

Wild Ennerdale



Photograph: Steeple looming above the cloud covered Ennerdale valley by P.Ullrich April 2007

Ring Ouzel *Turdus torquatus* survey 2007

A report by
Peter Ullrich
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Peter Ullrich
Ornithological Consultant
25 Arlecdon Parks Road
Arlecdon
Frizington
Cumbria
CA26 3XG
Tel: 01946 861376
email: peter.ullrich@hotmail.com

Introduction and background

The ring ouzel *Turdus torquatus* is a long distant migrant that breeds in the high fells, usually above the 250 metre contour line and at times not far short of the high tops. It winters in the south of Spain and North Africa. It is a striking member of the thrush family and can be readily distinguished from its lowland cousin the blackbird *Turdus merula* by a white crescent on its breast. The song of the male is a simple two or three note phrase. This mournful lament is repeatedly delivered from a favourite perch such as a tree or rocky prominence and can carry for some considerable distance. Quite often the singing bird is heard yet it cannot be visually located. If the bird is disturbed near the nest site the alarm call is a harsh and scolding *chack chack*.

Most nests are located in areas inaccessible to sheep such as crags, gullies and cliff ledges. Cover of some kind is required to ensure the nest is well hidden; this is achieved by birds locating nests under sheltered rocky arbour, in rocky clefts and behind dense vegetation such as heather. Several eggs are laid in the neat cup-shaped nest and most pairs are double brooded. Ring ouzels are omnivorous during the breeding season; they eat earthworms, leatherjackets, insects and spiders. Moorland berries such as bilberry, crowberry and rowan are important in the late summer as the birds stock up on food before migrating.

Ring ouzel is a red list *Bird of Conservation Concern* (BOCC), that is a species of the highest conservation concern, having suffered large declines in population levels and a reduction in its breeding range at a county and national level. It is also a *Species of European Concern* (SPEC). It is categorized as SPEC 3, that is a species which has an unfavourable conservation status in Europe, but whose main populations are not concentrated in Europe. Its status in European terms is regarded as "vulnerable". "The state of the UK's birds - 2006" published by RSPB, BTO et al in 2007 has a revised priority list and identifies ring ouzel as a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species due to its severe decline of at least 50% in the last 25 years.

The 1991 citation for "The Pillar & Ennerdale Fells SSSI" indicated that "the site supports one of the best upland breeding bird assemblages in West Cumbria" with ring ouzel cited as being an important component of this upland bird community.

Ring ouzel has been monitored in the Mardale and Swindale valleys by RSPB since 1989, with the population stable at around 17 to 19 pairs until 2005. In 2006 and 2007 there was a very marked decline with only 11 pairs found in both years (personal comment Dave Shackleton RSPB, Haweswater). Other Cumbrian observers have noted recent declines in valleys such as Eskdale. The decline is not confined to Cumbria with similar declines noted throughout its British range. In some areas such as Shropshire and Exmoor the species is on the verge of disappearing.

Clearly this species is undergoing a worrying decline, and the reasons for these declines are not currently well understood. Possible factors could include: changes in grazing levels, agricultural improvement, afforestation, disturbance, pollution, habitat loss in wintering areas, problems on migration routes and climate change.

The ring ouzel is one of our least studied birds with relatively few study areas monitoring long-term population trends. The Lake District is easily the most important upland area in England for this species with as many as 295 sites documented over the last one hundred years. Clearly it is important to set up study areas within Lakeland thus ensuring these populations are regularly monitored.

Breeding territories in the Ennerdale valley known by the author are all found along the line of crags and gullies that form the southern rim of the valley. However, the author is well aware that there are large areas along the 'southern rim' that have never been systematically searched. The character of the northern flank of the valley appears to provide less favourable habitat for ring ouzel and has never been intensively searched by the author. The number of breeding pairs in the Ennerdale valley is presently unknown.

Historical background

The first mention found of ring ouzel in the Ennerdale Valley comes from the annual reports of the local brothers Hendry, William and Septimus Watson who were engaged by the RSPB as "watchers" of the Ennerdale Valley from 1913 to 1939. Although their main task was to safeguard the breeding birds of prey and raven of the valley, primarily from egg collectors, they do mention some of the smaller birds.

In 1923 they report: *"With regard to the smaller birds, the Wheatear seem to be in larger numbers this year, as are the Ring Ouzels"* yet in the 1924 they report *"With respect to the smaller birds, they seem to be in their usual numbers except the Ring Ouzel, which are less plentiful than formerly. We shall continue to keep a look out and protect bird life whenever possible"*.

These reports continued yearly up until the outbreak of World War Two, but merely state whether ouzel numbers were either normal, more numerous or less numerous, and give no indication as to what constituted "the normal" ring ouzel population or as to their distribution in the valley.

The first account offering a brief insight in to the distribution of ring ouzel in the Ennerdale valley comes from *"The Birds Of The Lake counties"* by Stokoe (1962). It states: *"In Ennerdale, except on Bowness Knott, nests are mainly above 1,750ft, at which level there is a chain of territories round the valley (P.A.Banks)"*

Unfortunately no estimate of breeding pairs is offered. However, it is interesting to note that ring ouzel were present on Bowness Knott in the late fifties and early sixties. It is highly likely that this site was abandoned in the mid sixties when the site was finally afforested.

To understand more about ring ouzels in Ennerdale it is worth looking at the various ornithological surveys carried out in the valley over the years. The most important are the breeding bird surveys carried out as part of various breeding bird atlases.

Three breeding bird atlases have been undertaken:

1. *"The Atlas of Breeding Birds in Britain and Ireland 1968-1972"* by Sharrock.
2. *"The New Atlas of Breeding Birds in Britain and Ireland 1988-1991"* Gibbons et al.
3. *"The Breeding Birds of Cumbria, A tetrad atlas 1997-2001"* by Stott et al.

The first two atlases were undertaken nationally by the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) from 1968-72 and again from 1988-1991.

The latest coverage of the county avifauna was undertaken by Cumbria Bird Club in "*The Breeding Birds of Cumbria, A tetrad atlas 1997-2001*" by Stott et al. Although excellent coverage was obtained during the survey work for all three atlases the most accurate data is provided by the two most recent, with records recorded at tetrad level (a tetrad is a 2x2 km square of the Ordnance Survey national grid). One might assume that data from these atlases would answer all the questions about ring ouzel present within the Ennerdale Valley during these different periods. Unfortunately, these groundbreaking atlases were not designed to give accurate population estimates, their main purpose being to track distributional trends for bird species. For example for ring ouzel in Cumbria "*The Breeding Birds of Cumbria, A tetrad atlas 1997-2001*" by Stott et al, noted a 27% decline in the number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001.

