

# Overwintering Wetland Birds of Poole Harbour

An Analysis of Poole Harbour WeBS Data 1975 - 2021



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#### **Overview**

#### Poole Harbour – a haven for wintering birds

Poole Harbour, situated on the south coast of England is, famously, one of the largest natural harbours in the world. The northern and eastern shoreline comprises largely residential and industrial development, a busy port, a number of marinas, and a thriving tourist and leisure industry, and is part of the Poole conurbation. In contrast, the western and southern shorelines comprise largely of extensive heathland and agricultural grassland, and are, for the most part, undeveloped. In addition, there are a number of islands dotted around the harbour, including the iconic Brownsea Island, which are either lightly developed or uninhabited.

The harbour and surrounding land is important for its birdlife throughout the year. In the summer, Brownsea Island has notable breeding colonies of Sandwich and Common Terns while large colonies of Black-headed Gulls and Mediterranean Gulls form in the Wareham channel. The land on its southern and western shores has some of the most important summer breeding populations of heathland and open woodland birds in southern England, such as the Dartford Warbler, Woodlark, Hobby and Nightjar. It's a major stopover for migratory birds, including Ospreys, in the spring as they head north and then again as they head south on their autumn passage.

However, it is in the winter when the number of birds and species explodes dramatically. Over 25,000 waterfowl, waders, gulls and other wetland species can be counted in the harbour at any one time at the peak of the winter season.

Despite its extensive area, Poole Harbour is surprisingly shallow. As a result, it has extensive intertidal mudflats and saltmarsh which provide rich feeding grounds in the winter for waterfowl such as Dark-bellied Brent Geese, Canada Geese, Teal and Wigeon and, at low tide, for waders such as Black-tailed Godwit and Avocet amongst many others. Bar-tailed Godwits, Sanderling and Oystercatchers can be found feeding on the exposed sands of the northern shoreline at low tide. And open water birds such as Great Northern Diver, Great-crested Grebe and Slavonian Grebe inhabit the quieter channels particularly in the south and west of the harbour during the winter months.

Birds migrate not only from other parts of the UK to winter here but from much further afield. In addition, in the autumn and spring, their numbers can be boosted by passage migrants who use the harbour as a vital stopover to rebuild energy reserves on their longer journey. Some arrivals come from their summer breeding grounds in Northern Europe, the Baltic, Russia and Iceland while others endure even more hazardous journeys from as far afield as Greenland.

Poole Harbour is truly an international winter destination for birds from all across Northern Europe and the North Atlantic! As such, it is a vital part of a wide ecosystem of international bird populations.

#### Poole Harbour - a very special place

The importance of Poole Harbour, not only for wintering birds but for the wider richness and diversity of its fauna, flora and marine environment, has resulted in it being recognised and designated for protection.

Poole Harbour is of international importance for its birds. It is classified as a Special Protection Area (SPA), meaning it is part of the National Site Network and afforded strict protection in UK law through the Habitats Directive. Poole Harbour is also recognised as a wetland of international importance, listed under the Ramsar convention.

Poole Harbour is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) as designated by Natural England and, as such, is given special statutory protection.

Holes Bay is a designated quiet area in the local plan and much of the land is managed as such by Poole, Bournemouth and Christchurch council. And extensive land bordering the south and west of the harbour is managed by the National Trust, the RSPB and supportive private landowners.

This is not to say that protecting the environment does not have its challenges. There are many activities with a vital interest in the harbour – shipping, tourism, water-sports, fishing, agriculture, oil extraction, transport and housing to name but a few. The challenge is to balance these activities, which are vital to a thriving local economy, in a way which enhances, rather than threaten, our natural heritage and the unique qualities that make Poole Harbour such a special place.

### Birds of Poole Harbour – a local charity raising awareness of this special place

Birds of Poole Harbour is a charity dedicated to raising awareness and educating the public about this special place and its rich bird life. The charity works with partner organisations and private enterprises around the harbour to improve habitat creation and protection. It runs a popular School Bird Boat Project taking local school children out to learn about the harbour and its birds. It manages the flagship Poole Harbour Osprey reintroduction project. It works with local tourist boat companies to promote guided birding tours of the harbour, and it runs multiple engagement projects and public events to enhance understanding of this incredibly precious area and its bird life.

Studying the birds and monitoring their numbers and behaviour is vital to the ongoing conservation efforts taking place. Amongst many other activities, Birds of Poole Harbour is responsible for coordinating the monthly Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) which take place across the harbour between September to March each winter. The results are then submitted to the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), which collates the data nationally. The charity has been co-ordinating the local count since September 2010, but these survey data extend back much further, for some species back to the 1970s.

The purpose of this publication is to bring together an analysis of these data for 45 of the main winter species, the trends in numbers over the long-term, how they compare with national trends, their seasonality, and where the birds are distributed around the harbour during the winter months. It is a fact-based analysis which demonstrates the importance of Poole Harbour for wintering wetland birds, with the aim of stimulating public interest, cross-organisation discussion and further research towards protecting and enhancing this very special place.

#### **Populations of Wintering Wetland Birds in Poole Harbour**

Poole Harbour is of international importance for 2 species: Avocet and Black-tailed Godwit (Source BTO).

Poole Harbour is of national importance for twelve species: Avocet, Black-tailed Godwit, dark-bellied Brent Goose, Shelduck, Spoonbill, Little Egret, Mediterranean Gull, Redshank, Redbreasted Merganser, Greenshank, Pintail and Green Sandpiper (Source BTO).

Winter bird numbers usually build in September before peaking in January or February. The maximum count of wintering wetland birds (including gulls) between September 2011 and March 2021 in Poole Harbour was 30,554 which was recorded in February 2020.

The Western Reaches (28%) and Southern Shores (22%) are the most significant sectors in the harbour for the low-tide bird counts. South East Harbour (17%), Northern Bays (10%), Central and North East Harbour (15%) and Brownsea Island (8%) account for the remainder. The distribution changes at high tide, with the lagoon on Brownsea Island in particular becoming more significant. Moreover, the distribution varies markedly according to individual species with some sectors accounting for well over 50% of counts of certain species.

A summary of the average peak counts of the important winter species between September 2016 and March 2021 is shown in the table below (descending order). Peak counts can vary from over a thousand (in the cases of 8 species) to less than 10 (in the case of 9 species in the study).

