

# Arran Bird Atlas

2007-2012

Mapping the breeding and  
wintering birds of Arran

Dr Jim Cassels





## Arran Natural History Society

The Arran Natural History Society was formed in 1977 for the purpose of encouraging the study of local natural history, geology, meteorology, archaeology and cognate subjects. The Arran Natural History Society produces a number of publications including *Where can I see?*<sup>1</sup> and the *Arran Bird Report*<sup>2</sup>. For more information on the Arran Natural History Society visit the website: <http://www.arranwildlife.co.uk/index.html>



## Scottish Ornithologists' Club

This atlas has been produced with the generous support of the Scottish Ornithologists' Club (SOC) through its publications grant scheme *The Birds of Scotland Fund*. For more information on the Club visit the SOC website: <http://www.the-soc.org.uk/>



## Arran Trust

The Arran Trust is a visitor gifting scheme, established in 2011, to offer financial support to environmental and conservation projects on Arran. It is delighted to support this publication. For more information on the Arran Trust visit the website: <http://www.arrantrust.org/>



## Marsh Christian Trust

Run in partnership with the British Trust for Ornithology, the Marsh Local Ornithology Award is awarded to a bird club or group that publishes a book, completes a study or conducts any other exceptional activity that advances knowledge about birds. In 2013 the award was presented to Dr Jim Cassels of Arran Natural History Society in recognition of the work done in producing this atlas. This publication was supported by the proceeds of this award. For more information visit the website: [http://www.marshchristiantrust.org/Local\\_Ornithology](http://www.marshchristiantrust.org/Local_Ornithology)

# **Arran Bird Atlas**

## **2007-2012**

Mapping the breeding and  
wintering birds of Arran

Dr Jim Cassels for the Arran Natural History Society

Published by



The Arran Natural History Society and



The Scottish Ornithologists' Club

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## Dedication

This publication is dedicated to the large number of enthusiastic and skilled people who made *Arran Bird Atlas 2007-12* possible.

It is dedicated in particular to Maggie H. Dunn. Maggie was a founder member of the Arran Natural History Society which was formed in 1977. As its first bird recorder Maggie produced the annual bird report until 1991. Maggie was also a local primary teacher. Both as a teacher and as a member of the society, Maggie was and is an inspiration. Through her, many developed and shared her passion for the birds of Arran. In her role as bird recorder she coordinated the Arran contribution to previous national bird atlases. In the year of this publication Maggie is ninety years young. Her enthusiasm for Arran and its birds continues.

## About the Arran Natural History Society

The Arran Natural History Society was formed in 1977 for the purpose of encouraging the study of local natural history, geology, meteorology, archaeology and cognate subjects. This is done through publications, talks - specifically a programme of monthly speakers through the winter, guided walks and workshops.

One of the publications of the Arran Natural History Society is the *Arran Bird Report*<sup>2</sup>. This annual report was first published in 1978. These reports provide a unique record of the bird life of this special island over the last thirty plus years. Maggie H Dunn produced the report until 1991. In 1990 and 1991 this was done jointly with Tristan ap Rheinallt who produced the report in 1992. From 1993 to 2005 the bird recorder was Audrey Walters and Jim Cassels has been the bird recorder from 2006 until the present date.

For more information on the Arran Natural History Society visit the website:  
<http://www.arranwildlife.co.uk/index.html>

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# Map of Arran



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## **Foreword by Bob Swann, Scottish organiser, Bird Atlas 2007-11.**

Understanding environmental change is high on the public and political agenda be it at a local scale as a result of land use change or at a global scale as a result of climate change. One way to help understand the impacts of these events is to look at changing bird distributions.

A recognised way to do this is to produce a bird atlas. National atlases are usually conducted at a fairly coarse scale, often using 10km squares as the basic grid. Local atlases like this one can look into distributions in far more detail, allowing conservationists to study them in a local context in relation to a host of known variables.

Arran is popularly described as Scotland in miniature. A local atlas can reveal differences in bird communities with the rest of Scotland. For example island bird communities, being isolated, can be more vulnerable to change than mainland communities, but for some species they can also act as refuges. Examples highlighted by the atlas work include species as diverse as Mute Swan and Hen Harrier which show increases since the original 1968-72 Bird Atlas, whilst others such as Moorhen and Yellowhammer have declined.

The bird watching community on Arran is to be congratulated in undertaking this project and seeing it through to completion. Gathering atlas data is not easy. It requires dedicated volunteers to get out and cover the ground as well as a good local organisation to ensure full coverage and that the results are properly validated, collated and presented. This work has been recognised by the presentation of the Marsh Local Ornithology Award 2013 to the Arran Natural History Society.

This atlas has produced a detailed baseline of where birds were distributed on Arran in the early 21<sup>st</sup> Century. It will be fascinating to repeat this project again in the future to see how successful we have been in conserving the Island's birds during a time of great change.



*Photo Jim Cassels*

## **Acknowledgements by Jim Cassels, bird recorder, Arran Natural History Society.**

The publication of the report on this five-year project is a testimony to the large number of enthusiastic and skilled people who contributed bird sightings to the atlas data base.

All of the many observers who carried out the timed tetrad visit fieldwork are named in the list of contributors. All of the many observers, who contributed records through the Arran Natural History Society or through the *Bird Atlas 2007–11*<sup>3</sup> project have already been acknowledged in the annual *Arran Bird Reports*<sup>2</sup>. The author apologises to anyone who has been inadvertently omitted.

In addition, it was helpful to be given permission to access the Arran records submitted directly to BirdTrack and to get access to records held by Scottish Natural Heritage on sensitive species.

Expert help and advice were provided throughout the project by the *Bird Atlas 2007–11*<sup>3</sup> staff ably lead by Dawn Balmer, atlas coordinator and including Simon Gillings, senior research coordinator, Peter Lack, information services manager and Bob Swann, Scottish organiser. Additional advice on the use of data on sensitive species was readily given at various stages prior to publication by Mark Holling, secretary of the national Rare Breeding Bird Committee and Gordon Riddle, chairman, South Strathclyde Raptor Study Group. Ron Forrester, lead editor of *The Birds of Scotland*<sup>4</sup> and joint author of *The Birds of Bute*<sup>5</sup> was a regular source of encouragement.

All the data submitted from Arran to *Bird Atlas 2007–11*<sup>3</sup> was processed using DMAP Distribution Mapping Software developed by Alan Morton. The base map was produced by Ian Andrews, member of the editorial team of *The Birds of Scotland*<sup>4</sup>. The skill and experience of Phil Davis from Gloucestershire in using the software with the base map was inestimable in the production of all of the general and species maps.

On Arran, the support of the committee of the Arran Natural History Society has been entirely dependable. In particular Terry Southall, our resident ringer, and Alan Hollick have been a consistent source of good sense.

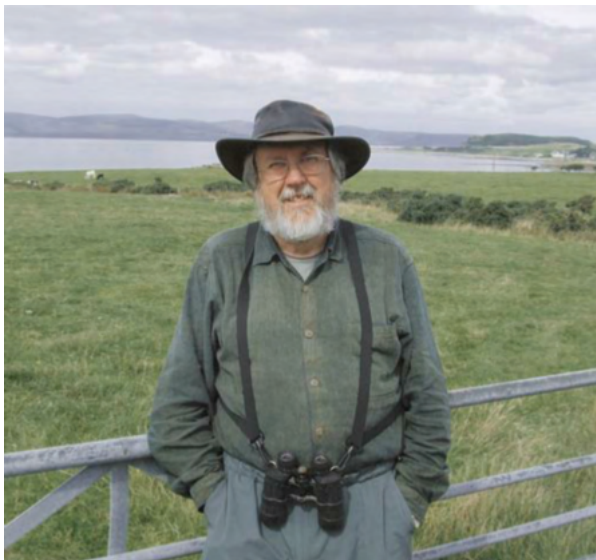
The support and encouragement of a number of other individuals is also acknowledged: Maggie Dunn and Audrey Walters previous bird recorders for the Arran Natural History Society, Andy Walker and Malcolm Whitmore for their local knowledge of raptors and Robert Logan for his work on Barn Owls.

At the writing stage, the advice of the committee and the editing and proof reading skills of Angela Cassels, Alan Hollick and Terry Southall were crucial. Having said that, the author accepts full responsibility for all omissions and errors. All of the many photographers who gave permission for their images to be used to illustrate the report are named in the list of contributors. At the design and production stage Russell Porter's knowledge and understanding of computer programmes, his skill in setting out pages combined with the generosity of his time was invaluable in the preparation for publication. Bill Thomson and this team at Ardrossan Printing Company Ltd. contributed to the production of this publication.

The financial support of the Arran Natural History Society, the Scottish Ornithologists' Club and Arran Trust ensured that the cost was kept to a minimum. Any profit from the sale of the publication will be used to further the aims of the society.

The fieldwork was coordinated and this report was written by me.

I trust that the final publication adequately reflects the tremendous amount of work put in by a great many people over the time of the project.



*Photo Angela Cassels*

## Previous Atlas Surveys

### What is a bird atlas?

Bird atlases provide a fascinating periodic insight into the status of all of the bird species of an area. Their scope varies from small counties up to entire continents, but what they all have in common is a series of maps that depict patterns of distribution of every bird species present, whether it is breeding, wintering, or year-round presence. For the casual birdwatcher, they provide indications of what can be seen where. For the scientist, they provide a means of understanding the factors limiting bird distribution. And for the conservationist, they provide indications of changes in distribution that might be indicative of wider issues.

### Why a new national atlas?

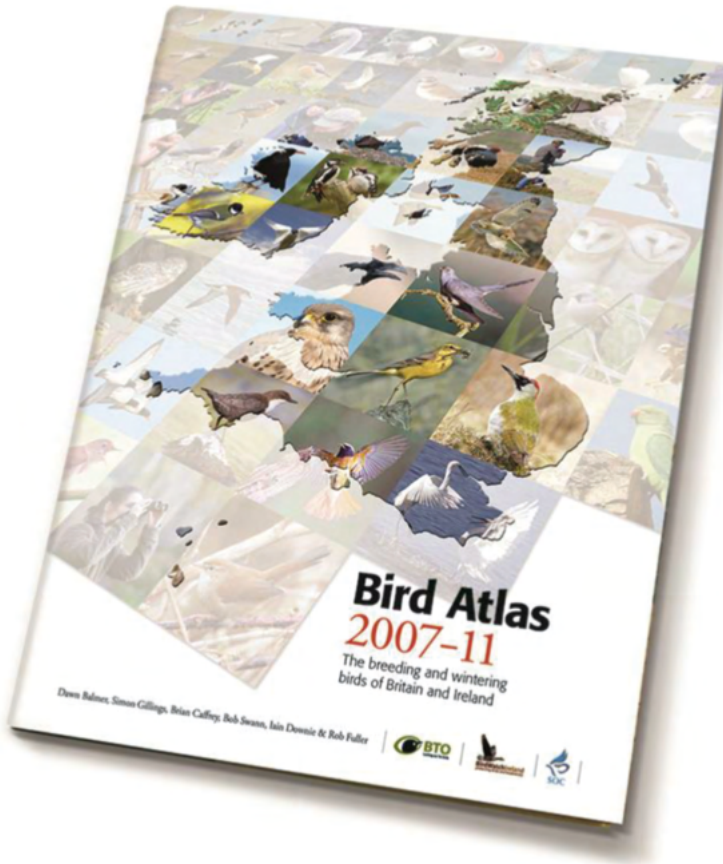
Breeding atlases attempt to follow a 20-year cycle which is considered a long enough period to see changes in bird populations. The British and Irish atlases cover all parts of the countries and all species. A national atlas involves a mammoth effort and thus can only be undertaken periodically. It has been 20 years since the last national breeding atlas, 40 years since the first national breeding atlas and 25 years since the last national winter atlas.

Three atlases have been produced to date.

The first breeding atlas fieldwork was done 1968-72<sup>6</sup>, the first winter atlas fieldwork was done 1981/82-83/84<sup>7</sup> and the second breeding atlas fieldwork was done 1988-91<sup>8</sup>.

The latest national atlas, *Bird Atlas 2007–2011*<sup>3</sup>, is a partnership between the British Trust for Ornithology, BirdWatch Ireland and the Scottish Ornithologists' Club. Hereafter, it will be referred to as *Bird Atlas 2007-2011*<sup>3</sup>.

Unlike the three previous national atlases, this atlas is a combined breeding birds' and a wintering birds' atlas.



At a local level, the Arran contribution to the three previous national atlases was under the direction of Maggie H Dunn, the first bird recorder for the Arran Natural History Society. The Arran contribution to the present national atlas was coordinated by Jim Cassels, the present bird recorder for the Arran Natural History Society. As well as contributing to Bird Atlas 2007-20113 the Arran Natural History Society felt that there should be a local Arran bird atlas. Although Gibson, J.A. (1975), An Atlas of Arran Vertebrates; Arran Nature Centre 9 had a small section on some breeding birds, this local bird atlas is a first for Arran.

# Arran

## Introduction

Arran is an island in the Firth of Clyde. It includes two smaller satellite islands: Holy Isle which lies to the east opposite Lamlash and Pladda which lies to the south. The main island is roughly thirty kilometres long by fifteen kilometres across and ninety kilometres round. It is not remote. The ferry terminal on the mainland is less than an hour from the centre of Glasgow and the crossing is less than an hour. In the 2011 census Arran had a resident population of 4,629. The two largest communities are Lamlash with 1,010 people and Brodick 621 people<sup>10</sup>. In the summer, with 40% of the accommodation holiday accommodation, the number of people living on the island can rise to 20,000.

The map at the beginning of this publication shows the general topography, woods, lochs, rivers, roads and settlements.

Like Scotland, Arran is divided into "highland" and "lowland" areas by the *Highland Boundary Fault* which runs north-east to south-west.

The north is mountainous. The highest mountain is Goat Fell at 873.5 metres. Beinn Bharrain is the highest peak in the north-west at 721 metres. The terrain to the south is less mountainous, although a considerable portion of the interior lies above 350 metres, and A' Chruach reaches 512 metres at its summit.

The influence of the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf Stream creates a mild oceanic climate.

Arran is described as Scotland in miniature and in terms of habitats, Arran has most of the habitats of Scotland with a range of special birds.

## Special place with special birds

The birds of Arran are special in many ways: their rarity, being at the extremes of their range, and their variety.

The mountains of the north are home to Golden Eagle and have a residual population of Ptarmigan.



*Photo Lucy Wallace*



*Photo Tony Church*

Big vistas have healthy population of raptors including Buzzard and Kestrel.



*Photo Jim Cassels*



*Photo Carl Reavey*

Sweeping glens have breeding Whinchat and Golden Plover.



*Photo Jim Cassels*



*Photo Dennis Morrison*

Open moorland provides space for Hen Harrier and Short-eared Owl.



*Photo Jim Cassels*



*Photo Brian Couper*

There are areas of broadleaf woodland, as here with a view across Pladda, the island in the foreground, to Ailsa Craig, the island in the background.



*Photo Jim Cassels*

With the Forestry Commission clearing its commercial soft woods and replanting, the woodlands will become more diverse. In the woodlands Great Spotted Woodpecker has become established this century.



*Photo Tony Church*

Some of our rivers contain dispersing Kingfisher in the autumn and winter.



*Photo Jim Cassels*

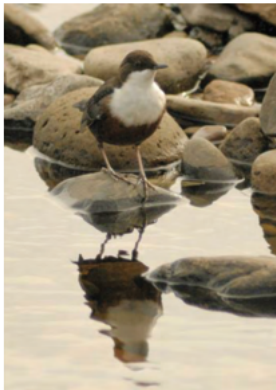


*Photo Dennis Morrison*

Other rivers are ideal habitats for Dippers.



*Photo Jim Cassels*



*Photo Brian Couper*

The coast is varied, with two off shore islands - Pladda and Holy Isle. Both have breeding sea birds and on Pladda, a small colony of breeding Arctic Tern.

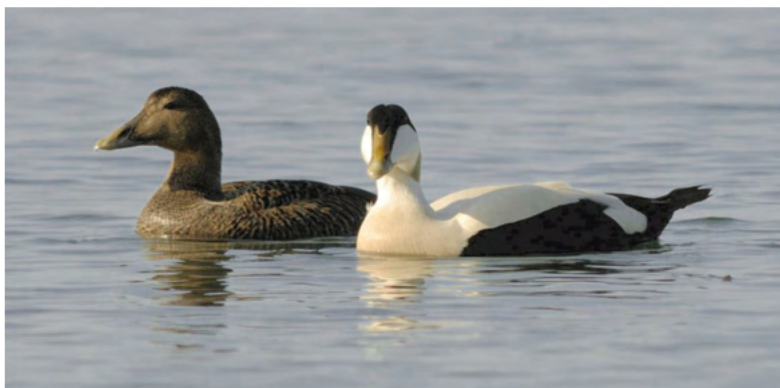


*Photo Jim Cassels*

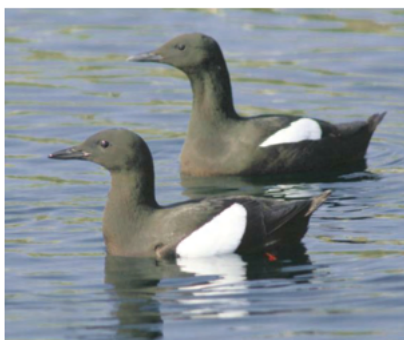


*Photo Jim Cassels*

Round the coast there are decreasing numbers of breeding Eiders, increasing numbers of breeding Black Guillemot, passing Great Northern Divers in most months, and wintering Purple Sandpipers.



*Photo Brian Couper*



*Photo Angela Cassels*



*Photo Carl Reavey*



*Photo Brian Couper*

There are sea cliffs – home to breeding Fulmar.



Photo Jim Cassels



Photo Carl Reavey

The farmland of the west and south holds small populations of wintering Greylag and Pink-footed Geese.



Photo Jim Cassels



Photo Susie Thompson

This small selection of images gives you a brief flavour of Arran, a special place with special birds. Information on the *Arran Moors Special Protection Area*, which covers an extensive area of Arran, is given in Appendix 1.

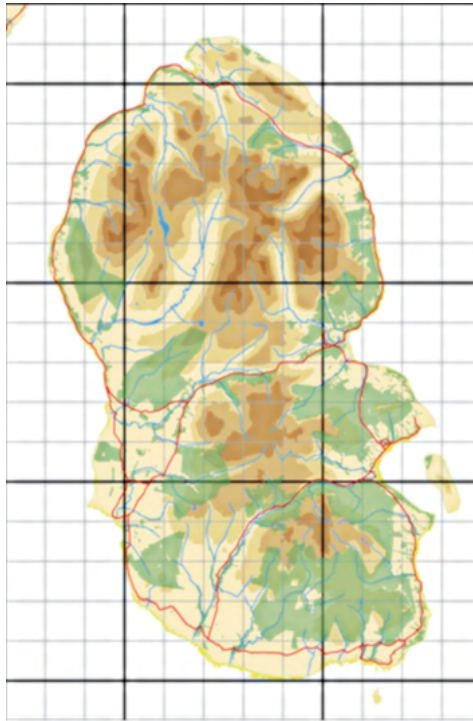
More information on Arran birds is contained in the annual *Arran Bird Report*<sup>2</sup>, produced by the Arran Natural History Society since 1978. A report has been produced for each year of the local Arran bird atlas, namely 2007 to 2012. The uniqueness of Arran is reflected throughout each report, including the number of UK protected birds on Arran, as well as the differences between Arran and the adjacent mainland.

Copies are available through the arranbirding website  
[http://www.arranbirding.co.uk/annual\\_bird\\_reports.html](http://www.arranbirding.co.uk/annual_bird_reports.html)

## Collecting the Data

### The landscape

The bold lines on the map show the 10km x 10km squares which cover Arran. There is only one which has no coastline. As in the national atlas each 10km square is divided into 25 smaller squares each 2km x 2km. These smaller squares are referred to as tetrads. Arran has one hundred and thirty-nine tetrads.



For the national atlas, data was collected over four breeding seasons from April through July and four winters from November through February over the period 2007 to 2011. For the local atlas, in order to cover all one hundred and thirty-nine tetrads, including remote and mountainous areas, the data was collected over five breeding seasons and five winters. The last data was entered at the end of September 2012.

## **Fieldwork methods**

The fieldwork methods for the Arran bird atlas were as per the national atlas, that is timed tetrad visits (TTV) and roving records. Timed tetrad visits involved recording all the birds seen and heard in a 2km x 2km square during a one or two hour visit in both the winter and breeding seasons. Roving records involved noting any bird, anytime, anywhere. More detail on the timed tetrad visit and roving records is given in Appendix 2.

## **Breeding evidence**

The breeding evidence for the Arran bird atlas was as per *Bird Atlas 2007-2011*<sup>3</sup>. The breeding evidence codes are given in Appendix 3.

## **Health and safety**

The provision of health and safety information was as per *Bird Atlas 2007-2011*<sup>3</sup>. This is given in Appendix 4.

## **Weather**

Weather influences the timing of bird migration, the timing of breeding, the success of breeding and bird survival. From the point of view of collecting data for the atlas, the weather, at times, was challenging. The consecutive winters of 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 were among the coldest in recent years, with much of the higher ground being snow-covered for long periods. Some months, like May 2008 and May 2010 were very wet and planned tetrad routes could be blocked by swollen burns and rivers. More detail on the weather on Arran during the atlas period is given in Appendix 5.

## Volunteers

The biggest hurdle to getting the data was recruiting volunteers to take part.

The number of experienced birdwatchers on Arran is very limited. For example, there are seven members of the BTO and six members of the SOC. Of the SOC members, three are concessions, two are joint concessions and one is an adult. A small group, even if they were all willing and all able, would not have been able to cover all the tetrads in Arran. The net needed to be cast wider, not only to include other residents but also visitors and particularly regular visitors.

A system of putting regular bird articles into the local paper was established, usually two a month. These always ended by encouraging people to send their bird sightings to the bird recorder for the Arran Natural History Society. A web site, <http://www.arranbirding.co.uk/index.html> was set up with the intention of sharing bird information and encouraging people to send their bird sightings to the bird recorder.

The regular data produced by the central team of *Bird Atlas 2007-2011*<sup>3</sup> was used to keep members of the Arran Natural History Society (membership seventy) up to date at monthly meetings and by email. Individual members and pairs of members were encouraged to take-on timed tetrad visits. It was emphasised that everyone could take part by supplying roving records.

There were talks, not only to the Arran Natural History Society, but to other diverse groups and clubs on the island, again encouraging people to send their bird sightings to the bird recorder.

There were also talks to various bird groups in Scotland and the north of England to encourage birdwatchers to visit Arran and report their sightings.

As well as talks, there were organised bird walks, usually two or three each year run by Arran Natural History Society. One such walk was a collective timed tetrad visit, as a couple who had taken on the tetrad had left the island. It was an interesting but not unusual tetrad in that it included coast and stretched up to moorland.



Photo Jim Cassels



Photo Jim Cassels

These walks were part of trying to get people involved and trying to build up people’s confidence and skills.

For five years in a row there was an Arran Wildlife Festival, with eighty events in a week in May. For the last three years finishing in 2010, the festival was run by the Arran Natural History Society. Again, there was a range of birding activities to build up people's skills like *Eagle Watching* or *Sea Watching*.



Photo Jim Cassels



Photo Jim Cassels

In 2009 as part of the festival, Anne Cotton of the BTO came to Arran to give a talk and lead a walk. In the evening she gave an overview of BTO Surveys, including *Bird Atlas 2007-2011*<sup>3</sup>, with information on techniques and in the morning put this in context in the field.

In October 2010, Bob Swann, the Scottish organiser, came and spoke to the Arran Natural History Society about the developing *Bird Atlas 2007- 2011*<sup>3</sup> and encouraged people to get involved.

**The data**

What was the result of all this encouragement?

During the atlas period almost 700 people, some residents and some visitors, submitted bird sightings to the bird recorder. Eighty-two people submitted data directly to the national atlas website, seventy-six in the breeding period, thirty-four in the winter and twenty-seven in both. Within this were the individuals who carried out the timed tetrad visits. Between them, they covered all one hundred and thirty-nine tetrads. The names of the people who carried out the timed tetrad visits are given in the list of contributors.

The number of sightings in each 10km square is shown in the following table. NS01 is the off-shore island of Pladda.

Number of Sightings				
10km				
sq	Winter	Breeding	Pre and post Breeding	Total
NR82	734	1275	583	2,592
NR83	935	1715	630	3,280
NR84	615	1177	267	2,059
NR92	2365	3342	1078	6,785
NR93	791	1861	298	2,950
NR94	449	1063	291	1,803
NR95	691	827	482	2,000
NS01	1	100	18	119
NS02	2356	3215	982	6,553
NS03	2163	3017	999	6,179
NS04	607	1237	166	2,010
Total	11,707	18,829	5,794	36,330

Of these sightings 69% were through the Arran Natural History Society, 27% directly to BirdAtlas, 3% through BirdTrack and 1% from other BTO surveys.

As shown in the following table, the sightings increased markedly in the last two years.

<b>Percentage of Sightings Each Period</b>			
<b>Winter</b>		<b>Breeding Period</b>	
<b>2007-08</b>	10	<b>2008</b>	13
<b>2008-09</b>	12	<b>2009</b>	13
<b>2009-10</b>	16	<b>2010</b>	13
<b>2010-11</b>	31	<b>2011</b>	29
<b>2011-12</b>	31	<b>2012</b>	32
<b>Total</b>	100	<b>Total</b>	100

The total number of species recorded was 177, with 140 in the winter and 169 in the breeding period.

The species on the Arran list not recorded during the atlas period are shown in Appendix 6.

To sum up, over thirty-six thousand records on one hundred and seventy-seven species were collected over five breeding seasons and five winters in one hundred and thirty-nine tetrads. This involved almost seven hundred people. It was a tremendous effort.

## **Data validation**

*Bird Atlas 2007-2011*<sup>3</sup> through its website enabled atlas regional organisers to view all the records submitted in their region and query oddities. It was anticipated that most of the errors would be errors in submitting the data (e.g. selecting the wrong species, transposing grid references, typing errors) but some would be about species identification. If a regional organiser queried a record this was flagged up to the observer who had the option to delete, edit or clarify the record.

All the Arran bird atlas records were validated by the bird recorder as per these national arrangements. At the end of September 2012 the last Arran record for the local atlas was uploaded into the *Bird Atlas 2007-2011*<sup>3</sup> website and validated.

## **Confidentiality and mapping of sensitive species**

*Bird Atlas 2007-2011*<sup>3</sup> developed policies that reflected the sensitivity of rare wintering and breeding birds. Rare or sensitive species are those treated by the Rare Breeding Birds Panel (RBBP) and the Irish Rare Breeding Birds Panel (IRBBP), plus a small number of locally scarce species. For the purposes of initial mapping and listing during the breeding season, *Bird Atlas 2007-2011*<sup>3</sup> placed the RBBP and IRBBP species into three levels of resolution: 10-km, 100-km and none. The decision on the level of resolution was based on the welfare of the species. Final decisions on mapping scale were made at the end of the fieldwork period on *Bird Atlas 2007-11*<sup>3</sup>, in conjunction with RBBP and IRBBP. Maps in *Bird Atlas 2007-11*<sup>3</sup> are presented at 10-km, 20-km and 50-km scales; in a few cases records are not mapped.

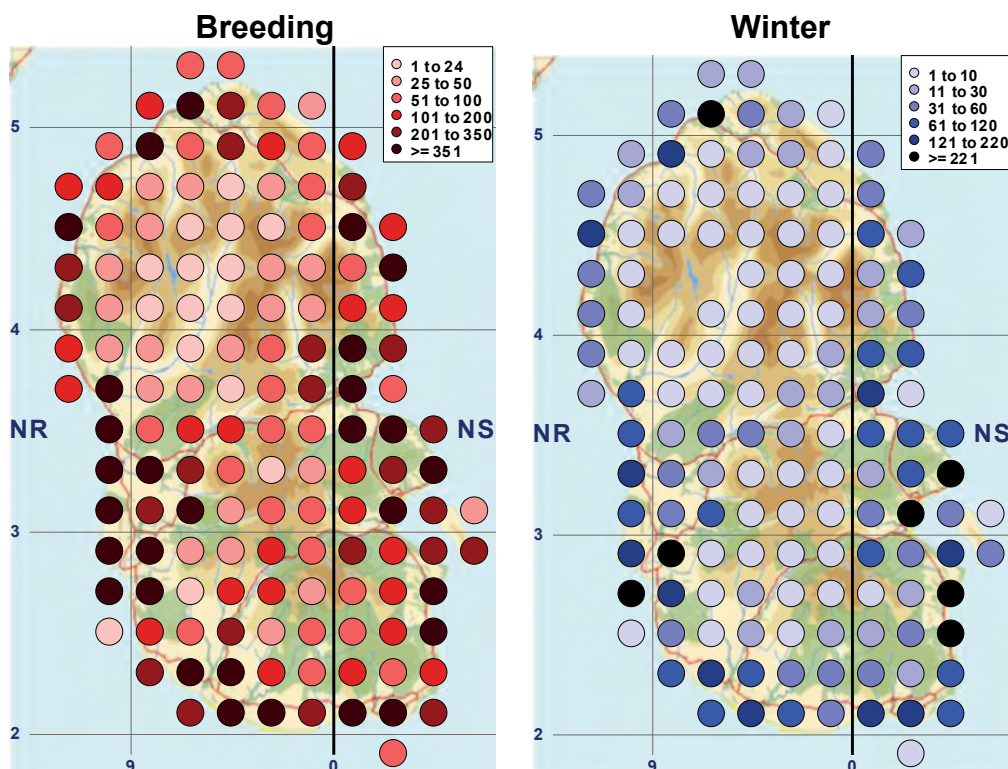
For the Arran bird atlas the priority was the same, namely the welfare of the species. No information would be placed in the public domain that would put sensitive species at risk. To this end, the advice of Mark Holling, secretary of the Rare Breeding Bird Committee, Gordon Riddle, chairman, South Strathclyde Raptor Study Group and Bob Swann, Scottish organiser of the national atlas was sought at various stages prior to publication.

In essence, while for most species maps for the Arran bird atlas are shown at the tetrad level, it was felt that maps even at 10km resolution would be inappropriate for the most sensitive species. Consequently while data is given that indicates the general status of these sensitive species, the locations are not revealed.

## General results

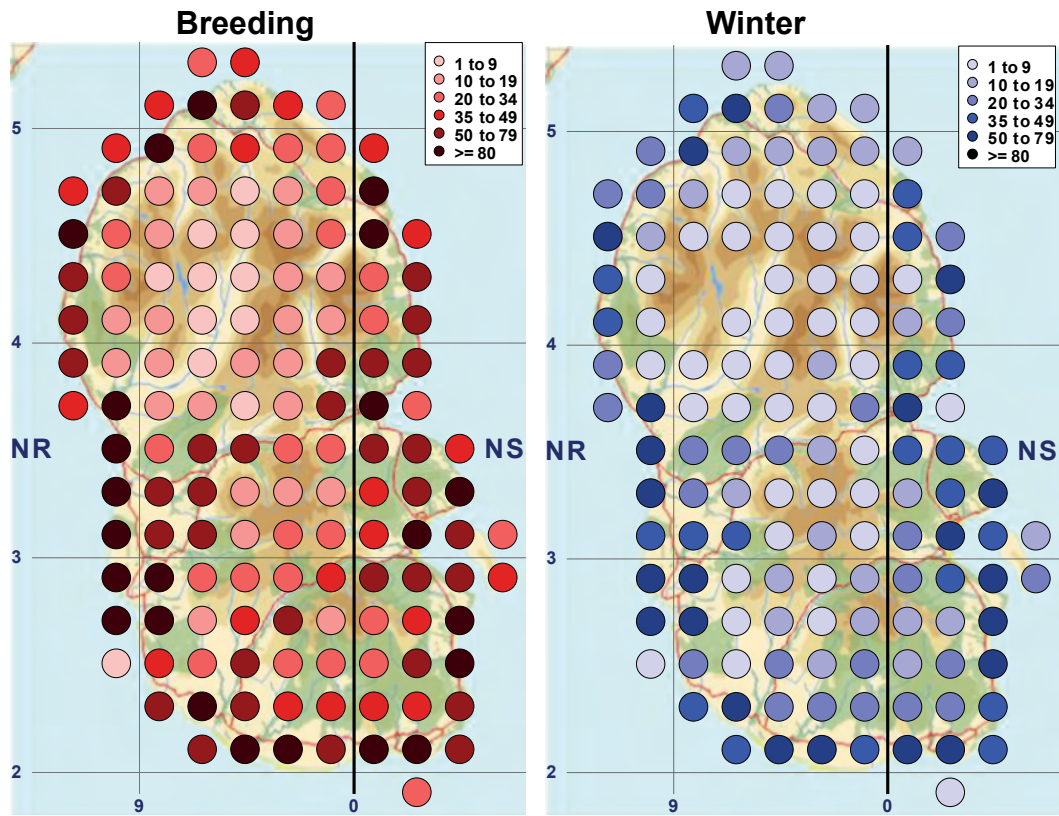
All the data submitted from Arran to *Bird Atlas 2007-2011*<sup>3</sup> was processed using DMAP distribution mapping software developed by Dr Alan Morton. The background image was produced by Ian Andrews. The skill and experience of Phil Davis from Gloucestershire in using this software was invaluable in helping to produce all the following maps.

### Distribution of recording effort – Record richness maps



The maps show the number of records received for each tetrad in the breeding period and each tetrad in winter; the darker the colour the more records that were received. Tetrads containing popular birdwatching areas clearly produced more records.

Distribution of species diversity – Species richness maps



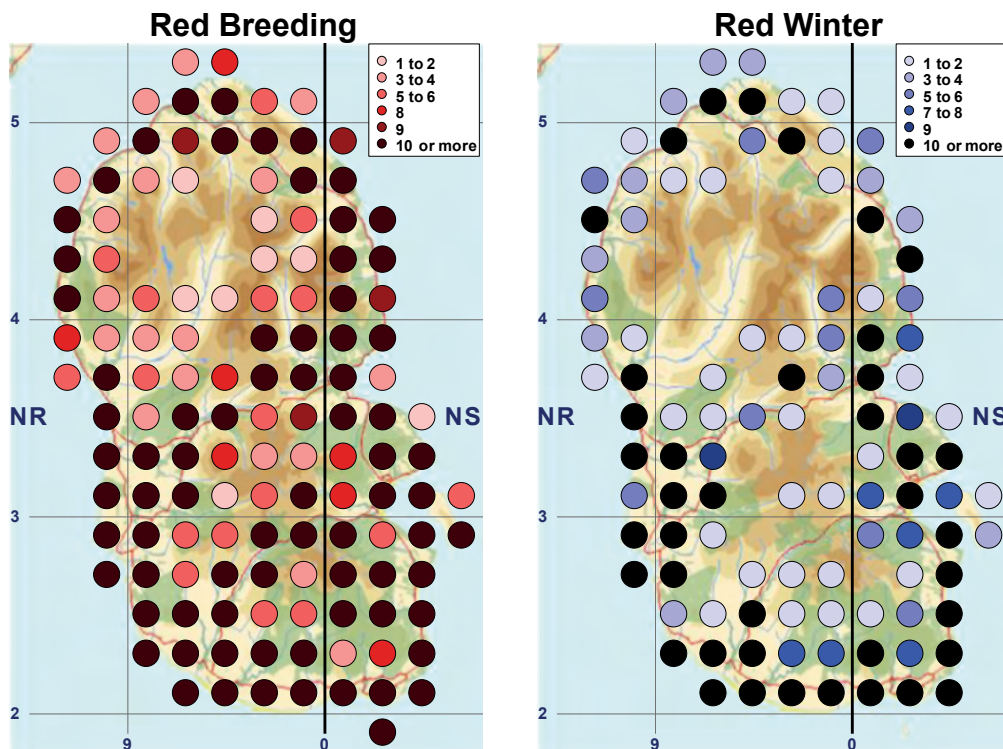
The maps show the number of species recorded in each tetrad in the breeding period and each tetrad in winter; the darker the colour the more species that were recorded. It is perhaps no coincidence that tetrads with large numbers of records were also often the most species rich.