To understand better why the atlases yield only limited data with regard to the historical ring ouzel population levels in the Ennerdale Valley, it is worth considering the following:

- The 1968-72 atlas merely recorded whether the species was present in a particular 10 km sq.
- The 1988-91 and 1997-2001 atlases provide data at tetrad level, but do not identify the exact location of the sightings.
- Some of the tetrads can span more than one valley, thus for some tetrads which span, say, both the Ennerdale and Wastwater valleys and indicate breeding ring ouzel it is impossible to ascertain which valley the record comes from.
- The exact route taken by the surveyors is not known, so it is not known whether all suitable ouzel habitat within the tetrad was covered.
- "*The Breeding Birds of Cumbria, A tetrad atlas 1997-2001*" by Stott et al, required the surveyor to make 2x2hr visits per tetrad which was an increase from the 2x1hr visits required by the previous atlases. As the routes taken during these timed counts were not recorded it is not known which areas of suitable ring ouzel territory was searched.
- The ring ouzel is a particularly difficult species to survey. Not only does it inhabit remote difficult mountainous terrain, but it can also be incredibly shy and elusive and can easily be missed during a standard generic walkover survey, particularly if carried out in the middle of the day when ouzels are quietly foraging and therefore easily overlooked.
- The atlas surveys were carried out over a four or five year period. This means that it would be highly unlikely for all the tetrads in the ring ouzel study area to be covered in a single season. Population levels and territories can vary annually. The situation can arise where the atlas data shows ring ouzel in adjacent tetrads but it may well be that these territories are not occupied every year.

To see in which tetrads ring ouzel were recorded during the course of "*The New Atlas of Breeding Birds in Britain and Ireland 1988-1991*" Gibbons et al. and "*The Breeding Birds of Cumbria, A tetrad atlas 1997-2001*" by Stott et al. see table 1 (page 7).

The main source of information indicating locations of ring ouzel territories comes from the CBC archives. This offers an interesting but partial insight as to the location of some of the traditional territories within the valley. CBC members have provided many of these records whilst out fell walking, and not whilst carrying out dedicated ring ouzel survey work.

No systematic ring ouzel survey work has focused on a defined survey area in a single breeding season. Essentially there is no baseline ring ouzel population data for The Wild Ennerdale Project area.

The ring ouzel is a species of high conservation concern and is recognized as an important member of the upland bird community within the Wild Ennerdale Project area. The project recognizes the importance of establishing baseline population data and long-term monitoring for this key upland species, particularly as there are likely to be significant changes in habitat and as the species is currently undergoing worrying declines throughout its range.

In 2007 it was decided to carry out an intensive species-specific survey to estimate the number of ring ouzel breeding territories within a defined study area within The Wild Ennerdale Project area (see the "ring ouzel study area map" for the extent of the survey area).

It was decided to adopt the same methods as used by RSPB in monitoring the Mardale and Swineside ring ouzel populations.

This involves locating the singing males from mid-April to mid-June, pre/post dusk and pre/post dawn, these being the periods of peak song activity by males.

In a relatively remote and inaccessible area such as Ennerdale this coverage is best achieved by "bivvying out" overnight, although as the author lives in the locality pre-dawn surveys could also be achieved by very early starts from home. Supplementary surveys were also carried out during the day to gain additional information on foraging behaviour.

Survey Proposals

Study area

It is proposed that the study area is confined to the "southern rim" of the Wild Ennerdale Project area, and is defined as all suitable habitat between Goat Gill (six figure grid ref NY077148) in the west, to Greengable Crags (six figure grid ref NY214108) in the east. See map for extent of the ring ouzel study area.

Objectives

To estimate the number of singing (territorial) males present along the southern rim of the Wild Ennerdale Project area, to be carried out in a cost effective and readily repeatable method.

Timing

Carry out survey work from Mid-April 2007 to Mid-June 2007.

Weather

Ideally dry and no wind, but it is possible to carry out the survey in light to moderate winds.

Methodology

Locate singing males pre/post dusk and pre/post dawn along the length of the survey area. Each potential ring ouzel site must have at least one visit during this peak time. Supplementary surveys can be carried out during the daytime to gather additional information.

Territorial singing male ring ouzels are closely associated with crags and gullies, and it is in these areas along the “southern rim” that the survey effort is concentrated. Much of the survey area provides unsuitable habitat for nesting ring ouzel (although they can be important foraging areas) and accordingly these areas are not searched.

Literature suggests that nests are located above the 250m contour line. However, singing males have been recorded around the 200m contour line within the study area on several occasions in the past by the author. So all crags and gullies are searched regardless of height.

In effect this survey comprises both a vantage point and a walkover component, thus ensuring good coverage of the suitable habitat.

The length of time spent at each vantage point should be 30 minutes. However areas that are chosen as “bivvy sites” are treated as extended vantage points, with the observer listening for singing males pre/post dusk and pre-dawn at the “bivvy site”. A global positioning system (GPS) is used to record the survey track and all vantage points are entered in to the device.

Maps are printed of every survey regardless of whether ring ouzels are recorded or not. All survey details and weather conditions are recorded on the maps. This is, in turn, stored on Memory Map software on a personal computer (PC).

On arrival at the VP all ring ouzel activity to be mapped as accurately as possible and recorded on to a field survey map. The aim is to estimate the number of singing males and/or pairs. Each observation to be given a unique code. Locations, flight lines, displays and calling birds to be mapped using standard British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) notation.

A note of any ring ouzel singing simultaneously is particularly important, as this establishes the locations of different/adjacent territories. Birds are likely to move between locations during the survey and a close watch on the movement of specific individuals should be made so as to avoid the risk of double counting. Any uncertainty as to whether the bird has been previously recorded should be noted, as this will help to estimate the true number of males recorded. Again, this can be shown using standard BTO notation.

As part of the survey work is to be carried out in the dark and the survey area is extremely rugged in nature with patchy mobile phone coverage, in the interests of safety the surveyor must be kitted out with appropriate mountain equipment, survival equipment, navigational equipment head torches and first aid kit. The surveyor should also have experience of working in the mountain environment and should follow the standard Lone Worker procedure.

Future surveys

These surveys are readily repeatable in their entirety as all the vantage point locations and the track log are mapped and stored electronically. This would allow future surveys to be carried out using the same format and following the exact routes taken between VPs, potentially every three years.

Surveys

For details of the surveys see Appendix 1 (Pp12 - 17).

For details of survey results by site see Appendix 2 (Pp18 – 27).

Summary Results

Table 1: Wild Ennerdale Summary of all Ring Ouzel data.