	Average Peak Count Sept 2016 - Mar 2021	Percentage GB Population	Maximum Count Sept 2011 - Mar 2021	Maximum Count Sept 1975 - Mar 2021
Wigeon	4675	1.0	5606	5606
Black-tailed Godwit	3458	8.9	6506	6506
Teal	2854	0.7	4312	4312
Dunlin	2166	0.6	2851	7090
Brent Goose (Dark-bellied	1726	1.8	2442	2442
Avocet	1524	17.5	1829	1893
Lapwing	1476	0.2	2260	10454
Shelduck	1070	2.3	1826	4650
Oystercatcher	998	0.3	1255	2034
Redshank	915	1.0	1258	2178
Curlew	902	0.8	1588	2472
Cormorant	553	0.9	863	863
Canada Goose	415	0.3	704	704
Mallard	324	0.0	582	1755
Pintail	310	1.6	407	451
Mute Swan	199	0.4	215	419
Bar-tailed Godwit	193	0.4	397	656
Red-breasted Merganser	191	1.9	335	535
Great Crested Grebe	178	1.0	244	244
Gadwall	169	0.5	197	197
Mediterranean Gull	166	<b>4</b> .1	325	325
Little Egret	154	1.4	240	240
Grey Plover	145	0.4	241	685
Shoveler	141	0.7	276	276
Greylag Goose	78	0.0	158	158
Goldeneye	76	0.4	210	405
Turnstone	63	0.2	93	93
Tufted Duck	57	0.0	192	676
Knot	52	0.0	103	613

	Average Peak Count Sept 2016 - Mar 2021	Percentage GB Population	Maximum Count Sept 2011 - Mar 2021	Maximum Count Sept 1975 - Mar 2021
Spoonbill	51	46.2	80	80
Ringed Plover	46	0.1	74	194
Grey Heron	46	0.1	58	62
Sanderling	38	0.2	76	279
Little Grebe	32	0.2	39	39
Greenshank	24	3.0	41	90
Black-necked Grebe	22	18.3	50	50
Spotted Redshank	7	10.7	26	65
Green Sandpiper	6	2.1	10	10
Great Northern Diver	6	0.1	12	12
Common Scoter	6	0.0	10	28
Slavonian Grebe	3	0.4	7	15
Pochard	3	0.0	40	1386
Great White Egret	2	3.1	3	3
Scaup	2	0.1	5	186
Long-tailed Duck	1	0.0	4	14

#### **Growth and Relative Growth Analysis**

The fortunes of individual species have varied markedly over the longer term. An analysis of the counts in Poole Harbour and their performance relative to national (GB) trends for the period 2000 to 2020 reveals that counts of 12 species have increased and out-performed the national trends while the counts of 13 species have declined and under-performed the national trends. The full analysis is shown in the below chart (data for Great White Egret is not of sufficient duration to include in the analysis).

This chart shows how counts of a particular species in Poole Harbour have fared over the period 2000 - 2020 both in absolute terms (vertical axis) and relative to national trends (horizontal axis). Growth in Poole Harbour counts has been measured by the five-year moving average of peak counts for the 2019/20 season relative to the five-year moving average for 1999/00. The threshold for the 'Increasing' category on the vertical axis is growth of greater than 10% over the period; the threshold for the 'Declining' category is a decline of greater than 10% over the period; the remainder are allocated to the 'Stable' category. The performance relative to the GB index is measured by the growth in Poole Harbour counts relative to growth in the GB Index on the same basis. The threshold for 'Out-performing' is relative growth of greater than 10%; the threshold for 'Under-performing' is a relative decline of greater than 10%; the remainder are allocated to 'In-line'

	Increasing	Little Egret Greenshank	Great Northern Diver	Black-tailed Godwit Avocet Cormorant	Mute Swan Shoveler Canada Goose	Brent Goose Spoonbill Wigeon Teal Great Crested Grebe Turnstone	Greylag Goose Gadwall Bar-tailed Godwit Sanderling Green Sandpiper Mediterranean Gull
Poole Harbour Count	Stable	Little Grebe Black-necked Grebe Common Scoter		Redshank	Grey Heron	Pintail	
	Declining	Shelduck Dunlin Rad-breasted Merganser Lapwing Pochard Grey Plover Ringed Plover	Tuffed Duck Scaup Long-tailed Duck Goldeneye Slavonian Grebe Knot	Curlew Oystercatcher	Mallard Spotted Redshank		
		Under-pe	forming		n-line	Out-pe	rformina

Relative to GB Index

#### Interpreting the Data

#### Site Designation and Rank

If Poole Harbour is designated as hosting an internationally or nationally important population of a species (source BTO), this is noted in a yellow circle next to the species name using the following abbreviations:

- Int exceeds International Importance threshold of 1% of east Atlantic flyway population
- GB exceeds National Importance threshold of 1% of GB winter population

If a designation is held for a species, Poole Harbour is allocated a rank amongst all British sites based on population size. This rank is included in a green circle.

#### Long-term Trend

#### **Annual Peak Count**

The chart shows the annual maximum count in Poole Harbour for a species during WeBS between September 1975 and March 2021. This provides a visual representation of the long-term trend in counts for each species. When interpreting this data please note that survey effort was not equal across this period (in particular it was very low between 2000-2009) and so the data may not be representative of the true trends.

#### **Population Trend**

The chart shows the BTO index of seasonal wintering populations of a species in Poole Harbour (purple series) and in Great Britain (green series) for the period between September 1975 and March 2018. Each index is calculated such that a doubling of the index value represents a doubling in population size. The indices are scaled so that the value in the latest year of the dataset is equal to 100 (in this case 2017/18) and the values for all prior years are determined relative to this. A visual comparison of the underlying trend in each series provides a rough indication of how numbers of a particular species in Poole Harbour are performing relative to numbers estimated for Great Britain as a whole over the long-term.

Note that the BTO index for Poole Harbour does not include WeBS data for Studland and Shell Bay. Where a Poole Harbour index is not available for Poole Harbour, only the Great Britain index is included.

#### **Distribution**

#### Distribution Map

The map shows the distribution of a species across Poole Harbour. The percentage distribution for each species is calculated from the the average seasonal distribution for the period September 2011 to March 2021. The original WeBS data has been aggregated into six distinct areas: South East Harbour, Southern Shore, Western Reaches, Northern Bays, Central and North East Harbour and Brownsea Island.