Combined species maps – birds of conservation concern

The UK's birds can be split into three categories of conservation importance - red, amber and green. Red is the highest conservation priority, with species needing urgent action. Amber is the next most critical group, followed by green. The criteria for each of these categories are given in Appendix 7. On Arran during the atlas period, twenty-eight red listed species were recorded and eighty-five amber listed species. These are named in Appendix 7.

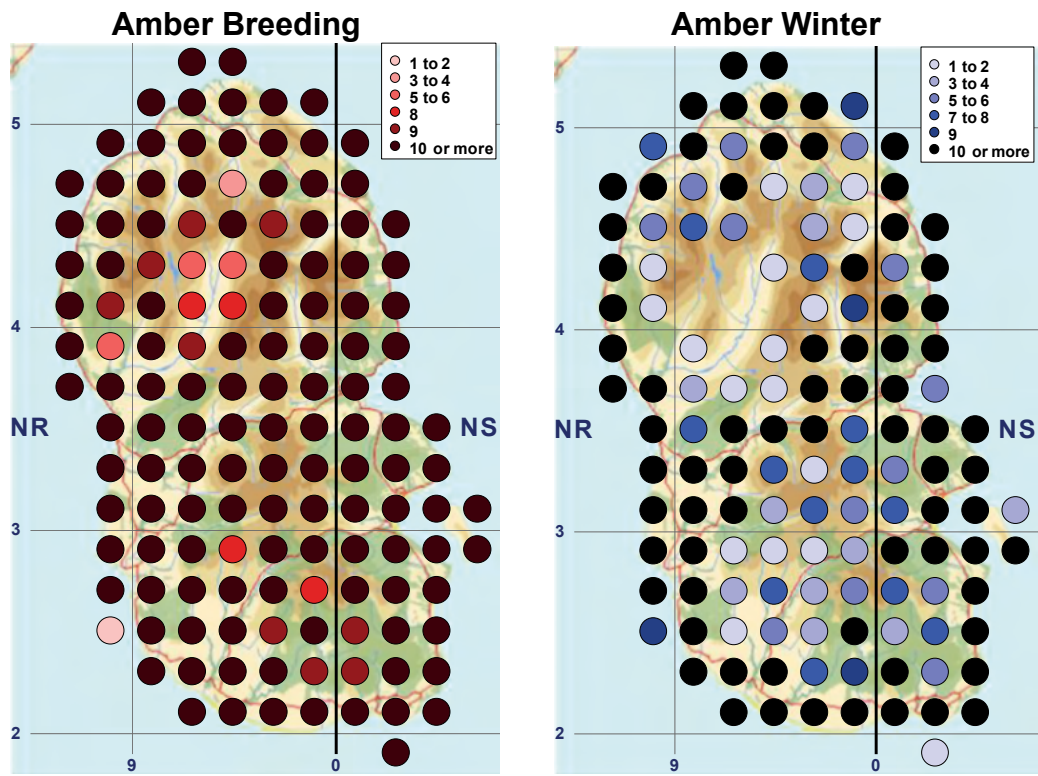
The following four maps are combined species maps.

The first pair shows the number of red listed species in each tetrad in the breeding and winter periods.



The darker the colours the more red listed species were recorded in that tetrad.

Similarly, the second pair shows the number of amber listed species in each tetrad in the breeding and winter periods.



The darker the colours the more amber listed species were recorded in that tetrad.

From these combined species maps, there seem to be extensive tracts of land supporting these species with a large number of hot spots with suitable diverse habitats.

## Introduction to Species Maps

### Species names and list order

In this section, the current English vernacular name, the now agreed international English name <sup>11</sup> (where different to the vernacular) and the current scientific name are all used for each bird species. The background colour to the name reflects the bird's conservation importance - red, amber and green. The criteria for each of these categories are given in Appendix 7.

In addition, for each species there is a photograph. All of the many photographers who gave permission for their images to be used to illustrate the report are named in the list of contributors.

The order for the species maps follows that of the British list as published by the British Ornithologists' Union (2006)<sup>12</sup> with some adjustments to ensure the most effective use of space in the publication. All species in categories A, B, C and E of the British list are included where they are resident in Arran, or where they are regular breeding or winter visitors, or are regular passage migrants. Species are only included if they were recorded in Arran during the breeding period or the winter period from November 2007 to July 2012. The breeding period covers the months of April to July and the winter period the months of November to February.

### Detailed map descriptions and notes for interpretation

A high proportion of this publication comprises maps which have been produced using the mapping programme DMAP written by Alan Morton. The background image was produced by Ian Andrews. The skill and experience of Phil Davis from Gloucestershire in using this software was crucial in helping to produce all the following maps.

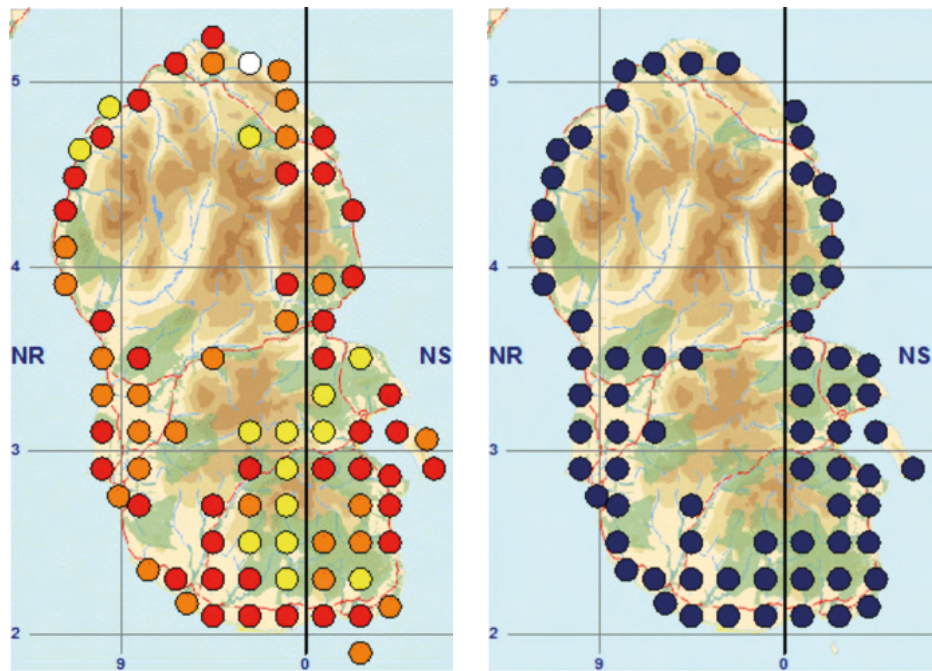
At the design and production stage Russell Porter's knowledge and understanding of computer programmes, his skill in setting out the pages in this section combined with the generosity of his time was invaluable.

These maps are based on the final, validated dataset of 36,330 Arran records received from *Bird Atlas 2007-2011*<sup>3</sup> in October 2012.

**Tetrad distribution maps for the breeding periods and winter periods.**

The records plotted in the breeding period include all observations for the months of April, May, June and July and those with a confirmed breeding status for the months of March, August, September and October.

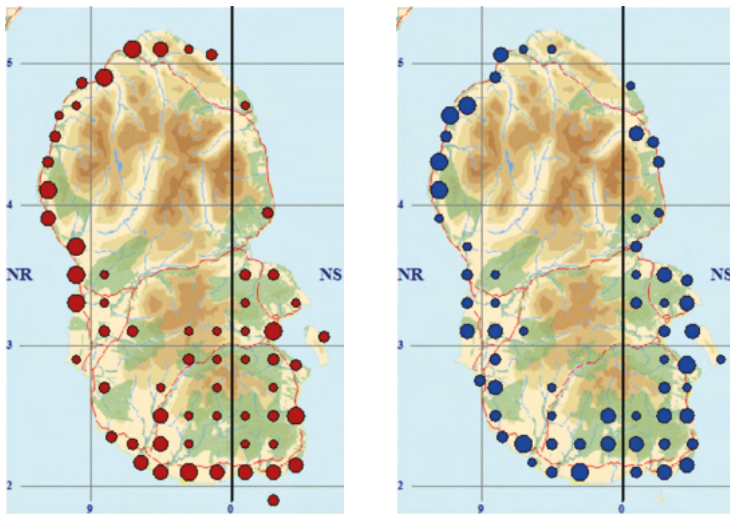
As in the example below on the left, the four different coloured circles on the map represent degrees of breeding evidence recorded in individual tetrads: white for bird present, yellow for possible breeding, amber for probable breeding and red for confirmed breeding.



The records plotted in winter include all observations between November and February. As in the example above on the right, one symbol, a blue circle, has been used.

## **Tetrad relative abundance maps for the breeding periods and winter periods.**

These maps are based on a subset of the above data, namely the timed tetrad visits (TTV) records where all birds seen or heard are counted in each hour of the visit. While it is impossible to count all individual birds of all species in a tetrad square, this standardised method of collecting data can be used to generate a 'relative abundance' statistic. This indicates, not the absolute number of birds present, but is an index to compare abundance of the species between different areas. The maps generated complement the distribution maps and show the hot spots for species in the breeding and winter periods.



The plots are based on the maximum number of a species recorded in any of the hours surveyed during the TTV. The four different sizes of symbol, red in the breeding period and blue in winter, represent four ranges of counts with a quarter in each range: the largest symbol for the 25% of squares with the highest counts, the second largest symbol for the 25% of squares with the second highest counts, the second smallest symbol for the 25% of squares with the second lowest counts and the smallest symbol for the 25% of squares with the lowest counts.

No numerical abundance scale is shown. While the maps enable comparison within a species, there is no valid comparison between species.

Note that for many species there is insufficient data available to plot all map formats.

## Fact box

There are three parts to the fact box.

For each species the UK conservation status<sup>13</sup> is given in the first part.

The second part gives the number of tetrads in which the species was recorded in the breeding period and in winter.

The third part gives the number of occupied 10km squares in the present and the three previous atlases, the *Breeding Atlas 1988-1991*(Gibbons) <sup>8</sup>, the *Winter Atlas 1981-1984* (Lack) <sup>7</sup> and the *Breeding Atlas 1968-1972* (Sharrock) <sup>6</sup>. The information from all the atlases is based on the dataset received from the BTO. A comparison of the data between atlases gives a broad indication of distribution trends.

This broad indication of distribution trends is not subtle enough to show some changes in population, for example the decline in Stonechat population following two consecutive very cold winters during the atlas period.

## Commentary

For each species there is a brief statement which gives the status of the bird on Arran.

In addition there is basic background information which may include a brief interpretation of maps, and a comment on distribution as reflected in the fact box data.

For sensitive species, as indicated in the section “*Confidentiality and mapping of sensitive species*” on page 18, while data is given that indicates their general status, the locations are not revealed.

# Mute Swan

*Cygnus olor*

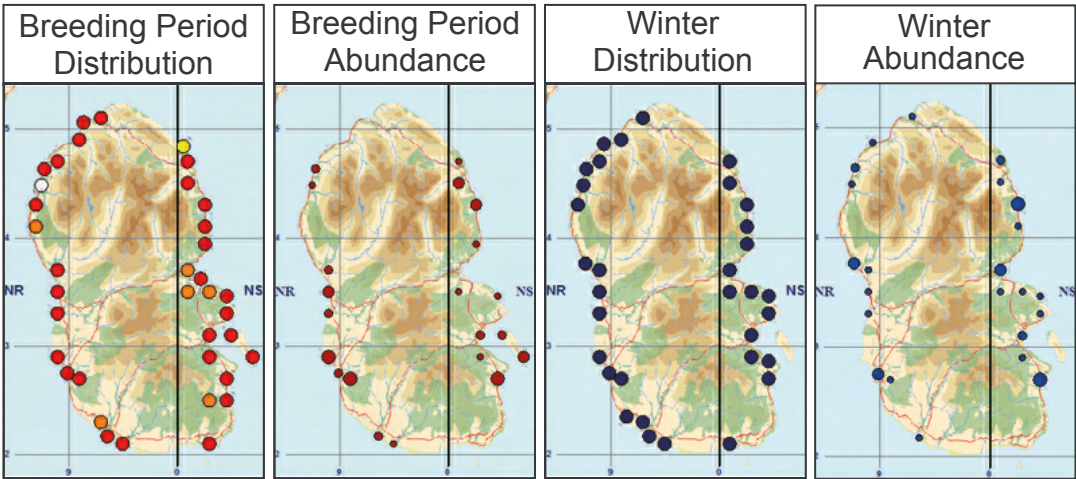


Photo Dennis Morrison

Mute Swan	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	36	33
Confirmed breeding	29	
Probable breeding	6	
Possible breeding	1	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	9	9
1988 - 91	4	
1981/82 - 1983/84		4
1968 - 72	2	



Mute Swan is a common resident breeding bird round the coast. In the winter period the largest group recorded was twenty. The trend information indicates that the species has become more wide-spread.

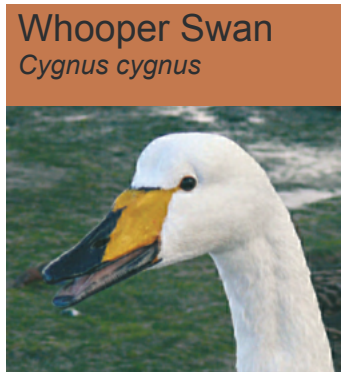
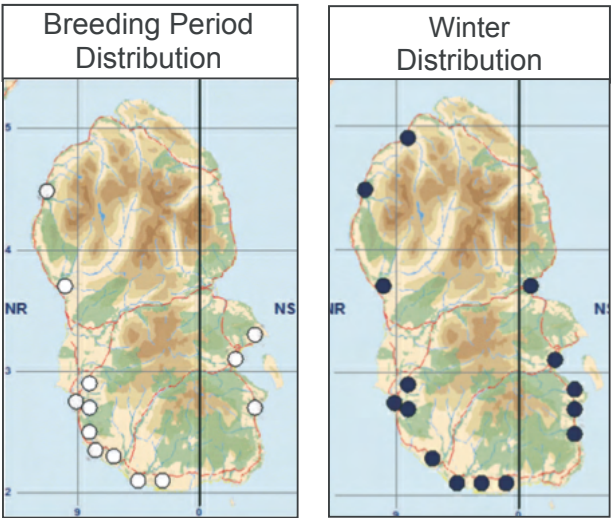


Photo Dennis Morrison

Whooper Swan		
UK conservation status		Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	15
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	13	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	6	7
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		3
1968 - 72	0	



Whooper Swan is a regular passage migrant and winter visitor with most records between November and April. The largest group was fifty-six.

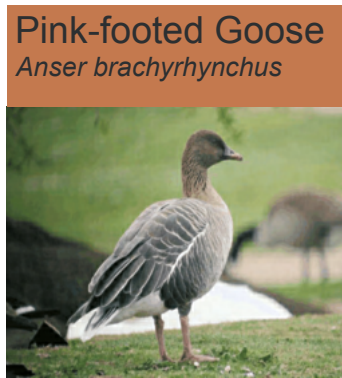
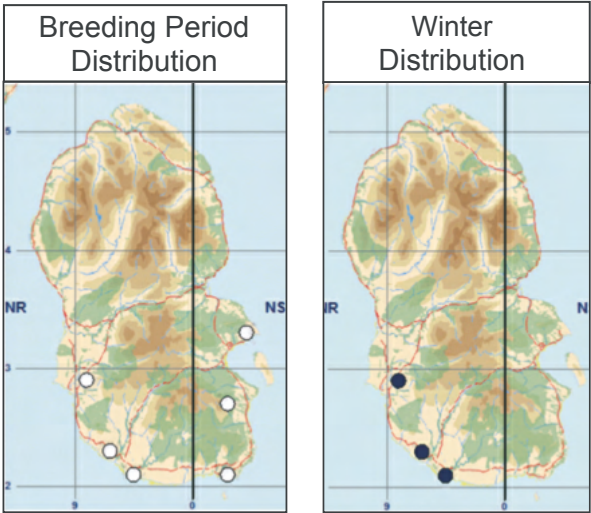


Photo Dennis Morrison

Pink-footed Goose		
UK conservation status		Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	3
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	6	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	3	1
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Pink-footed Goose is an increasing regular passage migrant and winter visitor with most records between November and April. The largest group was seventy-five.

# Greylag Goose

Anser anser

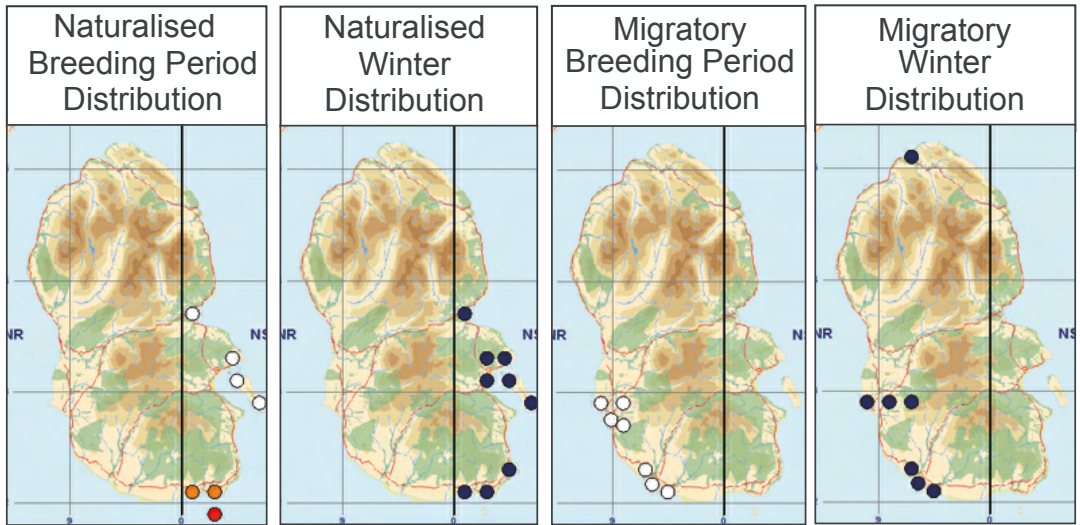


Photo Dennis Morrison

Greylag Goose	
UK conservation status	Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	3	16
Confirmed breeding	1	
Probable breeding	2	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	11	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	3	5
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		5
1968 - 72	0	



Greylag Goose is a regular winter visitor with a population of around five hundred, mainly in the Shiskine valley and Kilmory.

In addition, since the previous national bird atlas, an increasing naturalised population has become established in the east of the island. The largest group was seventy.

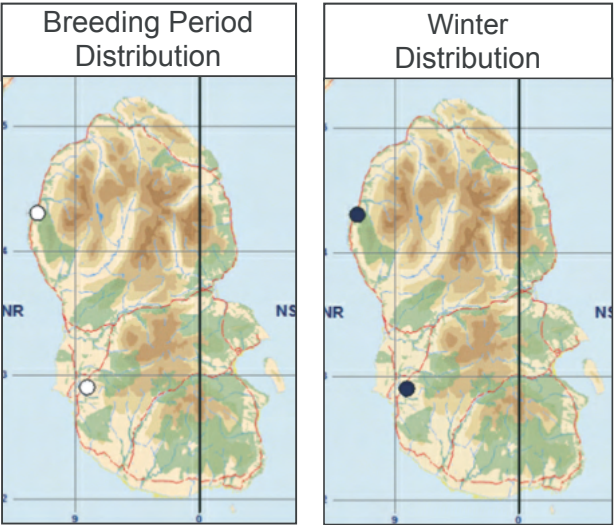
It is anticipated that the migratory and the natural populations will increasingly intermingle.



Photo Angus Hogg

White-fronted Goose		
UK conservation status		Green
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	2
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	2	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	2	2
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



White-fronted Goose is an occasional winter visitor with records from three of the five years. The largest group was four.

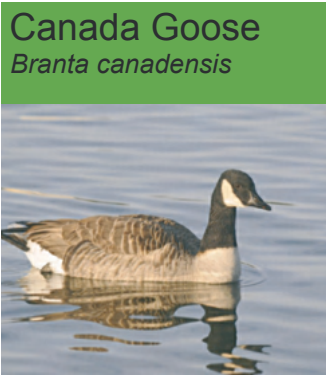
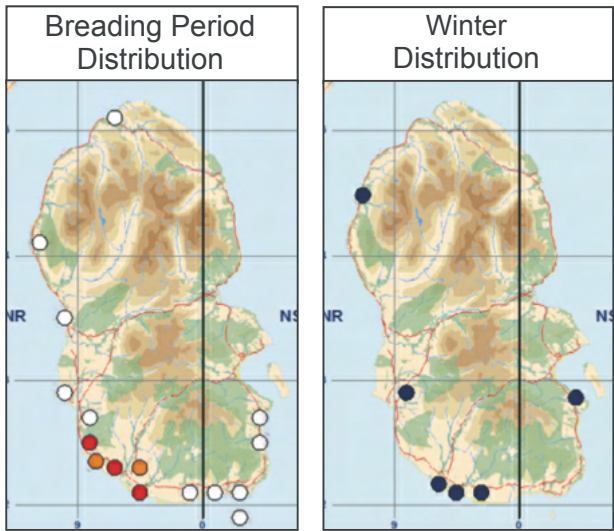


Photo Angus Hogg

Canada Goose		
UK conservation status		Green
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	5	6
Confirmed breeding	3	
Probable breeding	2	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	11	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	7	3
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Canada Goose has been an occasional visitor with groups of around twenty each year. However, during the atlas period, breeding records for Canada Goose were reported in 2011 and 2012.

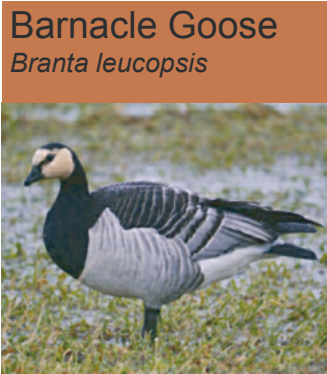


Photo Dennis Morrison

Barnacle Goose		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	3
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	2	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	2	2
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Barnacle Goose is an occasional winter visitor with most records being of one or two birds. The largest group was thirty-four.

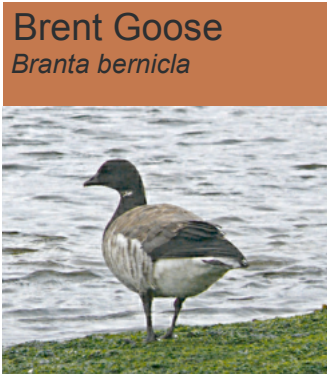


Photo Dennis Morrison

Brent Goose		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	1
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	0	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11		1
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Brent Goose (light-bellied) is an occasional winter visitor.

During the atlas period the species was recorded in only one of the five winters.

# Shelduck (Common)

*Tadoma tadoma*

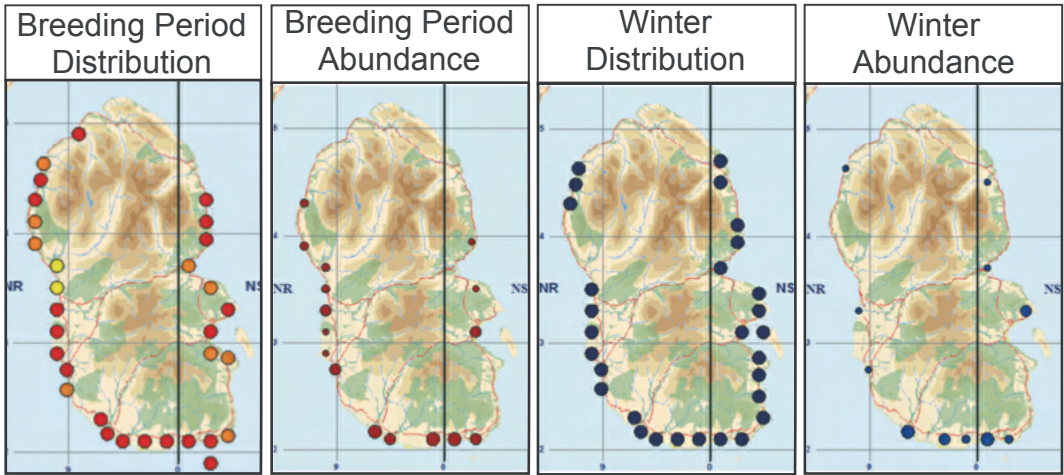


Photo Angela Cassels

Shelduck	
UK conservation status	Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	31	29
Confirmed breeding	20	
Probable breeding	9	
Possible breeding	2	
Bird present	0	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	9	7
1988 - 91	9	
1981/82 - 1983/84		7
1968 - 72	9	



Shelduck is a common breeding bird round the coast.

There are few records in September and October when the species leaves the island to moult.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

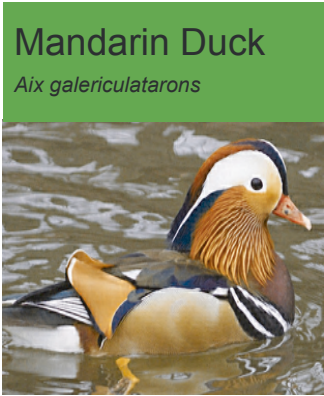


Photo Dennis Morrison

Mandarin Duck	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	1
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	3	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	2	1
1986 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Mandarin Duck is an introduced species with records from three of the five years. All reports were of a single bird.

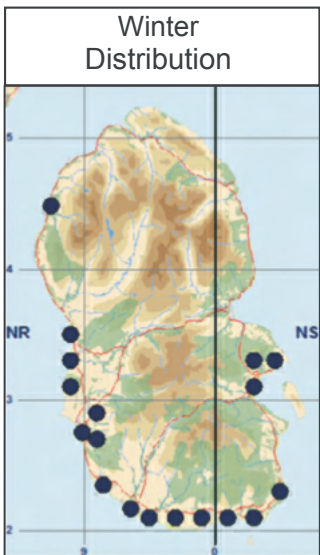


Photo Angus Hogg

Wigeon	
UK conservation status	Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	18
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	12	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	5	6
1988 - 91	1	
1981/82 - 1983/84		6
1968 - 72	1	



Wigeon is a regular passage migrant and winter visitor with most records between November and April. The largest group was sixty.

Teal (Common)  
*Anas crecca*


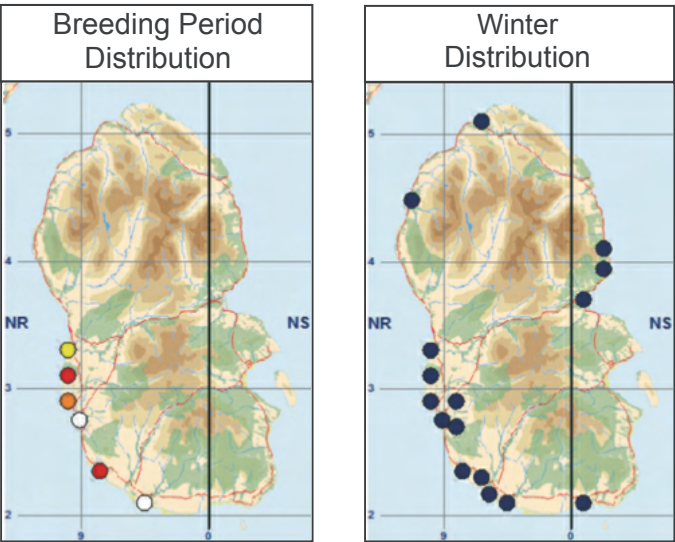


Photo Carl Reavey

Teal		
UK conservation status		Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	4	16
Confirmed breeding	2	
Probable breeding	1	
Possible breeding	1	
Bird present	2	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	3	8
1988 - 91	2	
1981/82 - 1983/84		5
1968 - 72	2	



The small population of breeding Teal is enhanced by migrant and winter visitors. The largest wintering group was one hundred and thirty.

Garganey  
*Anas querquedula*




Photo Robert Lambie

Garganey		
UK conservation status		Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	0
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	2	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	2	0
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Garganey is a summer visitor. During the atlas period the species was recorded for the first time on Arran.

# Mallard

*Anas platyrhynchos*

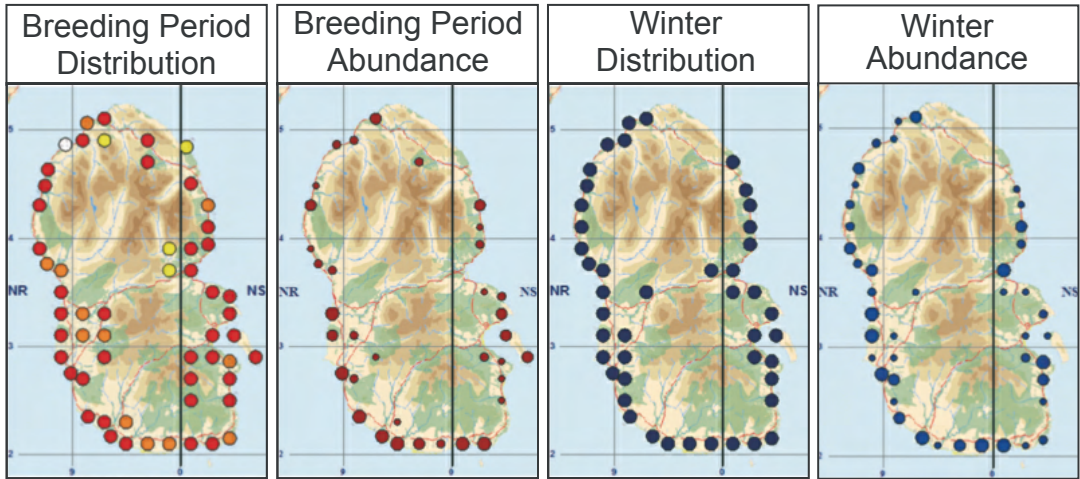


Photo Dennis Morrison

Mallard	
UK conservation status	Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	55	45
Confirmed breeding	39	
Probable breeding	12	
Possible breeding	4	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	10
1988 - 91	9	
1981/82 - 1983/84		9
1968 - 72	8	



Mallard is a common resident breeding bird. There is a well established feral population in the winter period, the largest group recorded was sixty-five. The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

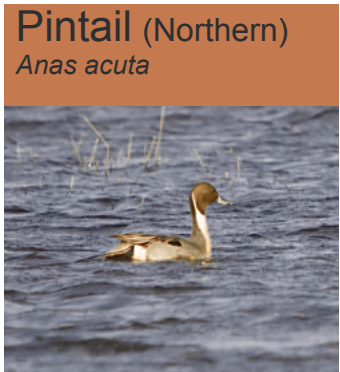
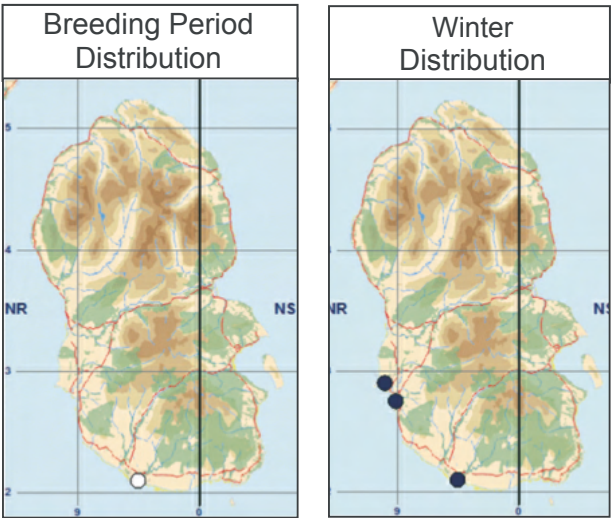


Photo Angus Hogg

Pintail		
UK conservation status		Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	3
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	1	2
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Pintail is a vagrant with records from two of the five years. The largest group was two.

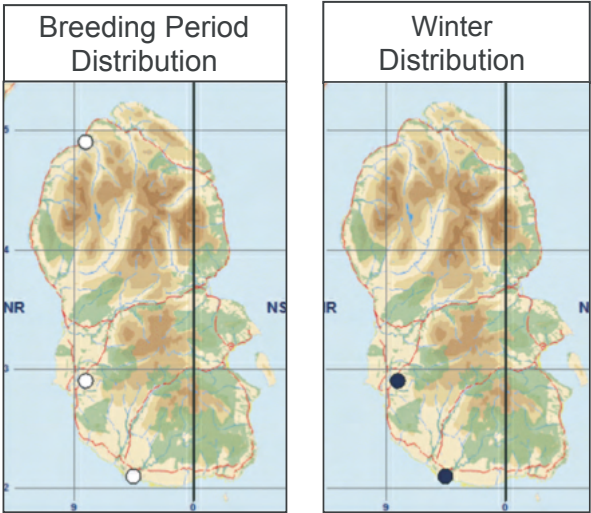


Photo Dennis Morrison

Shoveler		
UK conservation status		Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	2
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	3	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	2	1
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Shoveler is a vagrant with records from three of the five years. The largest group was two.

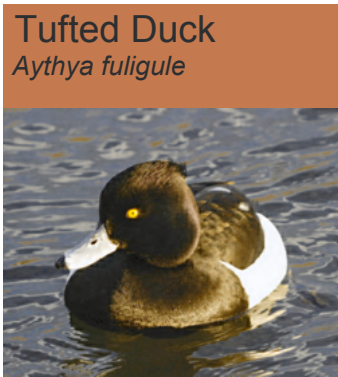


Photo Dennis Morrison

Tufted Duck		
UK conservation status		Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	0
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	2	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	1	0
1988 - 91	2	
1981/82 - 1983/84		1
1968 - 72	0	



Tufted Duck is a vagrant with records from three of the five years.  
All records are of single birds.

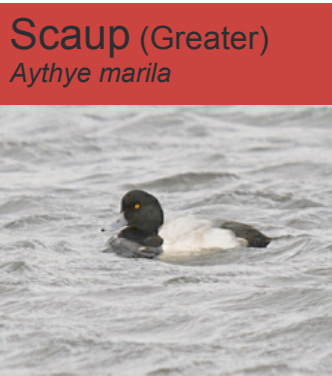


Photo Angus Hogg

Scaup		
UK conservation status		Red

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	1
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	1	1
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Scaup is a rare vagrant with records from one of the five years.  
All records are of single birds.