Site Name	Tetrad	Atlas tetrad code	BTO 1988 to 1991 Atlas	CBC 1997 to 2001 Atlas	CBC Archive Records	Wild Ennerdale 2007 Survey
1. Goat Gill	NY0614	NY01S	Not searched	Nil	Nil	Seen
2. Ben Gill	NY0814	NY01X	2 visits 1988 1 breeding	Probably Breeds (suppl)	2005 Seen	Seen
3. Revelin Crag / The Pinnacles	NY0814	NY01X			1996, 2000 Seen. 2003 singing male. 2005 pair bred.	Pair/ Singing male
*4. N.E. flanks of Crag Fell	NY0814	NY01X			2002,2004 male sings(NY11C). 2004 pair bred (NY01X/NY11C). 2005 seen (NY11C)	Pair/ Singing male (across both tetrads)
*4. N.E. flanks of Crag Fell	NY1014	NY11C	2 visits 1988 1 breeding	Nil		
5. Boathow Crag (Side)	NY1012	NY11B	2 visits 1988 Nil	Nil	1985 Seen. 2004 singing male.	Nil
6. Silver Cove	NY1210	NY11F	2 visits 1988 Nil	Nil	1998 Seen just outside study area At Cawfell.	Nil
7. Great Cove/ Little Gowder Crag	NY1410	NY11K	2 visits 1988 1 breeding	Probably Breeds (suppl)	Nil	Seen
8. Mirklin Cove/ West Slope Steeple	NY1410	NY11K			1996 Seen 1998 singing male. 2005 bred successfully	Nil
9. Mirk Cove/ East Slope Steeple	NY1410	NY11K			2005 singing/alarming	Nil
10. Long Crag	NY1412	NY11L	2 visits 1988 Nil	Proven Breeds 2	Nil	Nil
11. Black Crag/ Windgap Cove	NY1610	NY11Q	1 visit 1990 Nil	Proven Breeds 5. Tet mainly o/s study area	Nil	Nil
12. White Pike/ West flanks Pillar	NY1612	NY11R	2 visits 1990 Nil	Probably Breeds 2	Nil	Nil
13. Pillar Cove/ Pillar Rock	NY1612	NY11R			2005 singing male	Singing male
14. Hind Cove	NY1612	NY11R			2003 Seen 2005 singing male, soliciting female	Singing male
15. Green Cove/ Looking Stead	NY1810	NY11V	2 visits 1990 Nil	Possibly Breeds (suppl)	1997 singing male	Territorial alarming male
16. Kirkfell Crag	NY1810	NY11V			2005 singing male	Singing male
**17.Boat How Crag (Kirkfell)	NY1810	NY11V			1 visit 1990 3 seen	Proven Breeds (suppl)
	NY2010	NY21A				
18. Gable Crag/ Greengable Crag	NY2010	NY21A			1998, 1999 seen 2005 male alarming	Nil

Note: *The N.E. flanks of Crag Fell ring ouzel territory spans the tetrads NY0814 (NY01X) and NY1014 (NY11C)

** Boat How Crag (Kirkfell) ring ouzel territory spans the tetrads NY1810 (NY11V) and NY2010 (NY21A)

Not all the tetrads are wholly within the study area. Indeed some tetrads with suitable ring ouzel habitat such as NY1610 (NY11Q) fall mainly outside the study area. For this tetrad it is likely that the proven breeding as reported in the "*The Breeding Birds of Cumbria, A tetrad atlas 1997-2001*" refers to locations outside the survey area.

Please refer to the important notes in the "Historical Background Section" of this document, regarding the cautionary use of atlas data to provide baseline information.

Summary

- There were 17 dedicated ring ouzel surveys in the Wild Ennerdale project area.
- Eight of these surveys covered the crucial pre-dawn period.
- Four of these involved bivvying out on the fell and therefore also covered the dusk and post-dusk period.
- Nine of these surveys were supplementary surveys carried out during the daytime period.
- The surveyor walked over 90 miles and climbed over 28,000ft to carry out the survey work.
- This survey represents the first ever, documented attempt to estimate the number of ring ouzel territories present along the southern rim of the Ennerdale Valley in a single breeding season.
- The survey identified 18 potential territories within the southern rim study area.

Of the 18 potential territories within the southern rim study area, the 2007 survey found:

- 6 territories held either singing males or males which exhibited significant territorial behaviour.
- A further 3 territories were where birds were seen, but these birds did not show any significant territorial behaviour.
- Ring ouzel were not recorded in 9 of the potential territories

Cumbria Bird Club archives are particularly useful as unlike "atlas" data they accurately identify the locations of the sightings. Of the 18 potential territories within the southern rim study area, CBC archives (1997-2005) identified:

- 10 territories which held either singing males or males which exhibited significant territorial behaviour.
- a single territory where birds were seen, but the evidence was not compelling enough to fulfill the breeding criteria.
- 7 potential territories which did not have any history of ring ouzel.

Cross-referencing CBC archive records with the 2007 survey results, shows of the 18 potential territories (see Table 2):

- 5 sites have no records of any type.

- 10 sites have either singing males or males exhibiting significant territorial behaviour.
- 3 sites birds were seen, but birds did not show any significant territorial behaviour. 2 of these were newly identified in 2007 with no previous records from the archives.

All 6 sites holding territorial males in 2007 are known sites with a previous history of occupation, as identified by CBC archive records.

Key to table below:

S = Seen; birds did not show any significant territorial behaviour.

B = Breeding; singing males or males exhibiting significant territorial behaviour.

0 = no records.

Site Name	CBC Archive Records 1997-2005	Wild Ennerdale 2007 Survey
1. Goat Gill	0	S
2. Ben Gill	S	S
3. Revelin Crag / The Pinnacles	B	B
4. N.E. flanks of Crag Fell	B	B
5. Boathow Crag (Side)	B	0
6. Silver Cove	0	0
7. Great Cove/ Little Gowder Crag	0	S
8. Mirklin Cove/ West Slope Steeple	B	0
9. Mirk Cove/ East Slope Steeple	B	0
10. Long Crag	0	0
11. Black Crag/ Windgap Cove	0	0
12. White Pike/ West flanks Pillar	0	0
13. Pillar Cove/ Pillar Rock	B	B
14. Hind Cove	B	B
15. Green Cove/ Looking Stead	B	B
16. Kirkfell Crag	B	B
17. Boat How Crag (Kirkfell)	0	0
18. Gable Crag/ Greengable Crag	B	0

Discussion

Essentially pre this survey, there was no baseline ring ouzel population data for The Wild Ennerdale Project area.

The Wild Ennerdale ring ouzel survey for 2007 identified 18 potential ring ouzel territories. 6 of these sites held singing/alarmed males.

The CBC archive 1997 to 2005 indicates the use of 10 different breeding territories, although it is not known whether each territory was occupied every year. For instance, without regular dedicated ring ouzel surveys it has never been conclusively established whether there have been different territories in Mirklin Cove/Western flanks of Steeple and Mirk Cove/Eastern flanks of Steeple in the same year.