#### Relative Distribution

The chart shows the distribution of a species (blue bars) around the six areas of Poole Harbour relative to the average distribution of all WeBs species counted (yellow bars). The percentage distribution for each species and all species is calculated from the average seasonal distribution for the period 2011 to Mar 2021. A visual comparison of the two series indicates where a species' distribution differs from the 'norm'.

#### **Seasonality**

The chart shows the seasonal trend for a species in Poole Harbour. The values are mean monthly counts averaged across years for the period of September 2011 to March 2021.

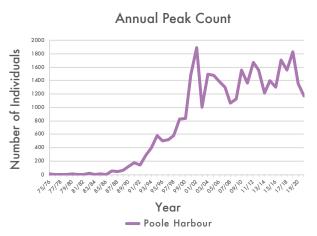


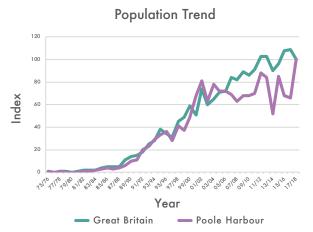




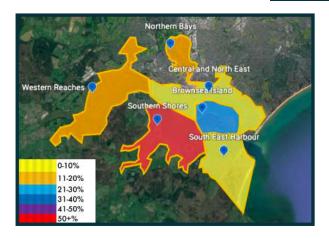
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	1524
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	1829
Percentage of GB Winter Population	17.5

#### **Long-term Trend**

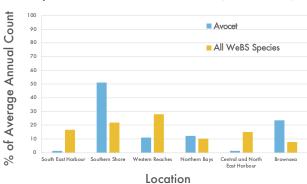




#### **Distribution**







### **Seasonality**



# Black-tailed Godwit

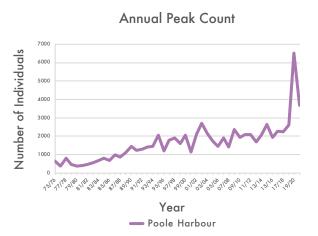
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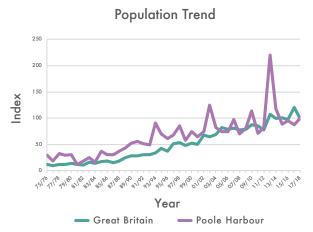


Limosa limosa islandica

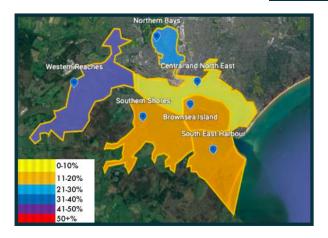
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	3458
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	6506
Percentage of GB Winter Population	8.9

#### **Long-term Trend**





#### **Distribution**



Distribution of Black-tailed Godwit Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



#### **Seasonality**



# Dark-bellied Brent Goose

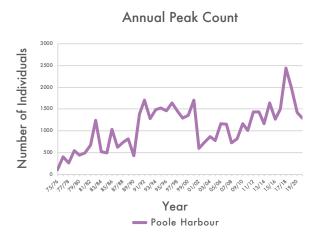


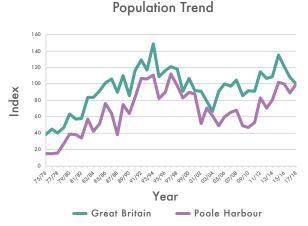


Branta bernicla hrota

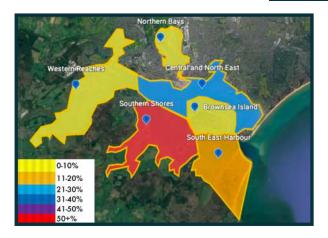
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	1726
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	2442
Percentage of GB Winter Population	1.8

#### **Long-term Trend**

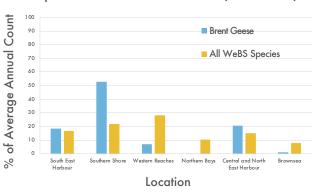




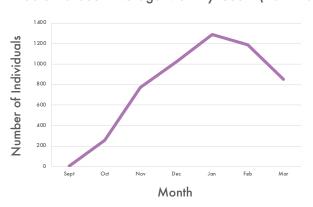
#### **Distribution**







#### **Seasonality**



# Shelduck

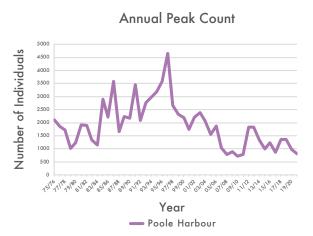
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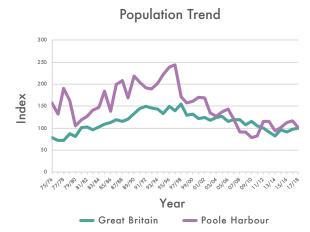




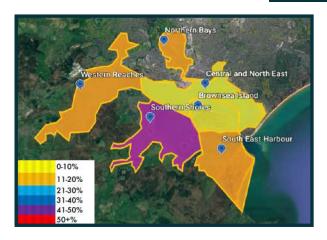
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	1070
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	1826
Percentage of GB Winter Population	2.3

#### **Long-term Trend**





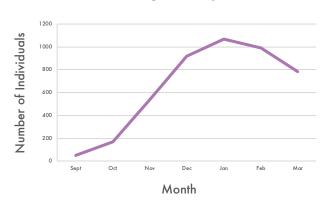
#### **Distribution**







### **Seasonality**



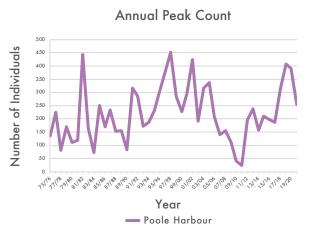


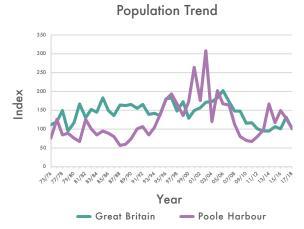




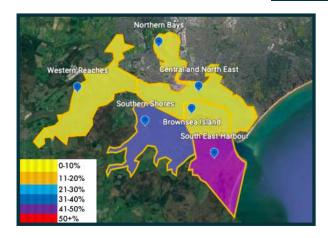
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	310
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	407
Percentage of GB Winter Population	1.6