Eider (Common)  
*Somateria mollissima*

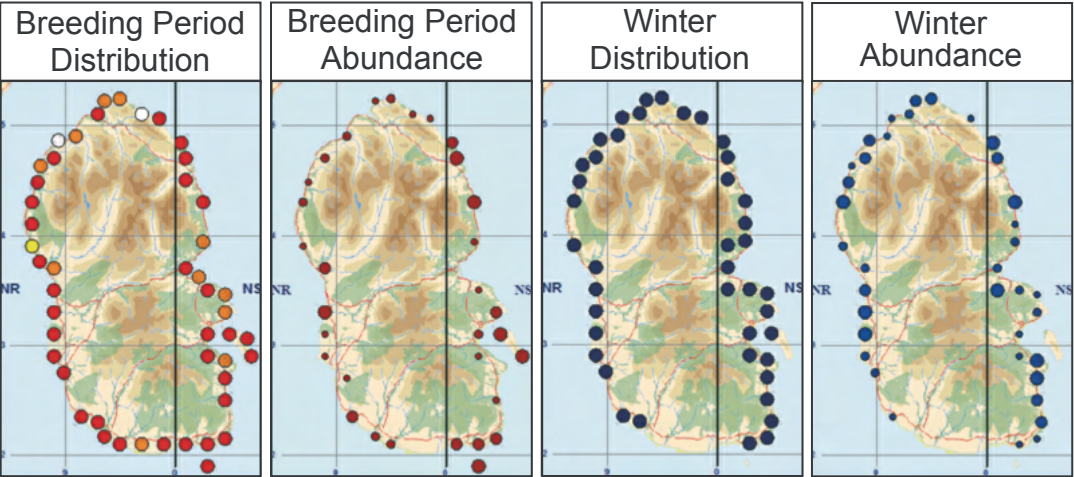


Photo Robert Lambie

Eider		
UK conservation status		Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	46	42
Confirmed breeding	34	
Probable breeding	11	
Possible breeding	1	
Bird present	2	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	9
1988 - 91	9	
1981/82 - 1983/84		10
1968 - 72	9	



Eider is a common resident breeding bird round the coast. The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable but the population in the Clyde area is in decline<sup>2</sup>. The largest group was two hundred.

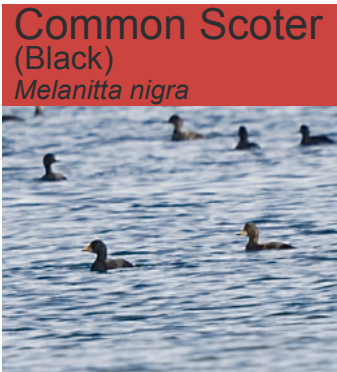


Photo Dennis Morrison

Common Scoter		
UK conservation status		Red
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	1
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	4	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	2	1
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	

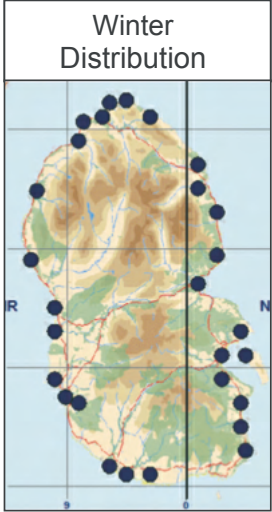


Common Scoter is an occasional visitor with records from three of the five years. The largest group was five.



Photo Brian Couper

Goldeneye		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	28
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	11	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	7	9
1988 - 91	2	
1981/82 - 1983/84		9
1968 - 72	0	



Goldeneye is a regular winter visitor. The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

Red-breasted Merganser

*Mergus serrator*

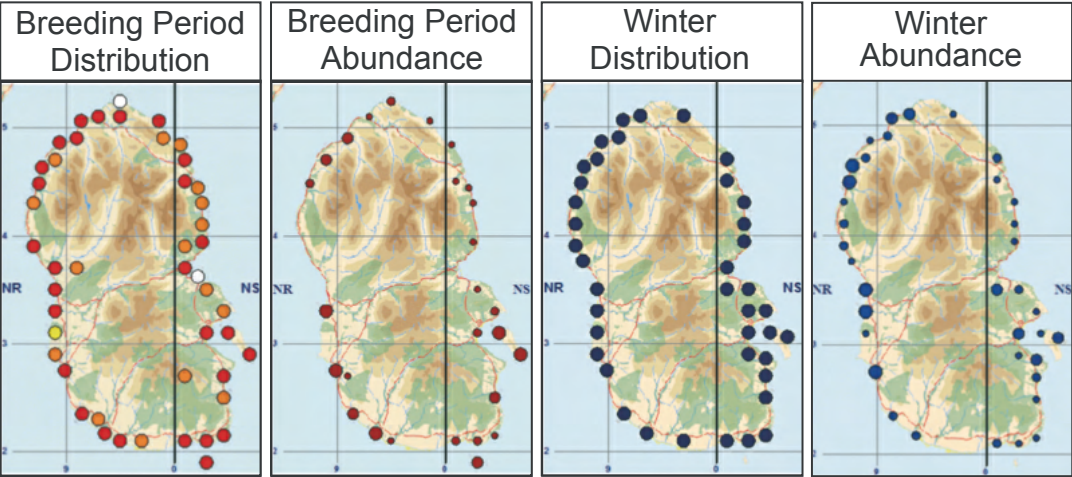


Photo Robert Lambie

Red - breasted Merganser	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	45	40
Confirmed breeding	28	
Probable breeding	16	
Possible breeding	1	
Bird present	2	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	11	9
1988 - 91	10	
1981/82 - 1983/84		8
1968 - 72	10	



Red-breasted Merganser is a common resident breeding bird round the coast. The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable. The largest group was one hundred and six.

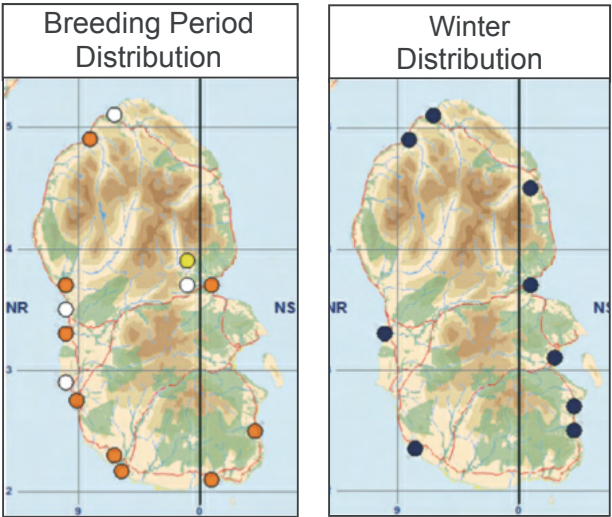


Photo Dennis Morrison

Goosander		
UK conservation status		Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	10	9
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	9	
Possible breeding	1	
Bird present	4	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	7	7
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	1	



The trend information indicates that Goosander, a localised breeding bird, has become more widespread.

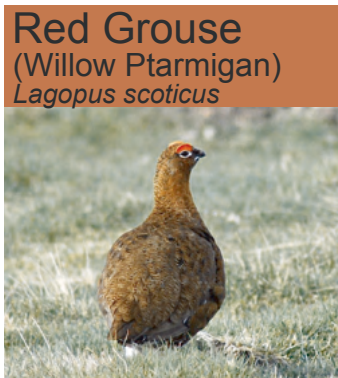
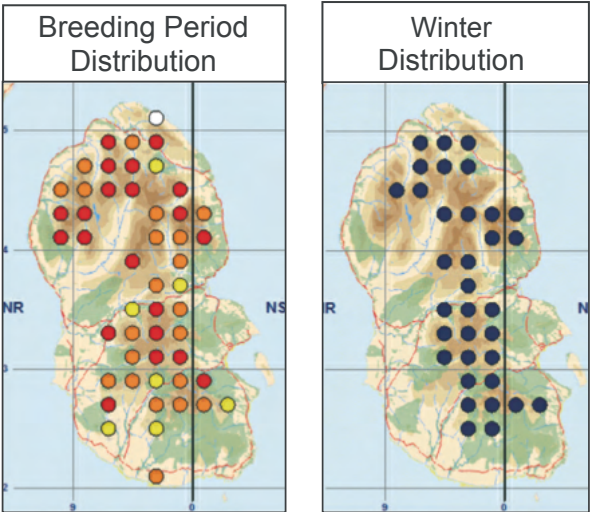


Photo Angus Hogg

Red Grouse		
UK conservation status		Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	49	34
Confirmed breeding	21	
Probable breeding	21	
Possible breeding	7	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	7	5
1988 - 91	8	
1981/82 - 1983/84		3
1968 - 72	9	

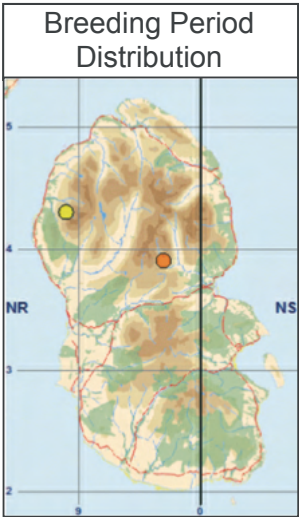


Red Grouse is a resident breeding bird. The trend information suggests a possible decline in distribution.



Photo Tony Church

Ptarmigan		
UK conservation status		Green
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	2	1
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	1	
Possible breeding	1	
Bird present	0	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	2	1
1988 - 91	2	
1981/82 - 1983/84		1
1968 - 72	0	



Ptarmigan is a very localised species with records from three of the five years. The largest number was two.



Photo Angus Hogg

Black Grouse		
UK conservation status		Red
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	3	1
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	3	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	0	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	2	1
1988 - 91	1	
1981/82 - 1983/84		1
1968 - 72	2	



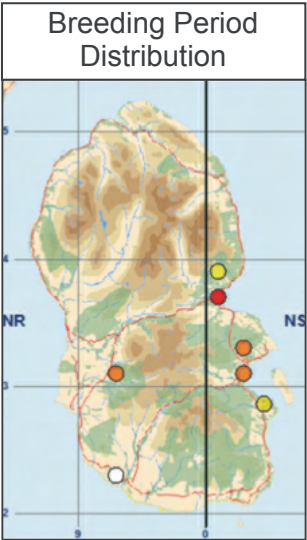
Black Grouse previously bred on Arran. All the atlas records are from the Arran Black Grouse reintroduction programme<sup>2</sup>.

Red-legged Partridge  
*Alectoris rufa*



Photo Jackie Newman

Red-legged Partridge		
UK conservation status		Green
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	6	3
Confirmed breeding	1	
Probable breeding	3	
Possible breeding	2	
Bird present	1	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	4	2
1988 - 91	3	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Red-legged Partridge is a localised introduced species.

Quail (Common)  
*Cotumix cotumix*



Photo Dennis Morrison

Quail		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	1	0
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	1	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	0	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	1	0
1988 - 91	1	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



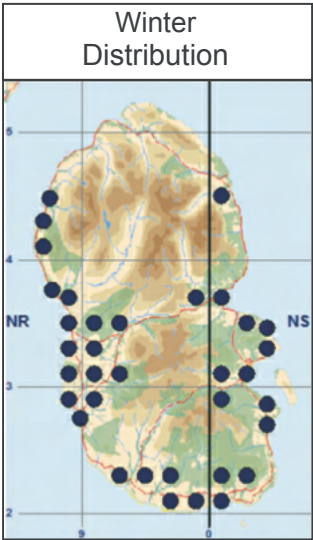
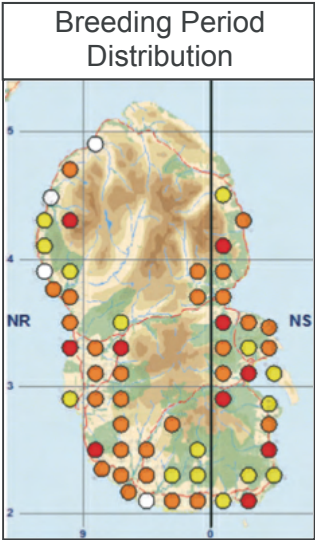
Quail is an irregular summer visitor. During the atlas period the species was recorded only once.

Pheasant (Common)  
*Phasianus colchicus*



Photo Tony Church

Pheasant		
UK conservation status		Green
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	55	35
Confirmed breeding	10	
Probable breeding	30	
Possible breeding	15	
Bird present	4	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	9	8
1988 - 91	8	
1981/82 - 1983/84		6
1968 - 72	9	



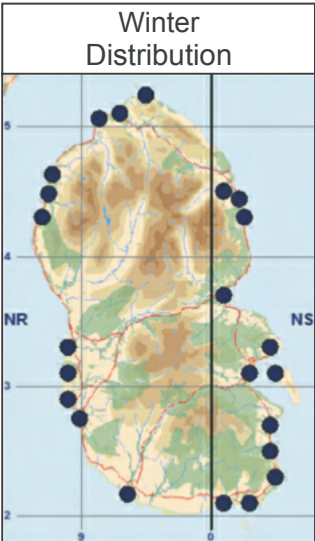
Pheasant is a widespread introduced species.

Red-throated Diver  
*Gavia stellata*



Photo Bob Garrett

Red-throated Diver		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	34	23
Confirmed breeding	16	
Probable breeding	14	
Possible breeding	4	
Bird present	14	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	11	8
1988 - 91	6	
1981/82 - 1983/84		3
1968 - 72	4	



Red-throated Diver is a schedule 1 breeding bird. The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread.

Black-throated Diver  
*Gavia arctica*

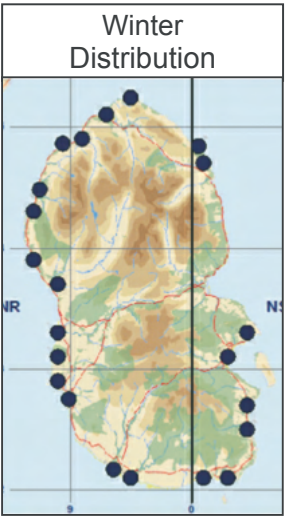


Photo Brian Couper

Black-throated Diver		
UK conservation status		Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	22
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	20	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	7	9
1988 - 91	4	
1981/82 - 1983/84		4
1968 - 72	3	



Black-throated Diver is a regular passage migrant and winter visitor with records from most months of the year. The largest group was twelve.

Great Northern Diver  
*Gavia immer*

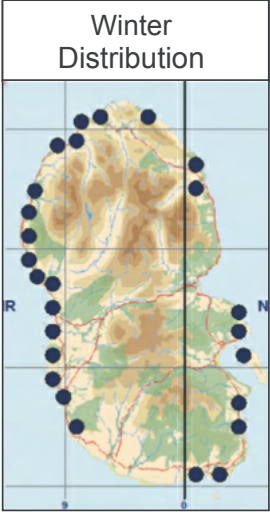


Photo Brian Couper

Great Northern Diver		
UK conservation status		Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	26
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	38	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	9
1988 - 91	2	
1981/82 - 1983/84		5
1968 - 72	0	



Great Northern Diver is a regular passage migrant and winter visitor with records from most months of the year. The largest group was thirty.

Fulmar (Northern)

*Fulmarus glacialis*

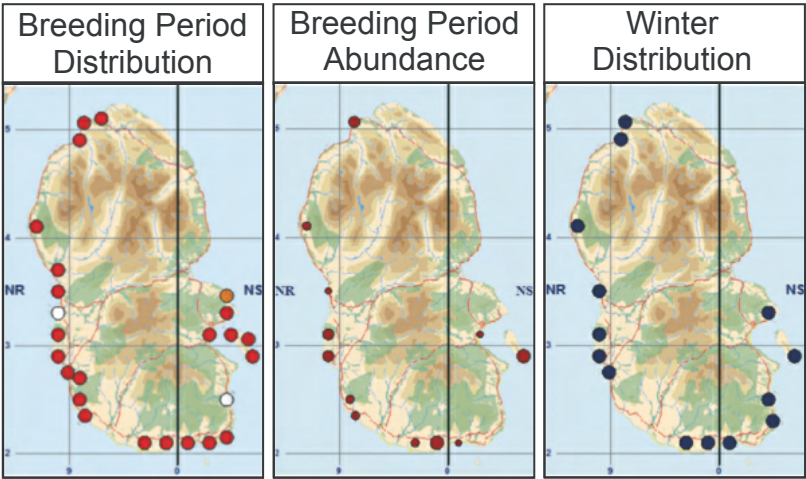


Photo Carl Reavey

Fulmar	
UK conservation status	Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	23	14
Confirmed breeding	22	
Probable breeding	1	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	2	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	8	8
1988 - 91	8	
1981/82 - 1983/84		5
1968 - 72	7	



Fulmar is a breeding bird round the coast. The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable but the population may be in decline due to the small number of reports of fledged young over the atlas period. The largest group was sixty.

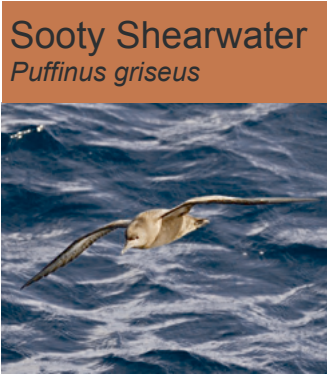


Photo Angus Hogg

Sooty Shearwater		
UK conservation status		Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	0
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	1	0
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Sooty Shearwater is a rare vagrant with a record from only one of the five years

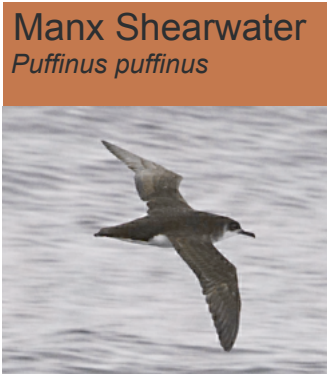


Photo Jim MacKenzie

Manx Shearwater		
UK conservation status		Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	0
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	19	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	8	0
1988 - 91	7	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Manx Shearwater is a regular passage migrant with most records between April and September. The largest group was one thousand.

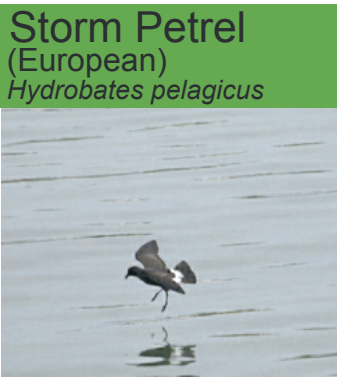


Photo Carl Reavey

Storm Petrel		
UK conservation status		Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	0
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	1	0
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	1	



Storm Petrel is a rare vagrant with a record from only one of the five years.

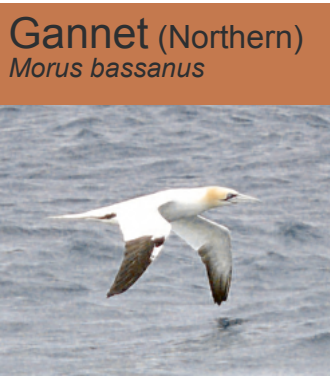
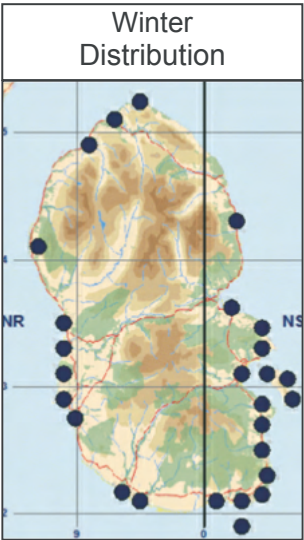
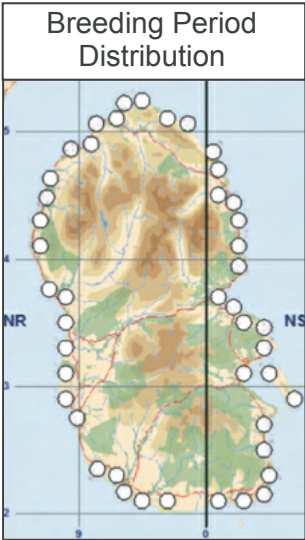


Photo Dennis Morrison

Gannet		
UK conservation status		Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	27
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	45	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	9	10
1988 - 91	7	
1981/82 - 1983/84		4
1968 - 72	0	



The nearest Gannet breeding colony is Ailsa Craig. Records are more common in summer and as a passage migrant. The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread. The largest group was fifty.

# Cormorant (Great) *Phalacrocorax carbo*

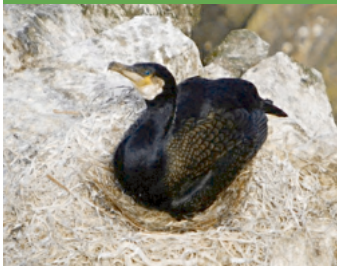
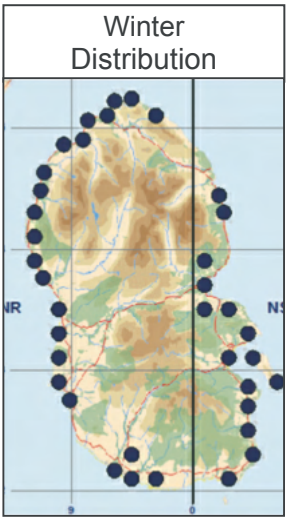
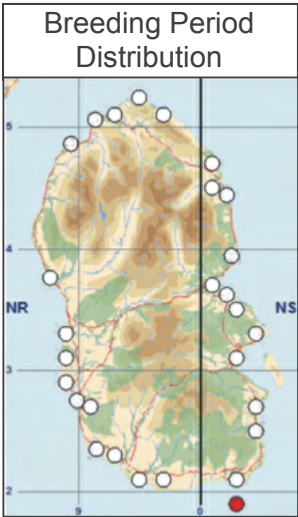


Photo Angus Hogg

Cormorant	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	1	37
Confirmed breeding	1	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	27	

Arran trends Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	9	9
1988 - 91	7	
1981/82 - 1983/84		8
1968 - 72	6	



Cormorant breed on Pladda. The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread. The largest group was eleven.

# Shag (European) *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*

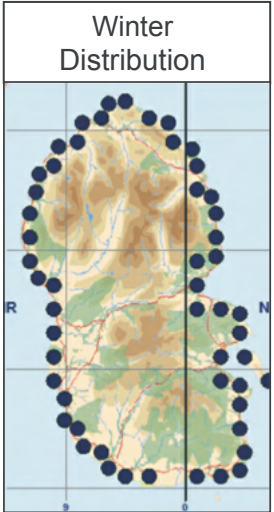


Photo Carl Reavey

Shag	
UK conservation status	Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	4	53
Confirmed breeding	4	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	43	

Arran trends Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	9
1988 - 91	8	
1981/82 - 1983/84		9
1968 - 72	5	



Shag breed on Holy Isle and Pladda. The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread. The largest group was one hundred and fifty.

# Grey Heron

*Ardea cinerea*


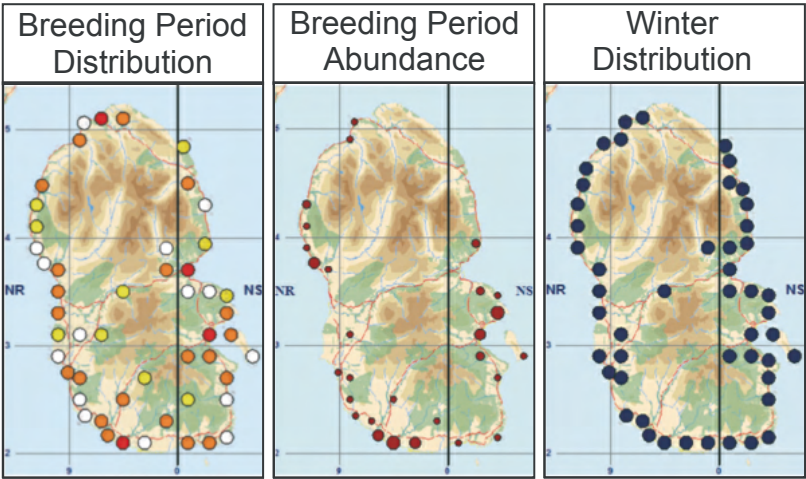


Photo Brian Couper

Grey Heron	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	35	49
Confirmed breeding	4	
Probable breeding	21	
Possible breeding	10	
Bird present	15	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	10
1988 - 91	10	
1981/82 - 1983/84		9
1968 - 72	6	



Grey Heron is a common breeding bird round the coast.  
The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.  
The largest group was fourteen.

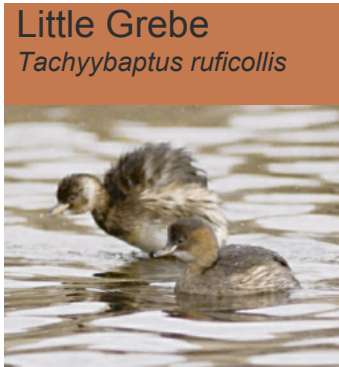
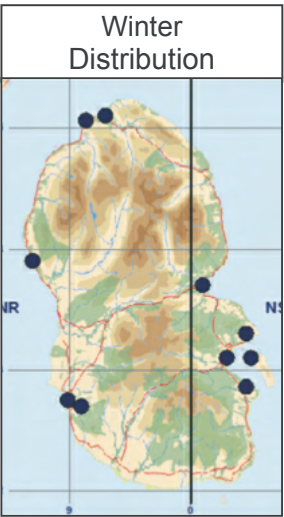


Photo Brian Couper

Little Grebe		
UK conservation status		Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	1	10
Confirmed breeding	1	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	4	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	4	6
1988 - 91	1	
1981/82 - 1983/84		2
1968 - 72	1	



Little Grebe is a regular migrant and winter visitor with one breeding record. The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread.

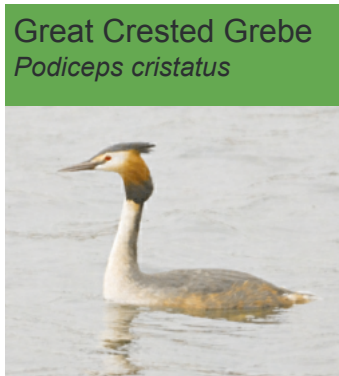


Photo Dennis Morrison

Great Crested Grebe		
UK conservation status		Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	3
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	3	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	3	1
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Great Crested Grebe is an occasional passage migrant and winter visitor with records from three of the five years. The largest group was four.



Photo Dennis Morrison

Red-necked Grebe		
UK conservation status		Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	1
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	0	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	0	1
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		1
1968 - 72	0	



Red-necked Grebe is a rare vagrant with a record from one of the five years.



Photo Brian Henderson

Slavonian Grebe		
UK conservation status		Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	1
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	1	1
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Slavonian Grebe is an occasional passage migrant and winter visitor with records from two of the five years.



Photo Dennis Morrison

Red Kite		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	0
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	6	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	4	0
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Red Kite is an occasional visitor from British reintroduction projects with records from three of the five years.

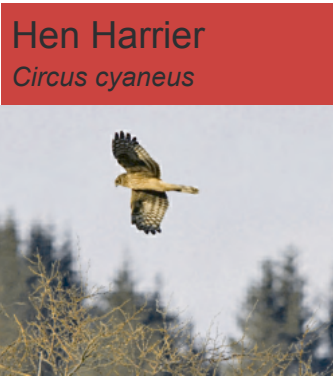


Photo Brian Couper

Hen Harrier		
UK conservation status		Red
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	83	52
Confirmed breeding	31	
Probable breeding	47	
Possible breeding	5	
Bird present	3	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	11	10
1988 - 91	9	
1981/82 - 1983/84		5
1968 - 72	7	

Hen Harrier is a widespread resident breeder mainly within the Special Protection Area (Appendix 1).

Arran is an internationally important area for this Schedule 1 protected species.

As per the discussion on page 18 on “Confidentiality and mapping of sensitive species”, whilst most species maps for the Arran Bird Atlas are shown at the tetrad level, it was felt that maps, even at 10km level, would be inappropriate for this most sensitive species.

The trend information indicated that the species has become more widespread. Occupied breeding territories varied from around ten to over twenty and the number of young fledged has varied from around twenty to over forty depending on factors like food availability and weather.



Photo Keith Offord

Goshawk		
UK conservation status		Green
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	3	4
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	1	
Possible breeding	2	
Bird present	2	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	4	4
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	

Goshawk is a Schedule 1 protected species.

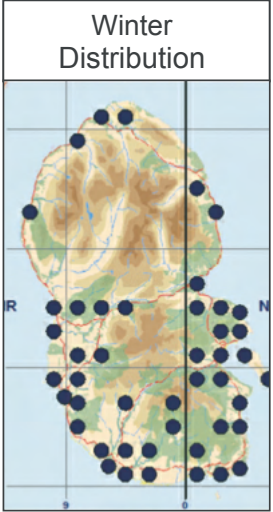
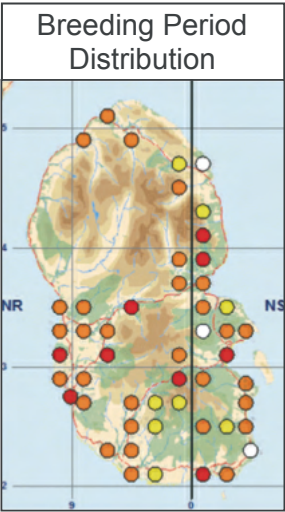
As per the discussion on page 18 on “Confidentiality and mapping of sensitive species”, whilst most species maps for the Arran Bird Atlas are shown at the tetrad level, it was felt that maps, even at 10km level, would be inappropriate for this most sensitive species.

The trend information indicates that the species has spread. While there have been records from each of the five years of the atlas, there has been no confirmed breeding.



Photo Robert Lambie

Sparrowhawk		
UK conservation status		Green
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	47	46
Confirmed breeding	9	
Probable breeding	30	
Possible breeding	8	
Bird present	3	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	9	10
1988 - 91	9	
1981/82 - 1983/84		5
1968 - 72	8	



Sparrowhawk is a widespread breeding and passage migrant.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

# Buzzard (Common)

*Buteo buteo*

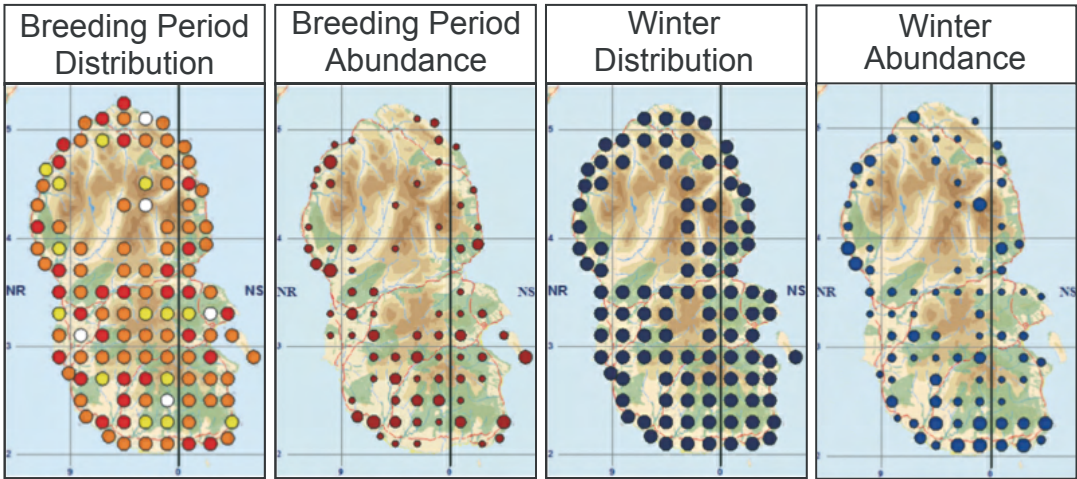


Photo Carl Reavey

Buzzard	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	105	104
Confirmed breeding	29	
Probable breeding	62	
Possible breeding	14	
Bird present	5	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	10
1988 - 91	10	
1981/82 - 1983/84		8
1968 - 72	9	



Buzzard is a widespread breeding bird.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

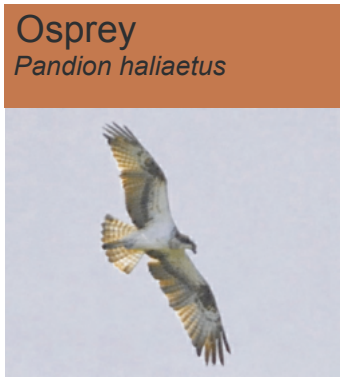


Photo Dennis Morrison

Osprey		
UK conservation status		Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	0
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	3	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	3	0
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Osprey is an occasional passage migrant with records from two of the five years.

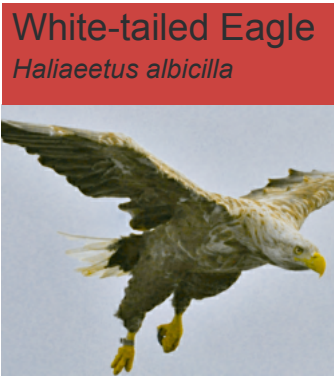


Photo Gordon Boyle

White-tailed Eagle		
UK conservation status		Red

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	4
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	6	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	4	3
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



White-tailed Eagle is an occasional visitor from British reintroduction projects with a small number of records from all of the five years.

# Golden Eagle

*Aquila chrysaetos*



Photo David Callan

Golden Eagle		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	45	30
Confirmed breeding	17	
Probable breeding	26	
Possible breeding	2	
Bird present	3	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	9	6
1988 - 91	5	
1981/82 - 1983/84		7
1968 - 72	2	

The Golden Eagle is a resident breeder mainly within the Special Protection Area (Appendix 1). Arran is a nationally important area for this schedule 1 protected species.

As per the discussion on page 18 on “Confidentiality and mapping of sensitive species”, whilst most species maps for the Arran Bird Atlas are shown at the tetrad level, it was felt that maps, even at 10km level, would be inappropriate for this most sensitive species.

The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread. There are five occupied breeding territories and the number of young fledged has varied depending on factors like food availability and weather.

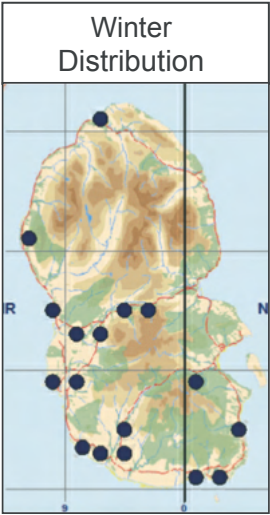
# Merlin

*Falco columbarius*



Photo Angus Hogg

Merlin		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	8	17
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	1	
Possible breeding	7	
Bird present	12	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	5	7
1988 - 91	2	
1981/82 - 1983/84		5
1968 - 72	2	



Merlin is a regular passage migrant and winter visitor. The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread.

