

# A LIST OF THE BIRDS OF CUMBRIA

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# A list of the birds of Cumbria

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**ABSTRACT:** This report presents a list of the birds known to have occurred in Cumbria between 1 January 1800 and 31 December 2024, together with a summary of the status of each species and their conservation categories. It also makes clear what the criteria used to decide which species should be included in the list are, and relegates to a Supplementary List species known to have occurred, but which fail to meet all the criteria for inclusion in the main list.

**KEYWORDS:** birds – conservation criteria – county list – criteria for inclusion - Cumbria

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## Introduction

Checklists are a simple but very effective way of summarising what is known about the occurrence of a particular group of organisms in a defined area. There have been several attempts to draw up a list of the birds found in Cumbria or its constituent parts, the first of which was Heysham's *A Catalogue of Cumberland Animals* published in 1794. Such lists often provide some additional information about individual species, for instance, whether they breed or are simply winter visitors or birds of passage. That described in this document is very much in the spirit of these earlier lists and seeks to provide (i) an up-to-date list of the birds known to have occurred in Cumbria, (ii) make transparent what criteria have been used to include or exclude species from the list, (iii) indicate which subspecies occur in the county (for species in which two or more subspecies have been recorded), a feature only included in full in one previous list, but regrettably with little or no supporting information, see Blezard *et al* 1943), (iv) indicate very

briefly the status of the species (that is, whether they are resident or migrant breeders, winter visitors, birds of passage or vagrants) and (v) indicate the conservation status of the species. To achieve this a re-evaluation of species' status has been undertaken together with a critical review of the occurrence of feral species. The opportunity has also been taken to incorporate the latest thinking on the taxonomy and nomenclature of species.

## Criteria for inclusion in the new county list

The following criteria, modelled on those used in preparing the British List (McInerney *et al* 2022), have been used to determine which species merit inclusion in a list of Cumbrian birds:

- (1) Must be a species in Categories A, B or C of the British List (as maintained by the British Ornithologists' Union (BOU); see McInerney *et al* 2022). Appendix 1 lists the details of these categories.
- (2) Only records generated after 1 January 1800 are eligible for consideration (this is the date used by the

BOU – see Appendix 1 – and effectively marks the beginning of the tremendous growth of interest in ornithology that took place in the nineteenth century).

- (3) There is at least one properly authenticated record (in modern terms this would mean a record that has been accepted by the local records committee, or by the British Birds Rarities Committee, as appropriate).
- (4) There is at least one record for which there is a high probability that the bird is wild in origin (as opposed to having been introduced, escaped from captivity or is a human-assisted transportee), for instance because it occurs with other migrant species.
- (5) For introduced species which have self-sustaining populations in Britain, there is at least one fully authenticated record in Cumbria of a bird demonstrably derived from these established populations or of a bird which is breeding or attempting to breed in Cumbria.

### Supplementary list

To accommodate those species that fail to conform to these criteria, but whose occurrence in the county is nevertheless worth recording, a Supplementary List has been established. The criteria for inclusion in this are as follows:

- (S1) Species known to have occurred in the county (that is, that fulfil conditions 1, 3 and 4 above) but for which the records date from before 1 January 1800.
- (S2) Species which satisfy conditions 1, 2 and 3 above, but for which it is unclear whether the records relate to individuals from self-sustaining populations elsewhere or are escapees, birds which have deliberately been released elsewhere and strayed into Cumbria or are human-assisted transportees. Unsuccessful introductions into Cumbria are not included in the Supplementary material but are listed separately in Appendix 5.

Feral species pose a particular difficulty for compilers of county lists, since it is often impossible to distinguish between genuine wanderers from established populations elsewhere and escapees from captivity, that is, for which there is no record that meets criterion (5) above. As a result the four species (Egyptian Goose, Ruddy Shelduck, Red-crested Pochard and Ring-necked Parakeet) to which this applies have been relegated to the Supplementary List. Gamebirds, too, pose problems since the five main species (Black Grouse, Red Grouse, Red-legged Partridge, Grey Partridge and Pheasant) all have populations that are supplemented by captive-bred birds, and it is difficult to judge to what extent they have self-sustaining populations in Cumbria. This, as Stott *et al* (2002) have commented, applies particularly to the Red-legged Partridge. We have provisionally kept this species in the main list, but note in passing that this requires further investigation.

### Nomenclature

Scientific names of birds and the sequence in which they appear are those in the British List (McInerney *et al* 2022)

but incorporating periodic updates as outlined in the reports issued by the British Ornithologists' Union's Records Committee (BOURC). Since the beginning of 2018, the BOU has adopted the taxonomy (and periodic updates) recommended by the International Ornithological Union in their *IOC World Bird List*. The present document is based on v.14.2 of this list (Gill *et al* 2024). Vernacular names are those in general use by birdwatchers in Britain (as quoted in the British List) but are accompanied by the internationally agreed names as shown in the *IOC World Bird list* where these differ.

### Status categories

As in the British List, four basic status categories are considered, as follows:

- breeding,
- winter visitor,
- passage migrant,
- vagrant,

and applied to the species' status in the recent past (typically the past 20 years) with earlier status mentioned where appropriate, for instance in the case of former breeders.

### Breeding categories

- RB resident breeder – breeds annually and is resident throughout the year.
- MB migrant breeder – breeds annually but as a summer visitor (*i.e.* entire population winters outside the county).
- RB/MB partial migrant breeder – breeds annually, part of the population resident throughout the year, part winters outside the county.
- FB former breeder – does not now breed in the area, but did so regularly in the past (usually more than 20-30 years ago).
- IB introduced breeder.
- OB occasional breeder – has bred at least once since 1800, but does not do so regularly.

### Non-breeding categories

- wv winter visitor – occurs annually but only in the non-breeding season
- pm passage migrant – more or less annual movement of birds through the county. Species judged to be passage migrants if one of the following criteria realised:
  - There is an obvious visible passage of the species through or over the county (movements of Swifts and Pink-footed Geese are typical examples).
  - The species appears regularly at migration hotspots such as Grune Point or South Walney.
  - There is evidence from ringing recoveries for a movement through the county.

'Migrant' is used here to indicate that the birds are on the move through the area, but does not necessarily imply that the species is a true migrant (moving between specific breeding and wintering areas, the Swallow being a typical example), and may include birds undertaking more dispersive

movements such as the ‘orientated movements’ typical of Cormorants or Greenfinches, or the regular feeding excursions that Gannets make, but excludes the sometimes quite lengthy daily movements that birds such as Black-headed Gulls make between their night-time roosts and daytime feeding areas. For convenience we have also included overshooting migrants in this category.

- nb non-breeding summer visitor – birds appearing annually or nearly so in the breeding period but not breeding. In some species, but especially those with deferred maturity, some immature birds may remain in their winter quarters throughout the summer months (*e.g.* Turnstone) or be distributed in a markedly different way to those that do breed in the county (*e.g.* Cormorant).
- spm, snb and swv (scarce passage migrant, scarce non-breeding summer visitor and scarce winter visitor respectively) - species which occur in Cumbria, either annually or in most years, in small numbers (typically with fewer than five records *per annum* on average in the recent past).
- v rare vagrant – any species which is outside its normal breeding or wintering range, or away from its usual migration route(s). Some difficulty potentially arises when one of these lies close to Cumbria (say, within a few hundred kilometres), and species have been assigned to this category when occurrences are less than annual on average and total <100 records between 1800 and 1999.