Long term monitoring of ring ouzel in the Mardale and Swindale valleys by RSPB, indicated a relatively stable population at around 17 to 19 pairs from 1989 until 2005. In 2006 and 2007 there was a very marked decline with only 11 pairs found in both years. It is likely that sites at Ennerdale will have also sustained similar declines.

Given the absence of any systematic monitoring of the study area during the period up to 2005, a period representing relative stability of the ring ouzel population, we can only speculate as to what these higher population levels might have been in the Ennerdale study area over this period.

There were three or four notable sites occupied in recent years, which failed to show any signs of occupancy in 2007. They included:

- Boathow Crag (Side) – singing male 2004
- Mirklin Cove/West Slope Steeple – male plus two fledged juveniles 2005
- Mirk Cove/East Slope Steeple – male singing/alarmed 2005 (possibly same territory as Mirklin Cove?)
- Gable Crag – male alarming 2005

It is plausible that the above 3/4 territories, as well as the 6 territories still presently occupied would have been in use on a reasonably regular basis pre the recent decline post 2005.

It is therefore tempting to suggest that up to 2005 the study area could have held somewhere in the region of ten territories, even discounting the secondary territories which have never been systematically searched prior to 2007.

Recommendations

As already discussed, the reasons for these recent declines is not well understood and research is presently being undertaken to identify the causes.

As the ring ouzel is a BAP species of high conservation concern and is recognized as an important member of the upland bird community within the Wild Ennerdale Project area, and as there are likely to be significant changes in habitat, the project recognizes the importance of establishing baseline population data and long-term monitoring for this key upland species, particularly due to recent worrying declines throughout its range.

Action plans regarding BAP species requires “urgent consideration to be given to the effective delivery of conservation action”

My recommendations would be:

1. Establish the Wild Ennerdale southern rim study area as an area to promote the research and conservation of ring ouzel.
2. Adopt a long term monitoring programme.
3. Repeat the survey every three years.

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Bibliography and further reading

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"The State of the UK's Birds – 2006" www.rspb.org.uk

Appendix 1

The Surveys

For details of survey routes, vantage points and locations of sightings please refer to the appropriate survey map. All times are BST.

Ring ouzel Survey No1 - 12/04/07 & 13/04/07

Ring ouzel Survey No1/A: 12/04/07

Surveys: Pre and post sunset – bivvy site, Boathow Crag (The Side) at 6fig grid ref NY108134.

Start (from car) 19:15hrs - end around 23:00hrs.

Note: to avoid confusion between Boathow Crag in the west of the study area and Boat How Crag in the east of the study area, the westerly site will be known as Boathow Crag (The Side) and the easterly site as Boat How Crag (Kirkfell).

Distance walked: 1.5miles (car to bivvy site).

Weather: Dry, visibility 30km, no wind, warm, high fell tops clear of cloud.

Survey Results: No ring ouzel recorded.

Ring ouzel Survey No1/B: 13/04/07

Surveys: Pre-dawn - Boathow Crag (The Side). Start 05:15hrs - end 06:15hrs.

Post-dawn - northern flanks of Crag Fell as far as Ben Gill.

Start 07:15hrs - end back at car 13:15hrs.

Distance walked: 5 miles (bivvy site to car).

Altitude climbed: Both days 1,750ft.

Weather: Dry, visibility 30km, no wind, warm, high fell tops clear of cloud. Sunrise above High Stile 06:45hrs.

Survey Results: Pre-dawn - Boathow Crag (The Side) No ring ouzel recorded.

Post-dawn - northern flanks of Crag Fell as far as Ben Gill.

Survey work on the morning of 13/04/07 would suggest an influx of ring ouzel across the northern flanks of Crag Fell with at least ten ring ouzels recorded. Birds were seen to be highly competitive for the available territories with lots of chasing and alarm calling, with the males jockeying for position and singing in different locations. Resident males were conspicuously evident in their defence of existing territories. It is likely that some of the birds were recent arrivals and would probably move on to set up territories further on into the fells.

This made the situation highly confusing and therefore impossible to estimate the number of ring ouzel territories present at this time. A maximum of four different singing males were seen and heard. This was thought to be an overestimate for this location for the reasons explained above,

Further survey work scheduled in this area will help to elucidate the situation once the newcomers have moved through.

Ring ouzel Survey No2 14/04/07 & 15/04/07

Ring ouzel Survey No2/A: 14/04/07

Surveys: Pre and post sunset – Mirklin Cove, at bivvy location (NY154118).

Start (from car) 19:30hrs - end around 22:30hrs.

Distance walked: 1.2miles (car to bivvy site).

Weather: Dry, clear but hazy, visibility 5km, Light breeze variable force 2, warm, no cloud.

Survey Results: There was the possibility of a distant singing ring ouzel heard once very briefly in the evening at Mirklin Cove, but as the observer could not be 100% sure, then this possible record is discounted.

Ring ouzel Survey No2/B: 15/04/07

Surveys: Pre and post-dawn – Mirklin Cove - Start 05:45hrs - end 08:20hrs.

Post-dawn – Great Cove, Silver Cove, Little Gowder, Great Scoat Fell, Steeple and Long Crag.

Start 08:20hrs - end back at car 13:48hrs.

Distance walked: 7.7 miles (bivvy site to car).

Altitude climbed: Both days 2,600ft.

Weather: Dry, visibility 30km, light variable breeze, warm, high fell tops clear of cloud. Sunny.

Survey Results: No ring ouzel were recorded in Mirklin cove at dawn.

Further survey work on the morning of 15/04/07 located two male ring ouzels at the head of Great Cove (near Little Gowder Crag). They were foraging in close proximity on grassy slopes. The lack of any territorial aggression would suggest that these birds were passage migrants in transit.

Ring ouzel Survey No3 20/04/07 & 21/04/07

Ring ouzel Survey No3/A: 20/04/07

Surveys: Pre and post sunset – bivvy site, Long Crag at 6fig grid ref NY155123. Mirklin Cove was also checked at dusk.

Start (from car) 19:30hrs - end around 22:00hrs

Distance walked: 2.5miles (car to Mirklin Cove and to bivvy site).

Weather: Dry, hazy visibility 10km, southerly wind force 1 to 3, warm, clear skies.

Survey Results: No ring ouzel recorded.

Ring ouzel Survey No3/B: 21/04/07

Surveys: Pre and post-dawn – Long Crag, Mirk Cove, Black Crag, Windgap Cove and the Western flanks of Pillar.

Start 04:30hrs - end back at car 12:00hrs.

Distance walked: 6 miles (bivvy site to car).