# Kestrel (Common)

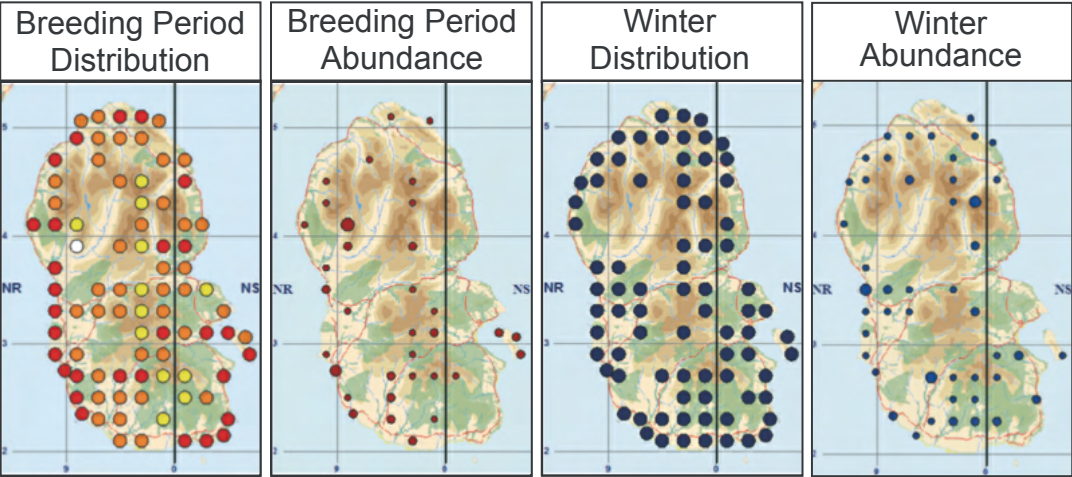
*Falco tinnunculus*

Photo Gordon Riddle

Kestrel	
UK conservation status	Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	83	78
Confirmed breeding	29	
Probable breeding	42	
Possible breeding	12	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	10
1988 - 91	10	
1981/82 - 1983/84		8
1968 - 72	10	



Kestrel is a widespread breeding bird.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

Hobby (Eurasian)  
*Falco subbuteo*



Photo Dennis Morrison

Hobby	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	0
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	1	0
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Hobby is a summer visitor. During the atlas period the species was recorded in one of the five years.

Peregrine  
*Falco peregrinus*



Photo Dennis Morrison

Peregrine	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	64	18
Confirmed breeding	18	
Probable breeding	43	
Possible breeding	3	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	8
1988 - 91	9	
1981/82 - 1983/84		7
1968 - 72	6	

Peregrine is a resident breeder at coastal and inland sites.

Arran is a nationally important area for this Schedule 1 protected species.

As per the discussion on page 18 on “Confidentiality and mapping of sensitive species”, while most species maps for the Arran Bird Atlas are shown at the tetrad level, it was felt that maps, even at 10km level, would be inappropriate for this most sensitive species.

The trend information indicated that the species has become more widespread. There are around twelve occupied breeding territories and the number of young fledged has varied depending on factors like food availability and weather.

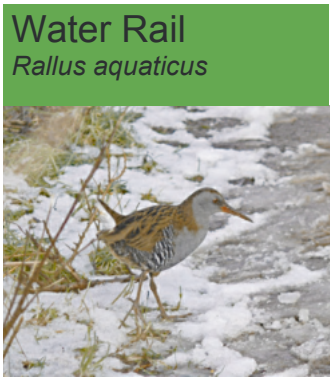


Photo Dennis Morrison

Water Rail		
UK conservation status		Green
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	2	4
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	2	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	0	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	2	4
1988 - 91	1	
1981/82 - 1983/84		1
1968 - 72	4	



Water Rail is a localised winter visitor and passage migrant with records from four of the five years.

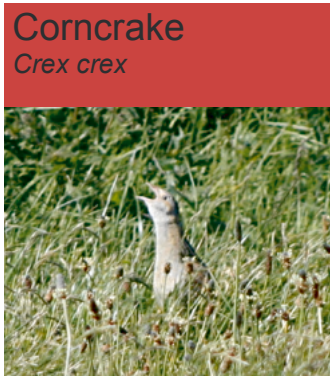


Photo Angela Cassels

Corncrake		
UK conservation status		Red
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	1	0
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	1	
Bird present	0	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	1	0
1988 - 91	3	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	5	



Corncrake is an irregular summer visitor which previously bred. The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species has declined.

# Moorhen (Common)

*Gallinula chloropus*



Photo Carl Reavey

Moorhen	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	3	4
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	3	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	0	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	3	3
1988 - 91	1	
1981/82 - 1983/84		1
1968 - 72	5	



Moorhen is a localised resident breeding bird with a record from all five years. The largest group was six.

# Dotterel

*Charadrius morinellus*

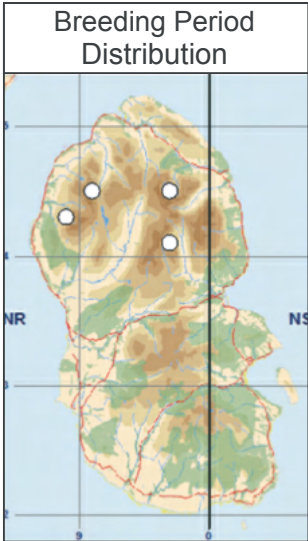


Photo Angus Hogg

Dotterel	
UK conservation status	Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	0
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	4	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	2	0
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Dotterel is an uncommon passage migrant with records from four of the five years. The largest group was nine.

Oystercatcher (Eurasian)  
*Haematopus ostralegus*


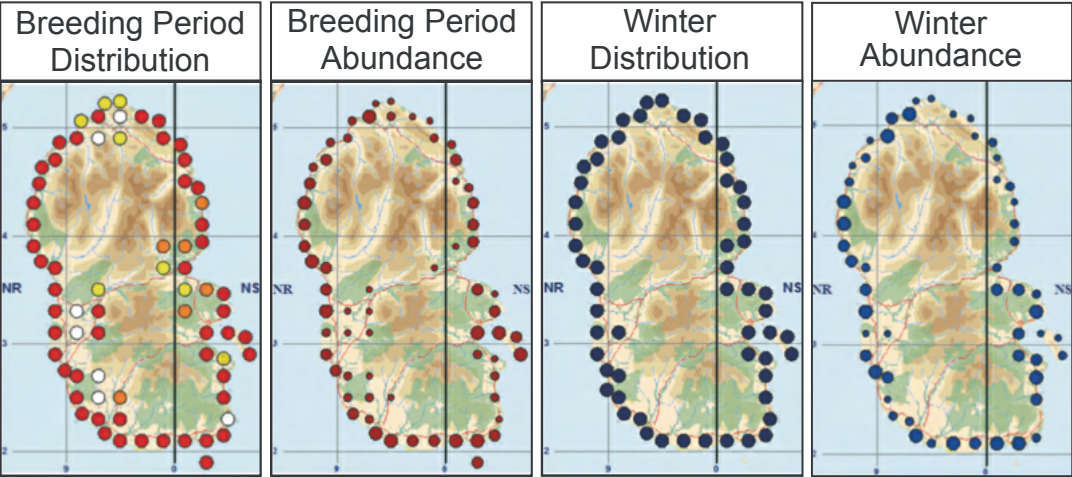


Photo Carl Reavey

Oystercatcher	
UK conservation status	Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	64	57
Confirmed breeding	50	
Probable breeding	6	
Possible breeding	8	
Bird present	7	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	11	10
1988 - 91	10	
1981/82 - 1983/84		9
1968 - 72	10	



Oystercatcher is a common resident breeding bird around the coast.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

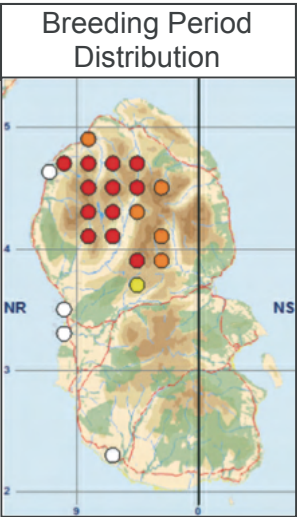


Photo Dennis Morrison

Golden Plover	
UK conservation status	Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	18	10
Confirmed breeding	12	
Probable breeding	5	
Possible breeding	1	
Bird present	4	

Arran trends Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	5	5
1988 - 91	4	
1981/82 - 1983/84		3
1968 - 72	3	



The breeding population of Golden Plover is enhanced by migrant and winter visitors. The largest group was three hundred.

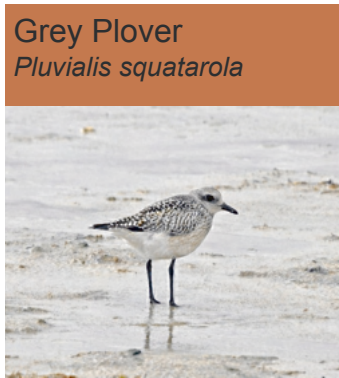


Photo Angus Hogg

Grey Plover	
UK conservation status	Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	2
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	3	

Arran trends Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	3	2
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		1
1968 - 72	0	



Grey Plover is an uncommon passage migrant with records from four of the five years. The largest group was two.

# Ringed Plover

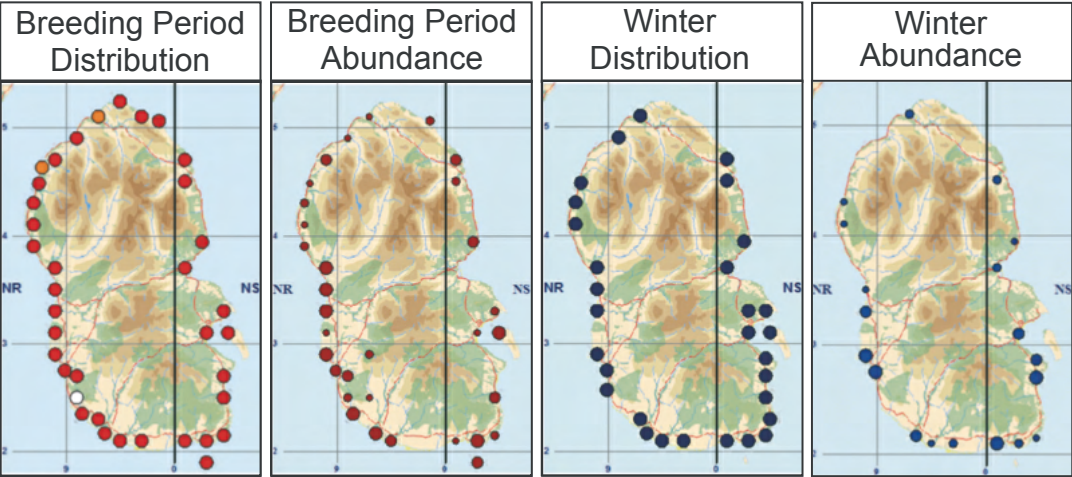
*Charadrius hiaticula*

Photo Dennis Morrison

Ringed Plover	
UK conservation status	Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	36	30
Confirmed breeding	34	
Probable breeding	2	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	9
1988 - 91	9	
1981/82 - 1983/84		7
1968 - 72	9	



Ringed Plover is a common resident breeding bird round the coast.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

# Lapwing (Northern) *Vanellus vanellus*

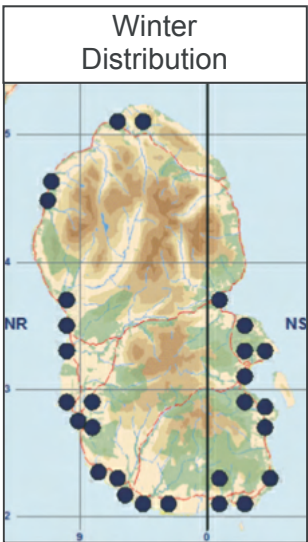
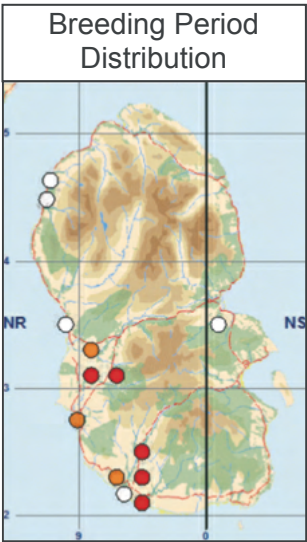


Photo Dennis Morrison

Lapwing	
UK conservation status	Red

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	8	28
Confirmed breeding	5	
Probable breeding	3	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	5	

Arran trends Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	6	7
1988 - 91	7	
1981/82 - 1983/84		8
1968 - 72	8	



The declining breeding population of Lapwing is enhanced by migrant and winter visitors. The largest wintering group was one hundred.

# Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*



Photo Dennis Morrison

Whimbrel	
UK conservation status	Red

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	0
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	19	

Arran trends Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	8	0
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Whimbrel is a regular passage migrant with records from all five years. The largest group was thirty-nine.

*Numenius arquata*

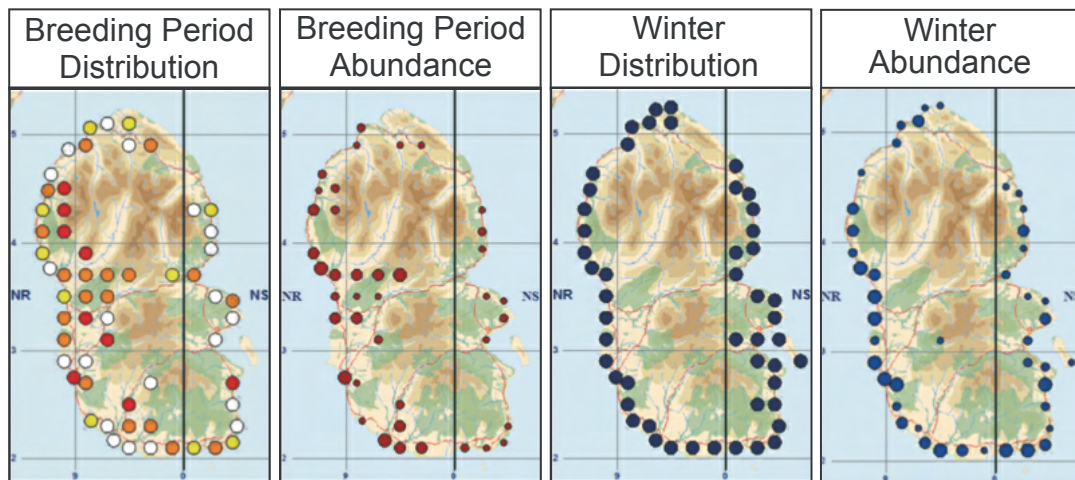


*Photo Brian Couper*

<b>Curlew</b>	
UK conservation status	Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	38	50
Confirmed breeding	9	
Probable breeding	19	
Possible breeding	10	
Bird present	21	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	9
1988 - 91	8	
1981/82 - 1983/84		8
1968 - 72	19	



The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable but the population may be in decline.

66

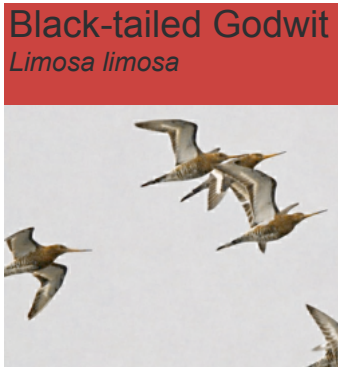
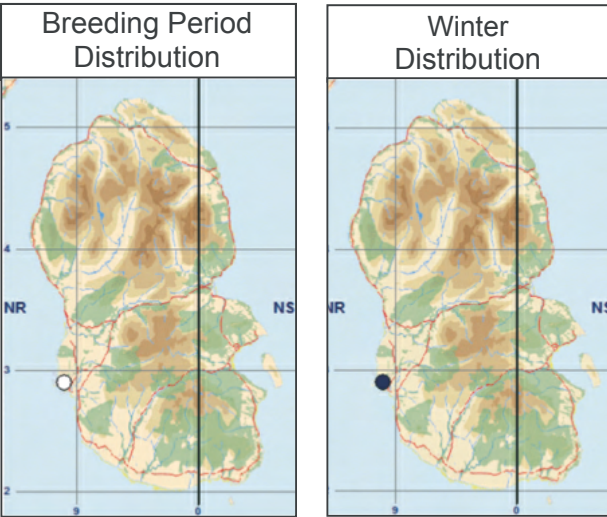


Photo Angus Hogg

Black-tailed Godwit		
UK conservation status		Red
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	1
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	1	1
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Black-tailed Godwit is an uncommon passage migrant with records from only one of the five years. All reports were of a single bird.

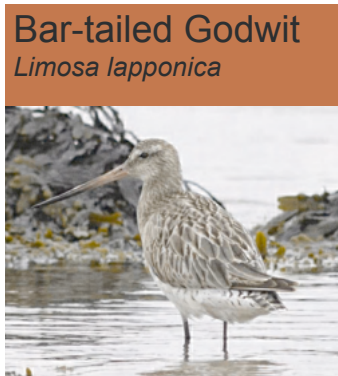
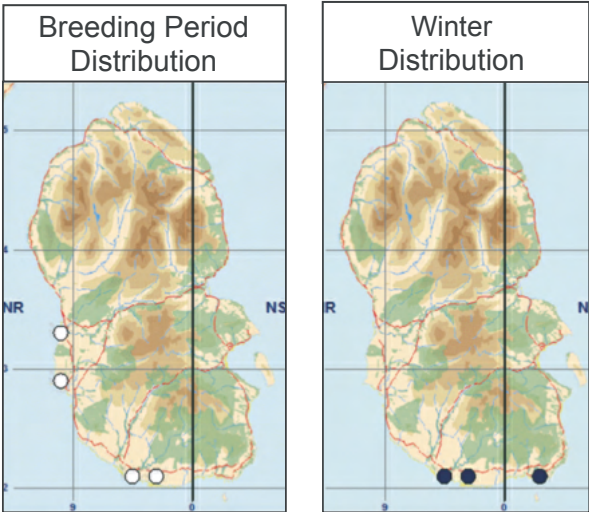


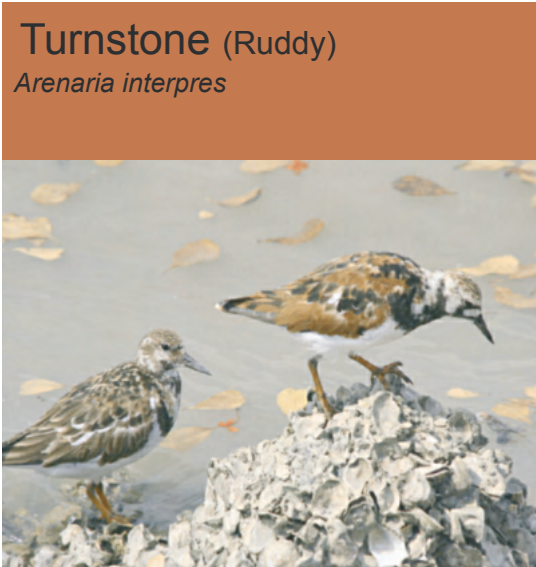
Photo Brian Couper

Bar-tailed Godwit		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	3
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	4	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	3	2
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		2
1968 - 72	0	



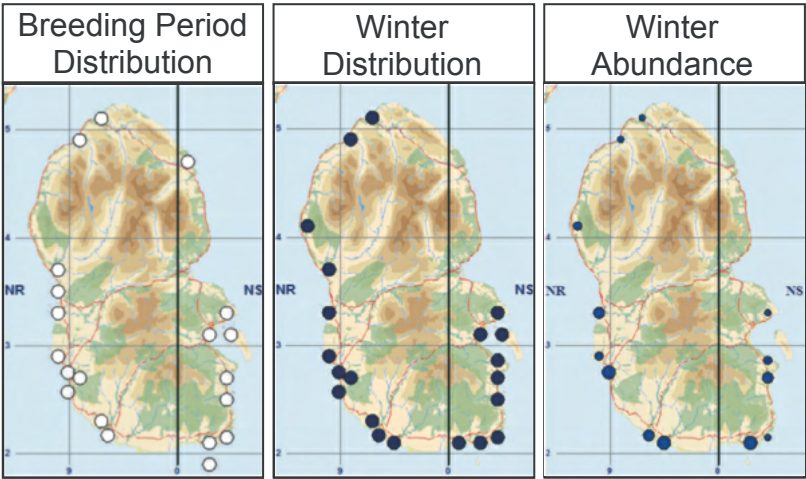
Bar-tailed Godwit is an uncommon passage migrant with records from three of the five years. The largest group was two.



Turnstone	
UK conservation status	Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	21
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	20	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	9	8
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		5
1968 - 72	0	



Turnstone is a regular passage migrant and winter visitor with records from most months of the year in all five years.

The largest group was ninety.

# Knot (Red)

*Calidris canutus*



Photo Angus Hogg

Knot	
UK conservation status	Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	2
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	2	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	2	2
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Knot is a passage migrant with records from three of the five years. The largest group was three.

# Sanderling

*Calidris alba*



Photo Carl Reavey

Sanderling	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	1
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	6	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	4	1
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Sanderling is a regular passage migrant with records from all five years. The largest group was twelve.

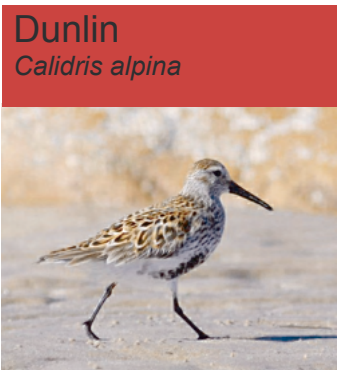


Photo Angela Cassels

Dunlin		
UK conservation status		Red
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	5
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	14	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	5	4
1988 - 91	1	
1981/82 - 1983/84		4
1968 - 72	2	



Dunlin is a regular passage migrant and winter visitor with records from most months in all five years. It previously bred. The largest group was twenty.

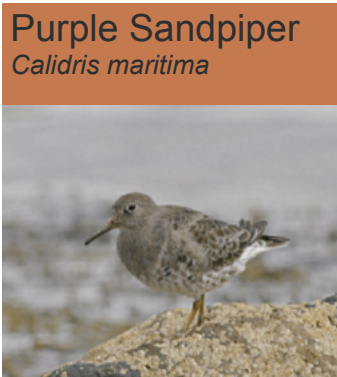


Photo Carl Reavey

Purple Sandpiper		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	7
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	5	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	4	3
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		3
1968 - 72	0	



Purple Sandpiper is a regular passage migrant and winter visitor with records in all five years. The largest group was eleven.

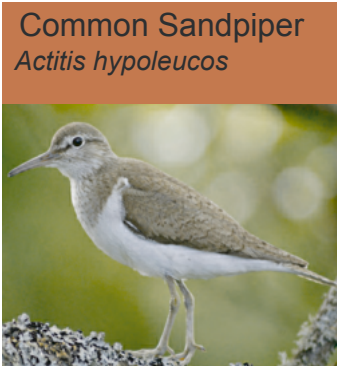
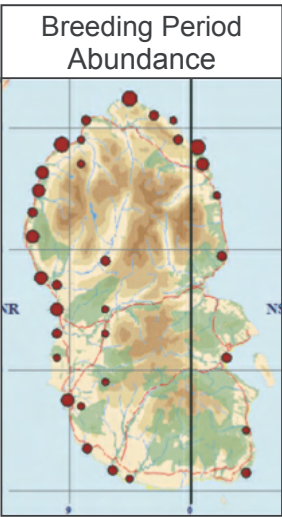
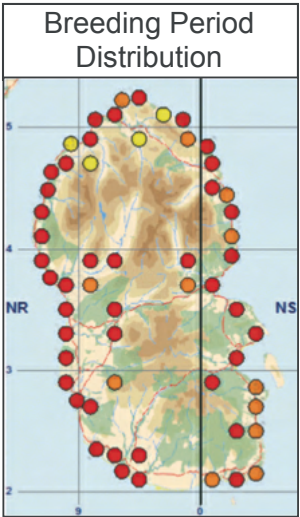


Photo Brian Couper

Common Sandpiper		
UK conservation status		Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	57	0
Confirmed breeding	41	
Probable breeding	12	
Possible breeding	4	
Bird present	0	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	0
1988 - 91	10	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	10	



Common Sandpiper is a regular breeding summer visitor. The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.



Photo Mark Pewtress

Greenshank		
UK conservation status		Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	4
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	7	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	3	2
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Greenshank is an uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor with winter records from all five years. The largest number was two.

Redshank (Common)

Tringa totanus

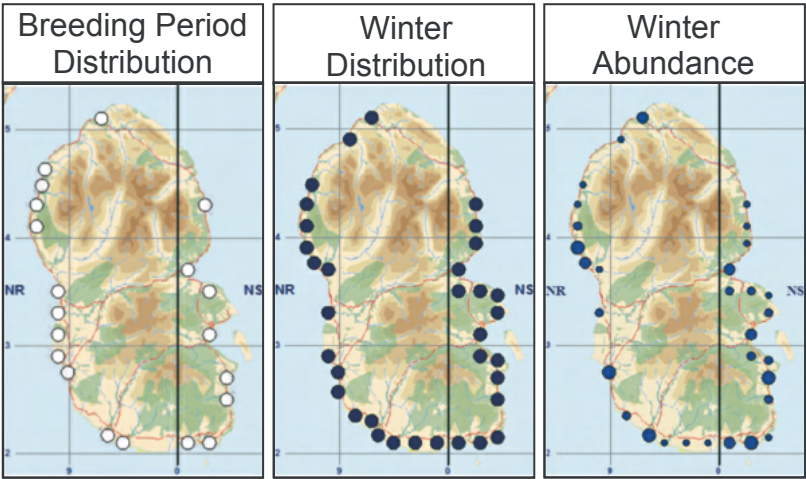


Photo Angela Cassels

Redshank	
UK conservation status	Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	34
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	20	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	8	9
1988 - 91	7	
1981/82 - 1983/84		7
1968 - 72	9	



Redshank is a regular passage migrant and winter visitor with records from most months of the year in all five years. It previously bred.

The largest group was thirty-one.

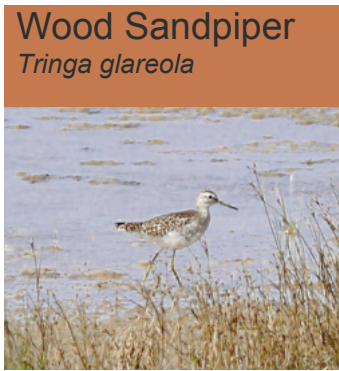


Photo Dennis Morrison

Wood Sandpiper		
UK conservation status		Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	0
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	1	0
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Wood Sandpiper is an uncommon passage migrant. During the atlas period one bird was recorded for the first time on Arran.

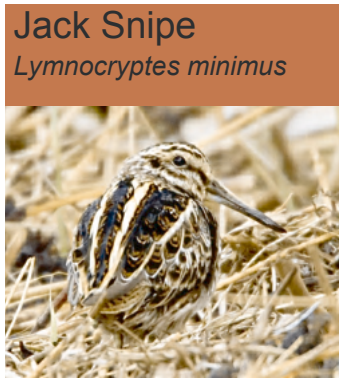


Photo Dennis Morrison

Jack Snipe		
UK conservation status		Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	7
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	2	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	2	5
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Jack Snipe is an uncommon winter visitor with records from four of the five years. The largest group was eight.

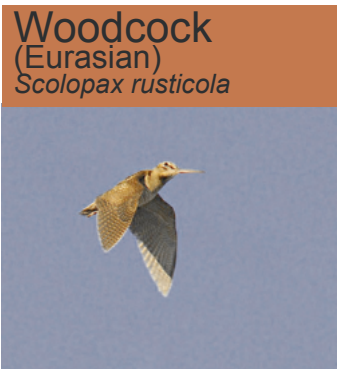
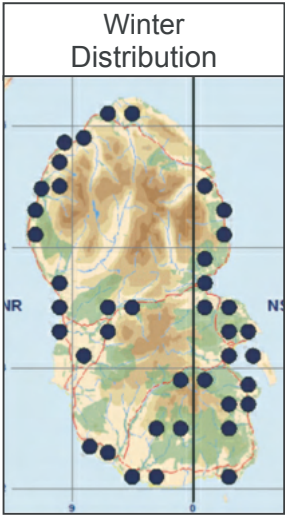
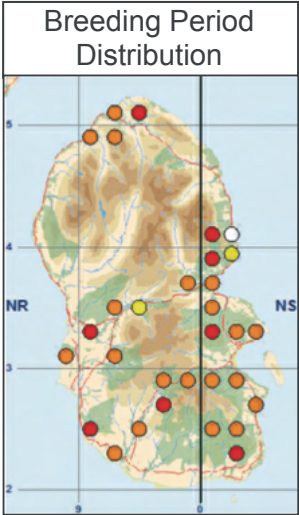


Photo Angus Hogg

Woodcock		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	30	40
Confirmed breeding	8	
Probable breeding	20	
Possible breeding	2	
Bird present	1	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	8	9
1988 - 91	5	
1981/82 - 1983/84		5
1968 - 72	9	

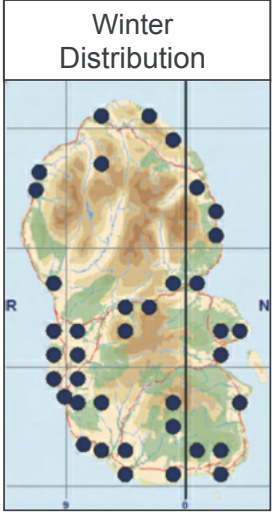
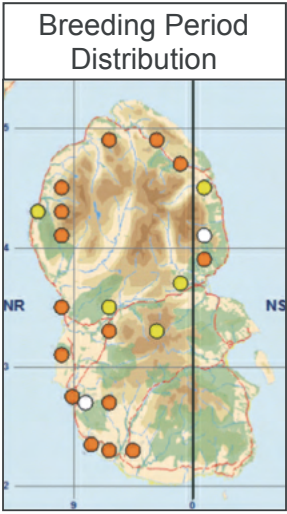


The breeding population of Woodcock is enhanced by migrant and winter visitors. The largest winter group was twenty.



Photo Robert Lambie

Snipe		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	20	38
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	15	
Possible breeding	5	
Bird present	2	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	8	10
1988 - 91	5	
1981/82 - 1983/84		4
1968 - 72	6	



The declining resident population of Snipe is enhanced by migrant and winter visitors. There was no confirmation of breeding. The largest group was eight.

# Arctic Skua

*Stercorarius parasiticus*



Photo Angus Hogg

Arctic Skua	
UK conservation status	Red

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	2
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	5	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	5	2
1988 - 91	1	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Arctic Skua is an uncommon passage migrant with records from three of the five years.

# Long-tailed Skua

*Stercorarius longicaudus*



Photo Angus Hogg

Long-tailed Skua	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	0
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	1	0
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Long-tailed Skua is an uncommon passage migrant with a record from one of the five years.

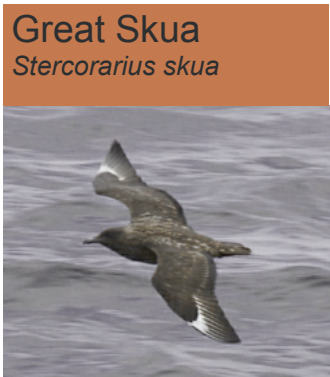


Photo Jim MacKenzie

Great Skua		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	2
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	2	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	2	2
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	

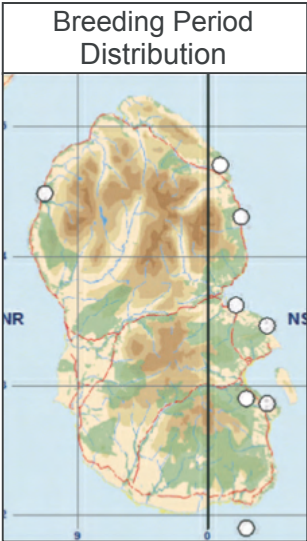


Great Skua is an uncommon passage migrant with records from two of the five years.



Photo Angela Cassels

Puffin		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	0
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	8	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	5	0
1988 - 91	1	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



The nearest Puffin breeding colony is Ailsa Craig. It is more common in summer. The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread. The largest group was six.

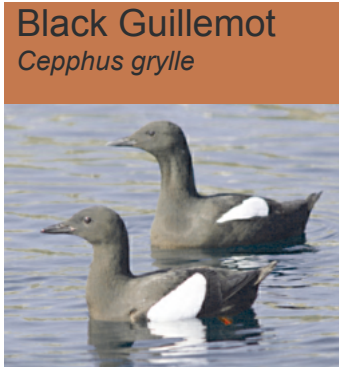
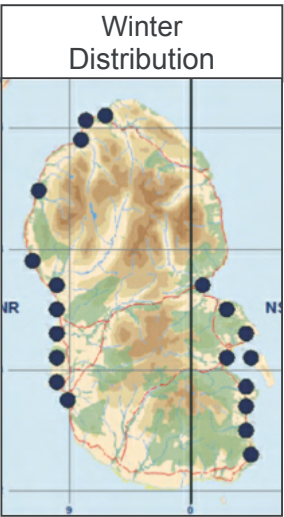
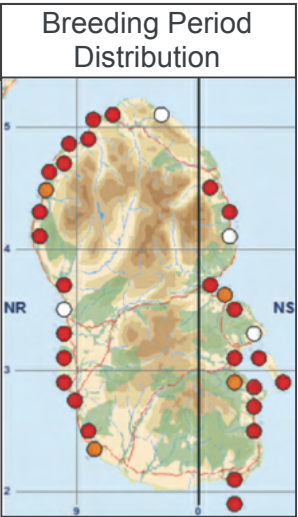


Photo Angela Cassels

Black Guillemot		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	30	20
Confirmed breeding	26	
Probable breeding	4	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	4	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	7
1988 - 91	9	
1981/82 - 1983/84		6
1968 - 72	3	



Black Guillemot is a common resident breeding bird round the coast. The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread. The largest group was sixty.

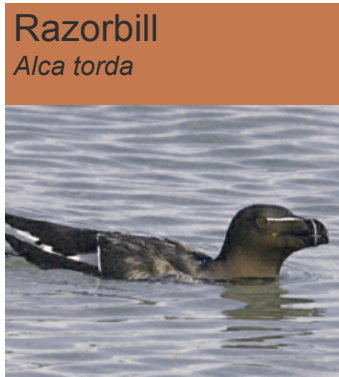
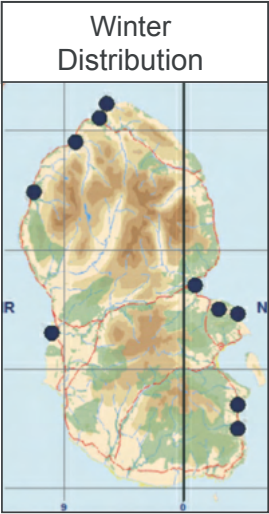


Photo Carl Reavey

Razorbill		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	10
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	13	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	5	6
1988 - 91	2	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	

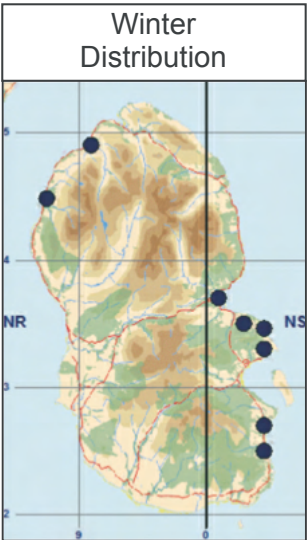


The nearest Razorbill breeding colony is Ailsa Craig. It is more common in summer. The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread. The largest group was one hundred.



Photo Fiona Laing

Guillemot		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	8
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	19	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	8	4
1988 - 91	4	
1981/82 - 1983/84		3
1968 - 72	0	

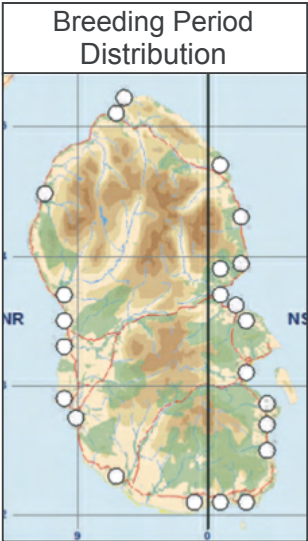


The nearest Guillemot breeding colony is Ailsa Craig. It is more common in summer. The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread. The largest group was three hundred.