#### **Long-term Trend**

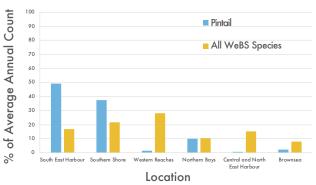




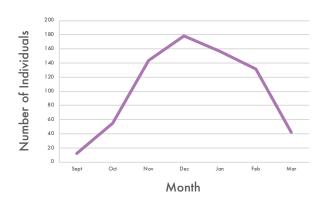
#### **Distribution**







### **Seasonality**



# Red-breasted Merganser

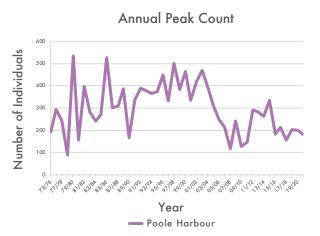


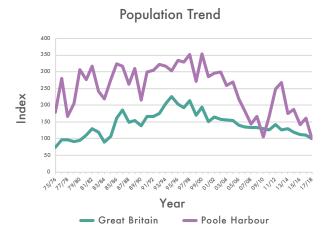


Mergus serrator

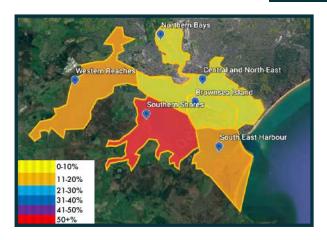
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	191
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	335
Percentage of GB Winter Population	1.9

#### **Long-term Trend**

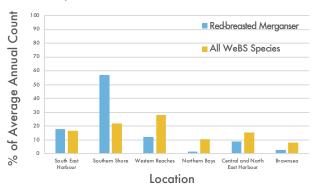




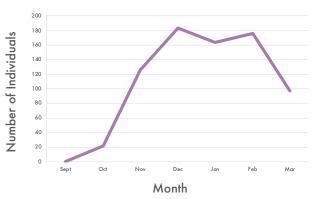
#### **Distribution**



Distribution of Red-breasted Meganser Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



#### **Seasonality**



# Little Egret



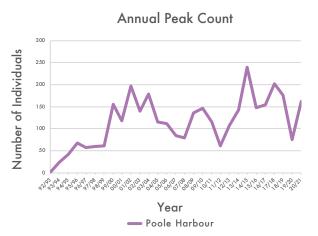
**GB** 

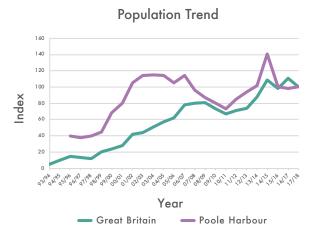


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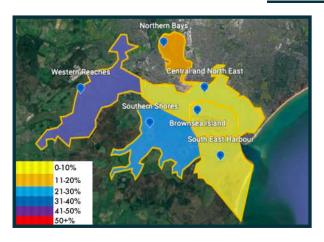
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	154
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	240
Percentage of GB Winter Population	1.4

#### **Long-term Trend**

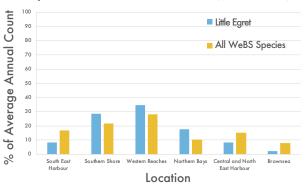




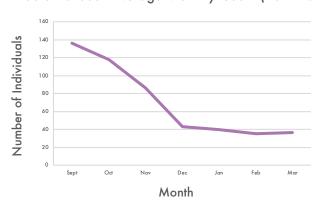
#### **Distribution**



#### Distribution of Little Egret Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



### **Seasonality**



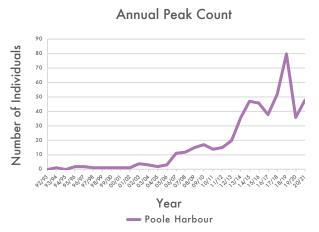
# Spoonbill Platalea leucorodia

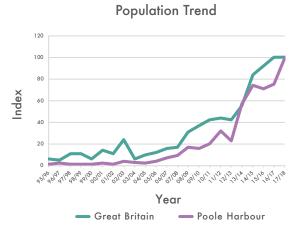




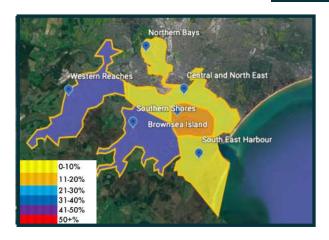
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	51
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	80
Percentage of GB Winter Population	46.2

#### **Long-term Trend**





#### **Distribution**







### **Seasonality**



# Green Sandpiper

4<sup>th</sup>

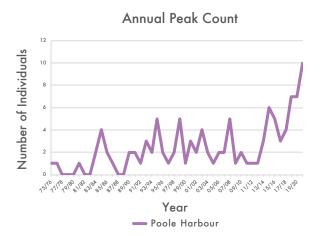
GB

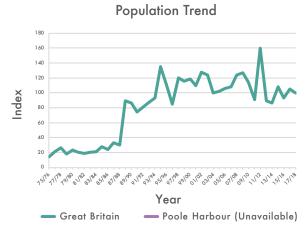


Tringa ochropus

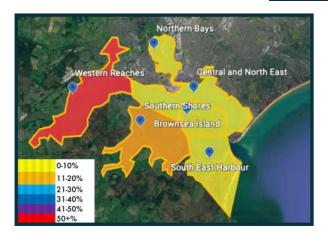
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	6
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	10
Percentage of GB Winter Population	2.1

#### **Long-term Trend**

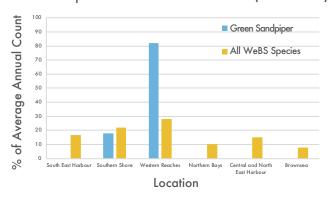




#### **Distribution**



Distribution of Green Sandpiper Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