It should be emphasised that the boundaries between certain of the categories shown above are necessarily somewhat arbitrary. As a result the assignments shown below can, at best, give only a *general* indication of status. Also where two or more status categories are shown these should not be taken as implying that they are of equal status - one species may be much more common as a breeding bird than as a winter visitor, but for another it may be the other way round, but both would appear here as either RB, MB or RB/MB in the first status column and wv in the second.

### Subspecies

Details of subspecies are only given when two or more subspecies are known to occur (or to have occurred) in Cumbria; the basis for their inclusion is outlined in Appendix 2. For the remainder, no details of the subspecific status are given, but in such cases it should be assumed that it is that commonly found in Britain (details in McNerny *et al* 2022)

### Hybrids

Hybrids resulting from a pairing between two different species have occasionally been recorded in Cumbria, but few systematic records have been collected concerning their occurrence. Such records as there are, are summarised in Appendix 6.

### Conservation categories

Conservation categories are those listed in ‘Birds of Conservation Concern 5’ (Stanbury *et al* 2021) and comprise:

- ◆◆ species of high conservation concern – red-list species;
- species of intermediate conservation concern – amber-list species.

These criteria apply to the species’ conservation status nationally rather than specifically in Cumbria, although in nearly all cases the two are the same. For those species which are either unclassified, or are classified nationally as ‘species of low conservation concern’ (green-list species, not otherwise indicated here) it is useful to identify conservation issues that apply at the county level. Two categories are included here, as follows:

- species of local conservation concern
- species of local conservation interest

Further details are given in Appendix 3.

### Looking to the future

In compiling this list we have become acutely aware that, even within the generalised categories we have chosen, there remain quite a number of uncertainties. Particular difficulties are (i) for partial migrants the extent of the split between resident and migratory components of the population, (ii) the identification of which species are ‘passage migrants’ through Cumbria, (iii) the differentiation between vagrants and scarce visitors, and between scarce visitors and regular visitors, (iv) the identification of subspecies, (v) the way in which past changes in status are dealt with (the list is primarily concerned with the *current* status of species, but it is obviously of interest to record substantive changes in the past), (vi) the status of gamebirds especially the Red-legged Partridge (do they have self-sustaining populations?), and (vii) how to distinguish between feral species, deliberately released birds, birds that have escaped from captivity, and wanderers from naturalised populations in other parts of Britain. We hope that this list will encourage further analysis of the county’s records to iron out some of these difficulties.

We propose to produce periodic updates of this list to incorporate changes in the taxonomy, nomenclature and the order of species (as advised by the British Ornithologists’ Union), additions to the list and changes or revisions to both the general and conservation status of species.

### Changes since Issue 2

The principal changes incorporated in Issue 2 are as follows:

- (i) Addition of Ross’s Goose and Olive-backed Pipit to the County List, and promotion of Snow Goose from the Supplementary List to the Main List (see footnote (b) to the Main List).
- (ii) Following the BOU’s decision to align the British List to the IOC World Bird List the Common Redpoll, Lesser Redpoll and Arctic Redpoll are now lumped together as



a single species, Redpoll *Acanthis flammea*. As a result of these developments and those in (i) the number of species on the County List increases by one to 361.

- (iii) There have been substantial changes to the sequence of species since the appearance of Issue 2 involving the following families: Laniidae (shrikes) as outlined in the BOURC's 56th Report), and the Charadriidae (waders), Glareolidae (praticoles), Lariidae (terns and gulls), Stercorariidae (skuas), Alcidae (auks), Ardeidae (herons) and Muscipidae (flycatchers) as described in the 57th Report.
- (iv) Changes to the scientific names of the Red Grouse (now recognised as a species in its own right and distinct from the Willow Ptarmigan), Dotterel, Greater Sandplover, Kentish Plover, Little Bittern, Cattle Egret, Goshawk and Red-rumped Swallow.
- (v) Changes to the IOC International English names as follows: Western Osprey to Osprey, Eurasian Reed Warbler to Common Reed Warbler, Northern Goshawk to Eurasian Goshawk, Common House Martin to

Western House Martin, Common Chaffinch to Eurasian Chaffinch, and Spotted Nutcracker to Northern Nutcracker.

- (vi) BOU English names changed as follows: Storm Petrel to Storm-petrel.

(vii) Other minor editorial changes.

The changes to scientific and English names and the sequence of species outlined above derive from the 54th – 57th Reports of the British Ornithologists' Union Records Committee (BOURC 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025).

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## Checklist of the birds of Cumbria

### Abbreviations for status categories

RB	resident breeder (breeds annually and is resident throughout the year)
MB	migrant breeder (summer visitor, breeds annually)
RB/MB	partial migrant breeder (breeds annually; at least 10% of population in Cumbria throughout the year)
FB	former regular breeder
IB	introduced or feral breeder (breeds annually)
OB	occasional breeder (has bred at least once since 1800, but does not do so regularly)
wv	winter visitor, appearing annually or very nearly so
pm	passage migrant, appearing annually or very nearly so (includes birds such as the Gannet which pass through Cumbrian coastal waters on feeding trips; and irruptive-type movements)
nb	non-breeding summer visitor, appearing annually or nearly so
snb	scarce non-breeding summer visitor
spm	scarce passage migrant
ssv	scarce summer visitor
swv	scarce winter visitor
v	rare vagrant (appears irregularly; <100 records 1800-1999 inc.)
(e)	some occurrences may refer to escapes
(i)	some occurrences may refer to introductions
?	status category of uncertain validity
*	all records date from before 1950
**	all records date from before 1900

In the table that follows the third column deals with status in the spring and summer, the fourth the status in autumn and winter, the fifth the status of birds passing through the county and the sixth is for species which are extralimital.

BOU English name (IOC International English name in brackets if different)	Scientific name	Status categories	Conservation Status	Footnote
<b>Brent Goose</b> (Brant Goose)	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	wv pm	●	
	— — <i>nigricans</i>		v	
	— — <i>bernicla</i>	wv pm		
	— — <i>hrota</i>	wv pm		
<b>Red-breasted Goose</b>	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>		v	
<b>Canada Goose</b>	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	IB nb		a
	— — <i>interior/parvipes</i>		v	
	— — <i>canadensis</i>	IB nb		a
<b>Barnacle Goose</b>	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	IB wv	●	
<b>Cackling Goose</b>	<i>Branta hutchinsii</i>		v	
<b>Ross's Goose</b>	<i>Anser rossii</i>		v	
<b>Snow Goose</b>	<i>Anser caerulescens</i>		v	b
<b>Greylag Goose</b>	<i>Anser anser</i>	RB nb wv	●	a
<b>Taiga Bean Goose</b>	<i>Anser fabilis</i>		v	
<b>Pink-footed Goose</b>	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	wv pm	●	
<b>Tundra Bean Goose</b>	<i>Anser serrirostris</i>	swv spm	●	

