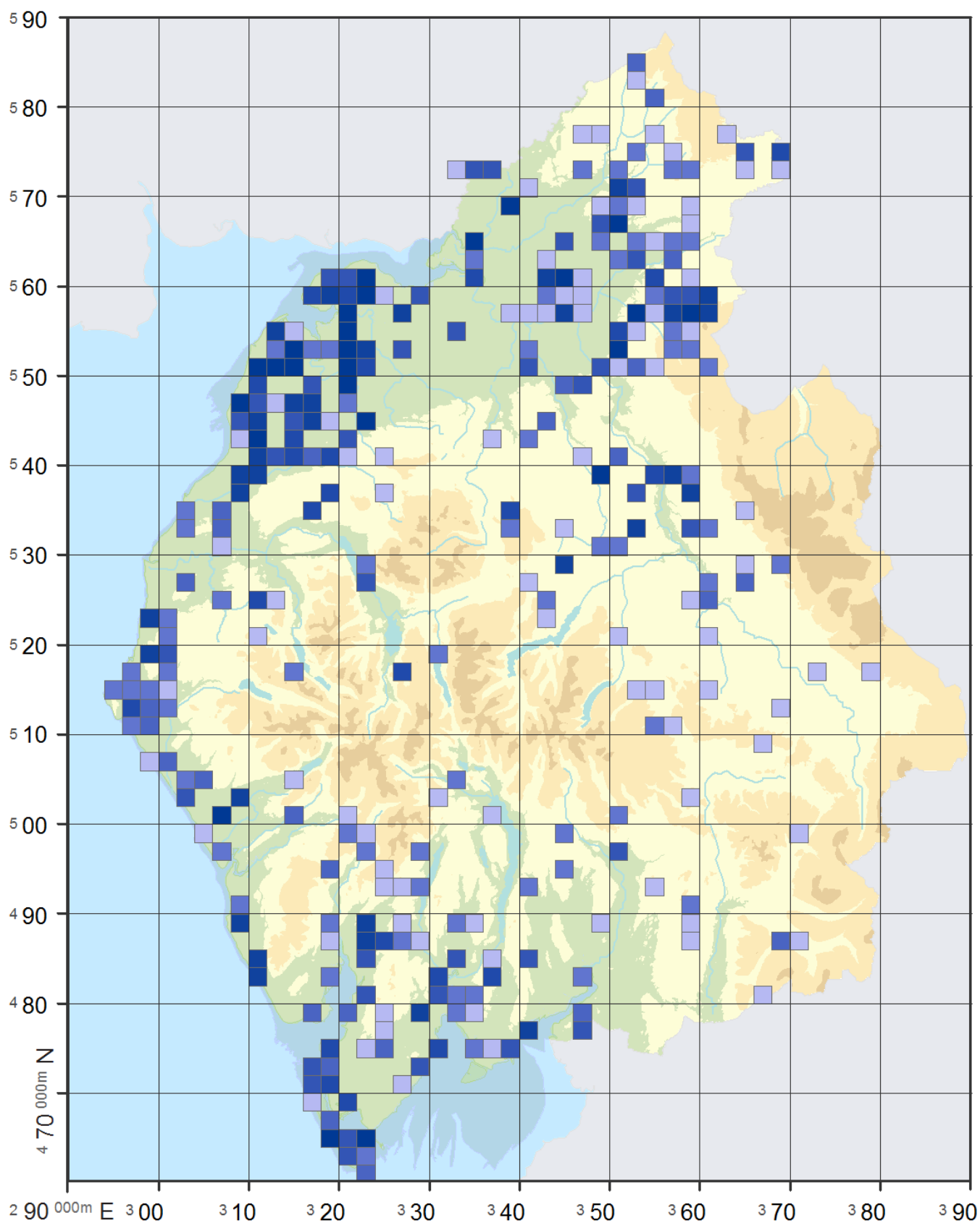


Reed Bunting

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

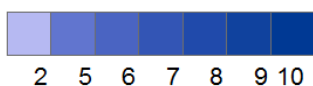
● Presence 465

Includes records from Timed Tetrad Visits and Roving Records.



## Reed Bunting

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 - 5, 8 = 6 - 7, 9 = 8 - 12, 10 = 13 - 38.

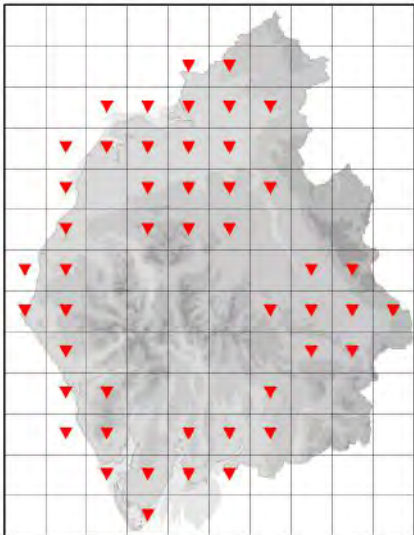
# CORN BUNTING (*Miliaria calandra*)

Extinct (technically scarce).