#### **Seasonality**



## Redshank

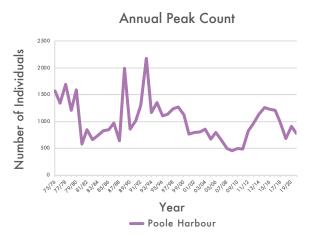


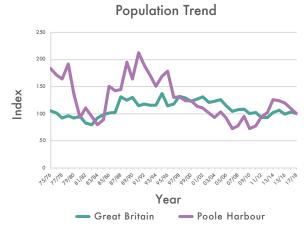




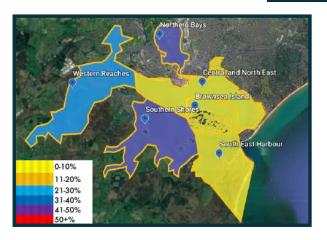
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	915
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	1258
Percentage of GB Winter Population	1.0

#### **Long-term Trend**

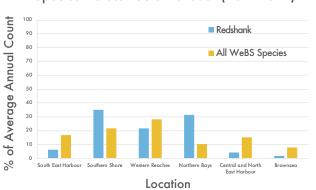




#### **Distribution**



#### Distribution of Redshank Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



### **Seasonality**



# Greenshank

Tringa nebularia

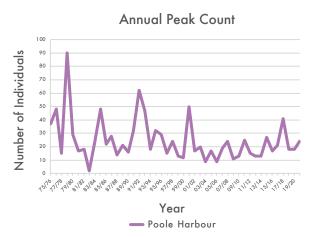
25<sup>th</sup>

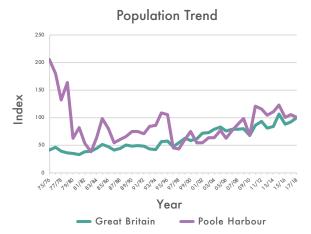
GB



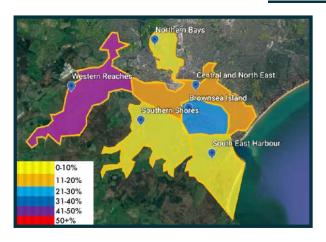
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	24
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	41
Percentage of GB Winter Population	3.0

#### **Long-term Trend**

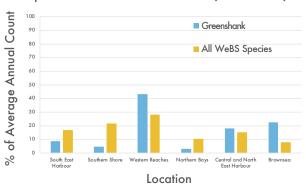




#### **Distribution**



Distribution of Greenshank Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



#### **Seasonality**



# Mediterranean Gull

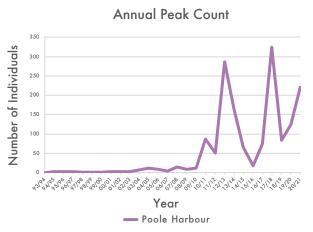
GB 27<sup>th</sup>

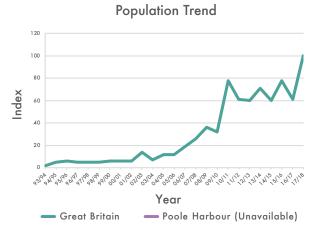


Ichthyaetus melanocephalus

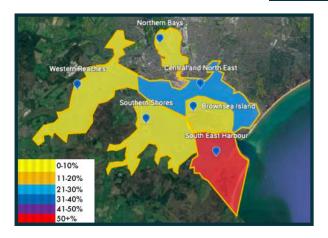
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	166
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	325
Percentage of GB Winter Population	4.1

#### **Long-term Trend**





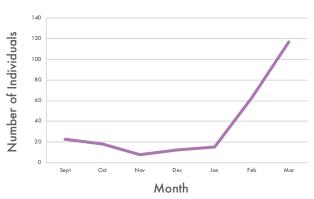
#### **Distribution**



Distribution of Mediterranean Gull Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



#### **Seasonality**



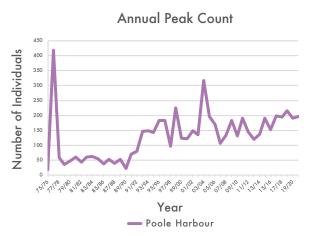
### **Mute Swan**

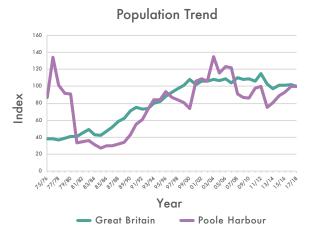
Cygnus olor



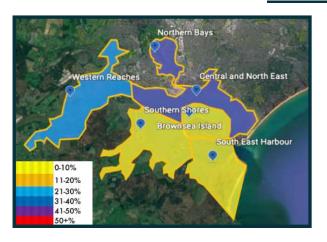
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	199
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	215
Percentage of GB Winter Population	0.4

#### **Long-term Trend**





#### **Distribution**



Distribution of Mute Swan Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



### **Seasonality**



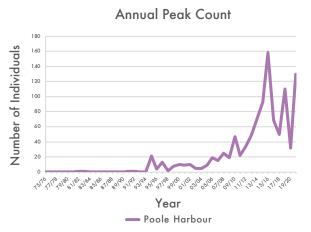
# Greylag Goose

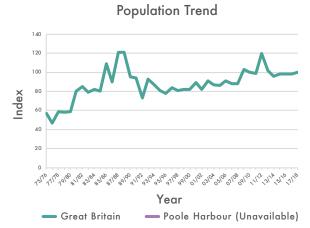
Anser anser



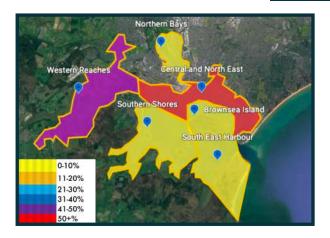
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	78
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	158
Percentage of GB Winter Population	<0.1

#### **Long-term Trend**

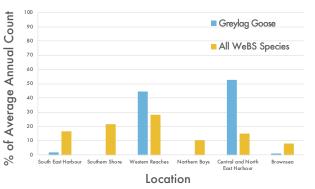




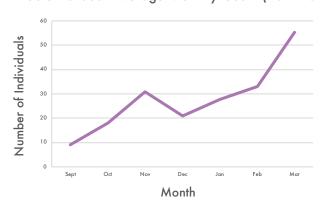
#### **Distribution**



Distribution of Greylag Goose Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