Altitude climbed: Both days 3,000ft.

Weather: Low cloud descends over bivvy site at 03:30hrs with visibility down to 100m, wind Southerly Force 4 to 6, but up to force 7/8 on top of Pillar. Visibility is good on flanks of Pillar but wind is strong and blustery.

Survey Results: Unfortunately the survey accuracy must be regarded as poor as visibility at times was down to 100 metres and singing birds would have been difficult to hear in the fresh to strong wind.

No ring ouzel recorded. Due to the adverse weather conditions it will be required to resurvey this area.

Ring ouzel Survey No4 26/04/07.

Survey: Kirkfell crags, Boat How Crags (Kirkfell), Gable Crag and Greengable. Crag.

Start 04:00hrs - end back at car 08:50hrs.

Distance walked: 5.8miles.

Altitude climbed: 2,000ft.

Weather: Dry, visibility 30km, occasional slight wind force 2, sometimes still, tops clear of cloud. Sunny.

Survey Results: A single male was recorded at Kirkfell Crag. None was recorded at any of the other potential sites.

Ring ouzel Survey No5 30/04/07.

Survey: "The High Level Route" including Looking Stead, Green Cove, Hind Cove and "Upper" Pillar Cove. Return route, east along edge of pillar escarpment.

Start 04:35hrs and end back at car 13:30hrs.

Distance walked: 6.8miles.

Altitude climbed: 2,200ft.

Weather: Dry, no cloud cover, visibility 30km, east wind force 4/5 but no wind along the high level route.

Survey Results: A foraging male seen at Green Cove. Different singing males at Hind Cove and at Pillar Cove.

Ring ouzel Survey No6 02/05/07.

Survey: Goat Gill, Ben Gill and northern flanks of Crag Fell, and more or less retrace route.

Start 03:50hrs - end back at car 09:00hrs.

Distance walked: 4.8miles.

Altitude climbed: 1,250ft.

Weather: Start in dark with full moon, no cloud or wind, clear skies and dry, no cloud cover, visibility 30km. warm and sunny as survey progresses.

Survey Results: No singing birds were heard.

One was briefly heard "chacking" in Ben Gill.

A pair was seen at the "spoil heap" at 6 fig grid ref NY101145.

A male was startled at NY 093148.

A male was seen sunning itself at NY079147, near Goat Gill.

Ring ouzel Survey No7 04/05/07.

Survey: Mirk Cove, Black Crag, Scoat Fell, Steeple, Long Crag.

Start 03:50hrs and end back at car 07:45hrs.

Distance walked: 5.2miles.

Altitude climbed: 2,300ft.

Weather: No cloud or wind, clear skies and dry, no cloud cover, visibility 30km. cool and sunny as survey progresses, temperature inversion.

Survey Results: No singing birds were heard.

Ring ouzel Survey No8 14/05/07 (supplementary daytime survey).

Survey: Great Cove and Little Gowder Crag

Start 10:30hrs - end back at car 14:30hrs.

Distance walked: 5miles.

Altitude climbed: 1,200ft.

Weather: 70% high broken cloud, cool northerly wind force 4, sunny exceptional visibility 70km.

Survey Results: No singing birds were heard.

Ring ouzel Survey No9 18/05/07 (supplementary daytime survey).

Survey: Walk up Ben Gill and traverse northern flanks of Crag Fell.

Start 11:44hrs - end back at car 13:45hrs.

Distance walked: 3miles.

Altitude climbed: 1,100ft.

Weather: rain overnight, 100% cloud, cloud cover at 600m, wind south westerly force 4, visibility 10km. cool.

Survey Results: No singing birds were heard.

Ring ouzel Survey No10 20/05/07 (supplementary daytime survey).

Survey: Northern flanks of Crag Fell and Ben Gill.

Start 08:15hrs - end back at car 10:50hrs.

Distance walked: 3.3miles.

Altitude climbed: 1,100ft.

Weather: Sunny, no cloud cover, wind southwest force 4/5, no cloud cover.

Survey Results: A pair at The Pinnacles, 6 fig grid ref NY096147, the male sings and female forages.

Ring ouzel Survey No11 21/05/07 (supplementary daytime survey).

Survey: Boathow Crag (The Side).

Start 16:00hrs - end back at car 18:05hrs.

Distance walked: 3.3miles.

Altitude climbed: 500ft.

Weather: Hot and Sunny, no cloud cover, light breeze, no cloud cover.

Survey Results: No ring ouzel were recorded.

Ring ouzel Survey No12 27/05/07 (supplementary daytime survey).

Survey: Goat Gill and Ben Gill.

Start 07:05hrs - end back at car 08:50hrs.

Distance walked: 3miles.

Altitude climbed: 1,000ft.

Weather: Cold, 100% high cloud cover, wind east force 4.

Survey Results: No ring ouzel were recorded.

Ring ouzel Survey No13 29/05/07 (supplementary daytime survey).

Survey: "The High Level Route" including Looking Stead, Green Cove, Hind Cove and "Upper" Pillar Cove. Return route, east along edge of Pillar escarpment.

Start 09:20hrs - end back at car 13:30hrs.

Distance walked: 6 miles.

Altitude climbed: 2,100ft.

Weather: Cool, sunny, no cloud cover, wind light northerly, good visibility.

Survey Results: A male ring ouzel was startled by the observer in Pillar Cove, and flew off alarming.

A male was foraging on ledges high up in Hind Cove. This bird flew south out of the study area.

Ring ouzel Survey No14 30/05/07 (supplementary daytime survey).

Survey: Greengable Crag, Gable Crag, traverse under Kirkfell including Boat How Crags and Kirkfell Crags

Start 09:20hrs - end back at car 13:30hrs.

Distance walked: 8.9 miles.

Altitude climbed: 2,700ft.

Weather: Cool, sunny, 50% to 100% high cloud cover (Top of Great Gable clear), wind westerly force 2 to 4, good visibility 30km.

Survey Results: A male ring ouzel foraging at Kirkfell Crag.

Ring ouzel Survey No15 03/06/07 (supplementary daytime survey).

Survey: Northern flanks of Crag Fell. Start 07:55hrs and end back at car 11:58hrs.

Distance walked: 5.2 miles.

Altitude climbed: 1,600ft.

Weather: Mild, 100% high cloud cover (High Fells clear), wind southeast force 3 to 4, hazy visibility 10km.

Survey Results: A pair present, male ring ouzel singing and alarming at NY099144.

A different male ring ouzel flies in from the west and sings at NY098146.

This survey confirms that there are two ring ouzel territories on the northern flank of Crag Fell.

Ring ouzel Survey No16 05/06/07 and 06/06/07.