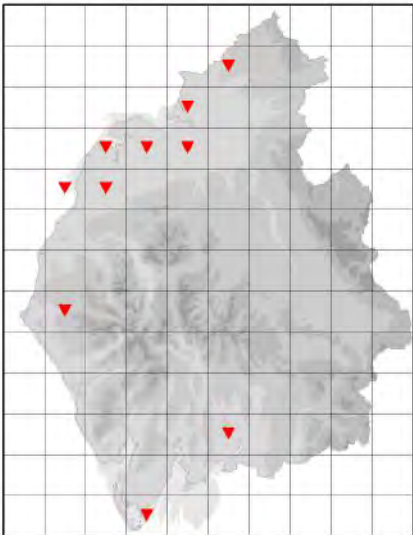
## Proportion of Cumbrian Tetrads Occupied

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

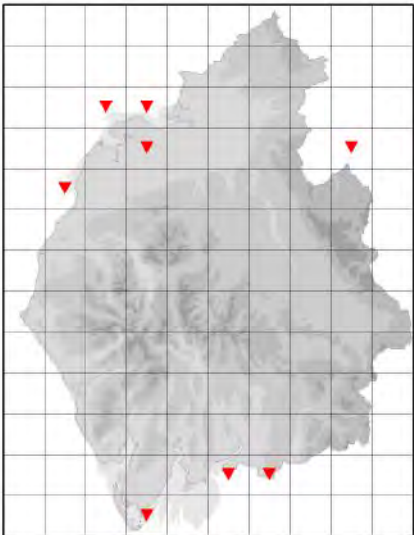
## Distribution Change Since Previous 10km Atlas Surveys



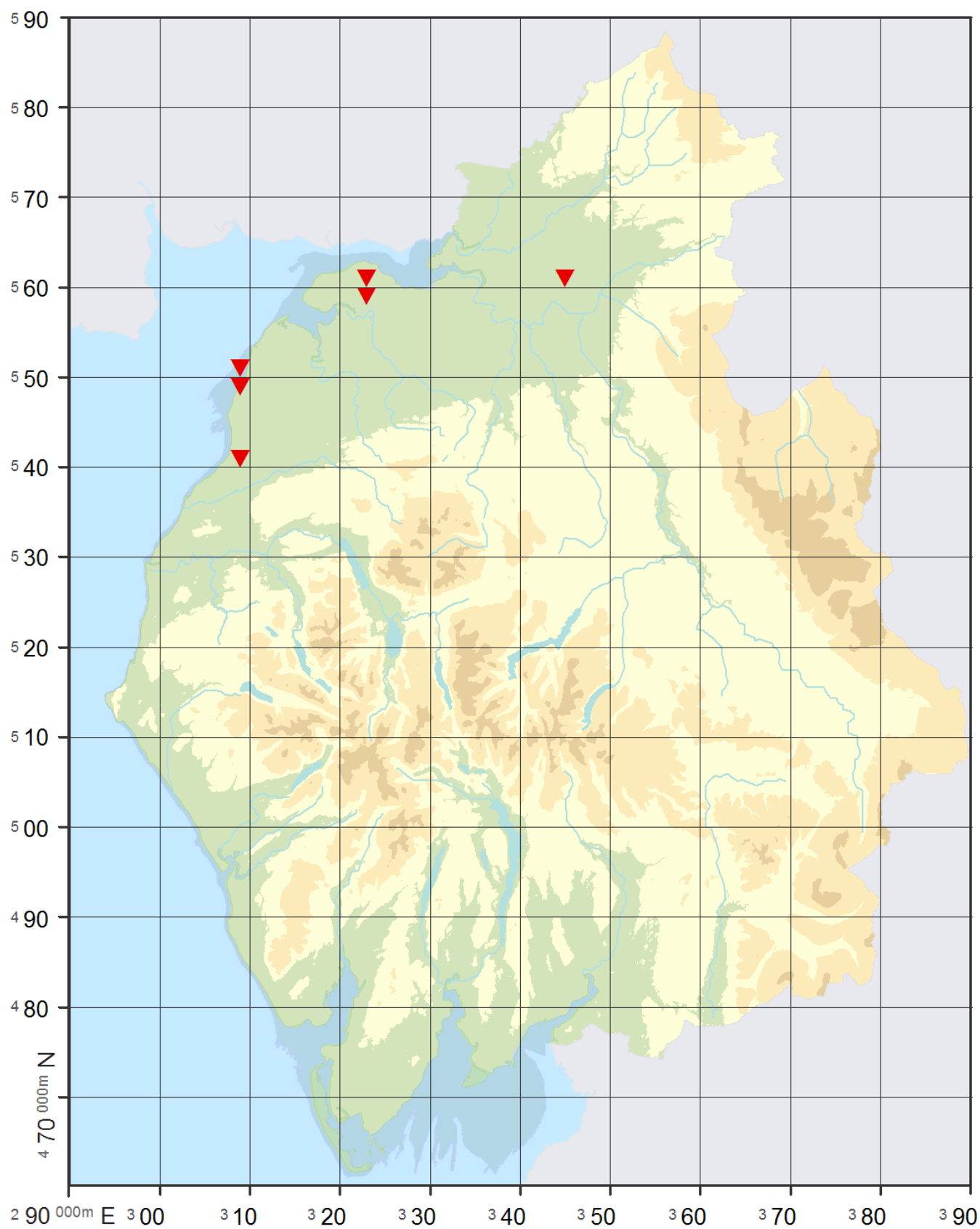
Breeding since 1968-72



Breeding since 1988-91



Wintering since 1981-84



## Corn Bunting

▲ Gain	0
● Stable	0
▼ Loss	6

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.