#### **Seasonality**



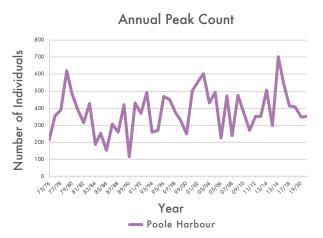
# Canada Goose

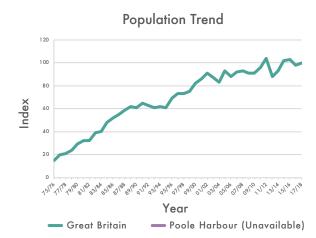
Branta canadensis



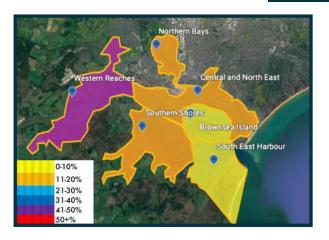
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	415
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	704
Percentage of GB Winter Population	0.3

#### **Long-term Trend**

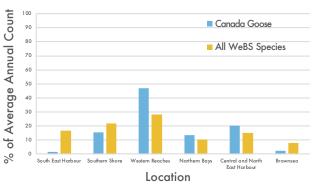




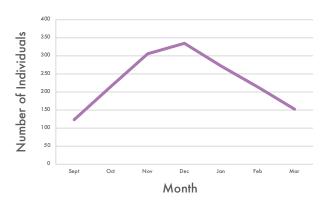
#### **Distribution**







#### **Seasonality**

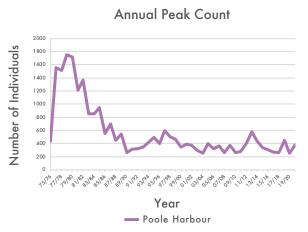


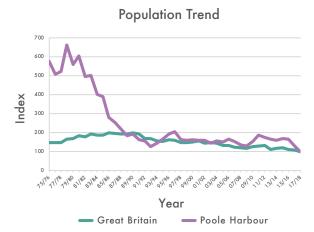
# Mallard Anas platyrhynchos



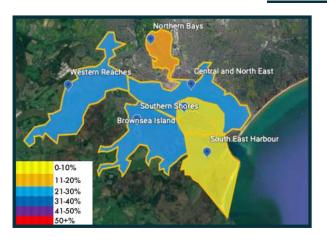
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	324
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	582
Percentage of GB Winter Population	<0.1

#### **Long-term Trend**





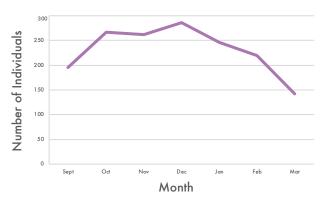
#### **Distribution**



#### Distribution of Mallard Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



#### **Seasonality**



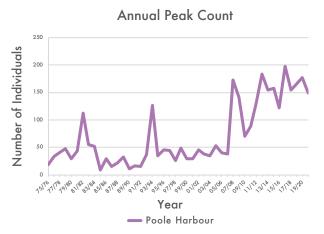
## Gadwall

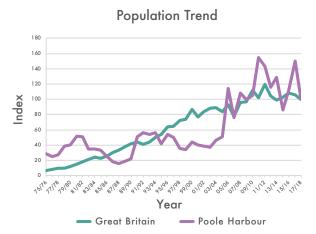
Mareca strepera



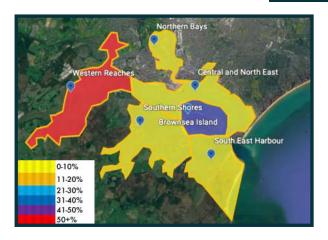
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	169
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	197
Percentage of GB Winter Population	0.5

#### **Long-term Trend**

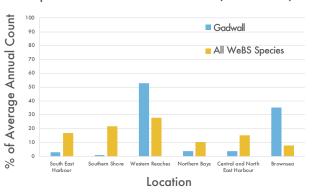




#### **Distribution**







### **Seasonality**



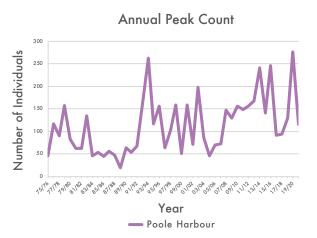
## Shoveler

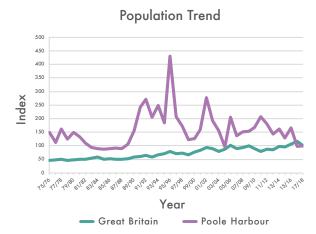
Anas clypeata



Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	141
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	276
Percentage of GB Winter Population	0.7

#### **Long-term Trend**

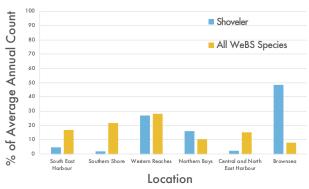




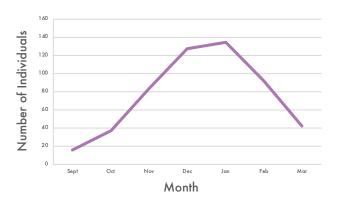
#### **Distribution**



Distribution of Shoveler Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



### **Seasonality**

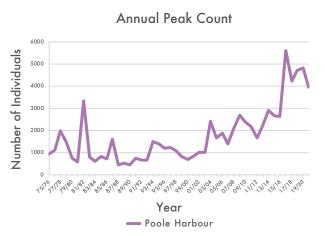


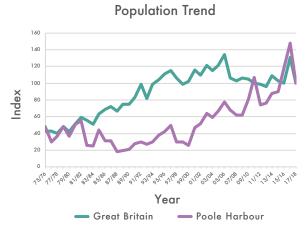




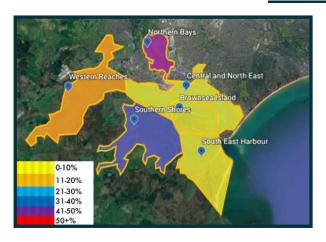
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	4675
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	5606
Percentage of GB Winter Population	1.0