BOU English name (IOC International English name in brackets if different)	Scientific name	Status categories		Conservation Status	Footnote
<b>White-fronted Goose</b> (Greater White-fronted Goose)	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	swv	spm	◆◆	
	— — <i>flavirostris</i>	swv	spm		
	— — <i>albifrons</i>	swv	spm		
<b>Lesser White-fronted Goose</b>	<i>Anser erythropus</i>			v	
<b>Mute Swan</b>	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	RB			
<b>Bewick's Swan</b> (Tundra Swan)	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	swv	spm	◆◆	
<b>Whooper Swan</b>	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	wv	pm	●	
<b>Shelduck</b> (Common Shelduck)	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	RB/MB	wv	●	
<b>Mandarin Duck</b>	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	RB (e)			
<b>Garganey</b>	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>		pm	●	
<b>Blue-winged Teal</b>	<i>Spatula discors</i>			v	
<b>Shoveler</b> (Northern Shoveler)	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	RB	wv	●	
<b>Gadwall</b>	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	RB	wv pm	●	
<b>Wigeon</b> (Eurasian Wigeon)	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	RB	wv	●	
<b>American Wigeon</b>	<i>Mareca americana</i>			v	
<b>Mallard</b>	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	RB (i)	wv	●	
<b>Pintail</b> (Northern Pintail)	<i>Anas acuta</i>	OB	wv pm	●	
<b>Teal</b> (Eurasian Teal)	<i>Anas crecca</i>	RB	wv pm	●	
<b>Green-winged Teal</b>	<i>Anas carolinensis</i>			v	
<b>Pochard</b> (Common Pochard)	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	RB	wv	◆◆	
<b>Ferruginous Duck</b>	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>			v	
<b>Ring-necked Duck</b>	<i>Aythya collaris</i>			v	
<b>Tufted Duck</b>	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	RB	wv		
<b>Scaup</b> (Greater Scaup)	<i>Aythya marila</i>	snb	wv	◆◆	
<b>Lesser Scaup</b>	<i>Aythya affinis</i>			v	
<b>King Eider</b>	<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>			v	
<b>Eider</b> (Common Eider)	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	RB		●	
<b>Surf Scoter</b>	<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>			v	
<b>Velvet Scoter</b>	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	swv	spm	◆◆	
<b>Common Scoter</b>	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	wv	pm	◆◆	
<b>Long-tailed Duck</b>	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	swv		◆◆	
<b>Goldeneye</b> (Common Goldeneye)	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	ssv	wv pm	◆◆	
<b>Smew</b>	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	swv		◆◆	
<b>Goosander</b> (Common Merganser)	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	RB	wv		c
<b>Red-breasted Merganser</b>	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	RB	wv	●	
<b>Ruddy Duck</b>	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	OB			
<b>Red Grouse</b>	<i>Lagopus scotica</i>	RB (i)			d,e
<b>Black Grouse</b>	<i>Lyrurus tetrix</i>	RB (i)		◆◆	d
<b>Grey Partridge</b>	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	RB (i)		◆◆	d
<b>Pheasant</b> (Common Pheasant)	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	RB (i)			d
<b>Quail</b> (Common Quail)	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	MB	pm	●	
<b>Red-legged Partridge</b>	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	RB (i)			f
<b>Nightjar</b> (European Nightjar)	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	MB	spm	●	
<b>Alpine Swift</b>	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>			v	
<b>Swift</b> (Common Swift)	<i>Apus apus</i>	MB	pm	◆◆	

BOU English name (IOC International English name in brackets if different)	Scientific name	Status categories		Conservation Status	Footnote
<b>Great Bustard</b>	<i>Otis tarda</i>			v**	
<b>Cuckoo</b> (Common Cuckoo)	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	MB	pm	◆◆	
<b>Pallas's Sandgrouse</b>	<i>Syrrhaptes paradoxus</i>			v**	
<b>Rock Dove &amp; Feral Pigeon</b>	<i>Columba livia</i>	RB (i)			
<b>Stock Dove</b>	<i>Columba oenas</i>	RB	wv	●	
<b>Woodpigeon</b> (Common Wood Pigeon)	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	RB	wv	●	
<b>Turtle Dove</b> (European Turtle Dove)	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	FB	spm	◆◆	
<b>Collared Dove</b> (Eurasian Collared Dove)	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	RB			
<b>Water Rail</b>	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	RB	wv	○	
<b>Corncrake</b> (Corn Crane)	<i>Crex crex</i>	FB	spm	◆◆	
<b>Spotted Crane</b>	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	FB		v	●
<b>Moorhen</b> (Common Moorhen)	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	RB			●
<b>Coot</b> (Eurasian Coot)	<i>Fulica atra</i>	RB	wv		
<b>American Coot</b>	<i>Fulica americana</i>			v	
<b>Baillon's Crane</b>	<i>Zapornia pusilla</i>			v**	
<b>Little Crane</b>	<i>Zapornia parva</i>			v*	
<b>Common Crane</b>	<i>Grus grus</i>			v	●
<b>Little Grebe</b>	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	RB	wv		□
<b>Pied-billed Grebe</b>	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>			v	
<b>Red-necked Grebe</b>	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>			v	◆◆
<b>Great Crested Grebe</b>	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	RB	wv		□
<b>Slavonian Grebe</b> (Horned Grebe)	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>		swv		◆◆
<b>Black-necked Grebe</b>	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	OB		v	●
<b>Stone-curlew</b> (Eurasian Stone-curlew)	<i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>			v	●
<b>Oystercatcher</b> (Eurasian Oystercatcher)	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	RB/MB	wv pm		●
<b>Black-winged Stilt</b>	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>			v	●
<b>Avocet</b> (Pied Avocet)	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	OB		v	●
<b>Grey Plover</b>	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>		wv pm		●
<b>Golden Plover</b> (European Golden Plover)	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	RB	wv pm		
<b>Pacific Golden Plover</b>	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>			v	
<b>American Golden Plover</b>	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>			v	
<b>Dotterel</b> (Eurasian Dotterel)	<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>	OB FB	pm		◆◆
<b>Ringed Plover</b> (Common Ringed Plover)	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	RB/MB	wv pm		◆◆
	— — <i>psammmodromus</i>		pm		
	— — <i>hiaticula</i>	RB/MB	wv pm		
<b>Little Ringed Plover</b>	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	MB	wv pm		○
<b>Lapwing</b> (Northern Lapwing)	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	RB/MB	wv pm		◆◆
<b>Greater Sand Plover</b>	<i>Anarhynchus leschenaultii</i>			v	
<b>Kentish Plover</b>	<i>Anarhynchus alexandrinus</i>			v	
<b>Whimbrel</b> (Eurasian Whimbrel)	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>		pm		◆◆
<b>Hudsonian Whimbrel</b>	<i>Numenius hudsonicus</i>			v	
<b>Curlew</b> (Eurasian Curlew)	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	RB/MB	wv pm		◆◆
<b>Bar-tailed Godwit</b>	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>		wv pm		●