Ring ouzel Survey No16/A: 05/06/07

Surveys: Pre and post sunset – Green Cove, at bivvy location (NY183119).

Start (from car) 20:45hrs - end around 23:00hrs.

Distance walked: 2 miles (car to bivvy site).

Weather: Dry and sunny, clear, good visibility 30km, no wind, warm, no cloud.

Survey Results: At 22:30hrs a ring ouzel is heard in Green Cove “chakking”, as it passes close to bivvy site in near darkness.

Ring ouzel Survey No16/B: 06/06/07

Surveys: Pre and post-dawn – Green Cove, from bivvy bag Start 03:40hrs - end 05:00hrs.

Post-dawn – Proud Knott, Hind Cove, traverse under Pillar Rock to White Pike and return east along old forest boundary fence.

Start 05:00hrs, end 10:30hrs.

Distance walked: 5.6 miles (bivvy site to car).

Altitude climbed: Both days 1,400ft.

Weather: Dry and sunny, clear, good visibility 30km, no wind, warm, no cloud.

Survey Results: Various sightings on Pillar Rock, including a male singing at NY173124.

Below Looking Stead a male ring ouzel alarms and flies off the crag to mob and scold a buzzard at NY188119. This is 400m from where a “chakking” ring ouzel was heard at last night’s bivvy site in Green Cove. Although no singing was heard at the Green Cove/Looking Stead location this behaviour is clearly territorial and therefore will be included as an occupied ring ouzel site for 2007.

Ring ouzel Survey No17 11/06/07 (supplementary daytime survey).

Survey: Goat Gill and Ben Gill. Start 18:50hrs - end back at car 20:50hrs.

Distance walked: 2.6 miles.

Altitude climbed: 1,000ft.

Weather: Hot and steamy, no cloud cover, no wind, hazy visibility 5km.

Survey Results: No singing birds were heard.

Appendix 2

2007 Survey Results by site.

1. Summary for Goat Gill.

The author has never previously searched this site, and is unaware of any past records relating to it.

In 2007 four visits were made to this site.

No singing males were recorded during the pre-dawn survey on 02/05/07, but surprisingly a single male was observed later the same day sunning itself on crags close to Goat Gill. This is the first ever record of ring ouzel for this tetrad. Subsequent supplementary surveys failed to locate any ring ouzel.

- As no singing ring ouzel, pairs or any territorial behaviour was observed at Goat Gill then it cannot be regarded as a breeding territory for 2007.

SITE LOCATION 1 – GOAT GILL – TETRAD NY0614 – Atlas code NY01S RZ = Ring Ouzel						
DATE	Survey No.	Time of survey	RZ Total	RZ Song/paired/ or territorial	Alt. Mtrs.	Comments
02/05/07	6	Pre-Dawn	0	0		
02/05/07	6	Morning	1	0	300	A male basking in the sun at 6 fig grid ref NY079148
27/05/07	12	Morning	0	0		
11/06/07	17	Evening	0	0		

2. Summary for Ben Gill.

The author has frequently traversed across the top of this site in recent years.

The author recorded a ring ouzel here on 05/05/05, and made further sightings throughout the 2005 breeding season. Although evidence for breeding here in 2005 is not compelling, these sightings do at least hint at the possibility of site occupation in 2005. Alternatively, another explanation of these sightings could be that they were foraging ouzels from the adjacent Revelin Crag/The Pinnacles territory.

In 2007 six visits were made to this site.

Three ring ouzels flew together in a noisy group east across Ben Gill during survey 1B on 13/04/07. Many of the birds seen on 13/04/07 were thought to be new arrivals and part of a large influx of ring ouzel in to the study area.

No singing males were picked up during the pre-dawn survey on 02/05/07, but a probable ring ouzel was heard briefly “chakking” in the gill.

Four subsequent surveys failed to locate ring ouzel.

- As no singing ring ouzel, pairs or any significant territorial behaviour was observed then Ben Gill cannot be regarded as a breeding territory for 2007.

SITE LOCATION 2 – BEN GILL – TETRAD NY0814 – Atlas Code NY01X RZ = Ring Ouzel						
DATE	Survey No.	Time of survey	RZ Total	RZ Song/paired/ or territorial	Alt. Mtrs.	Comments
13/04/07	1B	Morning	Min 3	0	250	3 chasing ouzels fly east
02/05/07	6	Pre-dawn	1	0	250	1 “chaks” briefly in the dark. 6 fig grid ref NY088148
18/05/07	9	Midday	0	0		Ascent of Gill
20/05/07	10	Morning	0	0		
27/05/07	12	Morning	0	0		
11/06/07	17	Evening	0	0		

3 and 4.

Summary Revelin Crag/the Pinnacles

Summary northern eastern flank of Crag Fell .

These two sites are considered together due to their close proximity.

In recent years ring ouzel territories have been found at Revelin Crag/The Pinnacles and on the northeastern flanks of Crag Fell. In some years territories are present in both locations.

In 2007 six visits were made to this site.

Survey work on the morning of 13/04/07 would suggest an influx of ring ouzel across the northern flanks of Crag Fell with around ten ring ouzels recorded. Birds were seen to be highly competitive for the available territories with lots of chasing and singing observed. It is likely that some of the birds were recent arrivals and passage migrants in transit, and would probably move on to set up territories further on into the fells.

A maximum of four different singing males were seen and heard in the vicinity of Revelin Crag/The Pinnacles and on the northeastern flanks of Crag Fell. This was thought to be an overestimate for this location for the reasons explained above. Three to four females were also seen.

Subsequent visits confirm that there are 2 occupied ring ouzel territories in 2007:

- One located at Revelin Crag/The Pinnacles
- And one on the northeastern flanks of Crag Fell.

SITE LOCATION 3 – Revelin Crag/The Pinnacles – TETRAD NY0814 – Atlas Code NY01X SITE LOCATION 4 – North Eastern flanks of Crag Fell - Tetrad NY0814 & NY1014 Atlas Code NY01X & NY11C RZ = Ring Ouzel						
DATE	Survey No.	Time of survey	RZ Total	RZ Song/paired/	Alt. Mtrs.	Comments

				or territorial		
13/04/07	1B	Dawn to Midday	Around 10	4	170m to 500m	Singing males were located at NY099145, NY099148, NY101149, NY097147. 3 to 4 females were located.
02/05/07	6	Dawn	2	1 (pair)	220m to 380m	Pair ranged from NY101146 to NY100144
02/05/07	6	Morning	1	male	330m	1 startled by observer (NY093148).
18/05/07	9	Midday	0	0		
20/05/07	10	Morning	2	1 (pair)	380m	male sings, female forages. The Pinnacles (NY097147)
03/06/07	15	Afternoon	3	2 singing males	420m	pair at NY099144 male sings. Different male sings NY098146

5. Summary for Boathow Crag (Side).

The author's first record for this site was one seen on 06/05/85. On 15/05/04 a singing male was recorded at NY110133.