#### **Long-term Trend**





#### **Distribution**







### **Seasonality**

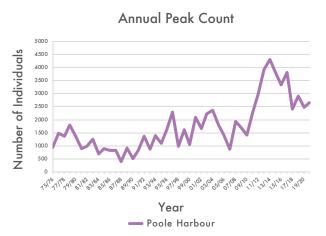


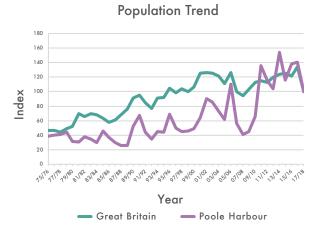




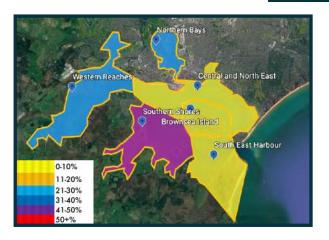
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	2854
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	4312
Percentage of GB Winter Population	0.7

#### **Long-term Trend**

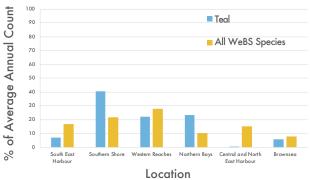




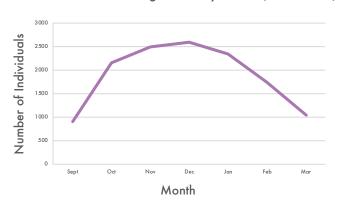
#### **Distribution**







### **Seasonality**



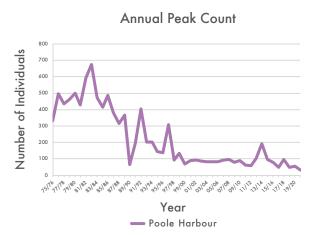
# **Tufted Duck**

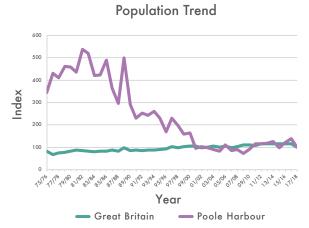
Aythya fuligula



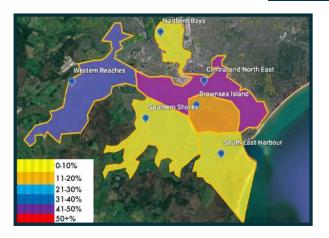
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	57
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	192
Percentage of GB Winter Population	<0.1

#### **Long-term Trend**

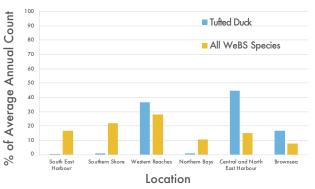




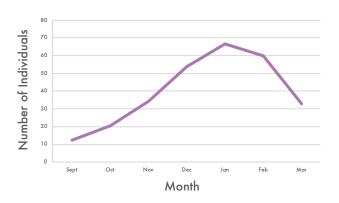
#### **Distribution**



Distribution of Tufted Duck Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



### **Seasonality**



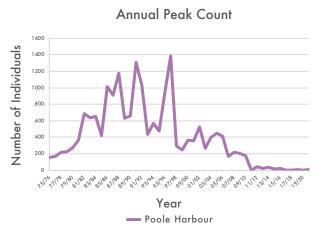
## **Pochard**

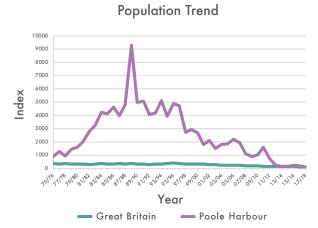
Aythya ferina



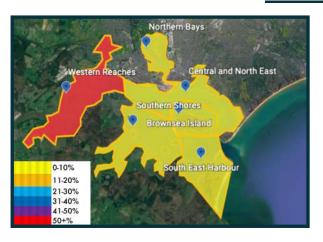
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	3
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	40
Percentage of GB Winter Population	<0.1

#### **Long-term Trend**

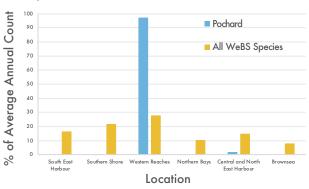




#### **Distribution**



#### Distribution of Pochard Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



### **Seasonality**



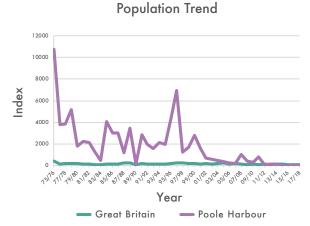




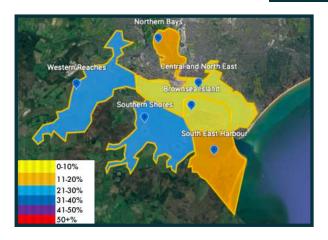
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	2
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	5
Percentage of GB Winter Population	0.1

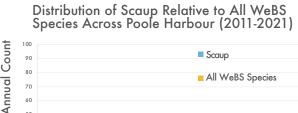
#### **Long-term Trend**

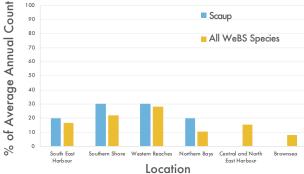
**Annual Peak Count** Number of Individuals 140 120 Year Poole Harbour



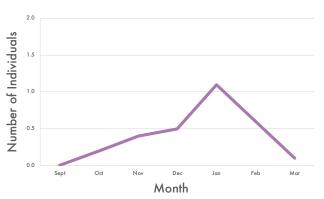
#### **Distribution**







### **Seasonality**



# Common Scoter

Melanitta nigra



Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	6
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	10
Percentage of GB Winter Population	<0.1

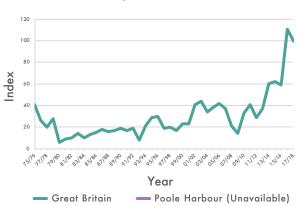
#### **Long-term Trend**

**Annual Peak Count** 

Year

Poole Harbour

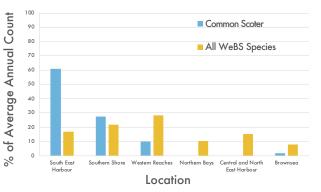
#### **Population Trend**



#### **Distribution**



Distribution of Common Scoter Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