BOU English name (IOC International English name in brackets if different)	Scientific name	Status categories			Conservation Status	Footnote
<b>Black-tailed Godwit</b>	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	FB	swv	pm	◆◆	
	— — <i>islandica</i>		swv	pm		
	— — <i>limosa</i>		swv	pm		
<b>Long-billed Dowitcher</b>	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>				v	
<b>Jack Snipe</b>	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>		wv	pm	□	
<b>Woodcock</b> (Eurasian Woodcock)	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	RB	wv	pm	◆◆	
<b>Great Snipe</b>	<i>Gallinago media</i>				v	
<b>Snipe</b> (Common Snipe)	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	RB	wv	pm	●	
<b>Wilson's Phalarope</b>	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>				v	
<b>Grey Phalarope</b> (Red Phalarope)	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>			spm		
<b>Red-necked Phalarope</b>	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>				v	◆◆
<b>Terek Sandpiper</b>	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>				v	
<b>Common Sandpiper</b>	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	MB	swv	pm	●	
<b>Spotted Sandpiper</b>	<i>Actitis macularius</i>				v	
<b>Green Sandpiper</b>	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	OB*	wv	pm	●	g
<b>Marsh Sandpiper</b>	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>				v	
<b>Wood Sandpiper</b>	<i>Tringa glareola</i>			spm	●	
<b>Redshank</b> (Common Redshank)	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	RB/MB	wv	pm	●	
	— — <i>totanus</i>	RB/MB	wv	pm		
	— — <i>robusta</i>		wv	pm		
<b>Lesser Yellowlegs</b>	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>				v	
<b>Spotted Redshank</b>	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>		swv	pm	●	
<b>Greenshank</b> (Common Greenshank)	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		swv	pm	●	
<b>Greater Yellowlegs</b>	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>				v	
<b>Turnstone</b> (Ruddy Turnstone)	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	nb	wv	pm	●	
<b>Knot</b> (Red Knot)	<i>Calidris canutus</i>		wv	pm	●	
<b>Ruff</b>	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>		swv	pm	◆◆	
<b>Broad-billed Sandpiper</b>	<i>Calidris falcinellus</i>				v	
<b>Stilt Sandpiper</b>	<i>Calidris himantopus</i>				v	
<b>Curlew Sandpiper</b>	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>			pm	●	
<b>Temminck's Stint</b>	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>				v	
<b>Long-toed Stint</b>	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>				v	
<b>Buff-breasted Sandpiper</b>	<i>Calidris subruficollis</i>				v	
<b>Sanderling</b>	<i>Calidris alba</i>		wv	pm	●	
<b>Dunlin</b>	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	RB	wv	pm	◆◆	
	— — <i>schinzii</i>	RB	wv	pm		
	— — <i>alpina</i>		wv?	pm		
	— — <i>artica</i>			spm		
<b>Purple Sandpiper</b>	<i>Calidris maritima</i>		wv		◆◆	
<b>Baird's Sandpiper</b>	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>				v	
<b>Little Stint</b>	<i>Calidris minuta</i>		swv	spm		
<b>White-rumped Sandpiper</b>	<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>				v	
<b>Pectoral Sandpiper</b>	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>			spm		
<b>Semipalmated Sandpiper</b>	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>				v	
<b>Cream-coloured Courser</b> (Cream colored Courser)	<i>Cursorius cursor</i>				v	
<b>Black-winged Pratincole</b>	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>				v	

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Sooty Tern	<i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i>			v	
Bridled Tern	<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>			v	
Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	MB	pm	●	
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>			v	
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>			v	
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	FB**?	pm		
White-winged Black Tern (White-winged Tern)	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>			v	
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	MB	pm	●	
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	MB	pm	●	
Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	FB	spm	◆◆	
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	MB nb	pm	●	
Elegant Tern	<i>Thalasseus elegans</i>			v	
Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>		pm		
Ross's Gull	<i>Rhodostethia rosea</i>			v	
Kittiwake (Black-legged Kittiwake)	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	MB	pm	◆◆	
Ivory Gull	<i>Pagophila eburnea</i>			v	
Sabine's Gull	<i>Xema sabini</i>			v	
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	RB/MB	wv pm	●	
Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>			v	
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>	OB	wv pm	●	
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	OB	wv pm	●	
Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>			v	
Caspian Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>			v	●
Herring Gull (European Herring Gull)	<i>Larus argentatus</i> — — <i>argenteus</i> — — <i>argentatus</i>	RB RB	wv pm wv pm	◆◆ v	◆◆
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>			v	●
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	RB	wv pm?	●	
Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>		swv	●	
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i> — — <i>graellsii</i> — — <i>intermedius</i>	MB MB	wv pm wv pm swv pm	● ● ●	
Iceland Gull	<i>Larus glaucoides</i>		swv spm	●	
Long-tailed Skua (Long-tailed Jaeger)	<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>		spm		
Arctic Skua (Parasitic Jaeger)	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>		swv pm	◆◆	
Pomarine Skua (Pomarine Jaeger)	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>		swv pm		
Great Skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>		swv pm	●	
Puffin (Atlantic Puffin)	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	RB	swv pm	◆◆	
Black Guillemot	<i>Cephus grylle</i>	RB		●	
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	MB	swv pm	●	
Little Auk	<i>Alle alle</i>			v	

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<b>Common Guillemot</b> (Common Murre)	<i>Uria aalge</i>	MB	wv	pm	●	
	— — <i>aalge</i>		wv	pm		
	— — <i>albionis</i>	MB	wv	pm		
<b>Red-throated Diver</b> (Red-throated Loon)	<i>Gavia stellata</i>		wv	pm	□	
<b>Black-throated Diver</b> (Black-throated Loon)	<i>Gavia arctica</i>		swv	spm	●	
<b>Great Northern Diver</b> (Common Loon)	<i>Gavia immer</i>		swv	pm	●	
<b>White-billed Diver</b> (Yellow-billed Loon)	<i>Gavia adamsii</i>			v		
<b>Wilson's Storm-petrel</b> (Wilson's Storm Petrel)	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>			v		
<b>European Storm-petrel</b> (European Storm Petrel)	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>			pm	●	
<b>Leach's Storm-petrel</b> (Leach's Storm Petrel)	<i>Hydrobates leucorhoa</i>			spm	◆◆	
<b>Fulmar</b> (Northern Fulmar)	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	RB		spm	●	
<b>Cory's Shearwater</b>	<i>Calonectris borealis</i>			v		
<b>Sooty Shearwater</b>	<i>Ardenna grisea</i>			v		
<b>Great Shearwater</b>	<i>Ardenna gravis</i>			v		
<b>Manx Shearwater</b>	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>			pm	●	
<b>Balearic Shearwater</b>	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>			v	◆◆	
<b>Black Stork</b>	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>			v		
<b>White Stork</b>	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>			v		
<b>Gannet</b> (Northern Gannet)	<i>Morus bassanus</i>			pm	●	
<b>Cormorant</b> (Great Cormorant)	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	RB/MB	wv	pm	□	
	— — <i>carbo</i>	RB/MB	wv	pm		
	— — <i>sinensis</i>		swv			
<b>Shag</b> (European Shag)	<i>Gulosus aristotelis</i>		swv	spm	◆◆	
<b>Glossy Ibis</b>	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>			v		
<b>Spoonbill</b> (Eurasian Spoonbill)	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>			v	●	
<b>Bittern</b> (Eurasian Bittern)	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	FB	swv		●	
<b>Little Bittern</b>	<i>Botaurus minutus</i>			v**	●	
<b>Night-heron</b> (Black-crowned Night Heron)	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>			v		
<b>Little Egret</b>	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	RB	wv	pm		
<b>Squacco Heron</b>	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>			v		
<b>Great White Egret</b> (Great Egret)	<i>Ardea alba</i>			v	●	
<b>Cattle Egret</b> (Western Cattle Egret)	<i>Ardea ibis</i>			v	●	
<b>Grey Heron</b>	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	RB			○	
<b>Purple Heron</b>	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>			v**		
<b>Osprey</b>	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	FB MB		pm	●	
<b>Honey-buzzard</b> (European Honey Buzzard)	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	OB nb		pm	●	
<b>Golden Eagle</b>	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	FB		v		
<b>Sparrowhawk</b> (Eurasian Sparrowhawk)	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	RB			●	
<b>Goshawk</b> (Eurasian Goshawk)	<i>Astur gentilis</i>	RB			○	
<b>Marsh Harrier</b> (Western Marsh Harrier)	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	FB OB		v	●	
<b>Hen Harrier</b>	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	RB	wv		◆◆	
<b>Pallid Harrier</b>	<i>Circus macrourus</i>			v		
<b>Montagu's Harrier</b>	<i>Circus pygargus</i>			v	◆◆	
<b>Red Kite</b>	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	IB FB			○	
<b>Black Kite</b>	<i>Milvus migrans</i>			v		
<b>White-tailed Eagle</b>	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	FB		v	●	
<b>Rough-legged Buzzard</b>	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>		swv			