In 2007 no ring ouzel were located at Boathow Crag (Side).

SITE LOCATION 5 – BOATHOW CRAG (SIDE) – TETRAD NY1012 - Atlas Code NY11B RZ = Ring Ouzel						
DATE	Survey No.	Time of survey	RZ Total	RZ Song/paired/ or territorial	Alt. Mtrs.	Comments
12/04/07	1A	Pre/Post Dusk	0	0		Bivvy overnight in perfect conditions.
13/04/07	1B	Pre/Post Dawn	0	0		Vantage Point from Bivvy bag at NY108134 (Alt 500m)
27/05/07	11	Afternoon	0	0		

Note: There are two sites in the study area with very similar names, these being: Boathow Crag above the Side, in 10km sq NY11. Boat How Crags at Kirkfell - this spans both 10km sq NY11 and 10km sq NY21.

6. Summary for Silver Cove.

The author has never searched this site specifically for ring ouzel, but has passed through the area a few times in the breeding season without encountering ring ouzel. There is one record from the Cumbria Bird Club (CBC) archive. This record is of an individual seen on 06/06/98 at Silver Cove, Cawfell at NY125112. However the grid reference indicates that the record was in fact outside of the study area and not in the Ennerdale Water catchment area.

In 2007 only a single visit was made to this location.

The crags in the vicinity of Silver Cove are fairly small and offer limited nest site potential for ring ouzel. The crags on the western flank of Cawfell are more extensive but lie outwith the study area. Accordingly it was decided not to carryout any further visits to this location.

- No ring ouzel were located at Silver Cove for 2007.

SITE LOCATION 6 – SILVERCOVE – TETRAD NY1210 - Atlas Code NY11F RZ = Ring Ouzel						
DATE	Survey No.	Time of survey	RZ Total	RZ Song/paired/ or territorial	Alt. Mtrs.	Comments
15/04/07	2B	Morning	0	0		Vantage point at Alt 640m.

7. Summary for Great Cove/Little Gowder Crag.

The author has never searched this site in previous years, and is unaware of any past records relating to it.

In 2007 two visits were made to this location.

Survey work on the morning of 15/04/07 located two male ring ouzels at the head of Great Cove (near Little Gowder Crag). They were foraging in close proximity on the grassy slopes and ledges at the head of Great Cove. The lack of any territorial aggression would suggest that these birds were passage migrants in transit to another location. This assertion is backed up by a subsequent visit to the area, which failed to locate any ring ouzel.

- As no singing ring ouzel, pairs or any significant territorial behaviour was observed then Great Cove/Little Gowder Crag cannot be regarded as a breeding territory for 2007.

SITE LOCATION 7 – Great Cove/Little Gowder Crag – TETRAD NY1410 - Atlas Code NY11K RZ = Ring Ouzel						
DATE	Survey No.	Time of survey	RZ Total	RZ Song/paired/ or territorial	Alt. Mtrs.	Comments
15/04/07	2B	Morning	2	0	680m	2 males in close proximity, no territorial aggression.
14/05/07	8	Midday	0	0		

8. Summary for Mirklin Cove/western flanks of Steeple.

There are two records from the CBC archive referring to Steeple summit:

1. 1 ring ouzel 07/04/96 at NY155118.
2. 1 singing 25/04/98 at NY155118.

These 6 figure grid references indicate that both records were recorded on the western flanks of Steeple in Mirklin Cove.

The author recorded an adult foraging with two juveniles on the summit plateau of Great Scoat Fell (alt 815m), above Mirklin Cove on 09/07/05

In 2007 four visits were made to this location.

On the first visit on 14/04/07, there was the possibility of a distant singing ring ouzel heard once very briefly in the evening, but the observer could not be 100% sure. Subsequent surveys failed to locate any ring ouzel.

- The observer possibly heard a singing male on the first visit, but this record was not confirmed by subsequent survey work, all of which failed to locate any ring ouzels. Therefore Mirklin Cove cannot be regarded as a breeding territory for 2007.

SITE LOCATION 8 – MIRKLIN COVE – TETRAD NY1410 - Atlas Code NY11K RZ = Ring Ouzel						
DATE	Survey No.	Time of survey	RZ Total	RZ Song/paired/ or territorial	Alt. Mtrs.	Comments
14/04/07	2A	Pre/Post Dusk	Possibly 1?	1 possibly sings briefly in distance		Bivvy location at NY154118 alt 690m at NY154118.
15/04/07	2B	Pre /Post Dawn	0	0		Intensive survey work fails to locate RZ.
20/04/07	3A	Pre/Post Dusk	0	0		Vantage point at NY155117 alt 675m
04/05/07	7	Morning	0	0		Scoat Fell escarpment and Steeple ridge surveyed in ideal conditions

9. Summary for Mirk Cove/eastern slopes Steeple.

The author recorded singing males on the eastern slopes of Steeple on 03/04/05 and 11/06/05.

In 2007 three visits were made to this location.

- No ring ouzel were located at Mirk Cove/eastern slopes Steeple for 2007

SITE LOCATION 9 – MIRK COVE/eastern slopes STEEPL – TETRAD NY1410 – Atlas Code NY11K RZ = Ring Ouzel						
DATE	Survey No.	Time of survey	RZ Total	RZ Song/paired/ or territorial	Alt. Mtrs.	Comments
15/04/07	2B	Midday	0	0		Walk along Steeple ridge
21/04/07	3B	Pre/Post Dawn	0	0		visibility down to 100m, survey accuracy is poor
04/05/07	7	Pre-dawn & morning	0	0		Walk under eastern slopes of Steeple and later on down the ridge

10. Summary for Long Crag.

A couple of visits have been made to this area by the author in recent years without locating any ring ouzel.

In 2007 five visits were made to this location including bivvying overnight on 20/04/07.

- No ring ouzel were located at long Crag for 2007

SITE LOCATION 10 – LONG CRAG – TETRAD NY1412 - Atlas Code NY11L RZ = Ring Ouzel						
DATE	Survey No.	Time of survey	RZ Total	RZ Song/paired/ or territorial	Alt. Mtrs.	Comments
14/04/07	2A	Pre-Dusk	0	0		Walk under western slopes
15/04/07	2B	Midday	0	0		Walk along ridge
20/04/07	3A	Pre/Post Dusk	0	0		Bivvy location NY155123 alt 620m
21/04/07	3B	Pre/Post Dawn	0	0		Bivvy site visibility down to 100m, survey accuracy is poor
04/05/07	7	Pre-dawn & morning	0	0		Walk under eastern slopes and later on down the ridge

11. Summary for Black Crag/Windgap Cove.

The author has traversed this area on a couple of occasions in recent years without encountering ring ouzel.