Photo Angus Hogg

Sandwich Tern		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	0
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	23	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	8	0
1988 - 91	3	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Sandwich Tern is a regular passage migrant and summer visitor with records from all five years. It is non-breeding. The largest group was ten.

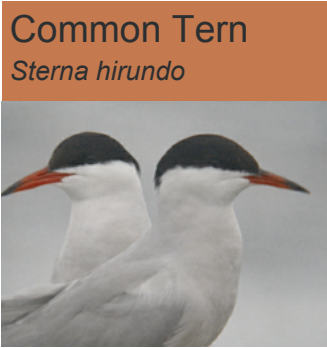


Photo Carl Reavey

Common Tern		
UK conservation status		Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	0
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	3	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	3	0
1988 - 91	6	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	8	



Common Tern is a declining uncommon passage migrant and summer visitor with records from two of the five years. The largest group was two.

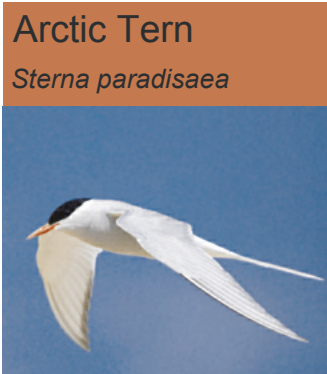


Photo Dennis Morrison

Arctic Tern		
UK conservation status		Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	1	0
Confirmed breeding	1	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	9	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	5	0
1988 - 91	5	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	8	

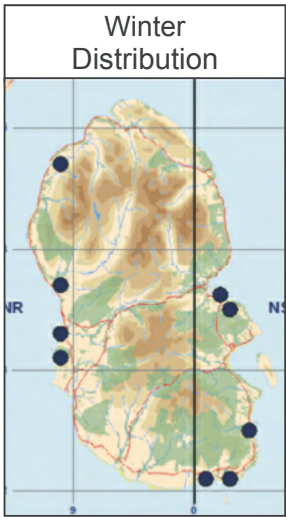


Arctic tern is a regular passage migrant and summer visitor with records from all five years. There is one breeding colony. The largest group was thirty.



Photo Dennis Morrison

Kittiwake		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	9
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	7	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	5	4
1988 - 91	2	
1981/82 - 1983/84		2
1968 - 72	2	



The nearest Kittiwake breeding colony is Ailsa Craig. It is more common in summer. The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread. The largest group was fifty.

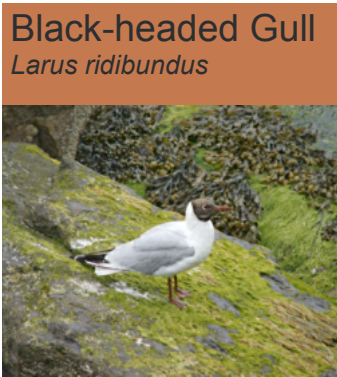
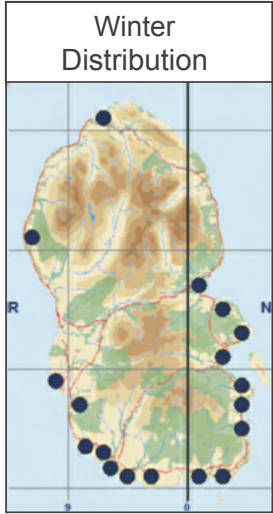


Photo Graham Wallace

Black-headed Gull		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	18
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	13	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	7	6
1988 - 91	8	
1981/82 - 1983/84		7
1968 - 72	9	



Black-headed Gull is a non breeding gull. It is less common in summer. The trend information indicates that the species has become less widespread. The largest group was thirty-four.

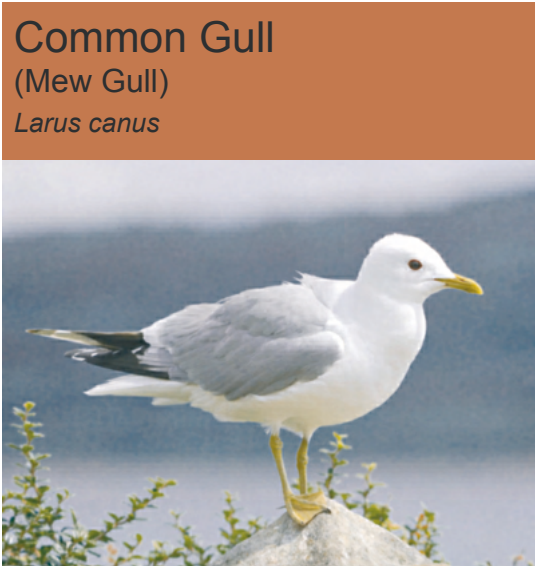
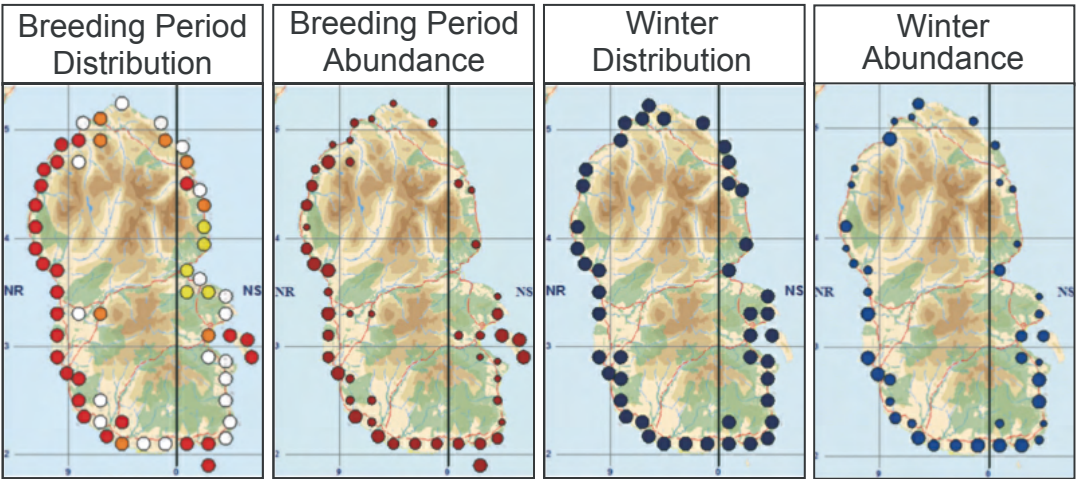


Photo Dennis Morrison

Common Gull	
UK conservation status	Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	40	45
Confirmed breeding	27	
Probable breeding	8	
Possible breeding	5	
Bird present	20	

Arran trends Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	11	9
1988 - 91	11	
1981/82 - 1983/84		8
1968 - 72	11	



Common Gull is a common resident breeding bird round the coast all year.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable. The largest group was five hundred.

Lesser Black-backed Gull

*Larus fuscus*


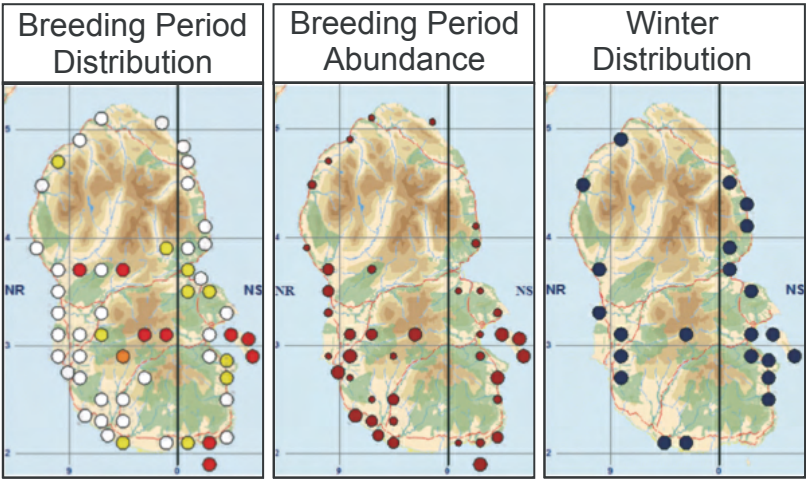


Photo Dennis Morrison

Lesser Black-backed Gull	
UK conservation status	Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	20	23
Confirmed breeding	9	
Probable breeding	1	
Possible breeding	10	
Bird present	36	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	11	8
1988 - 91	10	
1981/82 - 1983/84		4
1968 - 72	9	



Lesser Black-backed Gull is a breeding bird with most records between February and October.

The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread. The largest group was four hundred.

# Herring Gull

*Larus argentatus*

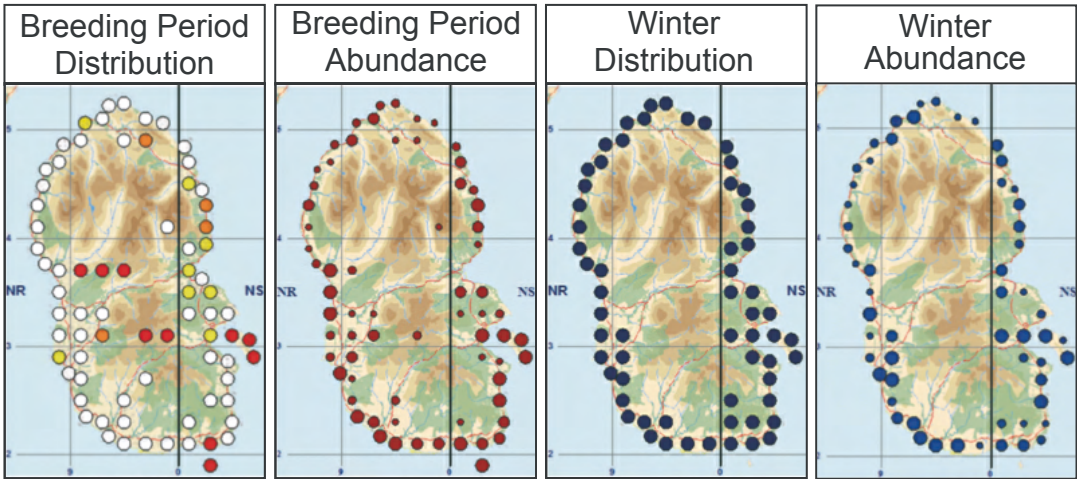


Photo Dennis Morrison

Herring Gull	
UK conservation status	Red

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	22	61
Confirmed breeding	10	
Probable breeding	4	
Possible breeding	8	
Bird present	53	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	11	10
1988 - 91	11	
1981/82 - 1983/84		10
1968 - 72	11	



Herring Gull is a common resident breeding bird round the coast all year.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable. The largest group was nine hundred.



Photo Angus Hogg

Iceland Gull		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	5
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	7	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	3	2
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Iceland Gull is an uncommon winter visitor with records from three of the five years.

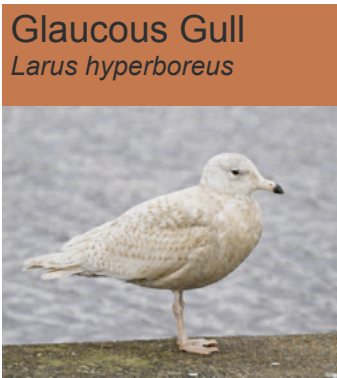
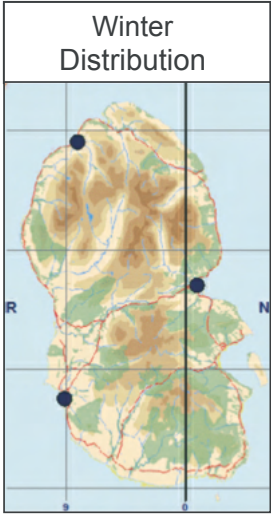


Photo Angus Hogg

Glaucous Gull		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	3
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	2	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	2	3
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Glaucous Gull is an uncommon winter visitor with records from two of the five years.

# Great Black-backed Gull

*Larus marinus*

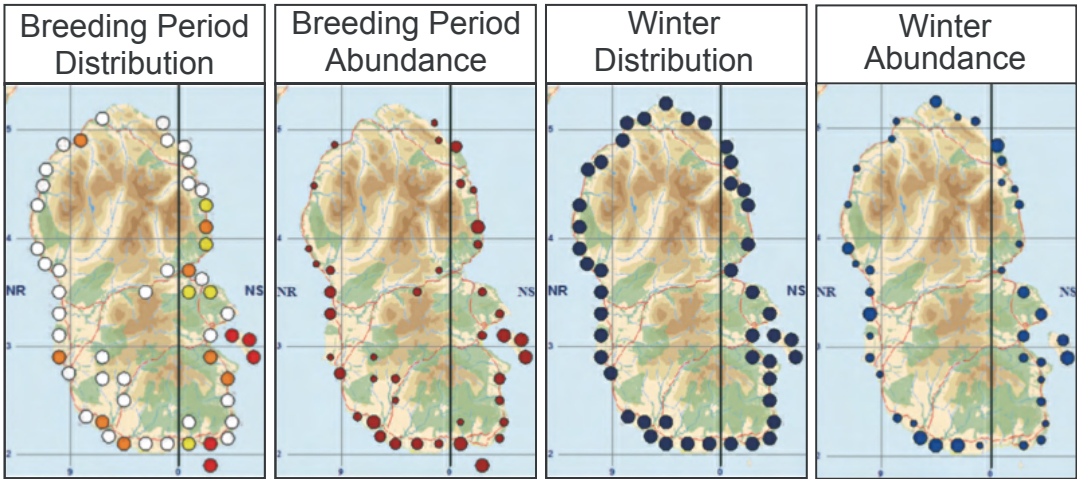


Photo Angela Cassels

Great Black-backed Gull	
UK conservation status	Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	18	46
Confirmed breeding	5	
Probable breeding	8	
Possible breeding	5	
Bird present	35	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	11	9
1988 - 91	9	
1981/82 - 1983/84		9
1968 - 72	10	



Great Black-backed Gull is a common resident breeding bird round the coast all year.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable. The largest group was one hundred and twenty.

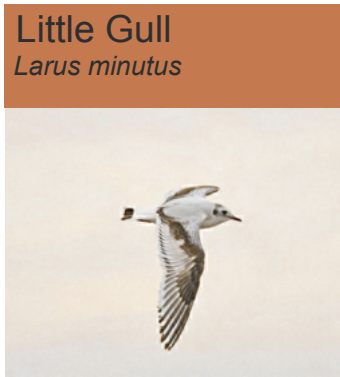


Photo Angus Hogg

Little Gull		
UK conservation status		Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	0
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	1	0
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Little Gull is an uncommon irregular visitor with a record from one of the five years.

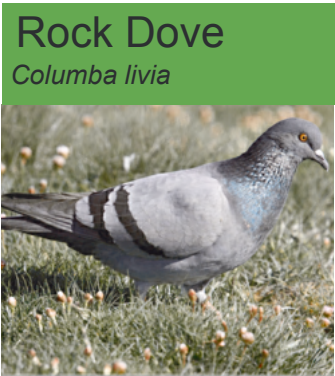
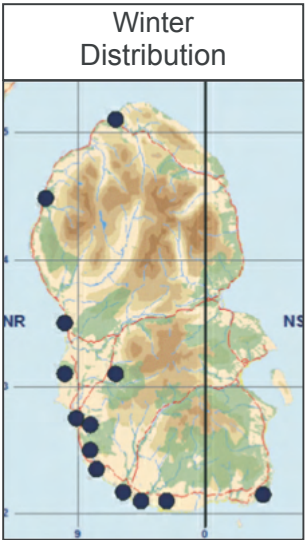


Photo Dennis Morrison

Rock Dove		
UK conservation status		Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	11	13
Confirmed breeding	6	
Probable breeding	5	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	5	7
1988 - 91	7	
1981/82 - 1983/84		6
1968 - 72	7	



Rock Dove is a resident breeding species which increasingly intermingles with the feral pigeon population in the villages in the east.

# Woodpigeon (Common)

*Columba palumbus*

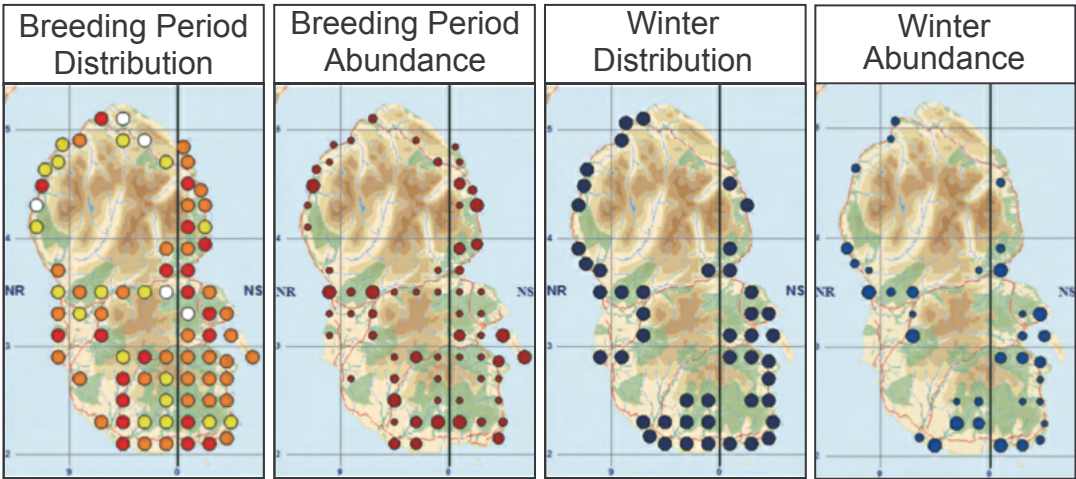


Photo Dennis Morrison

Woodpigeon	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	73	47
Confirmed breeding	20	
Probable breeding	35	
Possible breeding	18	
Bird present	5	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	10
1988 - 91	9	
1981/82 - 1983/84		7
1968 - 72	10	



Woodpigeon is a common resident bird. The trend information indicates that the species is stable.

The largest group was four hundred.

Collard Dove

(Eurasian)

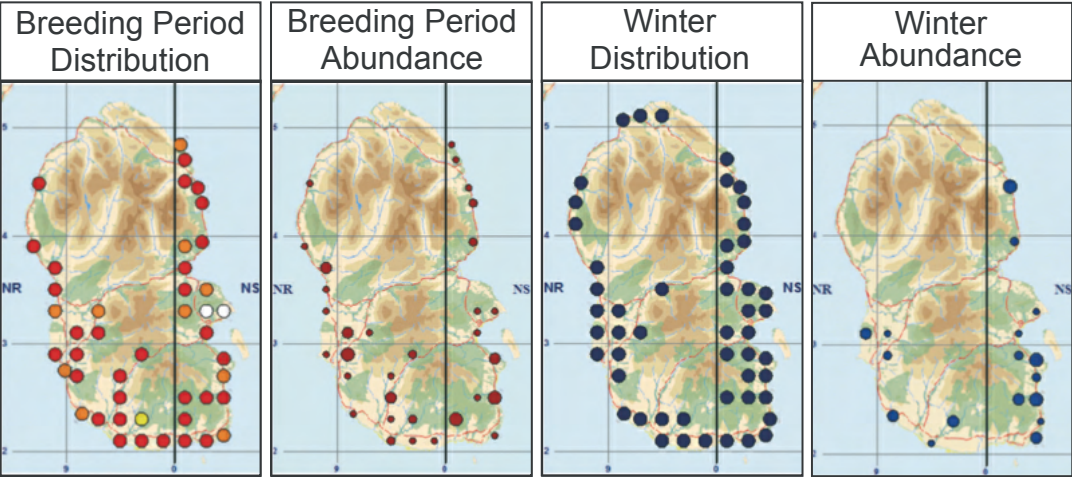
*Streptopelia decaocto*

Photo Tony Church

Collard Dove	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	43	51
Confirmed breeding	32	
Probable breeding	10	
Possible breeding	1	
Bird present	2	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	8	9
1988 - 91	7	
1981/82 - 1983/84		4
1968 - 72	2	



Collared Dove is a common resident breeding bird.

The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread. It first bred in the UK in 1955.

The largest group was eighteen.

# Cuckoo (Common)

*Cuculus canorus*

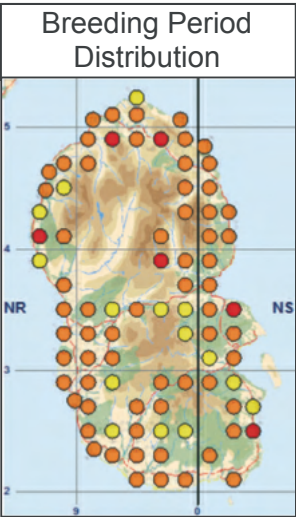


Photo Irene Grant

Cuckoo	
UK conservation status	Red

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	84	0
Confirmed breeding	6	
Probable breeding	63	
Possible breeding	15	
Bird present	0	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	0
1988 - 91	8	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	10	



Cuckoo is a widespread breeding summer visitor. The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

# Barn Owl

*Tyto alba*

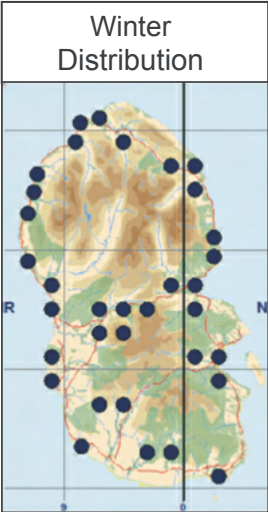
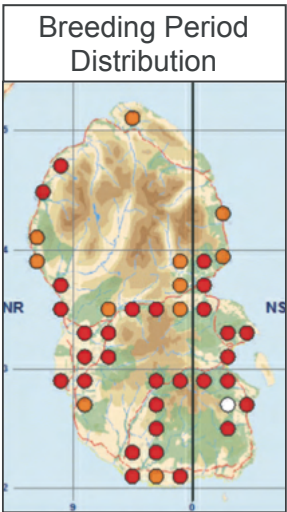


Photo Brian Couper

Barn Owl	
UK conservation status	Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	41	34
Confirmed breeding	30	
Probable breeding	11	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	9	10
1988 - 91	6	
1981/82 - 1983/84		5
1968 - 72	8	



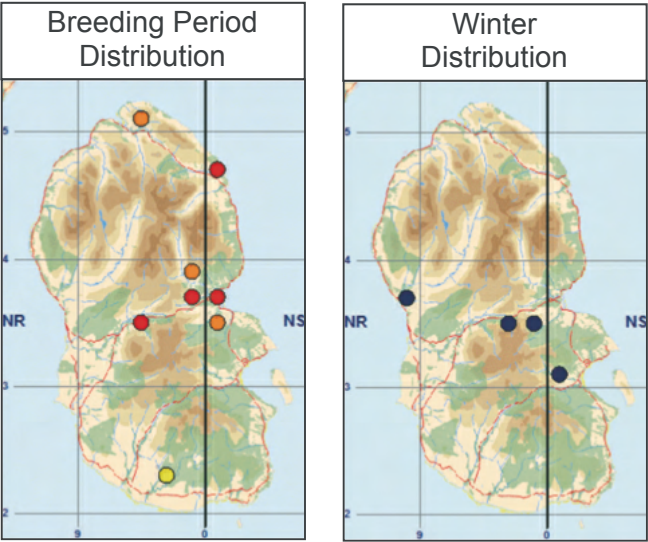
Barn Owl is a widespread breeding species. The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

Long-eared Owl  
*Asio otus*



Photo Dennis Morrison

Long-eared Owl		
UK conservation status		Green
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	8	4
Confirmed breeding	4	
Probable breeding	3	
Possible breeding	1	
Bird present	0	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	5	3
1988 - 91	1	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Long-eared Owl is a localised underreported breeding species.  
The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread.

Short-eared Owl  
*Asio flammeus*


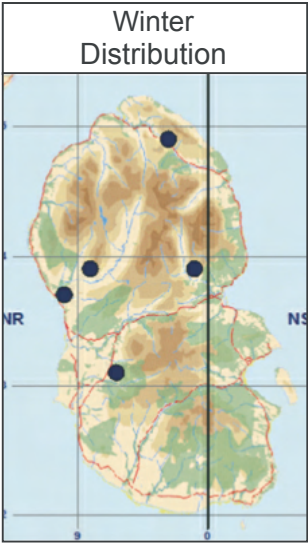


Photo Bill Cowell

Short-eared Owl		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	40	5
Confirmed breeding	6	
Probable breeding	27	
Possible breeding	7	
Bird present	1	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	8	3
1988 - 91	8	
1981/82 - 1983/84		4
1968 - 72	6	



Short-eared Owl is a widespread resident breeder mainly within the Special Protection Area (Appendix 1).

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

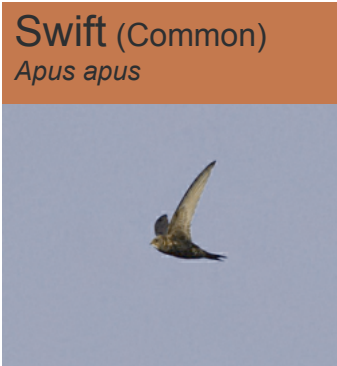


Photo Angus Hogg

Swift	
UK conservation status	Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	0
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	23	

Arran trends Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	9	0
1988 - 91	2	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	1	



Swift is a regular summer visitor. There are no breeding records. The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread.

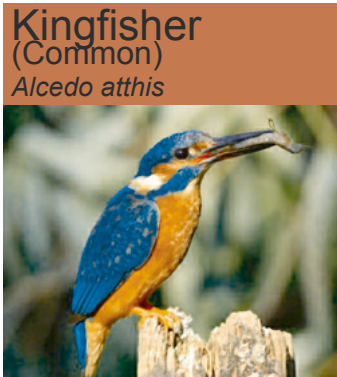


Photo Dennis Morrison

Kingfisher	
UK conservation status	Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	5
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	2	

Arran trends Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	1	3
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	1	



Kingfisher is a regular passage visitor. There are no breeding records. From all five years, most records seem to be of single dispersing birds in winter.

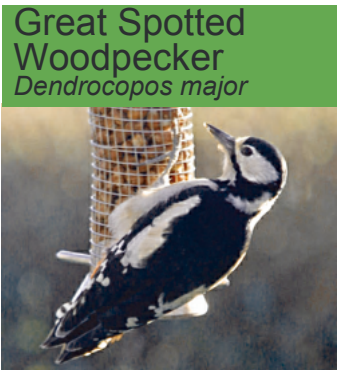
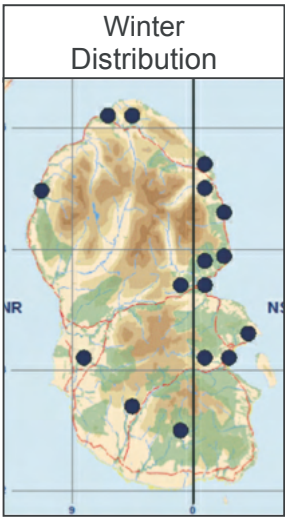
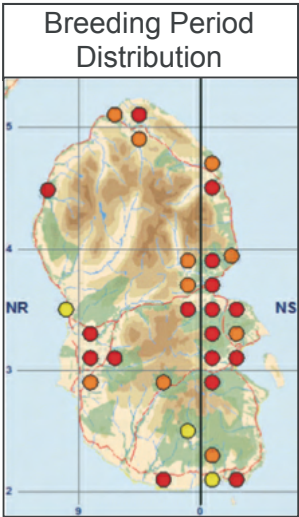


Photo Tony Church

Great Spotted Woodpecker		
UK conservation status		Green
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	30	16
Confirmed breeding	17	
Probable breeding	10	
Possible breeding	3	
Bird present	0	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	9	6
1988 - 91	1	
1981/82 - 1983/84		1
1968 - 72	2	



Great Spotted Woodpecker is a resident breeding bird. The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread.



Photo Penny McWatters

Magpie		
UK conservation status		Green
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	3
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	10	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	5	1
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Magpie is a vagrant with records from three of the five years.

# Jay (Eurasian)

*Garrulus glandarius*



Photo Dennis Morrison

Jay	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	6
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	5	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	1	1
1988 - 91	1	
1981/82 - 1983/84		1
1968 - 72	0	



Jay is a rare vagrant with records from two of the five years.

# Rook

*Corvus frugilegus*



Photo Angus Hogg

Rook	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	7
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	4	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	2	4
1988 - 91	2	
1981/82 - 1983/84		3
1968 - 72	1	



Rook is a regular winter visitor with most records between November and April. The largest group was fifteen.

Jackdaw (Eurasian)  
*Corvus monedula*

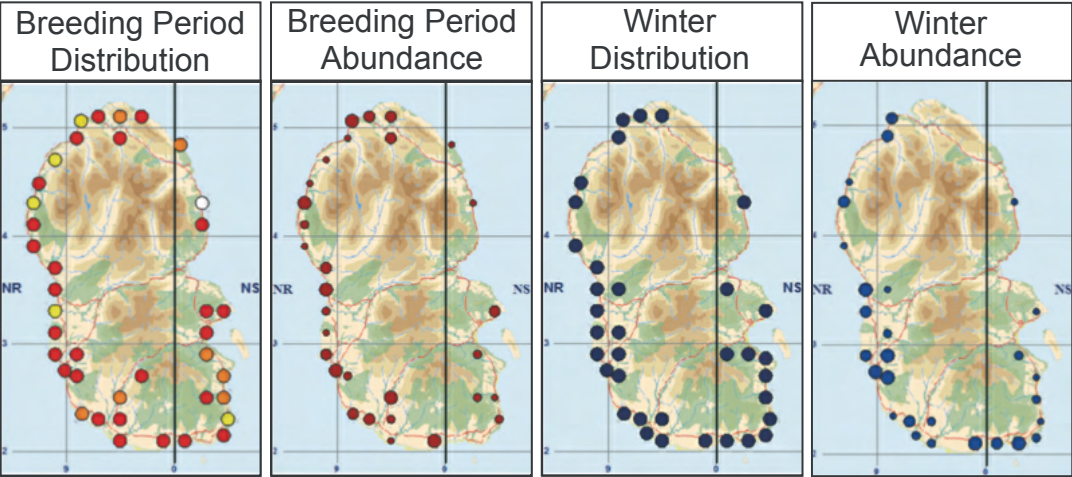


Photo Dennis Morrison

Jackdaw	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	38	35
Confirmed breeding	26	
Probable breeding	7	
Possible breeding	5	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	9	10
1988 - 91	9	
1981/82 - 1983/84		9
1968 - 72	10	



Jackdaw is a common resident breeding bird.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable. The largest group was two hundred.

# Carrion Crow

*Corvus corone*

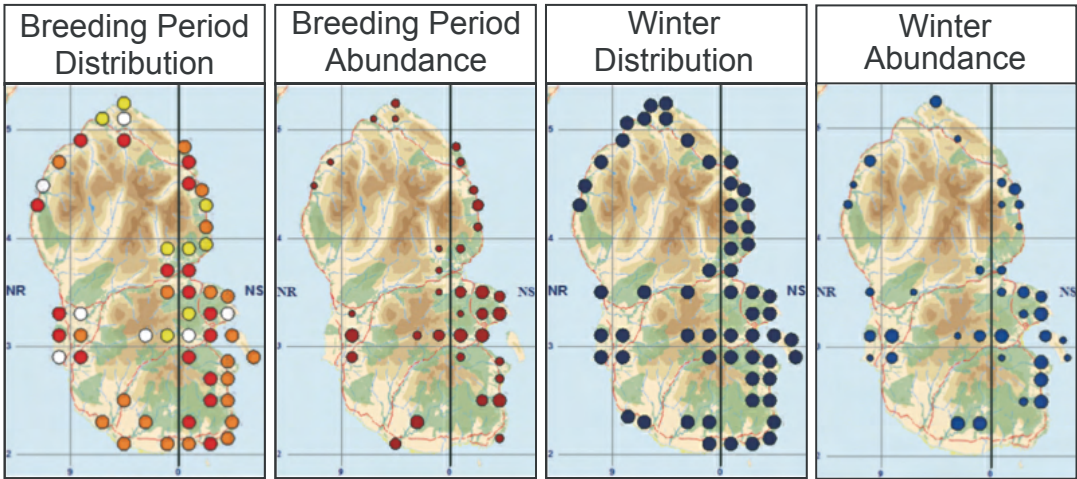


Photo Dennis Morrison

Carrion Crow	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	47	58
Confirmed breeding	18	
Probable breeding	21	
Possible breeding	8	
Bird present	7	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	10
1988 - 91	7	
1981/82 - 1983/84		7
1968 - 72	7	



Carrion Crow including intermediates with Hooded Crow is a common resident breeding bird.

The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread.

The largest group was fifty.

# Hooded Crow

*Corvus cornix*


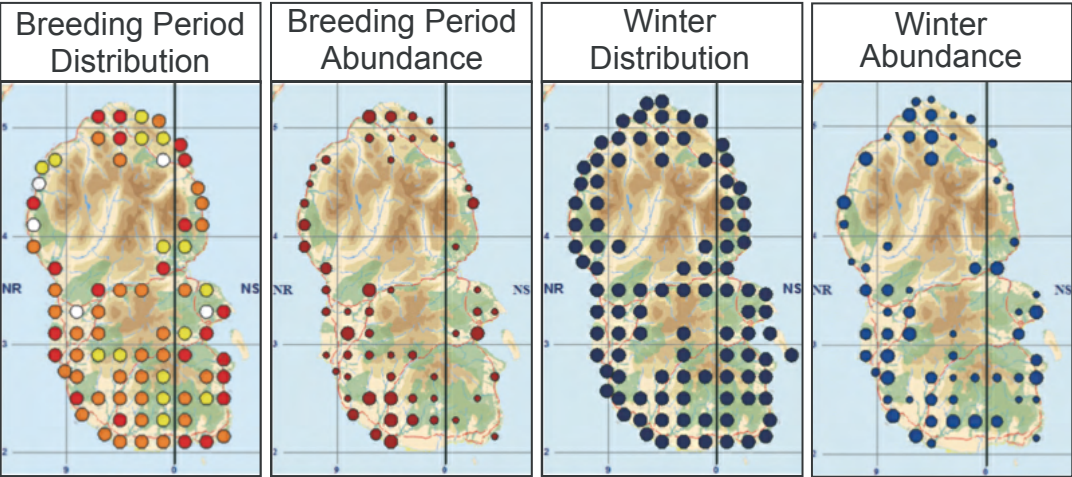


Photo Dennis Morrison

Hooded Crow		
UK conservation status		Green
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	73	100
Confirmed breeding	22	
Probable breeding	36	
Possible breeding	15	
Bird present	5	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	10
1988 - 91	10	
1981/82 - 1983/84		8
1968 - 72	8	



Hooded Crow including intermediates with Carrion Crow is a common resident breeding bird.

The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread.

The largest group was sixty.