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<b>Buzzard</b> (Common Buzzard)	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	RB		
<b>Barn Owl</b> (Western Barn Owl)	<i>Tyto alba</i>	RB	○	
<b>Tengmalm's Owl</b> (Boreal Owl)	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>		v**	
<b>Little Owl</b>	<i>Athene noctua</i>	RB		
<b>Scops Owl</b> (Eurasian Scops Owl)	<i>Otus scops</i>		v**	
<b>Long-eared Owl</b>	<i>Asio otus</i>	RB	○	
<b>Short-eared Owl</b>	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	RB	●	
<b>Snowy Owl</b>	<i>Bubo scandiacus</i>		v	
<b>Tawny Owl</b>	<i>Strix aluco</i>	RB	●	
<b>Hoopoe</b> (Eurasian Hoopoe)	<i>Upupa epops</i>		v	
<b>Roller</b> (European Roller)	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>		v	
<b>Kingfisher</b> (Common Kingfisher)	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	RB		
<b>Bee-eater</b> (European Bee-eater)	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	OB	v	
<b>Wryneck</b> (Eurasian Wryneck)	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	FB	spm	
<b>Lesser Spotted Woodpecker</b>	<i>Dryobates minor</i>	RB (or FB?)	◆◆	h
<b>Great Spotted Woodpecker</b>	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	RB		
<b>Green Woodpecker</b> (European Green Woodpecker)	<i>Picus viridis</i>	RB		
<b>Kestrel</b> (Common Kestrel)	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	RB	wv	●
<b>Red-footed Falcon</b>	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>			v
<b>Merlin</b>	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	RB	wv	◆◆
<b>Hobby</b> (Eurasian Hobby)	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	snb	pm	
<b>Gyr Falcon</b> (Gyrfalcon)	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>			v
<b>Peregrine</b> (Peregrine Falcon)	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	RB		○
<b>Red-eyed Vireo</b>	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>			v
<b>Golden Oriole</b> (Eurasian Golden Oriole)	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	FB	spm	◆◆
<b>Great Grey Shrike</b>	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>		swv	
	— — <i>excubitor</i>		swv	
	— — <i>pallidirostris</i>			v
<b>Woodchat Shrike</b>	<i>Lanius senator</i>			v
<b>Daurian Shrike</b> (Isabelline Shrike)	<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>			v
<b>Red-backed Shrike</b>	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	FB	spm	◆◆
<b>Jay</b> (Eurasian Jay)	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	RB		
<b>Magpie</b> (Eurasian Magpie)	<i>Pica pica</i>	RB		
<b>Nutcracker</b> (Northern Nutcracker)	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>			v
<b>Chough</b> (Red-billed Chough)	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	FB		v
<b>Jackdaw</b> (Western Jackdaw)	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	RB		
<b>Rook</b>	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	RB		●
<b>Carrion Crow</b>	<i>Corvus corone</i>	RB		
<b>Hooded Crow</b>	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	OB	swv spm	
<b>Raven</b> (Northern Raven)	<i>Corvus corax</i>	RB		
<b>Waxwing</b> (Bohemian Waxwing)	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>		wv	
<b>Coal Tit</b>	<i>Periparus ater</i>	RB		
<b>Marsh Tit</b>	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	RB		◆◆
<b>Willow Tit</b>	<i>Poecile montanus</i>	RB		◆◆
<b>Blue Tit</b> (Eurasian Blue Tit)	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	RB		

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<b>Great Tit</b>	<i>Parus major</i>	RB				
<b>Bearded Tit</b> (Bearded Reedling)	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>				v	
<b>Woodlark</b>	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	FB			v	
<b>Skylark</b> (Eurasian Skylark)	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	RB/MB	wv	pm	◆◆	
<b>Shore Lark</b> (Horned Lark)	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>		swv		●	
<b>Sand Martin</b>	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	MB		pm		
<b>Swallow</b> (Barn Swallow)	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	MB		pm		
<b>House Martin</b> (Western House Martin)	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	MB		pm	◆◆	
<b>Red-rumped Swallow</b> (European Red-rumped Swallow)	<i>Cecropis rufula</i>				v	
<b>Cetti's Warbler</b>	<i>Cettia cetti</i>				v	
<b>Long-tailed Tit</b>	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	RB				
	— — <i>rosaceus</i>	RB				
	— — <i>caudatus</i>				v	
<b>Wood Warbler</b>	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	MB			◆◆	
<b>Western Bonelli's Warbler</b>	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>				v	
<b>Hume's Warbler</b> (Hume's Leaf Warbler)	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>				v	
<b>Yellow-browed Warbler</b>	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>			spm	●	
<b>Pallas's Warbler</b> (Pallas's Leaf Warbler)	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>				v	
<b>Dusky Warbler</b>	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>				v	
<b>Willow Warbler</b>	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	MB		pm	●	
<b>Chiffchaff</b> (Common Chiffchaff)	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	MB	swv	pm		
	— — <i>collybita</i>	MB	swv	pm		
	— — <i>tristis</i>				v	
<b>Greenish Warbler</b>	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>				v	
<b>Sedge Warbler</b>	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	MB		pm	●	
<b>Paddyfield Warbler</b>	<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>				v	
<b>Blyth's Reed Warbler</b>	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>				v	
<b>Reed Warbler</b> (Common Reed Warbler)	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	MB			□	
<b>Marsh Warbler</b>	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>				v	◆◆
<b>Booted Warbler</b>	<i>Iduna caligata</i>				v	
<b>Melodious Warbler</b>	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>				v	
<b>Icterine Warbler</b>	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>				v	
<b>Grasshopper Warbler</b> (Common Grasshopper Warbler)	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	MB		pm	◆◆	
<b>Blackcap</b> (Eurasian Blackcap)	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	MB	wv	pm		
<b>Garden Warbler</b>	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	MB		pm		
<b>Barred Warbler</b>	<i>Curruca nisoria</i>				v	
<b>Lesser Whitethroat</b>	<i>Curruca curruca</i>	MB				
<b>Eastern Subalpine Warbler</b>	<i>Curruca cantillans</i>				v	i
<b>Whitethroat</b> (Common Whitethroat)	<i>Curruca communis</i>	MB		pm	●	
<b>Dartford Warbler</b>	<i>Curruca undata</i>				v	●
<b>Firecrest</b> (Common Firecrest)	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>		swv	spm		
<b>Goldcrest</b>	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	RB		pm		
<b>Wren</b> (Eurasian Wren)	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	RB		pm?	●	



