

Retrapping Adults



www.bto.org/ringing



Pied Flycatcher (John Harding)

The Retrapping Adults for Survival Scheme encourages ringers to recapture as many breeding adults as possible within their defined study area. This **focussed effort** allows us to analyse trends in **survival** in species not well monitored by more general ringing.

Recent RAS analyses show:

- overwinter survival of Sand Martins and Swallows is related to **rainfall** on the wintering grounds.
- the hardest time of year for Blackbirds is late spring when birds are setting up territories and food resources are at their lowest.



Swallow (Jill Pakenham)

SURVIVAL

Ringging



Redstart (Mark Grantham)

By marking birds with individually **numbered rings**, we can get incredible insights into their lives. We can also track birds over their annual migrations - Manx Shearwaters spend their winters off the coast of South America and one bird has been making this journey for over 50 years!

Ringging a bird is only half the story though, and we are relying on **YOU** to help us by keeping an eye out for ringed birds. These can be reported online at:

www.ring.ac



Redstart migration (*Migration Atlas*)

www.bto.org/ringing

MOVEMENTS

Constant Effort



www.bto.org/ringing



Mist nets (Dawn Balmer)

Standardised ringing during the breeding season allows us to directly compare the numbers of birds caught between years. Data from 120 Constant Effort Sites allow us to monitor **trends** in adult abundance, survival and 'whole season' productivity. The latter complements the information on individual breeding attempts from the Nest Record Scheme.

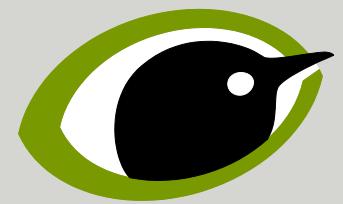
Constant Effort ringing has showed how weather conditions at spring **stopover sites** are critical for migrant warblers, and has charted the recent spread of Cetti's Warblers.



Cetti's Warbler (Iain Livingstone)

PRODUCTIVITY

Nest Recording



BTO

Looking out for birds

www.bto.org/nrs



Whitethroat nest (Carl Barimore)

The success of the breeding season dictates how many young birds enter the population. The **Nest Record Scheme** monitors the timing of breeding and the number of eggs and chicks produced during each nesting attempt.

Nest Record Scheme data have shown that birds are nesting earlier in the year in response to warmer springs. You can help us to monitor these changes by becoming a nest recorder – visit www.bto.org/nrs to find out how.



Reed Warbler nest (John Harding)

PRODUCTIVITY

DEMOGRAPHY

Explaining population change

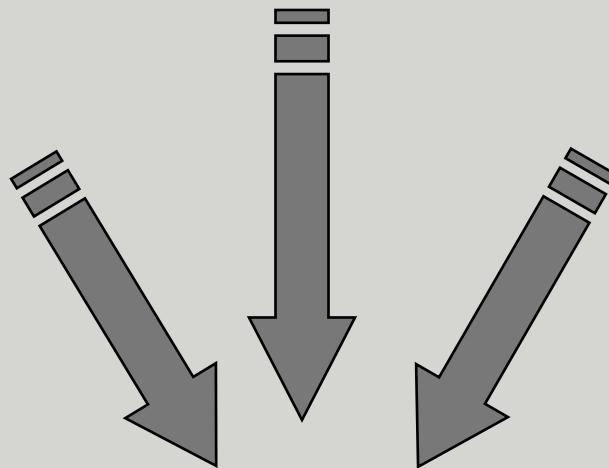


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Productivity



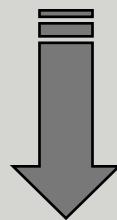
Movements



Population size



Survival



The demographic schemes monitor the key factors driving changes in bird numbers. Schemes such as the Breeding Bird Survey and Wetland Bird Survey monitor those changes.

INTEGRATION