# Raven (Common)

*Corvus corax*

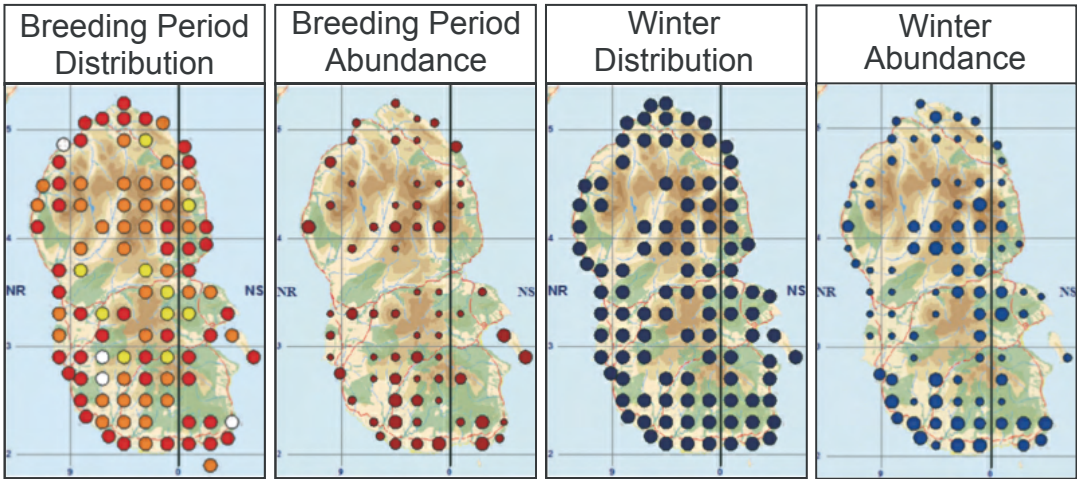


Photo Angus Hogg

Raven	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	94	102
Confirmed breeding	45	
Probable breeding	39	
Possible breeding	10	
Bird present	4	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	11	10
1988 - 91	9	
1981/82 - 1983/84		8
1968 - 72	7	



Raven is a common resident breeding bird.

The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread.

The largest group was ninety.

# Goldcrest

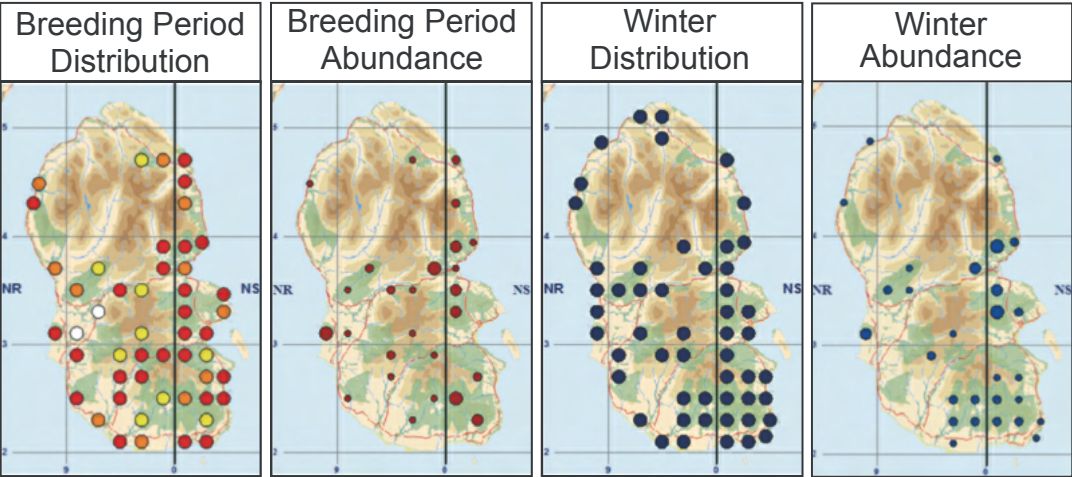
*Regulus regulus*



Photo Brian Couper

Goldcrest		
UK conservation status		Green
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	48	52
Confirmed breeding	28	
Probable breeding	11	
Possible breeding	9	
Bird present	2	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	8	9
1988 - 91	7	
1981/82 - 1983/84		2
1968 - 72	9	



Goldcrest is a common resident breeding bird.

The trend information indicates that the species is stable.



Photo Dennis Morrison

Firecrest		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	1
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	1	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	1	1
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Firecrest is a rare vagrant with records from two of the five years.

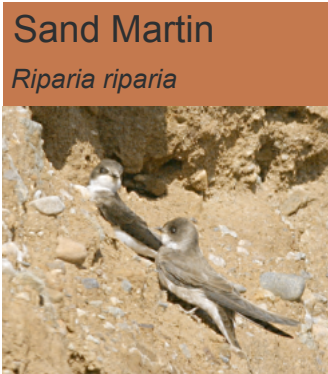
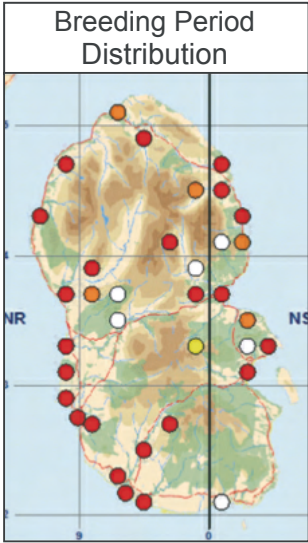


Photo Carl Reavey

Sand Martin		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	29	0
Confirmed breeding	23	
Probable breeding	5	
Possible breeding	1	
Bird present	6	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	0
1988 - 91	5	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	5	



Sand Martin is a regular breeding summer visitor and passage migrant. The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread. The largest group was sixty.

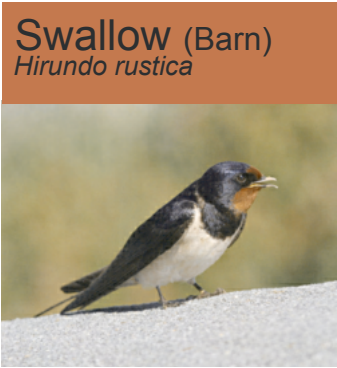
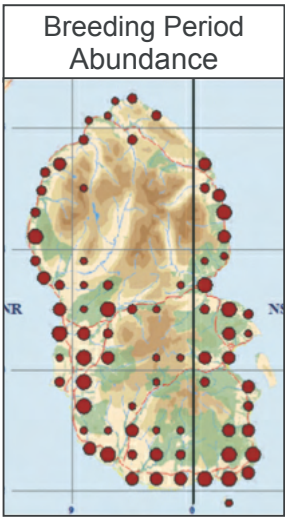
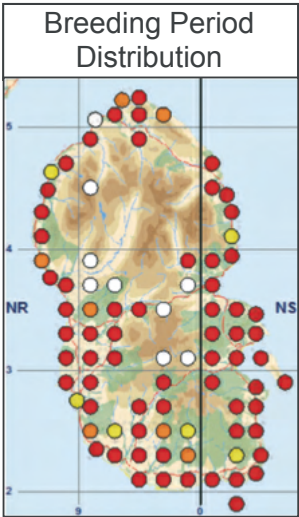


Photo Carl Reavey

Swallow		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	76	3
Confirmed breeding	63	
Probable breeding	7	
Possible breeding	6	
Bird present	9	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	11	3
1988 - 91	10	
1981/82 - 1983/84		1
1968 - 72	10	



Swallow is a widespread regular breeding summer visitor and passage migrant. The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable. The largest group was one hundred and fifty.

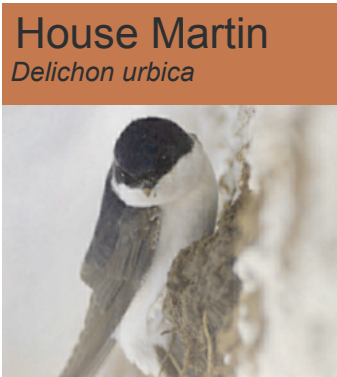
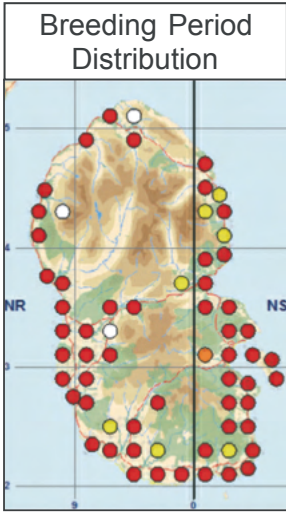


Photo Brian Couper

House Martin		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	61	0
Confirmed breeding	53	
Probable breeding	1	
Possible breeding	7	
Bird present	3	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	0
1988 - 91	9	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	10	



House Martin is a widespread regular breeding summer visitor and passage migrant. The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable. The largest group was one hundred and fifty.

# Blue Tit

*Parus caeruleus*

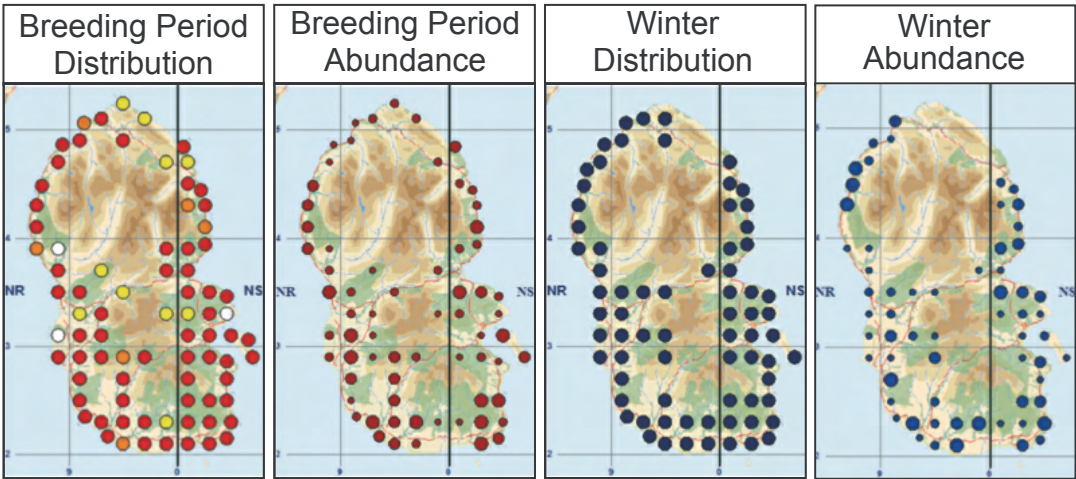


Photo Dennis Morrison

Blue Tit	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	77	72
Confirmed breeding	61	
Probable breeding	6	
Possible breeding	10	
Bird present	3	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	10
1988 - 91	10	
1981/82 - 1983/84		7
1968 - 72	9	



Blue Tit is a common resident breeding bird.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

# Great Tit

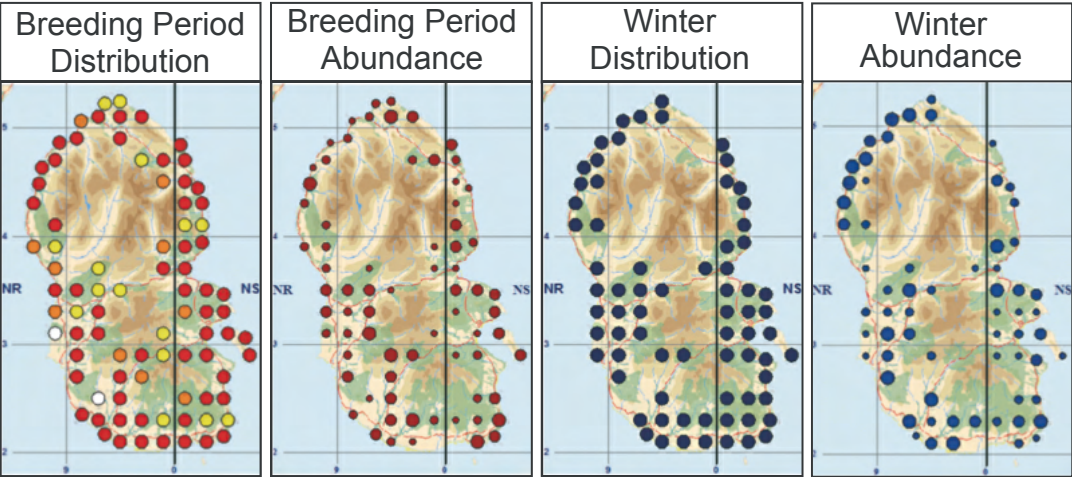
*Parus major*



Photo Carl Reavey

Great Tit		
UK conservation status		Green
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	83	72
Confirmed breeding	58	
Probable breeding	10	
Possible breeding	15	
Bird present	2	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	9	10
1988 - 91	9	
1981/82 - 1983/84		5
1968 - 72	9	



Great Tit is a common resident breeding bird.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

Coal Tit

*Parus ater*

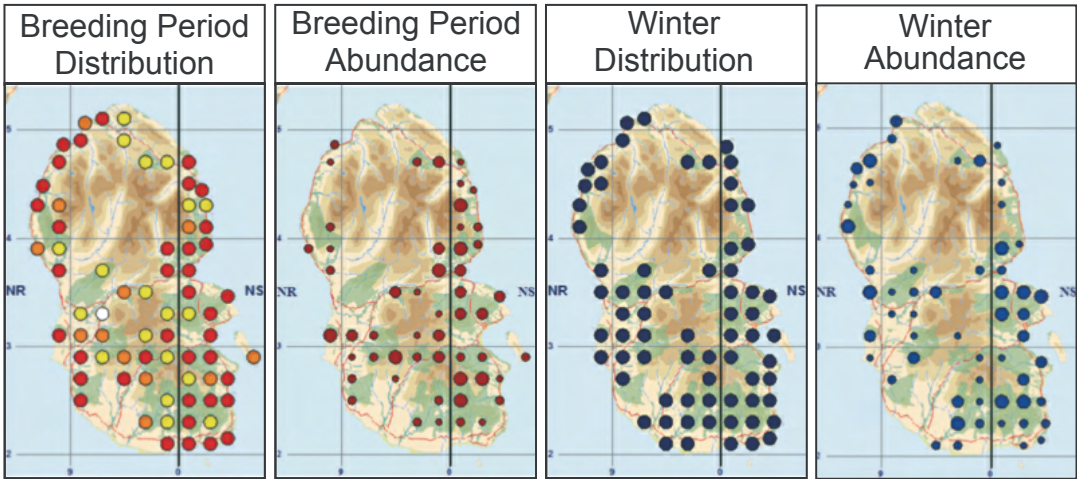


Photo Carl Reavey

Coal Tit	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	70	69
Confirmed breeding	39	
Probable breeding	12	
Possible breeding	19	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	9	10
1988 - 91	10	
1981/82 - 1983/84		6
1968 - 72	9	



Coal Tit is a common resident breeding bird.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

# Skylark (Sky Lark)

*Alauda arvensis*

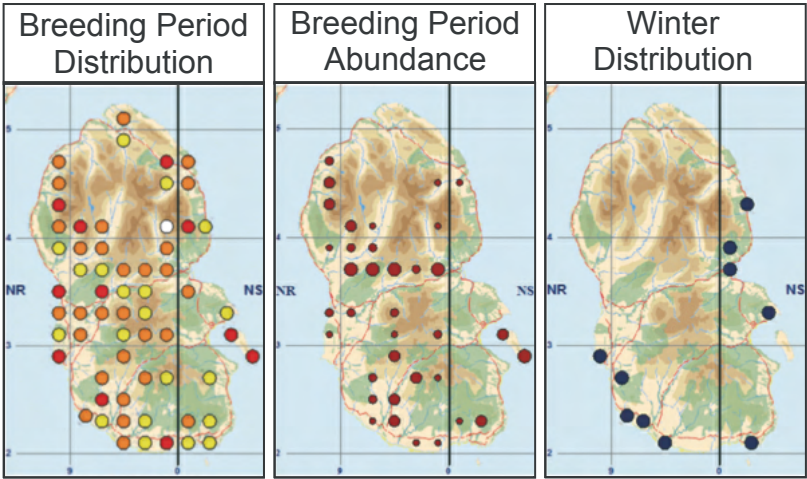


Photo Dennis Morrison

Skylark		
UK conservation status		Red

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	60	10
Confirmed breeding	11	
Probable breeding	29	
Possible breeding	20	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	5
1988 - 91	10	
1981/82 - 1983/84		6
1968 - 72	10	



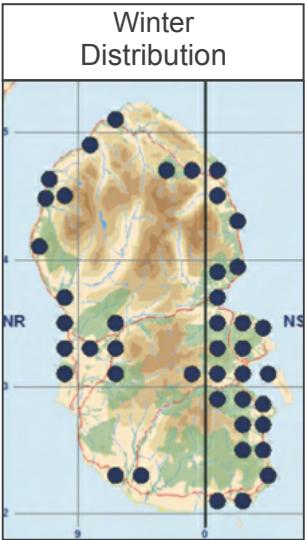
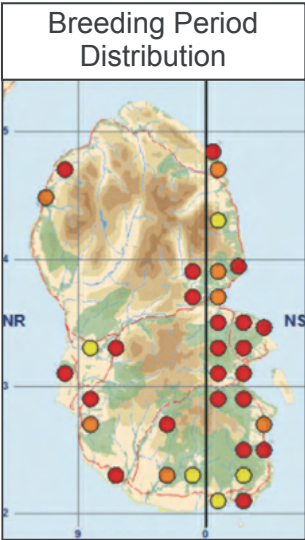
Skylark is a resident breeding bird, passage migrant and winter visitor moving to the coast in winter.

The largest wintering group was fifty.



Photo Robert Lambie

Long-tailed Tit		
UK conservation status		Green
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	34	43
Confirmed breeding	22	
Probable breeding	7	
Possible breeding	5	
Bird present	0	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	7	9
1988 - 91	9	
1981/82 - 1983/84		4
1968 - 72	9	



Long-tailed Tit is a resident breeding bird.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

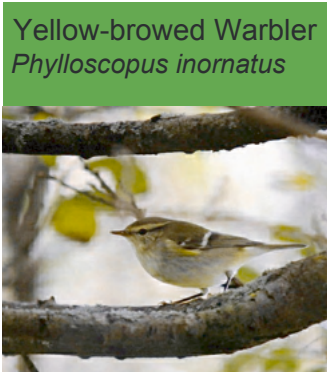


Photo Angus Hogg

Yellow-browed Warbler		
UK conservation status		Green
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	2
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	0	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	0	1
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Yellow-browed Warbler is a rare vagrant with records from one of the five years.

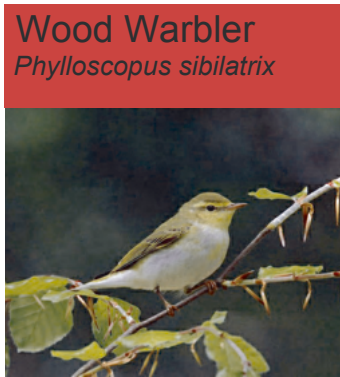
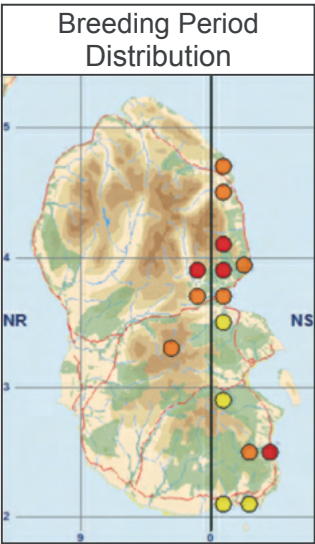


Photo Angus Hogg

Wood Warbler		
UK conservation status		Red

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	15	0
Confirmed breeding	4	
Probable breeding	7	
Possible breeding	4	
Bird present	0	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	4	0
1988 - 91	10	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	2	



Wood Warbler is a localised breeding summer visitor.  
The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species has declined in recent years.

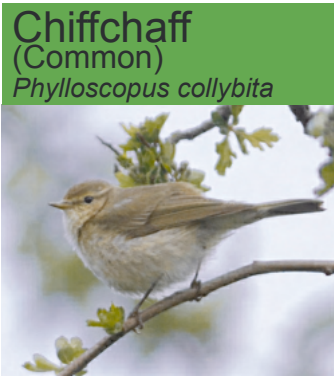
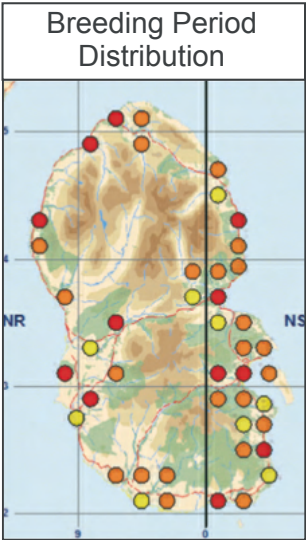


Photo Dennis Morrison

Chiffchaff		
UK conservation status		Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	44	3
Confirmed breeding	12	
Probable breeding	23	
Possible breeding	9	
Bird present	0	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	9	2
1988 - 91	8	
1981/82 - 1983/84		1
1968 - 72	8	



Chiffchaff is a regular breeding summer visitor.  
The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

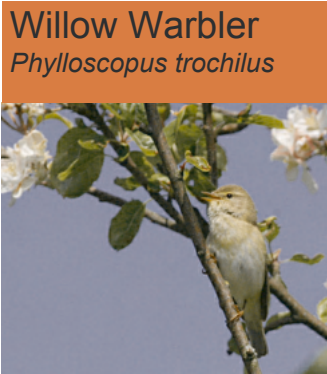
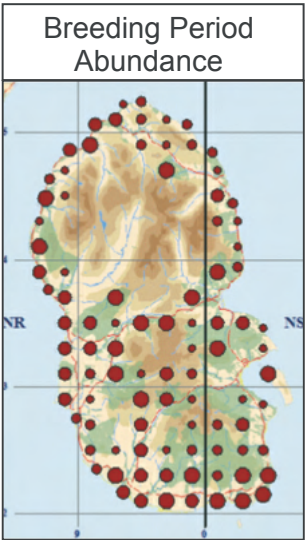
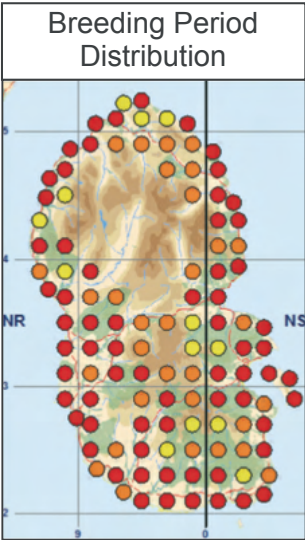


Photo Carl Reavey

Willow Warbler		
UK conservation status		Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	110	0
Confirmed breeding	66	
Probable breeding	31	
Possible breeding	13	
Bird present	0	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	0
1988 - 91	10	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	10	



Willow Warbler is a widespread breeding summer visitor.  
The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

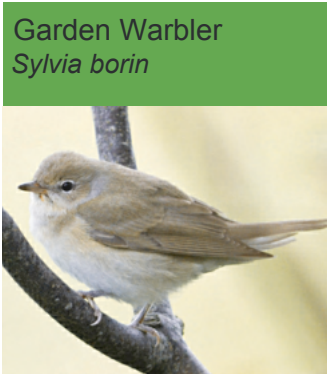
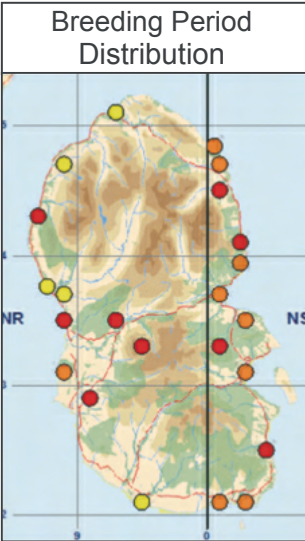


Photo Dennis Morrison

Garden Warbler		
UK conservation status		Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	23	0
Confirmed breeding	9	
Probable breeding	9	
Possible breeding	5	
Bird present	0	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	8	0
1988 - 91	6	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Garden Warbler is a localised breeding summer visitor.  
The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread.

Blackcap

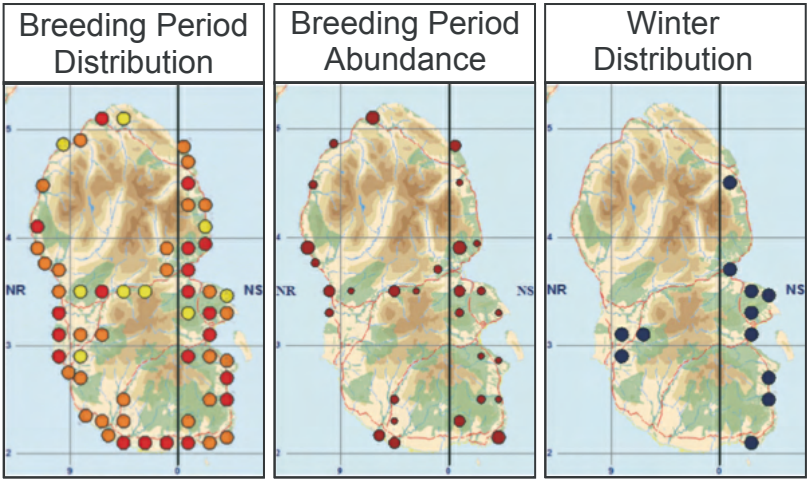
*Sylvia atricapilla*

Photo Brian Couper

Blackcap	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	58	12
Confirmed breeding	20	
Probable breeding	29	
Possible breeding	9	
Bird present	0	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	5
1988 - 91	7	
1981/82 - 1983/84		2
1968 - 72	2	



Blackcap is a regular breeding summer visitor and a regular winter visitor.

The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread both in the breeding period and in winter.

Lesser Whitethroat  
*Sylvia curruca*



Photo Dennis Morrison

Lesser Whitethroat	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	2	0
Confirmed breeding	1	
Probable breeding	1	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	0	

Arran trends Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	1	0
1988 - 91	1	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Lesser Whitethroat is a scarce breeding summer visitor with records from four of the five years.

Whitethroat  
(Common)  
*Sylvia communis*

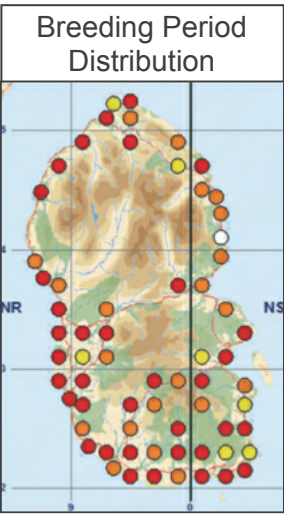


Photo Angus Hogg

Whitethroat	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	64	0
Confirmed breeding	36	
Probable breeding	21	
Possible breeding	7	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	0
1988 - 91	9	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Whitethroat is a widespread breeding visitor.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

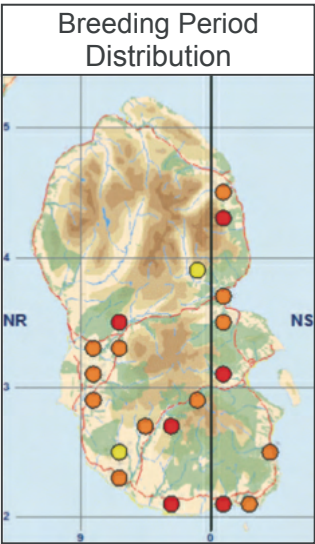


Photo Dennis Morrison

Grasshopper Warbler		
UK conservation status		Red

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	20	0
Confirmed breeding	6	
Probable breeding	12	
Possible breeding	2	
Bird present	0	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	5	0
1988 - 91	7	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	4	



Grasshopper Warbler is a localised breeding summer visitor.  
The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species has declined in recent years.

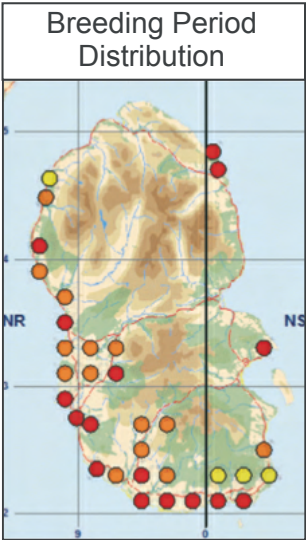


Photo Carl Reavey

Sedge Warbler		
UK conservation status		Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	34	0
Confirmed breeding	16	
Probable breeding	14	
Possible breeding	4	
Bird present	0	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	8	0
1988 - 91	10	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	7	



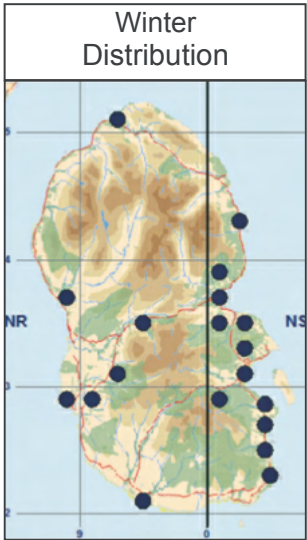
Sedge Warbler is a localised breeding summer visitor. The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species has declined in recent years.

Waxwing  
(Bohemian)  
*Bombycilla garrulus*



Photo Malcolm Whitmore

Waxwing		
UK conservation status		Green
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	19
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	10	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	4	0
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		1
1968 - 72	0	



Waxwing is an irruptive migrant and winter visitor with records from four of the five years.

The largest group was one hundred.

Nuthatch (Wood)  
*Sitta europea*



Photo Angus Hogg

Nuthatch		
UK conservation status		Green
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	1	0
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	1	
Bird present	0	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	1	0
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Nuthatch is a rare vagrant with records from one of the five years.

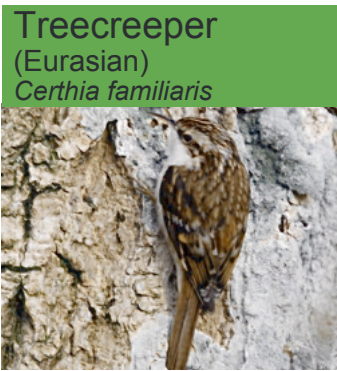
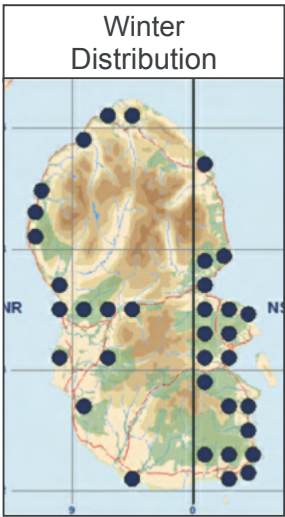
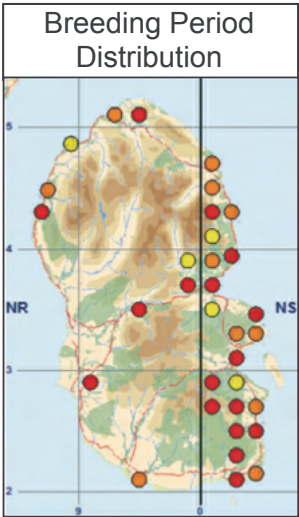


Photo Angus Hogg

Treecreeper		
UK conservation status		Green
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	33	35
Confirmed breeding	17	
Probable breeding	11	
Possible breeding	5	
Bird present	0	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	7	9
1988 - 91	6	
1981/82 - 1983/84		3
1968 - 72	9	



Treecreeper is a common resident breeding bird.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

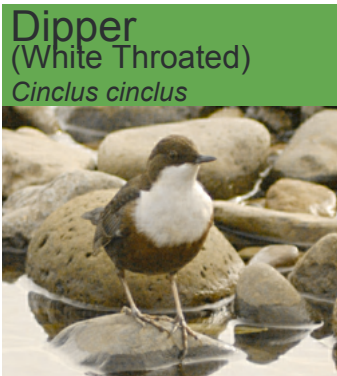
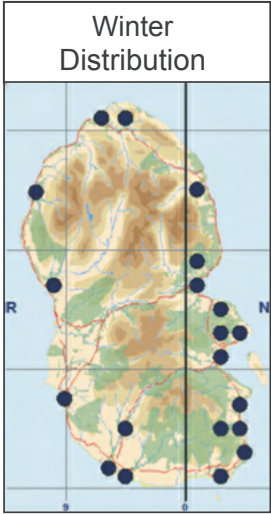
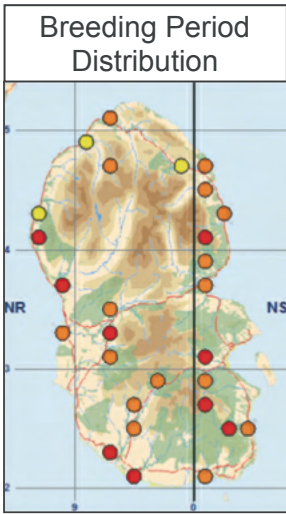


Photo Brian Couper

Dipper		
UK conservation status		Green
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	28	20
Confirmed breeding	9	
Probable breeding	16	
Possible breeding	3	
Bird present	0	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	9	8
1988 - 91	9	
1981/82 - 1983/84		4
1968 - 72	6	



Dipper is a resident breeding bird that tends to move to the coast in winter.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

# Wren

*Troglodytes troglodytes*

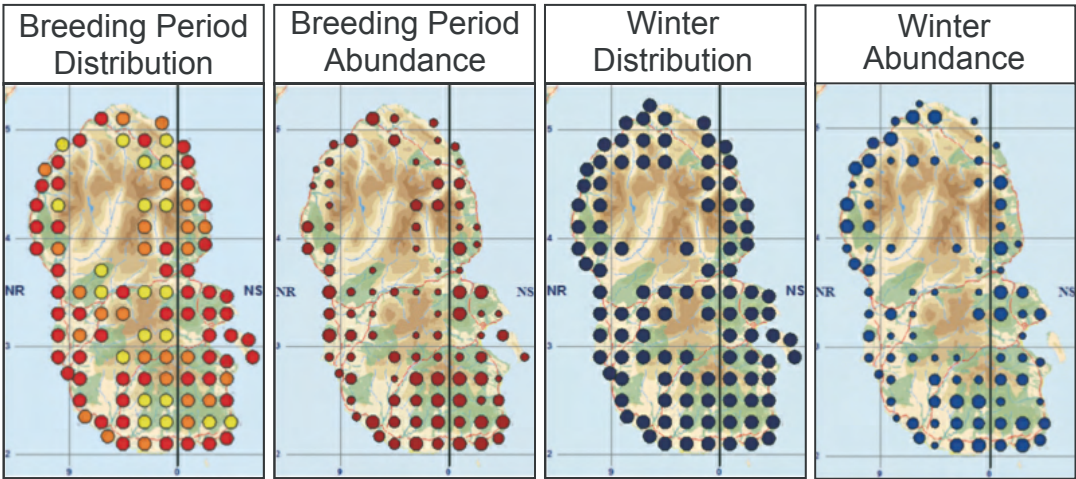


Photo Carl Reavey

Wren	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	103	103
Confirmed breeding	56	
Probable breeding	26	
Possible breeding	21	
Bird present	0	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	10
1988 - 91	10	
1981/82 - 1983/84		8
1968 - 72	10	



Wren is a widespread resident breeding bird.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

Starling (Common)

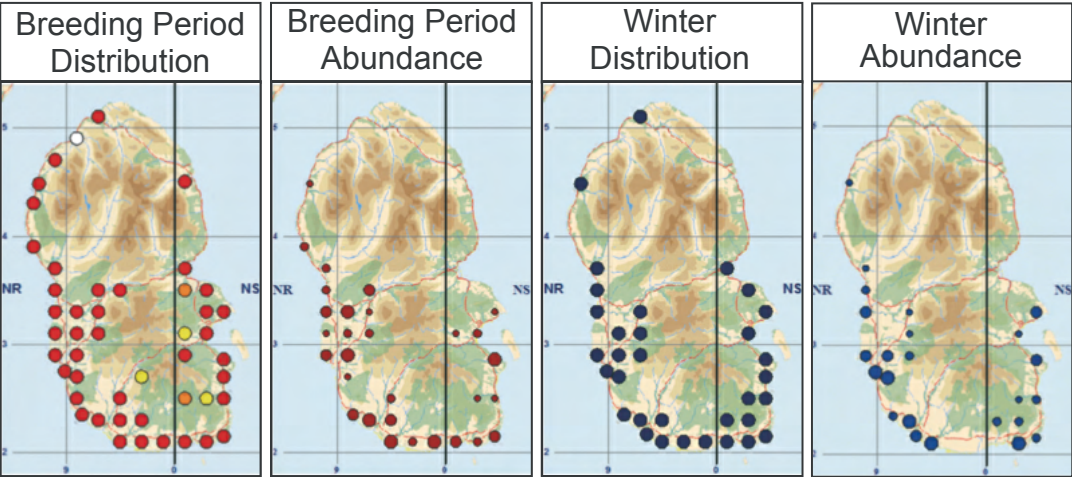
*Sturnus vulgaris*



Photo Brian Couper

Starling		
UK conservation status		Red
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	46	33
Confirmed breeding	41	
Probable breeding	2	
Possible breeding	3	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	8
1988 - 91	7	
1981/82 - 1983/84		7
1968 - 72	10	



Starling is a common resident breeding bird.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

The largest group was two hundred.