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<b>Rose-coloured Starling</b> (Rosy Starling)	<i>Pastor roseus</i>			v	
<b>Starling</b> (Common Starling)	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	RB/MB	wv	◆◆	
	— — <i>vulgaris</i>	RB/MB	wv		
	— — <i>zetlandicus</i>		swv		
<b>Song Thrush</b>	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	RB/MB	pm	●	j
	— — <i>clarkei</i>	RB/MB	pm		
	— — <i>philomelos</i>			v	
<b>Mistle Thrush</b>	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	RB/MB	pm	◆◆	
<b>Redwing</b>	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>		wv pm	●	
<b>Blackbird</b> (Common Blackbird)	<i>Turdus merula</i>	RB	wv pm		
<b>Fieldfare</b>	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>		wv pm	◆◆	
<b>Ring Ouzel</b>	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	MB	pm	◆◆	
<b>Spotted Flycatcher</b>	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	MB	pm	◆◆	
<b>Robin</b> (European Robin)	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	RB/MB	pm		
<b>Nightingale</b> (Common Nightingale)	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>			v ◆◆	
<b>Bluethroat</b>	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>			v	
<b>Red-breasted Flycatcher</b>	<i>Ficedula parva</i>			v	
<b>Pied Flycatcher</b> (European Pied Flycatcher)	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	MB	?	●	
<b>Collared Flycatcher</b>	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>			v	
<b>Black Redstart</b>	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		swv pm	●	
<b>Redstart</b> (Common Redstart)	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	MB		●	
<b>Whinchat</b>	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	MB	pm	◆◆	
<b>Stonechat</b> (European Stonechat)	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	RB/MB	pm		
<b>Wheatear</b> (Northern Wheatear)	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	MB	pm	●	
	— — <i>oenanthe</i>	MB	pm		
	— — <i>leucorhoa</i>		pm		
<b>Isabelline Wheatear</b>	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>			v**	
<b>Desert Wheatear</b>	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>			v	
<b>Dipper</b> (White-throated Dipper)	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	RB		●	
<b>Tree Sparrow</b> (Eurasian Tree Sparrow)	<i>Passer montanus</i>	RB		◆◆	
<b>Spanish Sparrow</b>	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>			v	
<b>House Sparrow</b>	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	RB		◆◆	
<b>Duncock</b>	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	RB		●	
<b>Yellow Wagtail</b> (Western Yellow Wagtail)	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	MB	pm	◆◆	
	— — <i>flavissima</i>	MB	pm		
	— — <i>flava</i>			v	
<b>Citrine Wagtail</b>	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>			v	
<b>Grey Wagtail</b>	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	RB/MB	pm	◆◆	
<b>Pied Wagtail</b> (White Wagtail)	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	RB/MB	wv? pm		
	— — <i>yarrellii</i>	RB/MB	wv? pm		
	— — <i>alba</i>	FB?	pm		
<b>Richard's Pipit</b>	<i>Anthus richardi</i>			v	
<b>Tawny Pipit</b>	<i>Anthus campestris</i>			v	
<b>Meadow Pipit</b>	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	RB/MB	pm	●	

BOU English name (IOC International English name in brackets if different)	Scientific name	Status categories	Conservation Status	Footnote
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	MB	◆◆	
Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>		v	
Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	wv pm?	●	
Rock Pipit (Eurasian Rock Pipit)	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	RB wv	○	
	— — <i>petrosus</i>	RB wv		
	— — <i>littoralis</i>		v	
Chaffinch (Eurasian Chaffinch)	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	RB wv pm		
	— — <i>engleri</i>	RB wv pm		
	— — <i>coelebs</i>	wv pm		
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	OB? wv pm		
Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes</i> <i>coccothraustes</i>	RB swv	◆◆	
Bullfinch (Eurasian Bullfinch)	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	RB swv	●	
Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrina</i>	OB	v	
Greenfinch (European Greenfinch)	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	RB/MB wv pm	◆◆	
Twite	<i>Linaria flavirostris</i>	RB wv pm	◆◆	
Linnet (Common Linnet)	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	RB/MB wv pm	◆◆	
Redpoll	<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	RBMB wv pm	◆◆	k
	— — <i>flammea</i>		●	
	— — <i>cabaret</i>	RBMB wv pm	◆◆	
	— — <i>hornemanni</i>		v	
Parrot Crossbill	<i>Loxia pytyopsittacus</i>		v ●	
Crossbill (Red Crossbill)	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	RB wv		
Two-barred Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>		v	
Goldfinch (European Goldfinch)	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	RB/MB pm?		
Serin (European Serin)	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		v	
Siskin (Eurasian Siskin)	<i>Spinus spinus</i>	RB/MB wv pm		
Lapland Bunting (Lapland Longspur)	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	swv spm	●	
Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	wv pm	●	
	— — <i>nivalis</i>	wv pm		
	— — <i>insulae</i>	wv pm		
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	FB	v ◆◆	l
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	RB	◆◆	
Ortolan Bunting	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>		v	
Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>	FB	v? ◆◆	
Little Bunting	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>		v	
Rustic Bunting	<i>Emberiza rustica</i>		v	
Reed Bunting (Common Reed Bunting)	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	RB	●	
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>		v	

Total species in Cumbria: **361** (at 31 December 2024)

Total species on British List: 640 (at 31 December 2024 – see British Ornithologists' Union 2025)

#### Footnotes:

(a) Canada Goose and Greylag Goose: summer visitors are chiefly birds coming to Cumbria to moult.

(b) Snow Goose: In Issues 1 & 2 this species was relegated to the Supplementary List, but following a review of records in 2024

- (see Hind 2024) it has been promoted to the Main List for Issue 3, on the grounds that there is a high probability that some of the birds that occur in Cumbria are genuine wild birds.
- (c) During the summer months some adult male Goosanders undertake a migration from Britain to northern Norway to moult (Wernham *et al* 2002). Preliminary evidence shows that adult males breeding in Cumbria are absent during the summer months (C.Hind and R.M.Sellers, unpublished data) and it seems likely they too undertake such moult migrations.
- (d) Black Grouse, Red Grouse, Grey Partridge and Pheasant: All these species have populations partly sustained (either currently or in the past) by releases of captive-bred birds, but appear to have self-sustaining populations.
- (e) Following the BOU's adoption of versions 14.1 and 14.2 of the *IOC World Bird List*, Red Grouse is recognised as a distinct species endemic to Britain, and separate from Willow Ptarmigan.
- (f) Red-legged Partridge: This is another species whose presence in Cumbria is partly sustained by releases of captive-bred birds. Whether the species truly has a self-sustaining local population has been queried by Stott *et al* (2002). It is provisionally included here, but it is recognised that further work is required to resolve the matter one way or the other.
- (g) Green Sandpiper: One breeding record dating from 1917 (Robinson 1917b).
- (h) Lesser Spotted Woodpecker: There has been a paucity of recent records and none since 2015, and it is possible that this species *may* have disappeared from Cumbria.
- (i) With the adoption by the BOU of version 10.2 of the *IOC World Bird List*, the two Palearctic subspecies, formerly referred to as the Subalpine Warbler *Sylvia cantillans*, have been split into two species and moved to a new genus *Curruca* as follows: Eastern Subalpine Warbler *Curruca cantillans* and Western Subalpine Warbler *Curruca iberiae*. Of the five records of Subalpine Warbler (old sense) in Cumbria, one was identified as the eastern form, what is now Eastern Subalpine Warbler and this therefore qualifies for inclusion here. The remainder were not identified to subspecies; it is possible that Western Subalpine Warbler also has occurred in the county, but further work is needed to confirm this.
- (j) Song Thrush: dark plumaged birds of this species have been noted in Cumbria from time to time (Blezard *et al* 1943); these may be birds of the Hebridean subspecies, *T. p. hebridensis*, but this is not certain and hence this subspecies is not included here.
- (k) With the BOU's adoption of versions 14.1 and 14.2 of the *IOC World Bird List*, what had formerly been regarded as three distinct species (Common Redpoll *Acanthis flammea*, Lesser Redpoll *A.cabaret* and Arctic Redpoll *A.hornemanni*) are now treated as a single species, Redpoll *A.flammea* (BOURC 2025).
- (l) Corn Bunting now believed extinct as a Cumbrian bird.