The author is unaware of any ring ouzel records from this location.

Two visits were made to this location.

- No ring ouzel were located at Black Crag/Windgap Cove for 2007

SITE LOCATION 11 – BLACK CRAG/WINDGAP COVE – TETRAD NY1610 - Atlas Code NY11Q RZ = Ring Ouzel						
DATE	Survey No.	Time of survey	RZ Total	RZ Song/paired/ or territorial	Alt. Mtrs.	Comments
21/04/07	3B	Post Dawn	0	0		visibility down to 100m, survey accuracy is poor
04/05/07	7	Dawn	0	0		

12. Summary for White Pike (western flanks of Pillar)

The author has surveyed this site on one occasion without recording ring ouzel, and is unaware of any past records relating to it.

In 2007 two visits were made to this location.

- No ring ouzel were located at White Pike for 2007

SITE LOCATION 12 – WHITE PIKE (western flanks of Pillar) – TETRAD NY1612 - Atlas Code NY11R RZ = Ring Ouzel						
DATE	Survey No.	Time of survey	RZ Total	RZ Song/paired/ or territorial	Alt. Mtrs.	Comments

21/04/07	3B	Morning	0	0		Northern flanks below White Pike good visibility and no wind
06/06/07	16B	Morning	0	0		Traverse under White Pike and along forest boundary

13. Summary for Pillar Cove and Pillar Rock

The author recorded a singing male here during a dedicated ring ouzel survey on 03/04/05.

In 2007 three visits were made to this location.

- One ring ouzel territory was located at Pillar Cove/ Pillar Rock for 2007

SITE LOCATION 13 – PILLAR COVE & PILLAR ROCK – TETRAD NY1612 Atlas Code NY11R RZ = Ring Ouzel						
DATE	Survey No.	Time of survey	RZ Total	RZ Song/paired/ or territorial	Alt. Mtrs.	Comments
30/04/07	5	Morning	1	1	750	Male sings very briefly “upper” Pillar Cove not seen, approx NY174121
29/05/07	13	Morning	1	1	650	Male startled and alarms in Pillar Cove NY174123
06/06/07	16B	Morning	2	1	650 to 780m	Various sightings on Pillar Rock, includes a male singing at NY173124 (07:48hrs) and later 2 birds at NY172125 (08:12hrs)

14. Summary for Hind Cove

The author encountered a singing male and a soliciting female during a dedicated ring ouzel survey on 03/04/05.

Hind Cove is a traditional ring ouzel territory - a bird was present here 25/06/03.

In 2007 three visits were made to this location.

- One ring ouzel territory was located at Hind Cove for 2007

SITE LOCATION 14 – HIND COVE – TETRAD NY1612 - Atlas Code NY11R RZ = Ring Ouzel						
DATE	Survey No.	Time of survey	RZ Total	RZ Song/paired/ or territorial	Alt. Mtrs.	Comments
30/04/07	5	Morning	1	1	650	Male sings at NY178121
29/05/07	13	Midday	1	0	728	A male foraging high up on ledges of Hind Cove (NY178120) flew south out of the study area
06/06/07	16B	Post-	0	0		

		dawn				
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15. Summary for Green Cove & Looking Stead

The author has casually surveyed the site in recent years without encountering ouzels. Green Cove is a traditional ring ouzel territory - a singing male was recorded here on 26/07/97.

In 2007 five visits were made to this location.

Although no singing was heard at the Green Cove/Looking Stead location, birds were encountered on three out of five visits. The male seen mobbing the buzzard below Looking Stead on 06/06/07 was clearly territorial and therefore this site will be included as an occupied ring ouzel site for 2007.

- One ring ouzel territory was located at Green Cove/Looking Stead for 2007

SITE LOCATION 15 – GREEN COVE & LOOKING STEAD – TETRAD NY1810 Atlas Code NY11V RZ = Ring Ouzel						
DATE	Survey No.	Time of survey	RZ Total	RZ Song/paired/ or territorial	Alt. Mtrs.	Comments
30/04/07	5	Dawn	1	0	570	Male forages in Green Cove at NY185118
29/05/07	13	Morning	0	0		
05/06/07	16A	Pre & Post dusk	1	0	570	At Green Cove bivvy site at 22:30hrs a ring ouzel flies east "chakking"(NY185118)
06/06/07	16B	Pre & Post dawn	0	0		Green Cove Bivvy site (NY183119) nothing seen or heard
06/06/07	16B	Morning	1	1	440	Below Looking Stead a male alarms, flies off ledge to mob and scold a buzzard NY188119

16. Summary for Kirkfell Crags

The author recorded a singing male here during a dedicated ring ouzel survey on 03/04/05.

In 2007 two visits were made to this location.

- One ring ouzel territory was located at Kirkfell Crags for 2007

SITE LOCATION 16 – KIRKPELL CRAGS – TETRAD NY1810 - Atlas Code NY11V RZ = Ring Ouzel						
DATE	Survey No.	Time of survey	RZ Total	RZ Song/paired/ or territorial	Alt. Mtrs.	Comments
26/04/07	4	Pre-dawn	1	1	580	Male sings at NY192113

30/05/07	14	Midday	1	0	600 to 660	A male foraging on ledges at (NY192112 & NY193111)
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17. Summary for Boat How Crags

The author has searched this site in recent years, but has never recorded ring ouzel.

The author is unaware of any records relating to this site.

In 2007 two visits were made to this location.

- No ring ouzel territory was located at Boat How Crags for 2007

SITE LOCATION 17 – BOAT HOW CRAGS – TETRAD NY1810 & NY2010 Atlas Code NY11V & NY21A RZ = Ring Ouzel						
DATE	Survey No.	Time of survey	RZ Total	RZ Song/paired/ or territorial	Alt. Mtrs.	Comments
26/04/07	4	Dawn	0	0		
30/05/07	14	Midday	0	0		

18. Summary for Gable Crags & Greengable Crags

The author has searched this site in 2005 and 2006 without encountering ring ouzel. However, a male was recorded alarming below Gable Crags on 22/05/05 (Jake Manson).

In 2007 two visits were made to this location.

- No ring ouzel territory was located at Gable Crags/Greengable Crags for 2007

SITE LOCATION 18 – GABLE CRAGS & GREENGABLE CRAGS – TETRAD NY2010 Atlas Code NY21A RZ = Ring Ouzel						
DATE	Survey No.	Time of survey	RZ Total	RZ Song/paired/ or territorial	Alt. Mtrs.	Comments
26/04/07	4	Post-dawn	0	0		
30/05/07	14	Midday	0	0		