# Blackbird (Common)

*Turdus merula*

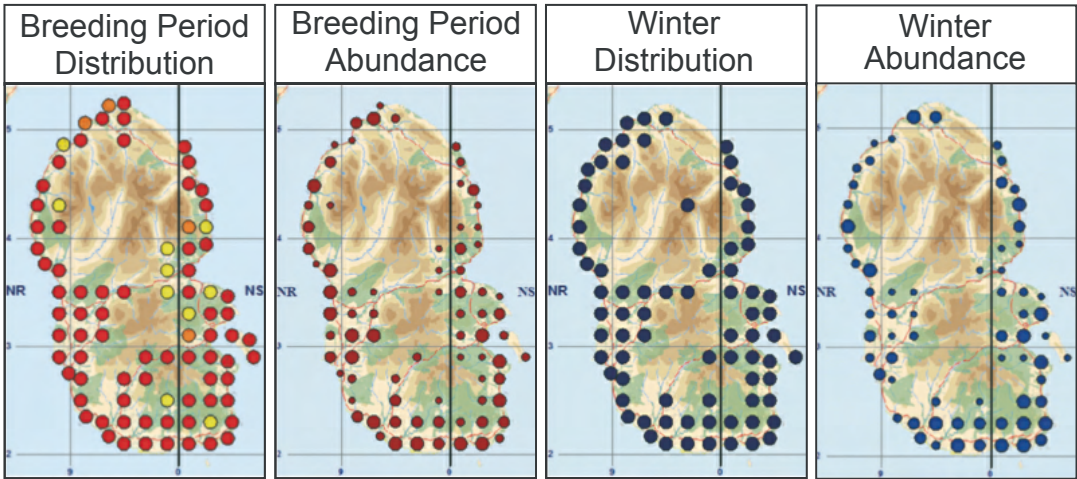


Photo Dennis Morrison

Blackbird	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	85	76
Confirmed breeding	71	
Probable breeding	4	
Possible breeding	10	
Bird present	0	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	10
1988 - 91	10	
1981/82 - 1983/84		9
1968 - 72	10	



Blackbird is a widespread common resident breeding bird and passage migrant.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

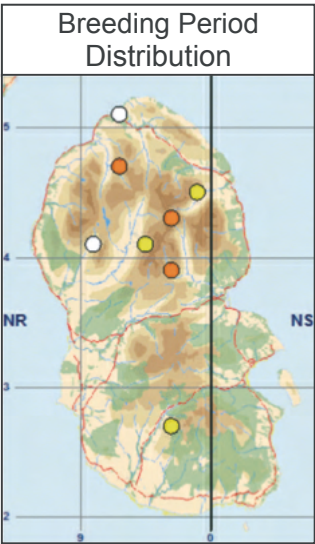


Photo Dennis Morrison

Ring Ouzel		
UK conservation status		Red

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	6	0
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	3	
Possible breeding	3	
Bird present	2	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	4	0
1988 - 91	3	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	1	



Ring Ouzel is a scarce summer visitor and passage migrant with records from three of the five years.

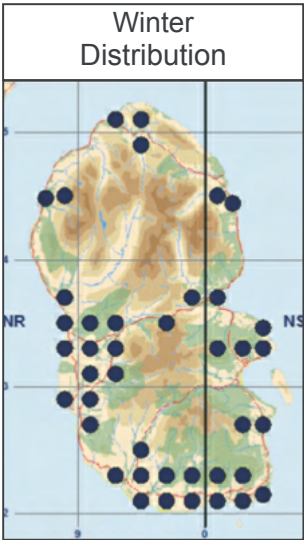
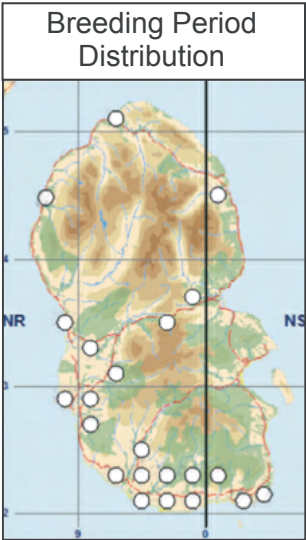


Photo Dennis Morrison

Fieldfare		
UK conservation status		Red

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	41
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	22	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	8	10
1988 - 91	2	
1981/82 - 1983/84		6
1968 - 72	0	



Fieldfare is a regular winter visitor and passage migrant. The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread. The largest group was one thousand.

Song Thrush

*Turdus philomelos*

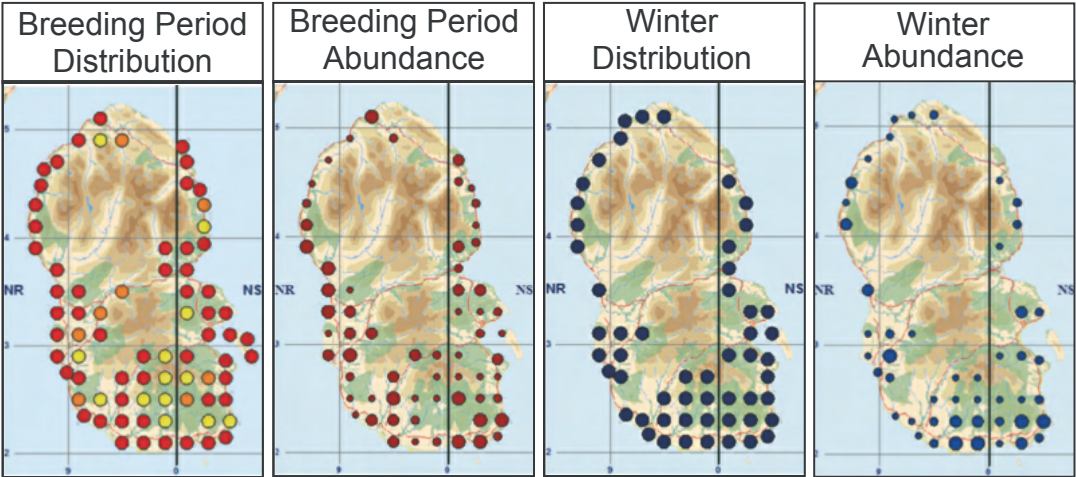


Photo Fiona Brown

Song Thrush	
UK conservation status	Red

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	75	54
Confirmed breeding	54	
Probable breeding	8	
Possible breeding	13	
Bird present	0	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	10
1988 - 91	10	
1981/82 - 1983/84		9
1968 - 72	10	



Song Thrush is a widespread common resident breeding bird and passage migrant.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

# Mistle Thrush

*Turdus viscivorus*

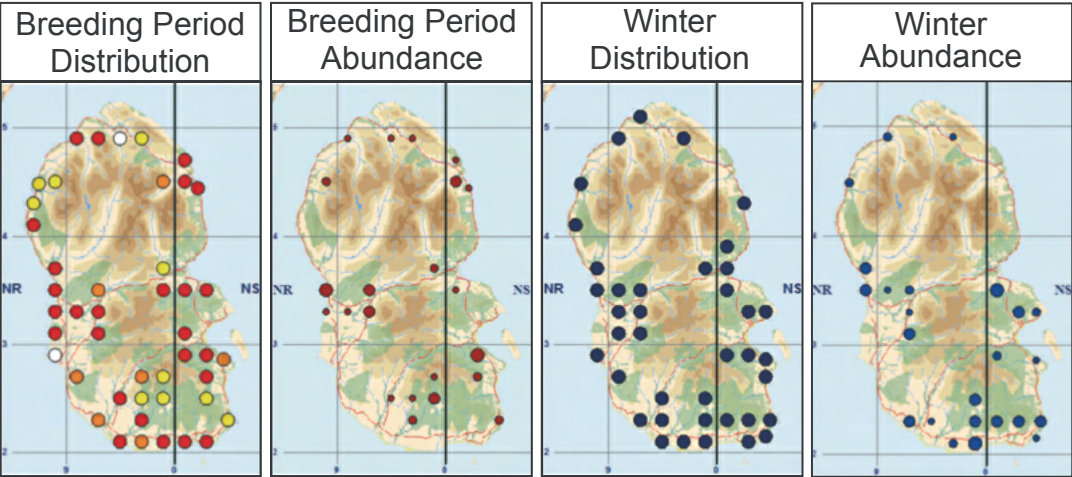


Photo Dennis Morrison

Mistle Thrush	
UK conservation status	Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	43	39
Confirmed breeding	26	
Probable breeding	7	
Possible breeding	10	
Bird present	2	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	9	10
1988 - 91	8	
1981/82 - 1983/84		7
1968 - 72	10	



Mistle Thrush is a widespread resident breeding bird and passage migrant. The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

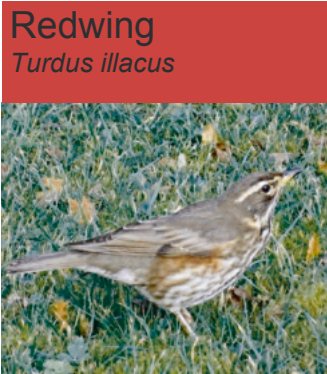
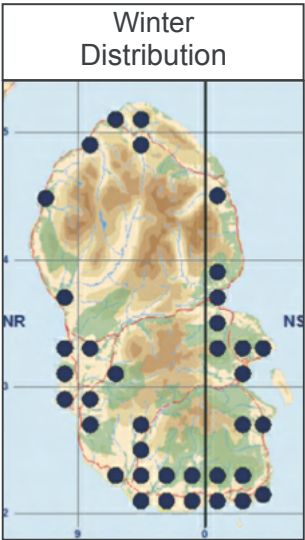


Photo Norma Davidson

Redwing		
UK conservation status		Red
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	37
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	21	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	7	10
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		5
1968 - 72	0	

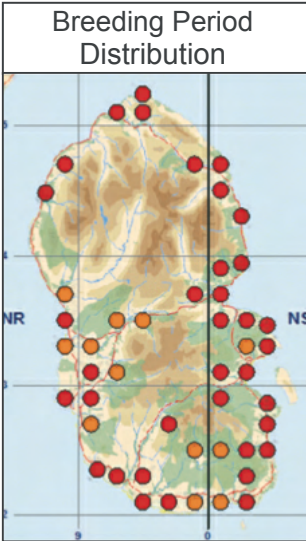


Redwing is a regular winter visitor and passage migrant. The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread. The largest group was one hundred.



Photo Brian Couper

Spotted Flycatcher		
UK conservation status		Red
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	48	0
Confirmed breeding	36	
Probable breeding	12	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	0	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	0
1988 - 91	10	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	9	



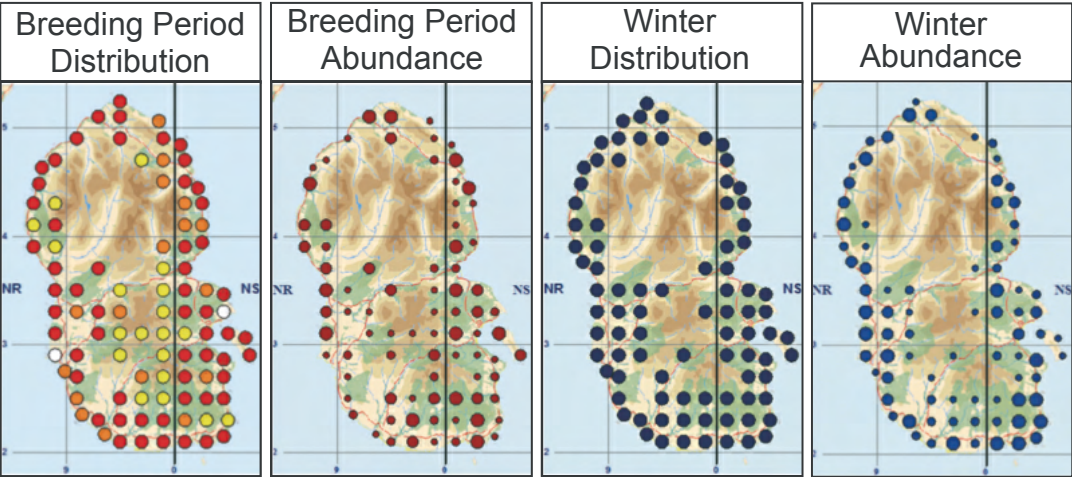
Spotted Flycatcher is a localised breeding summer visitor. The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

Robin (European)  
*Erithacus rubecula*

Photo Sue Archer

Robin		
UK conservation status		Green
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	93	87
Confirmed breeding	57	
Probable breeding	17	
Possible breeding	19	
Bird present	2	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	10
1988 - 91	10	
1981/82 - 1983/84		9
1968 - 72	10	



Robin is a widespread resident breeding bird.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.



Photo Angela Cassels

Black Redstart		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	4
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	1	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	1	3
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Black redstart is an occasional passage migrant and winter visitor with records from four of the five years.



Photo Dennis Morrison

Redstart		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	3	0
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	1	
Possible breeding	2	
Bird present	4	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	5	0
1988 - 91	3	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	2	



Redstart is an occasional summer visitor and passage migrant with records from four of the five years.

Stonechat

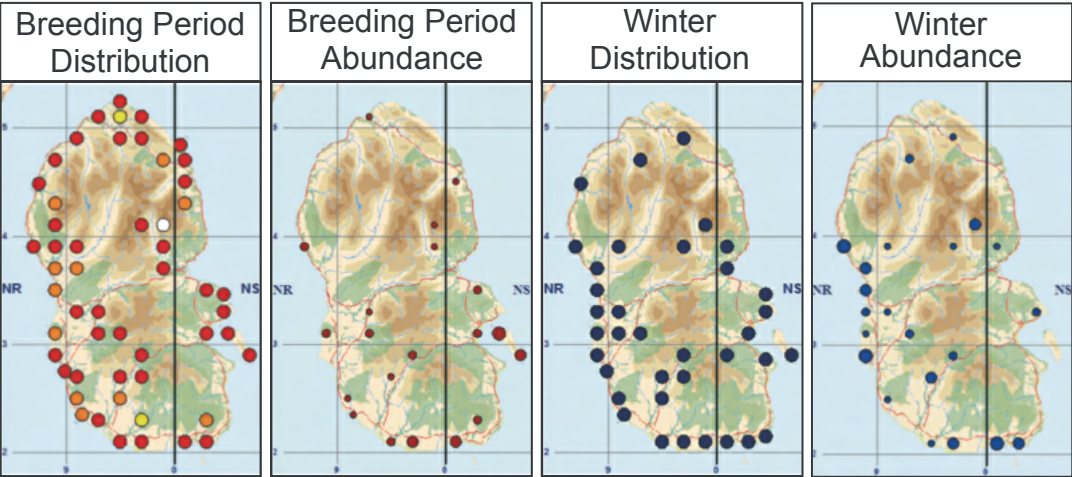
*Saxicola torquata*



Photo Dennis Morrison

Stonechat		
UK conservation status		Green
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	52	36
Confirmed breeding	39	
Probable breeding	11	
Possible breeding	2	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	8
1988 - 91	9	
1981/82 - 1983/84		8
1968 - 72	9	



Stonechat is a widespread resident breeding bird and passage migrant.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable but the population may be in decline.

Whinchat  
*Saxicola rubetra*

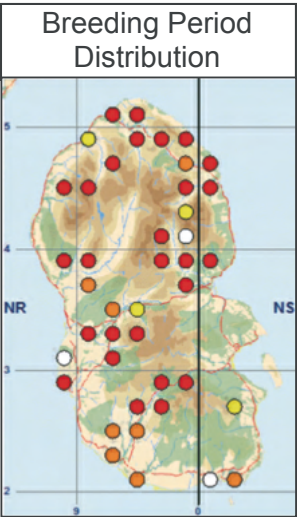


Photo Dennis Morrison

Whinchat	
UK conservation status	Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	39	0
Confirmed breeding	27	
Probable breeding	8	
Possible breeding	4	
Bird present	3	

Arran trends Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	0
1988 - 91	9	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	10	



Whinchat is a localised breeding summer visitor and passage migrant.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

Wheatear (Northern)  
*Oenanthe oenanthe*

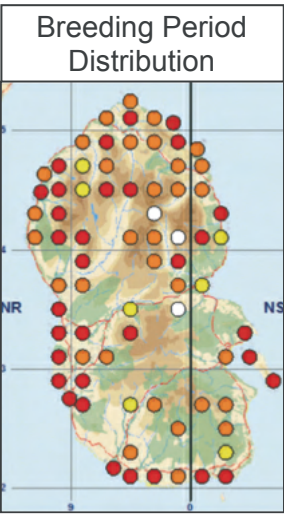


Photo Carl Reavey

Wheatear	
UK conservation status	Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	72	1
Confirmed breeding	33	
Probable breeding	32	
Possible breeding	7	
Bird present	3	

Arran trends Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	1
1988 - 91	10	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	10	



Wheatear is a localised breeding summer visitor and passage migrant.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

Dunnock (Hedge Accentor)  
*Prunella modularis*


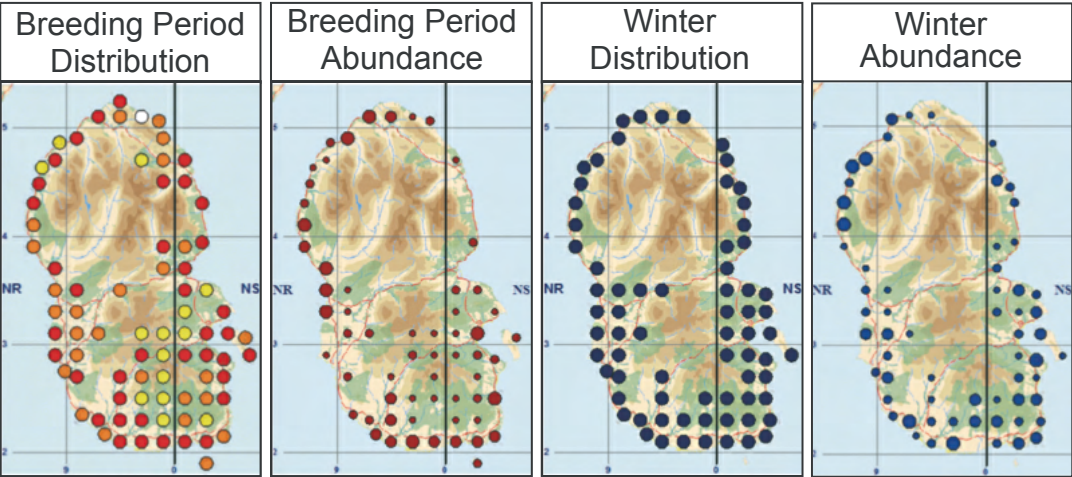


Photo Arthur Duncan

Dunnock		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	79	71
Confirmed breeding	39	
Probable breeding	26	
Possible breeding	14	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	11	10
1988 - 91	9	
1981/82 - 1983/84		9
1968 - 72	10	



Dunnock is a widespread resident breeding bird.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

House Sparrow

*Passer domesticus*

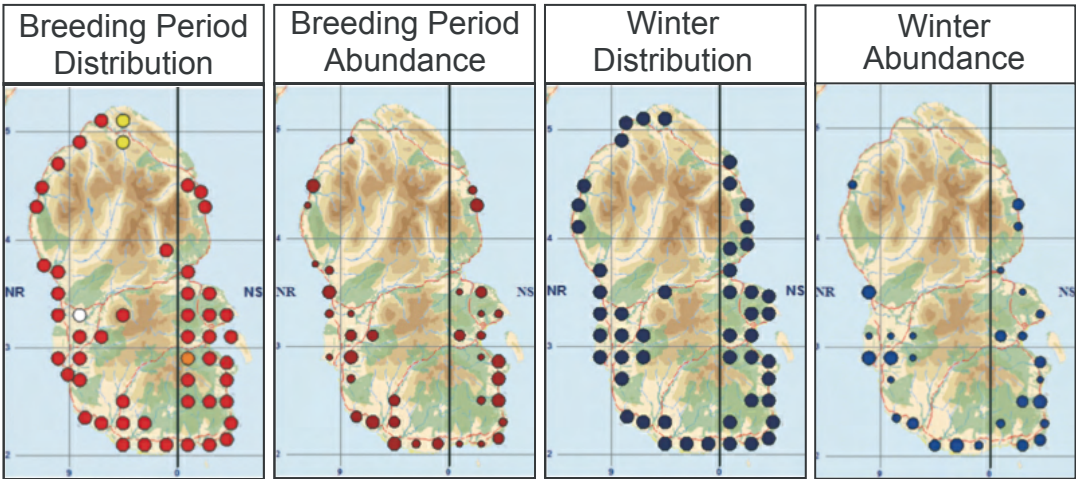


Photo Carl Reavey

House Sparrow	
UK conservation status	Red

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	51	50
Confirmed breeding	48	
Probable breeding	1	
Possible breeding	2	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	10
1988 - 91	9	
1981/82 - 1983/84		5
1968 - 72	10	



House Sparrow is a widespread common resident breeding bird.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

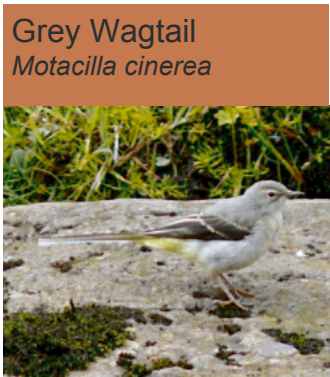
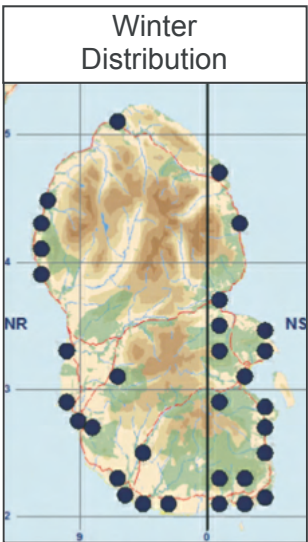
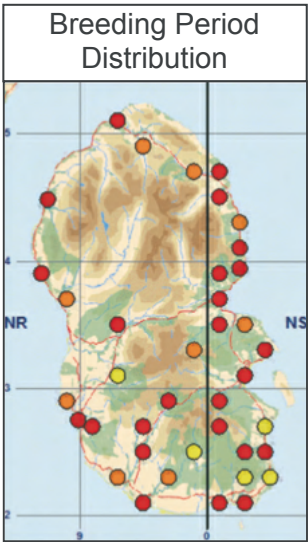


Photo Dennis Morrison

Grey Wagtail		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	39	32
Confirmed breeding	25	
Probable breeding	9	
Possible breeding	5	
Bird present	0	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	9
1988 - 91	10	
1981/82 - 1983/84		5
1968 - 72	8	



Grey Wagtail is a localised resident breeding bird and passage migrant. Scarce in winter.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

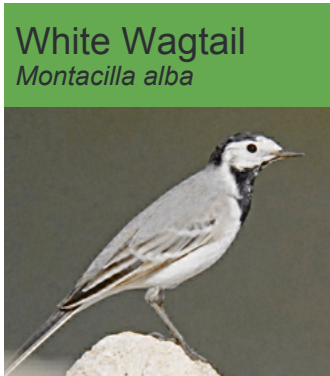


Photo Angus Hogg

White Wagtail		
UK conservation status		Green
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	11	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	5	0
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



White Wagtail is a regular passage migrant with records in all five years.

The largest group was eighty.

# Pied Wagtail

*Motacilla alba yarrellii*

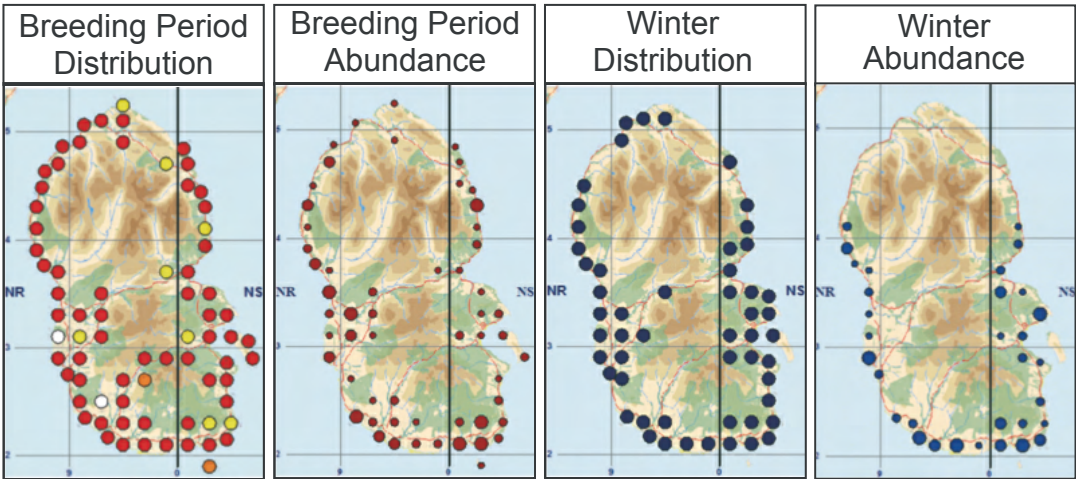


Photo Angus Hogg

Pied Wagtail	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	71	53
Confirmed breeding	61	
Probable breeding	2	
Possible breeding	8	
Bird present	2	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	11	10
1988 - 91	10	
1981/82 - 1983/84		10
1968 - 72	10	



Pied Wagtail is a widespread resident breeding bird and passage migrant. The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

Meadow Pipit

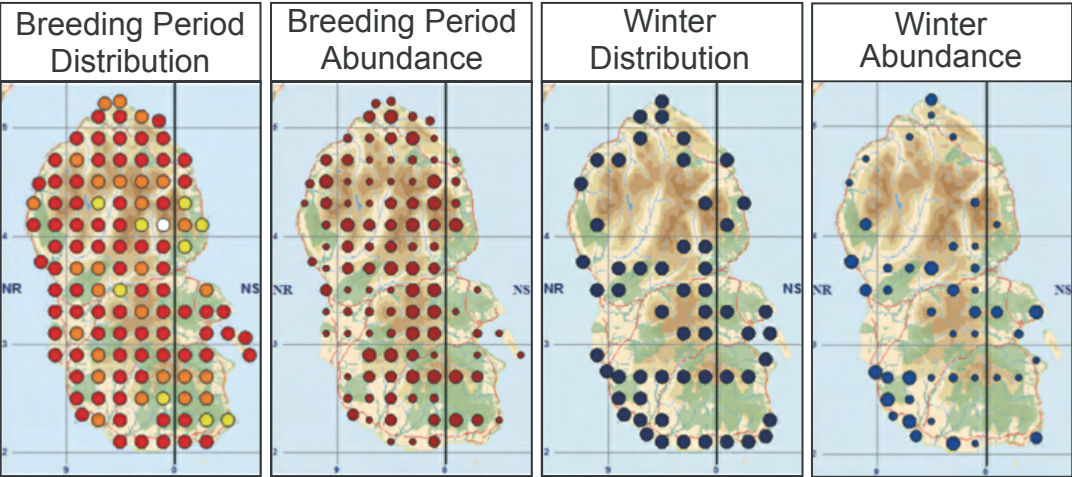
*Anthus pratensis*



Photo Robert Lambie

Meadow Pipit		
UK conservation status		Amber
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	116	56
Confirmed breeding	80	
Probable breeding	27	
Possible breeding	9	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	10
1988 - 91	10	
1981/82 - 1983/84		9
1968 - 72	10	



Meadow Pipit is a widespread resident breeding bird, passage migrant and winter visitor moving to the coast in winter.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

The largest winter group was one hundred and forty.

# Rock Pipit

*Anthus petrosus*

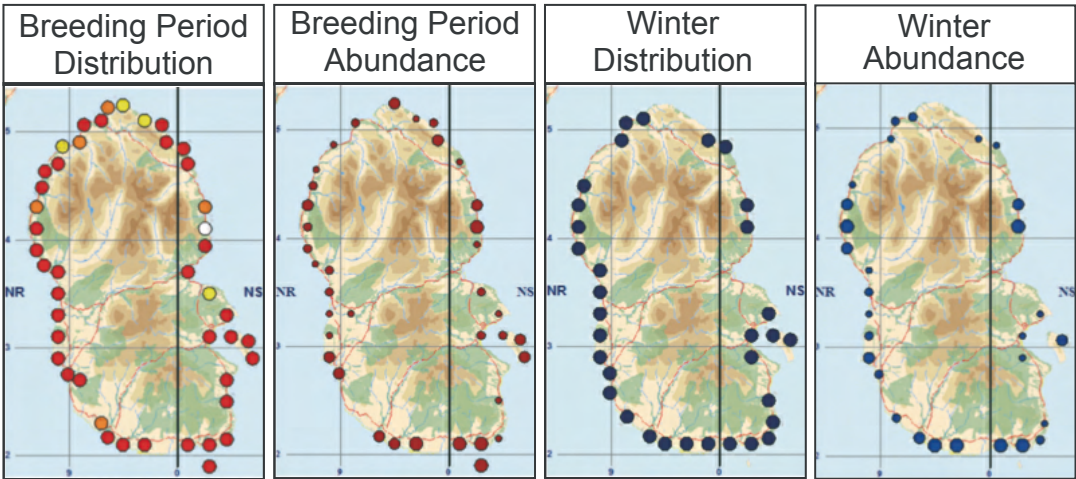


Photo Brian Couper

Rock Pipit	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	44	33
Confirmed breeding	35	
Probable breeding	5	
Possible breeding	4	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	9
1988 - 91	9	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	9	



Rock pipit is a widespread resident coastal breeding bird.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

The largest winter group was forty-one.

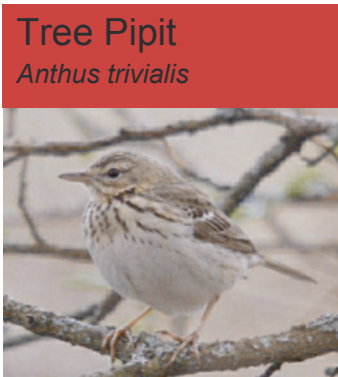
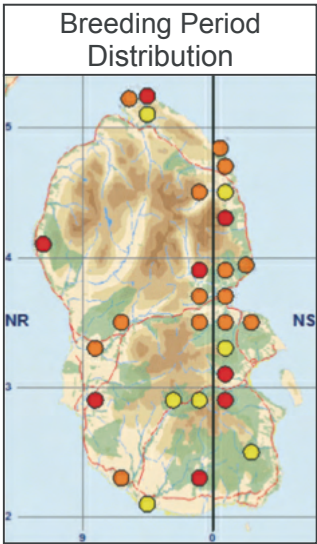


Photo Arthur Duncan

Tree Pipit		
UK conservation status		Red
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	29	0
Confirmed breeding	8	
Probable breeding	14	
Possible breeding	7	
Bird present	0	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	8	0
1988 - 91	8	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	7	



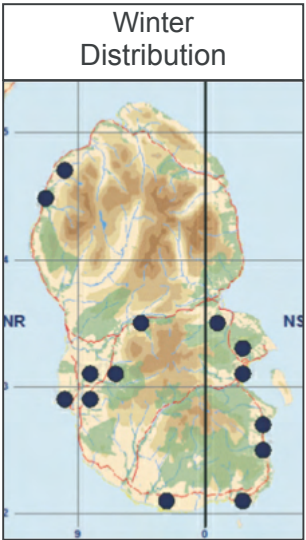
Tree Pipit is a localised breeding summer visitor.

The trend information indicates that the distribution is stable.



Photo Dennis Morrison

Brambling		
UK conservation status		Green
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	0	14
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	0	
Bird present	7	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	6	6
1988 - 91	0	
1981/82 - 1983/84		1
1968 - 72	0	



Brambling is an irruptive migrant and winter visitor with records from four of the five years. The largest group was twenty.

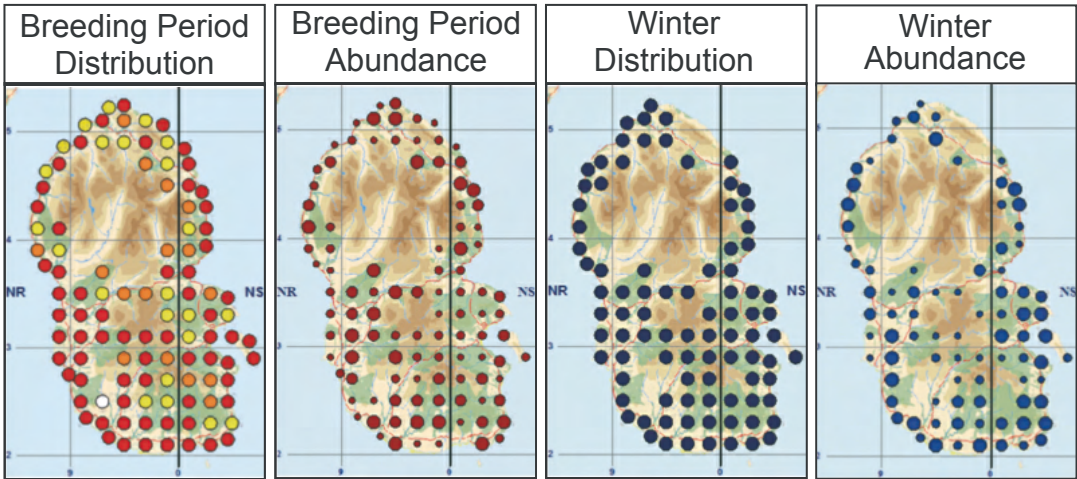
Chaffinch

*Fringilla coelebs*

Photo Carl Reavey

Chaffinch		
UK conservation status		Green
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	105	89
Confirmed breeding	66	
Probable breeding	16	
Possible breeding	23	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	10
1988 - 91	10	
1981/82 - 1983/84		9
1968 - 72	10	



Chaffinch is a widespread resident breeding bird and passage migrant.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

The largest winter group was one hundred and fifty.