## Supplementary List

Categories:

- A Vagrant; assisted passage or equivalent cannot be ruled out.  
E/F Escape (E) or feral wanderer (F) (breeds elsewhere in Britain).

BOU English name (IOC International English name in brackets if different)	Scientific name	Status categories	Footnote
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegypticus</i>	E/F	a
Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	E/F	b
Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>	E/F	b
Fea's/Zino's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma spp.</i>		c
White-billed Tropicbird	<i>Phaeton lepturus</i>	A	d
American Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>	E/F	e
Ring-necked Parakeet (Rose-ringed Parakeet)	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	E/F	f
Palm Warbler	<i>Setophaga palmorum</i>	A	g

### Footnotes:

- (a) The Egyptian Goose is another species widely kept in wildfowl collections and a not infrequent escapee. Apparently self-sustaining populations have been established in Britain, but distinguishing between escapees and wanderers from these feral populations is virtually impossible and hence the species is relegated to this Supplementary List.
- (b) Ruddy Shelduck and Red-crested Pochard are two further species where it is impossible to distinguish between escapees and genuine vagrants and hence which are relegated to this Supplementary List.
- (c) Fea's/Zino Petrel: Relegated to the Supplementary List in view of the fact that not identified to species.
- (d) White-billed Tropicbird: Further details in Hewitt (2014).
- (e) American Purple Gallinule: Further details in Sellers (2020a).
- (f) Self-sustaining feral populations of the Ring-necked Parakeet are established in Southern England. The few Cumbrian

records of this species may relate to wanderers from this population but could equally be birds that have escaped from captivity; in the absence of any clearer evidence about the origins of the Cumbrian birds the Ring-necked Parakeet is relegated to this Supplementary List.

(g) Palm Warbler: See Sellers (2020a).

Other species such as the Black Swan *Cygnus atratus* are omitted on the grounds that they do not have self-sustaining populations in Britain, and thus any occurrences in Cumbria are almost certain to be escapees from captivity.

### Species rejected

The following species have been included in previous county lists but have been rejected for the reasons given.

**Capercaillie** (Western Capercaillie) *Tetrao urogallus*: This species was extinct in England by the 17th century, so the anecdotal evidence for its apparent occurrence later than this is suspect, and, in any case, is open to interpretation (see Sellers 2020b for details). There have been three unsuccessful attempts at introducing this species to Cumbria; again, details in Sellers (2020b).

**Ptarmigan** (Rock Ptarmigan) *Lagopus muta*: The evidence for the former occurrence of Ptarmigan in Cumbria is, at best, weak and may be fictitious. If it did occur in the county as late as the 18th century, it had certainly become extinct by not later than 1800; details in Sellers (2016a).

**Collared Pratincole** *Glareola pratincola*: The presence of this species on previous lists of Cumbria's birds rested entirely on a record dating from 1807; this is no longer considered acceptable - see Sellers (2021) for details.

**White-faced Storm-petrel** (White-faced Storm Petrel) (formerly known as the Frigate Petrel) *Pelagodroma marina*: One record; provenance of specimen involved now considered unreliable and possibly fraudulent – details in Sellers (2020a).

**Spotted Eagle** (Greater Spotted Eagle) *Aquila clanga*: One record; provenance of specimen involved now considered unreliable and possibly fraudulent – details in Sellers (2018b).

**Steppe Grey Shrike** *Lanius pallidirostris*: This species was included in earlier versions of the Cumbria Bird Club's list (e.g. version of 2018) but since the British Ornithologists' Union's adoption of the IOC World Bird list, this is no longer considered a valid species and has been relegated to a subspecies of Grey Great Shrike *L. excubitor pallidirostris* (British Ornithologists' Union Records Committee 2020).

**Crested Tit** (European Crested Tit) *Lophophanes cristatus*: Hutcheson (1985) records that a Crested Tit was seen in a 'mixed party of tits' at the head of Derwent Water on 16th February 1954; no description of the bird has ever been published and the record is not now accepted.

**American Robin** *Turdus migratorius*: An American Robin was said to have been present in a garden at Brampton in March 1955 and is recorded as such by Stokoe (1962). However, no description was submitted to the *British Birds Rarities Committee*, and the record is not now considered acceptable.

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## Appendix 1. Species categories used in the British List.

Reproduced verbatim from the 8th edition of the British List (McNerney *et al* 2018):

- A Species that have been recorded in an apparently natural state at least once since 1 January 1950.
- B Species that were recorded in an apparently natural state at least once between 1 January 1800 and 31 December 1949, but have not been recorded subsequently.
- C Species that, although introduced, now derive from the resulting self-sustaining populations.
  - C1 *Naturalized introduced species* - Species that have occurred only as a result of introduction, *e.g.* F Little Owl *Athene noctua*.
  - C2 *Naturalized established species* – species with established populations resulting from introduction by man, but which also occur in an apparently natural state, *e.g.* Greylag Goose *Anser anser*.
  - C3 *Naturalized re-established species* – species with populations successfully re-established by man in areas of former occurrence, *e.g.* Red Kite *Milvus milvus*.
  - C4 *Naturalized feral species* – domesticated species with populations established in the wild, *e.g.* Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon *Columba livia*.
  - C5 Vagrant naturalized species – species from established naturalized populations abroad, *e.g.* African Sacred Ibis *Threskiornis aethiopicus* from the naturalized French populations. There are currently no species in category C5.
  - C6 *Former naturalized species* – species formerly placed in C1 whose naturalized populations are either no longer self-sustaining or are considered extinct, *e.g.* Lady Amherst’s Pheasant *Chrysolophus amherstiae*.
- D Species that would otherwise appear in Category A except that there is reasonable doubt that they have ever occurred in a natural state. Species placed in Category D only form no part of the British List and are not included in the species totals. Category D species are listed in Appendix 2 [of the British List], and on the BOU website at [https://www.bou.org.uk/british-](https://www.bou.org.uk/british-list/category-d-species/)

[list/category-d-species/](https://www.bou.org.uk/british-list/category-d-species/).

E Species that have been recorded as introductions, human-assisted transportees or escapees from captivity, and whose breeding populations (if any) are thought not to be self-sustaining. Species in Category E that have bred in the wild in Britain are designated as E\*. Category E species form no part of the British List (unless already included within Categories A, B or C). Category E species are listed on the BOU website at: <https://www.bou.org.uk/british-list/category-e-species/> although this list is incomplete. Records of bird species recorded between c.16 000 BP (before present) and 1800.

A species is usually placed in only one category, but some are placed in multiple categories, such as, for example, those species occurring in Category A which now also have naturalized populations (*e.g.* Red Kite) that match Category C criteria.

To better manage Category C, BOU and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) held a conference on naturalized and introduced birds in Britain (Holmes & Simons 1996). This led to a review of the process of establishment of such species and the terms that best describe their status (Holmes & Stroud 1995), as well as a major review of the categorisation of species on the British List (Holmes *et al.* 1998). Further reviews of the categories have occurred since and these are summarized in the BOURC 31st Report (BOU 20025). A further review of Category C category definitions was carried out as part of a thorough review of Category C species for the 7th edition of the British List (Dudley 2005), which further re-defined existing categories and introduced a new subcategory C6 (see above).

The British List comprises only those species in Categories A, B and C.

Note that Category B used to refer to records up to 31 December 1957, but to accord with European practice, now refers to records up to 31 December 1949.

## Appendix 2. Basis for the inclusion of subspecies in the Cumbria List.

In the main list subspecies are only identified where two or more are known to occur in Cumbria; the following summarises briefly the basis for their inclusion of what is usually the more uncommon of those that have been recorded. Also shown after the scientific name is the number of subspecies known to occur in Cumbria.

- Brent Goose *B. b. nigricans* and *B. b. hrota* (3): based on plumage (*Birds and Wildlife in Cumbria*).
- Canada Goose *B. n. canadensis* and *B. n. interior/parvipes* (2): based on plumage (*Birds and Wildlife in Cumbria*).
- White-fronted Goose *A. a. flavirostris* and *A. a. albifrons* (2): based on plumage (*Birds and Wildlife in Cumbria*).
- Ringed Plover *C. h. psammodytes* (2): based on ringing recoveries (Sellers 2022)
- Black-tailed Godwit *L. l. islandica* (2): based on ringing recoveries (Sellers 2016c)
- Dunlin *C. a. alpina* and *C. a. arctica* (3): based on ringing recoveries (Sellers 2017).
- Redshank *T. t. robusta* (2): based on ringing recoveries (Sellers 2016b).
- Herring Gull *L. a. argentatus* (2): based on ringing recoveries (Sellers 2016c)
- Lesser Black-backed Gull *L. f. intermedius* (2): based on plumage: (Blezard *et al* 1943, pp.143-145).
- Common Guillemot *U. a. aalge* (2): based primarily on ringing recoveries (Sellers 2016c), but see also Blezard *et al* (1943, p.150).
- Cormorant *P. c. sinensis* (2): based on ringing recoveries (Sellers 2016c).
- Great Grey Shrike *L. e. pallidirostris* (2): (*Birds and Wildlife in Cumbria*)
- Long-tailed Tit *A. c. caudatus* (2): based on plumage (Blezard *et al* 1943, p.43).
- Chiffchaff *P. c. tristis* (2): (*Birds and Wildlife in Cumbria*).
- Starling *S. v. zetlandicus* (2): based on ringing recoveries (Sellers 2016c).
- Song Thrush *T. p. philomelos* (2) based on plumage (Blezard *et al* 1943, p.53-54).
- Wheatear *O. o. leucorhoa* (2): based on plumage and general appearance (Blezard *et al* 1943, p.56-57).
- Yellow Wagtail *M. f. flava* (2): based on plumage (Blezard *et al* 1943, pp.37-38).
- Pied Wagtail *M. a. alba* (2): based on plumage (Robinson 1917a; Blezard *et al* 1943, pp.39-40).
- Rock Pipit *A.p. littoralis* (2): based on ringing recoveries (see Sellers 2016c).
- Chaffinch *F. c. coelebs* (2): based primarily on ringing recoveries (Sellers 2016c).
- Snow Bunting *P. n. nivalis* and *P. n. insulae* (2): based on plumage, primarily of museum skins (Sellers 2014).

There are a number of other species (*e.g.* Redwing) in which two or more subspecies are thought to occur in Cumbria but for which definitive evidence for the occurrence of the more unusual one is lacking.

### Appendix 3. Basis for the assignment of local conservation categories

These assignments apply only where the species is not included in either of the national conservation categories (species of high conservation concern and species of intermediate concern).

● Species of local conservation concern:

SB, species with very small local breeding populations (<100 bp or equivalent)

DB, species with small and declining breeding populations (<300 bp or equivalent)

WW, species with very small wintering populations (<200 individuals)

WD, species with small (<600 individuals) declining wintering populations

□ Species of local conservation interest:

L, species with small but apparently stable or increasing local breeding populations (<300 bp or equivalent)

N, species with small but apparently stable or increasing local wintering populations (<600 individuals)

R, species with substantial (>300 bp) populations which have declined by >25% in the past 20 years.

Species		Qualifying criteria		Conservation Status	Footnote
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	SB	WD	●	
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	L	N	□	
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	L	N	□	
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	SB	WW	●	
Jack Snipe	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>		N?	□	
Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>		N?	□	
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	L		□	
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	DB	WD	●	
Goshawk	<i>Astur gentilis</i>	SB	WW	●	
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	SB	WW	●	
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	DB	WD	●	
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	SB	WW	●	
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	SB	WW	●	
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	L		□	
Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	SB	N	●	

#### Appendix 4. BOU Category D species recorded as having attempted to breed in Cumbria

These are species which have been recorded in the wild in Britain but do not have self-sustaining populations. They are listed here if there is evidence that they have breed or attempted to breed at least once in Cumbria, and hence are species that need to be monitored.

		Footnote
Chinese Goose	<i>Anser cygnoides</i>	a
Bar-headed Goose	<i>Anser indicus</i>	a
Emperor Goose	<i>Anser canaglia</i>	a
Muscovy Duck	<i>Caitina moschata</i>	a
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	a

**Footnote:**

(a) Details from Stott *et al* (2002).

#### Appendix 5. Species introduced into Cumbria

There have been a number of attempts to introduce species not otherwise known to occur or which formerly occurred in Cumbria, as follows:

*Successful introductions:*

**Red Kite** *Milvus milvus*

There have been repeated releases into Cumbria of several species of gamebird, including Black Grouse, Red Grouse, Red-legged Partridge, Grey Partridge and Pheasant. All are taken to have self-sustaining Cumbrian populations (but see footnote (d) in the main list regarding the status of the Red-legged Partridge).

*Failed introductions:*

		Footnote
<b>Ptarmigan</b> (Rock Ptarmigan)	<i>Lagopus muta</i>	a
<b>Capercaillie</b> (Western Capercaillie)	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	b
<b>Greater Prairie-chicken</b>	<i>Tympanuchus cupido</i>	c, d
<b>Northern Bobwhite</b>	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	c, d
<b>Reeves's Pheasant</b>	<i>Syrnaticus reevesii</i>	d, e

**Footnotes:**

(a) Ptarmigan: Details of introduction from Sellers (2016a).

(b) Capercaillie: Details of introductions from Sellers (2018a).

(c) Greater Prairie-chicken and Northern Bobwhite: Details of introductions from Macpherson (1892, pp.xc-xcii).

(d) Vernacular and scientific names from del Hoyo *et al* (1994).

(e) Reeve's Pheasant: Details of introductions from Stott *et al* (2002, p.359).

## Appendix 6. Hybrids recorded in Cumbria

### *Hybrids between species*

Canada Goose x Greylag Goose (Sellers 2013)

Lesser Black-backed Gull x Herring Gull (*Birds and Wildlife in Cumbria*)

Note also that a variety of cross-breeding trials with ducks were undertaken at Netherby, Cumberland, by Sir Richard Graham early in the 20th century, some of which escaped or were released into the wild (Sellers & Greenwood 2018).

### *Intergrades between subspecies*

Yellow Wagtail (*Motacilla flava flavissima*) x Blue-headed Wagtail (*Motacilla flava flava*) (Channel Wagtail)

Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla alba yarrellii*) x White Wagtail (*Motacilla alba alba*)

## Cover illustrations

**Upper left:** Adult male Cormorant in breeding plumage, wing-spreading, Whitehaven harbour, 26 March 2013

**Upper right:** Adult Black-headed Gull in winter plumage, Maryport, 14 October 2011. The bird had been ringed as a nestling in Riga, Latvia, six years earlier.

**Lower left:** Male Pied Wagtail in breeding plumage, Silloth, 28 March 2013.

**Lower right:** Robin, Borrowdale, 25 October 2012.

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Cumbria Biodiversity Data Centre collects, collates, manages and disseminates information relating to the biodiversity and geodiversity of the county on a not for profit basis, enabling others to better understand, protect and foster the natural environment of the region.

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