Greenfinch

*Carduelis chloris*

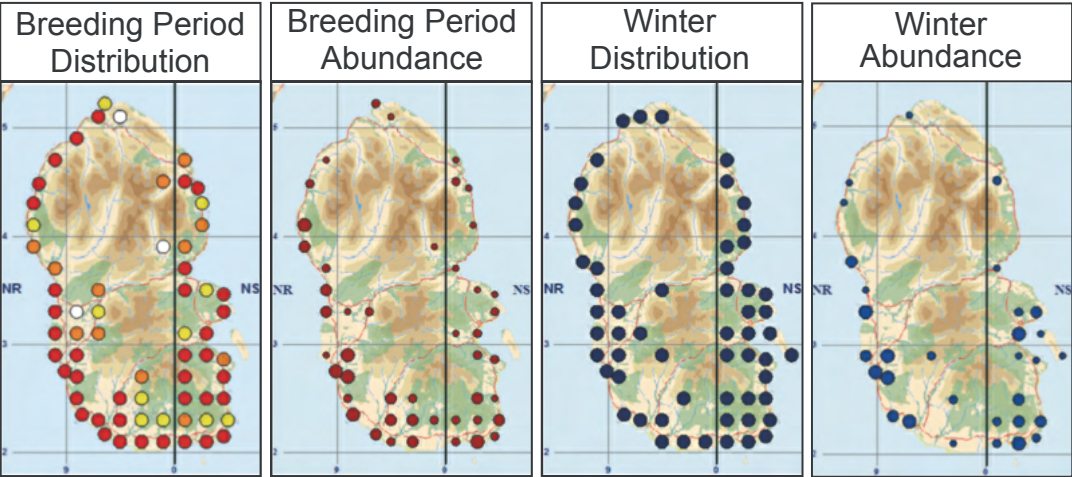


Photo Carl Reavey

Greenfinch		
UK conservation status		Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	61	57
Confirmed breeding	38	
Probable breeding	12	
Possible breeding	11	
Bird present	3	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	9
1988 - 91	7	
1981/82 - 1983/84		4
1968 - 72	9	



Greenfinch is a resident breeding bird and passage migrant.

The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread.

The largest winter group was seventy.

# Goldfinch (European)

*Carduelis carduelis*

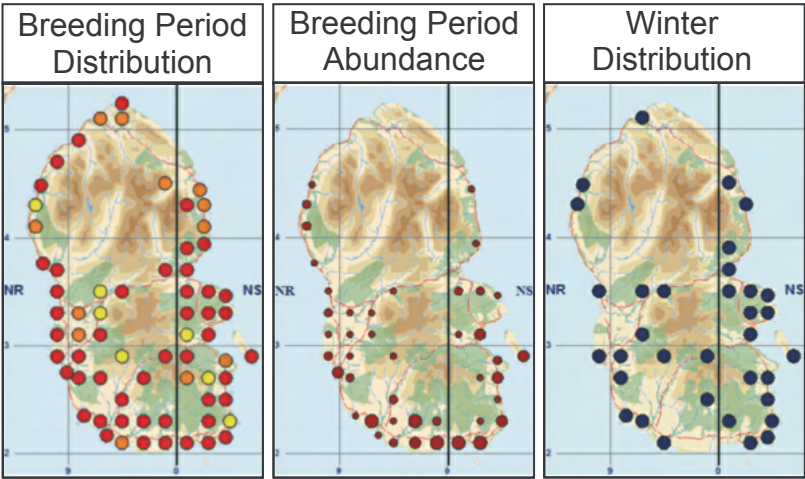


Photo Carl Reavey

Goldfinch	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	67	34
Confirmed breeding	48	
Probable breeding	12	
Possible breeding	7	
Bird present	0	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	9
1988 - 91	6	
1981/82 - 1983/84		3
1968 - 72	7	



Goldfinch is a resident breeding and passage migrant.

The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread.

The largest passage group was sixty.

# Siskin (Eurasian)

*Carduelis spinus*

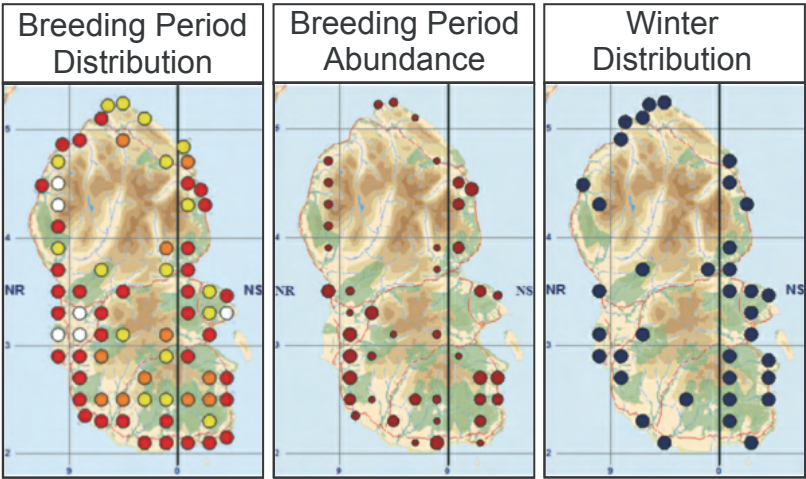


Photo Angela Cassels

Siskin	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	65	36
Confirmed breeding	37	
Probable breeding	11	
Possible breeding	17	
Bird present	6	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	10
1988 - 91	7	
1981/82 - 1983/84		2
1968 - 72	4	



Siskin is a resident breeding bird and passage migrant.

The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread.

The largest passage group was two hundred.

# Linnet (Common)

*Carduelis cannabina*

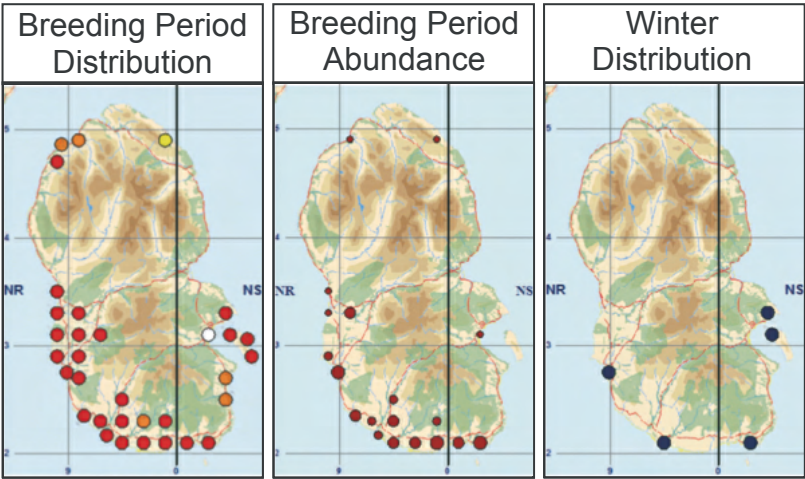


Photo Robert Lambie

Linnet	
UK conservation status	Red

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	32	5
Confirmed breeding	26	
Probable breeding	5	
Possible breeding	1	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	8	4
1988 - 91	8	
1981/82 - 1983/84		1
1968 - 72	10	



Linnet is a resident breeding bird and passage migrant with few winter records. The trend information indicates that the species has become less widespread. The largest passage group was fifty-two.

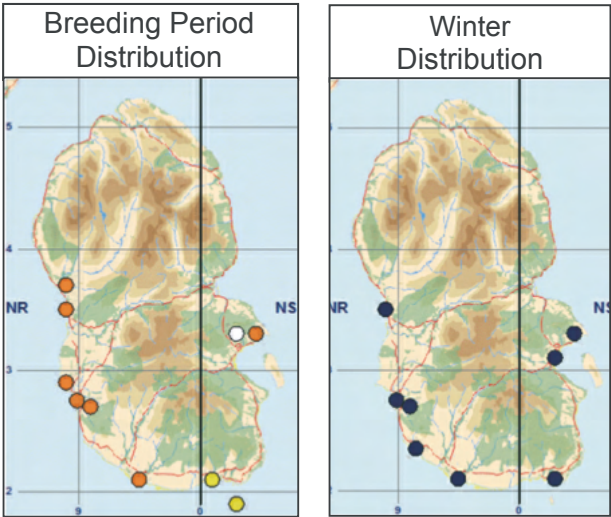


Photo Brian Couper

Twite		
UK conservation status		Red

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	9	8
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	7	
Possible breeding	2	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	6	5
1988 - 91	4	
1981/82 - 1983/84		2
1968 - 72	2	



Twite is a scarce breeding bird and passage migrant with few winter records.

The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread.

The largest winter group was thirty.

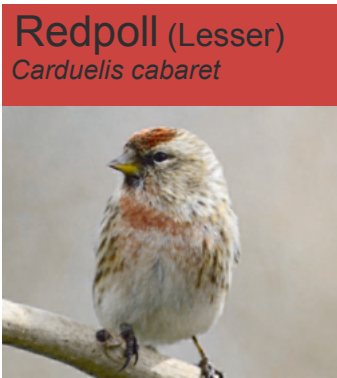
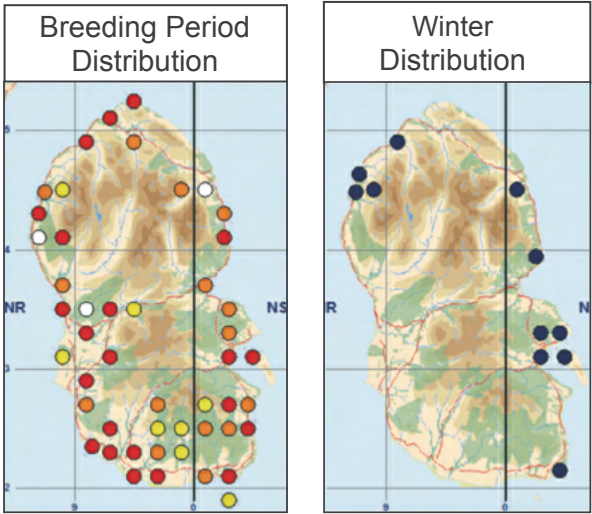


Photo Brian Couper

Redpoll		
UK conservation status		Red

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	45	11
Confirmed breeding	22	
Probable breeding	15	
Possible breeding	8	
Bird present	3	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	5
1988 - 91	7	
1981/82 - 1983/84		1
1968 - 72	8	



Redpoll is a resident breeding bird and passage migrant.

The trend information indicates that the species has become more widespread.

The largest winter group was eighty.

# Crossbill (Common)

*Loxia curvirostra*

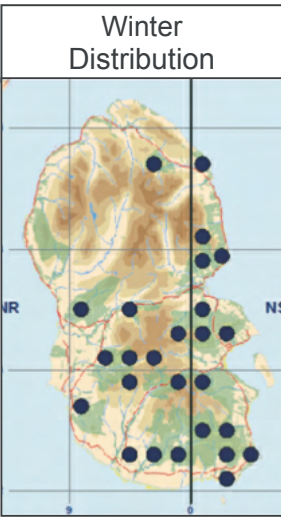
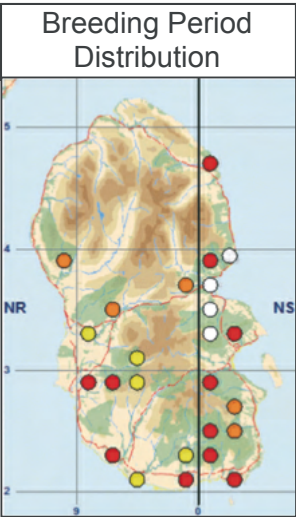


Photo Brian Harper

Crossbill	
UK conservation status	Green

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	21	26
Confirmed breeding	11	
Probable breeding	5	
Possible breeding	5	
Bird present	4	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	6	6
1988 - 91	5	
1981/82 - 1983/84		0
1968 - 72	0	



Crossbill is a resident breeding bird.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

The largest group was twenty-four.

# Bullfinch (Common)

*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*

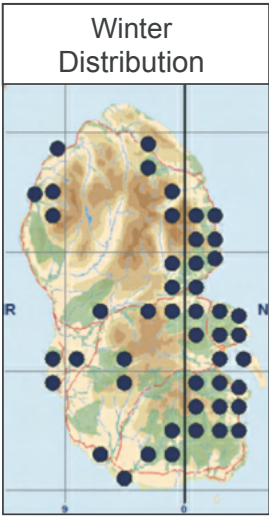
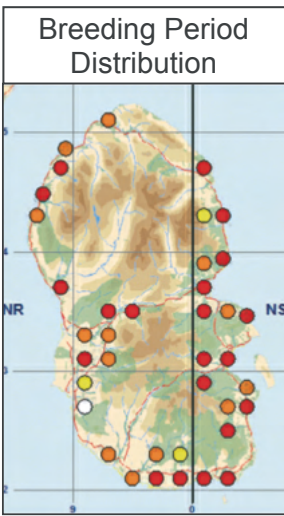


Photo Dennis Morrison

Bullfinch	
UK conservation status	Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	37	47
Confirmed breeding	21	
Probable breeding	13	
Possible breeding	3	
Bird present	1	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	8	9
1988 - 91	8	
1981/82 - 1983/84		2
1968 - 72	5	



Bullfinch is a resident breeding bird.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

The largest group was twenty-three

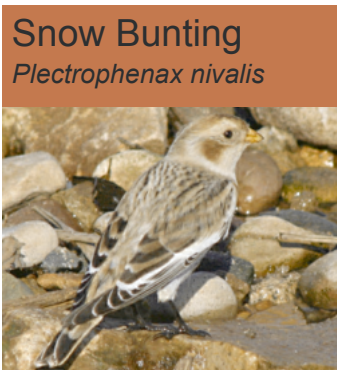
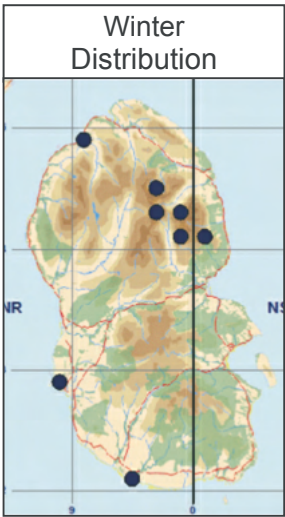


Photo Angela Cassels

Snow Bunting		
UK conservation status		Red
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	1	8
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	1	
Bird present	1	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	1	4
1988 - 91	2	
1981/82 - 1983/84		3
1968 - 72	0	



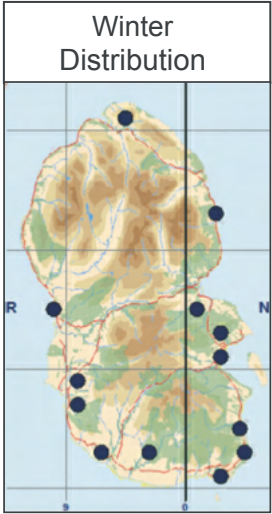
Snow Bunting is a regular passage migrant and winter visitor with records in all five years.

The largest winter group was twenty.



Photo Dennis Morrison

Yellowhammer		
UK conservation status		Red
Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	4	13
Confirmed breeding	0	
Probable breeding	0	
Possible breeding	4	
Bird present	2	
Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	4	6
1988 - 91	6	
1981/82 - 1983/84		2
1968 - 72	9	



The trend information indicates that the breeding distribution of Yellowhammer is in marked decline.

There was no confirmed breeding. Most records are from winter.

The largest winter group was twenty.

# Reed Bunting

*Emberiza schoeniclus*

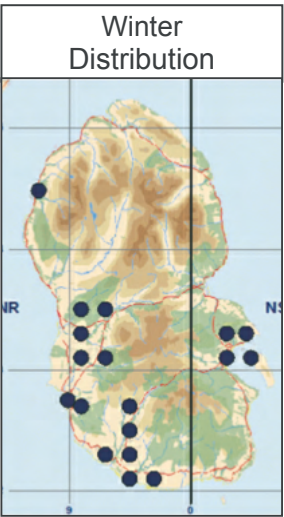
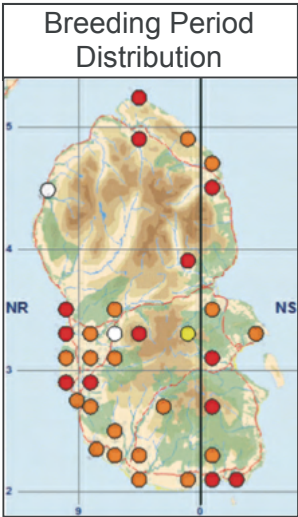


Photo Angus Hogg

Reed Bunting	
UK conservation status	Amber

Number of tetrads in which recorded (max 139)		
	Breeding	Winter
Total	33	18
Confirmed breeding	13	
Probable breeding	19	
Possible breeding	1	
Bird present	2	

Arran trends		
Number of occupied 10km square (Max 11)		
	Breeding	Winter
2007 - 11	10	5
1988 - 91	8	
1981/82 - 1983/84		1
1968 - 72	8	



Reed Bunting is a resident breeding bird and passage migrant.

The trend information indicates that the distribution of the species is stable.

The largest winter group was twenty.



Photo Jackie Newman

## The Future

This publication is a genuine attempt to map the birds of Arran for the first time. There have been contributions from over seven hundred people through five breeding and five winter periods. More than thirty-six thousand bird sightings have been submitted on one hundred and seventy-seven species. The procedures of the national bird atlas project, *Bird Atlas 2007- 11*<sup>3</sup>, including advice on field work and validation of sightings have been followed throughout. The result of this sustained effort is a base of information for future use.

Obviously the overall result is only as good as the sum of all the observations submitted. Inevitably there are shortcomings in such a large exercise, but hopefully the publication will stimulate all people with an interest in birds to find out more and record and share their information, so improving our collective understanding of the birds of Arran.

One way in which people's interest can be developed is through taking part in organised surveys. The BTO has a number of ongoing surveys such as *the Breeding Bird Survey*, *Garden BirdWatch* and *Wetland Bird Survey* as well as species specific ones.

The Arran Natural History Society intends to contribute to improving understanding of the birds of Arran through, for example, the collection and sharing of data. The annual bird report will continue to be produced. In addition, steps have already been put in place for the next Arran bird atlas. During the work for this local atlas, all bird sightings were allocated to a tetrad, and were uploaded into the national atlas database. The intention is now to allocate all bird sightings to a one kilometre square and upload these into the national BirdTrack<sup>14</sup>. This accumulating data should provide a useful basis for the next Arran bird atlas.

Finally, in Scotland, habitat change is thought to be the main cause of bird species decline.<sup>4</sup> It is hoped that this publication will be used as a conservation tool that will assist with future land management planning on Arran.

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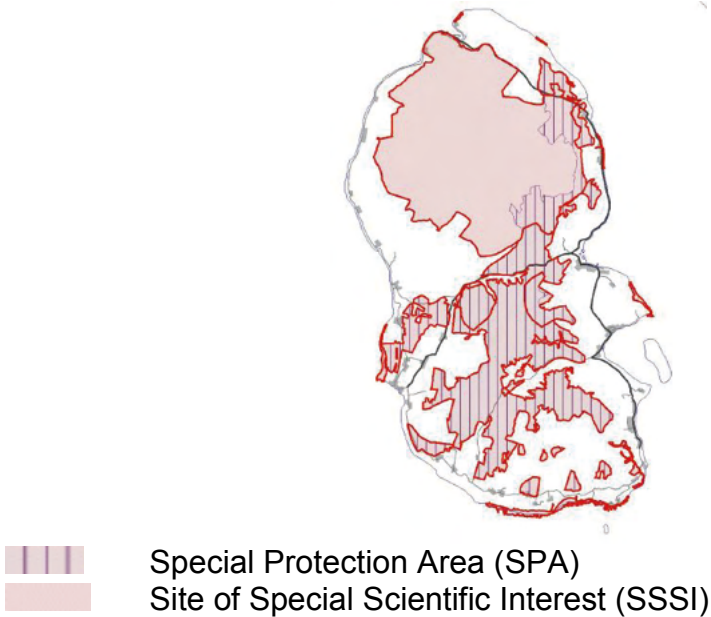
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# Appendices

## Appendix 1

### Arran Moors Special Protection Area

The Arran Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) linked to previous Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), as shown in the map below, cover an extensive area of Arran.



This SPA is of outstanding interest for the variety of upland habitats and breeding birds. There are large tracts of blanket bog, wet and dry heath and upland grassland. With small areas of broad-leaved woodland and several small lochs, this diversity of habitats supports a rich variety of moorland breeding birds.

The area is internationally important for its breeding Hen Harriers. Around five percent of the UK breeding population of Hen Harriers are found in Arran. In addition the area is nationally important for Red-throated Diver, Golden Eagle, Peregrine and Short-eared Owl.

Credit for establishing the SPA in 2003 goes to John Rhead, a member of the Scottish Raptor Group.

## Appendix 2

### Timed Tetrad Visits

Timed tetrad visits (TTVs) are principally concerned with discovering the broad patterns of relative abundance. Basically a TTV involves walking around a tetrad, birdwatching for 1 or 2 hours and recording everything you see and hear.

Tetrads are 2km × 2km squares and labelled A to Z within each 10-km square. TTVs do not aim to produce a complete species list for the tetrad, but a sample of what one can find during a pair of visits in winter and/or summer. For the national atlas the aim was to cover cumulatively at least 8 tetrads in every 10-km square in Britain and Ireland during winter and summer. For the Arran atlas all 139 tetrads that make up Arran were covered.

These instructions applied to winter and breeding periods.

There were two visits in a season, one early and one late. In winter, this meant the first visit in November/December and the second in January/February. In the breeding season, this meant the first in April/May and the second in June/July. Once two visits in the winter and two visits in the breeding season had been made, then that tetrad was complete. A tetrad was completed once, not every year.

Each visit lasted a minimum of 1 hour, or optionally 2 hours. Whether it was 1 hour or 2 hours, during this timed part of the visit, the aim was to survey all the major habitat types present in the tetrad and count all the adults of all species seen or heard. Counts from the first hour and second hour were kept separate. Any evidence of breeding noticed whilst surveying was recorded. The route around the tetrad could be varied between the early visit and the late visit.

In the national atlas there was the option to estimate how many individuals (adults) of each species were present in the whole tetrad. For the Arran bird atlas this option was not taken up and no estimates of population were made.

## **Roving Records - whatever you see, whenever, wherever**

For distribution maps to be comprehensive, species lists are needed that are as complete as possible. For the national atlas this was for every 10- km square in Britain and Ireland in winter and the breeding season. For the Arran bird atlas this was for every tetrad in the winter and the breeding season. Roving records aim to capture all kinds of distribution records. From species lists for grid squares to one-off records of hard to find species, and anything in between. They are also a means of accumulating evidence of breeding and for providing records of nocturnal species.

Everyone could take part by supplying roving records. For the Arran bird atlas, records were kept for every tetrad and all sightings sent to the bird recorder were uploaded into the national atlas database.



*Photo Lucy Wallace*

## Appendix 3

### Breeding Evidence

All codes for possible, probable and confirmed breeding are listed below. The instruction was that the codes must relate to individuals in potentially suitable nesting habitat.

#### Non-breeding

- F** Flying over
- M** Species observed but suspected to be still on Migration
- U** Species observed but suspected to be sUmmering non-breeder

#### Possible breeding

- H** Species observed in breeding season in suitable nesting Habitat
- S** Singing male present (or breeding calls heard) in breeding season in suitable breeding habitat

#### Probable breeding

- P** Pair observed in suitable nesting habitat in breeding season
- T** Permanent Territory presumed through registration of territorial behaviour (song etc) on at least two different days a week or more apart at the same place or many individuals on one day
- D** Courtship and Display (judged to be in or near potential breeding habitat; be cautious with wildfowl)
- N** Visiting probable Nest site
- A** Agitated behaviour or anxiety calls from adults, suggesting probable presence of nest or young nearby
- I** Brood patch on adult examined in the hand, suggesting Incubation
- B** Nest Building or excavating nest-hole

### Confirmed breeding

- DD**    **D**istract**i**on-**D**isplay or injury feigning
- UN**    **U**s**e**d **N**est or eggshells found (occupied or laid within period of survey)
- FL**    **F**ledged young (nidicolous species) or downy young (nidifugous species). Careful consideration should be given to the likely provenance of any fledged juvenile capable of significant geographical movement. Evidence of dependency on adults (e.g. feeding) is helpful. Be cautious, even if the record comes from suitable habitat.
- ON**    Adults entering or leaving nest-site in circumstances indicating **O**ccupied **N**est (including high nests or nest holes, the contents of which can not be seen) or adults seen incubating
- FF**    Adult carrying **F**aecal sac or **F**ood for young
- NE**    **N**est containing **E**ggs
- NY**    **N**est with **Y**oung seen or heard

### Appendix 4

The BTO has developed a general health and safety information document to be distributed to all volunteers undertaking survey work, ringing or nest recording on behalf of the BTO. It is available as a download from the BTO website.

[http://www.bto.org/sites/default/files/shared\\_documents/volunteers/bto-volunteer-health-safety.pdf](http://www.bto.org/sites/default/files/shared_documents/volunteers/bto-volunteer-health-safety.pdf). The information leaflet has been developed in close liaison with the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) and with other organisations that use volunteers in their surveys. Its contents are not meant to cover every possible health and safety issue that might arise in the countryside, but provides general common-sense advice, together with details of where further information can be found.

## Appendix 5

### Weather on Arran

The data in both tables was taken from a weather station on the west coast of Arran.

#### a. Weather data during each breeding period

	Temperature (degrees C)			Rain (mm)	Wind Speed (mph) and Direction		
	Mean	High	Low		High	Dir.	
<b>2008</b>	12.7	27.0	4.2	319.7	32	ENE	
<b>2009</b>	12.2	25.5	1.9	317.1	42	SSE	
<b>2010</b>	11.8	23.3	0.1	219.7	42	SSE	
<b>2011</b>	12.2	23.1	3.2	310.9	51	W	
<b>2012</b>	11.3	27.8	-0.8	318.2	41	ENE	

#### b. Weather data during each winter

	Temperature (degrees C)			Rain (mm)	Wind Speed (mph) and Direction		
	Mean	High	Low		High	Dir.	
<b>2007- 2008</b>	6.7	15.0	-3	382.6	56	SW	
<b>2008- 2009</b>	5.8	13.1	-3	264.4	50	W	
<b>2009- 2010</b>	4.4	13.1	-5	460.7	51	ENE	
<b>2010- 2011</b>	4.6	13.4	-6	435.6	55	SSE	
<b>2011- 2012</b>	7.7	15.2	-1	475.3	71	W	

More detailed weather data can be found within the annual bird reports of the Arran Natural History Society<sup>2</sup>. This data indicates that the rainfall in the east is generally higher than in the west.

## Appendix 6

### **Birds on the Arran bird list which did not feature in the *Arran Bird Atlas 2007-2012* during the breeding or winter periods.**

These are shown in the tables below. The ones listed in the column 2007-2012 did feature in at least one of these years but outwith the atlas breeding or winter periods. After each species name is the year that the species was last reported on Arran. Almost all the species listed are rare vagrants or occasional passage migrants. Four of the listed species previously bred, namely Grey Partridge, Nightjar, Tree Sparrow and Corn Bunting.

#### **2007-2012**

Pochard 2011.  
Ruddy Duck 2007.  
Cory's Shearwater 2009.  
Black-necked Grebe 2010.  
Green Sandpiper 2008.  
Spotted Redshank 2010.  
Pomarine Skua 2009.  
Little Auk 2008.  
Little Tern 2007.  
Sabine's Gull 2009.  
Great Grey Shrike 2007.  
Chough 2011.  
Willow Tit 2009.  
Common Rosefinch 2011.

#### **2000-2006**

Smew 2004.  
Snowy Egret 2002.  
Marsh Harrier 2004.  
Coot 2002.  
Curlew Sandpiper 2006.  
Little Stint 2002.  
Turtle Dove 2006.  
Tawny Owl.  
Hoopoe 2006.  
Rose-coloured Starling 2002.  
Yellow Wagtail 2006.  
Hawfinch 2000.

### 1990-1999

Bewick's Swan 1991.  
 Long-tailed Duck 1998.  
 Velvet Scoter 1998.  
 Mediterranean Shearwater 1990.  
 Leach's Petrel 1991.  
 Bittern 1996.  
 Black Tern 1992.  
 Ross's Gull 1995.  
 Mediterranean Gull 1992.  
 Long-billed Dowitcher 1990.  
 Nightjar 1998.  
 Wryneck 1997.  
 Red-backed Shrike 1997.  
 Pied Flycatcher 1998.  
 Tree Sparrow 1997.

### 1970-1979

Rough-legged Buzzard 1974.  
 Golden Oriole 1979.  
 Spoonbill 1978.

### 1980-1989

King Eider 1980.  
 Grey Partridge 1989.  
 Crane 1989.  
 Ruff 1987.  
 Red-necked Phalarope 1983.  
 Grey Phalarope 1989.  
 Roseate Tern 1984.  
 Stock Dove 1989.  
 Corn Bunting 1984.

### Historical

Spotted Crake 1895.  
 Ivory Gull 1895.  
 Pallas's Sandgrouse 1888.

Further detail on all the above species can be found within the annual bird reports of the Arran Natural History Society<sup>2</sup>.

## Appendix 7

### Conservation Status, Red, Amber, Green

The UK's birds can be split in to three categories of conservation importance - red, amber and green.

Red is the highest conservation priority, with species needing urgent action. Amber is the next most critical group, followed by green<sup>13</sup>.

#### Red list criteria

- Globally threatened
- Historical population decline in UK during 1800–1995
- Severe (at least 50%) decline in UK breeding population over last 25 years, or longer-term period (the entire period used for assessments since the first BoCC review, starting in 1969)
- Severe (at least 50%) contraction of UK breeding range over last 25 years, or the longer-term period.

#### Amber list criteria

- Species with unfavourable conservation status in Europe
- Historical population decline during 1800–1995, but recovering; population size has more than doubled over last 25 years
- Moderate (25–49%) decline in UK breeding population over last 25 years, or the longer-term period
- Moderate (25–49%) contraction of UK breeding range over last 25 years, or the longer-term period
- Moderate (25–49%) decline in UK non-breeding population over last 25 years, or the longer-term
- Rare breeder; 1–300 breeding pairs in UK
- Rare non-breeders; less than 900 individuals
- Localised; at least 50% of UK breeding or non-breeding population in 10 or fewer sites, but not applied to rare breeders or non-breeders
- Internationally important; at least 20% of European breeding or non-breeding population in UK (NW European and East Atlantic Flyway populations used for non-breeding wildfowl and waders respectively).

#### Green list

Species that occur regularly in the UK but do not qualify under any or the above criteria.

### **Arran Red List**

These twenty-eight red-listed birds were recorded on Arran during the atlas period: Scaup, Common Scoter, Black Grouse, Hen Harrier, White-tailed Eagle, Corncrake, Lapwing, Whimbrel, Black-tailed Godwit, Dunlin, Arctic Skua, Herring Gull, Cuckoo, Skylark, Wood Warbler, Grasshopper Warbler, Starling, Ring Ouzel, Fieldfare, Song Thrush, Redwing, Spotted Flycatcher, House Sparrow, Tree Pipit, Linnet, Twite, Lesser Redpoll and Yellowhammer.

### **Arran Amber List**

These eighty-five amber listed birds were recorded on Arran during the atlas period: Whooper Swan, Pink-footed Goose, Greylag Goose, Barnacle Goose, Brent Goose, Shelduck, Wigeon, Teal, Garganey, Mallard, Pintail, Shoveler, Tufted Duck, Eider, Goldeneye, Red Grouse, Quail, Red-throated Diver, Black-throated Diver, Great Northern Diver, Fulmar, Sooty Shearwater, Manx Shearwater, Gannet, Shag, Little Grebe, Red-necked Grebe, Slavonian Grebe, Red Kite, Osprey, Golden Eagle, Merlin, Kestrel, Dotterel, Oystercatcher, Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Ringed Plover, Curlew, Bar-tailed Godwit, Turnstone, Knot, Purple Sandpiper, Common Sandpiper, Redshank, Wood Sandpiper, Jack Snipe, Woodcock, Snipe, Great Skua, Puffin, Black Guillemot, Razorbill, Guillemot, Sandwich Tern, Common Tern, Arctic Tern, Kittiwake, Black-headed Gull, Common Gull, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Iceland Gull, Glaucous Gull, Great Black-backed Gull, Little Gull, Barn Owl, Short-eared Owl, Swift, Kingfisher, Firecrest, Sand Martin, Swallow, House Martin, Willow Warbler, Mistle Thrush, Redwing, Black Redstart, Redstart, Whinchat, Wheatear, Dunnock, Grey Wagtail, Meadow Pipit, Bullfinch, Snow Bunting and Reed Bunting.

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**Taking part was fun!**



*Photo Dennis Morrison*

Index to Species by Common Name

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Breeding Red-throated Divers



*Photo Linda Offord*

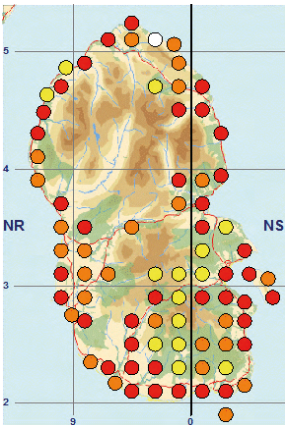
Wintering Purple Sandpipers



*Photo Carl Reavey*

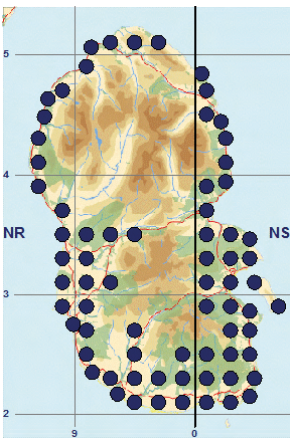
# Quick Reference to Maps

## Breeding Period Distribution



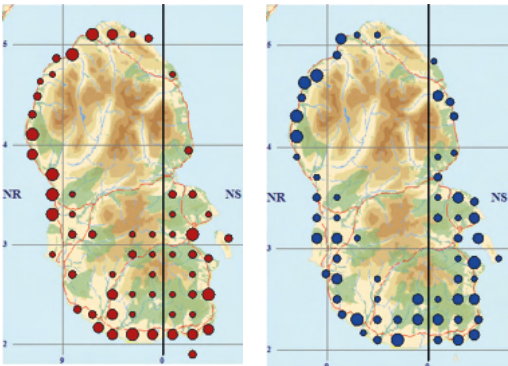
The four different coloured circles on the map represent degrees of breeding evidence recorded in individual tetrads:  
white for bird present,  
yellow for possible breeding,  
amber for probable breeding  
and red for confirmed breeding.

## Winter Period Distribution



A blue circle represents evidence of the species being present in individual tetrads in the winter period.

## Breeding and Winter Period Abundance



The four different sizes of circle, red in the breeding period and blue in winter, represent four ranges of TTV counts for the species with a quarter in each range. For example the largest symbol is for the 25% of squares with the highest counts and the smallest symbol is for the 25% of squares with the lowest counts.

# Arran Bird Atlas 2007-2012

Mapping the breeding and wintering birds of Arran

This book describes the mapping of the birds of Arran for the first time. Over 36,000 records on 177 species were collected over five breeding seasons and five winters. Almost 700 people contributed.

The maps generated give an insight into the distribution of Arran's birds and provide a source of information for future land management.

Black Guillemot breeding plumage



Photo Leslie Holburn

Black Guillemot winter plumage



Photo Angus Hogg

## Key Features:

- 168 pages
- More than 400 maps
- More than 200 photographs
- On 177 birds.

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