### **Seasonality**



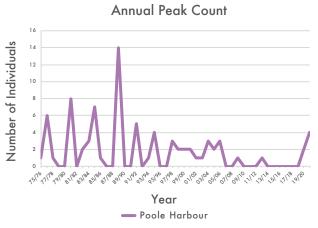
# Long-tailed Duck

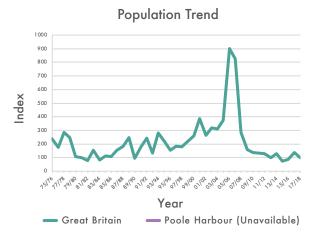
Clangula hyemalis



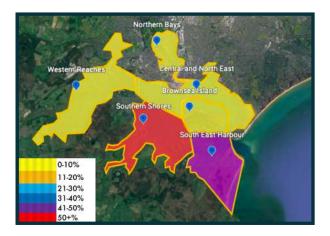
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	1
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	4
Percentage of GB Winter Population	<0.1

#### **Long-term Trend**

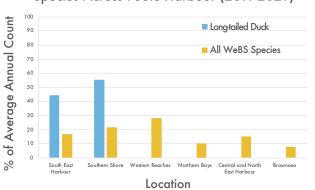




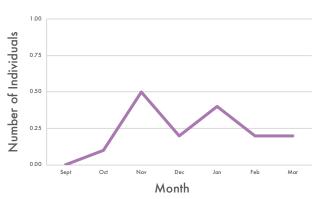
#### **Distribution**



### Distribution of Long-tailed Duck Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



### **Seasonality**



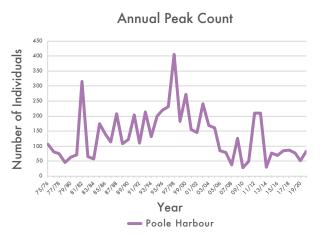
# Goldeneye Bucephala clangula

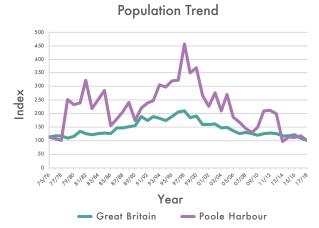




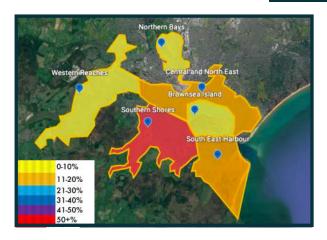
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	76
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	210
Percentage of GB Winter Population	0.4

#### **Long-term Trend**





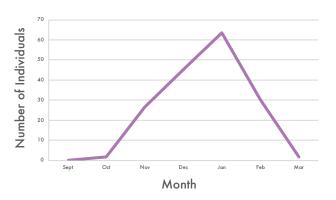
#### **Distribution**



### Distribution of Goldeneye Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



### **Seasonality**



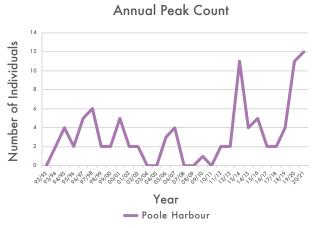
# Great Northern Diver

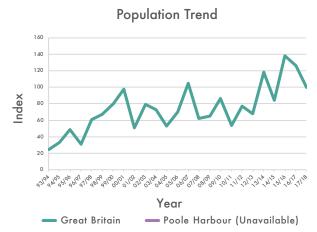
Gavia immer



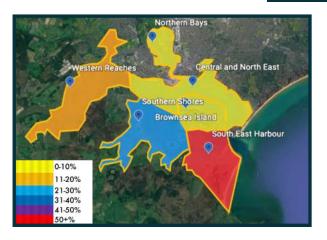
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	6
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	12
Percentage of GB Winter Population	0.1

#### **Long-term Trend**

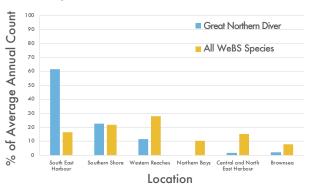




#### **Distribution**



Distribution of Great Northern Diver Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



#### **Seasonality**



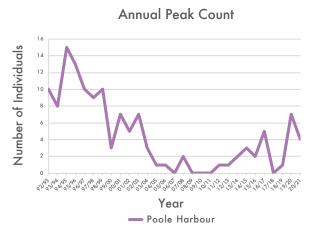
## Slavonian Grebe

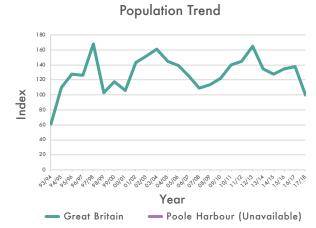
Podiceps auritus



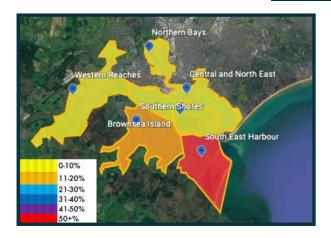
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	3
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	7
Percentage of GB Winter Population	0.4

#### **Long-term Trend**





#### **Distribution**



Distribution of Slavonian Grebe Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



#### **Seasonality**



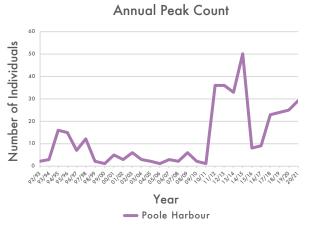
# Black-necked Grebe

Podiceps nigricollis



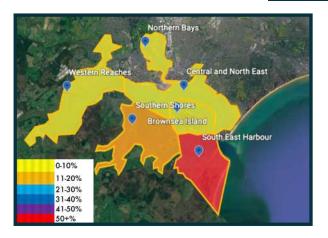
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	22
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	50
Percentage of GB Winter Population	18.3

#### **Long-term Trend**

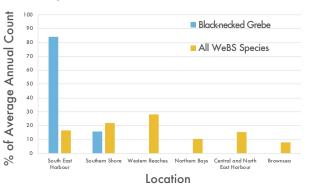




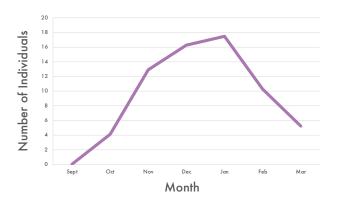
#### **Distribution**



Distribution of Black-necked Grebe Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



#### **Seasonality**



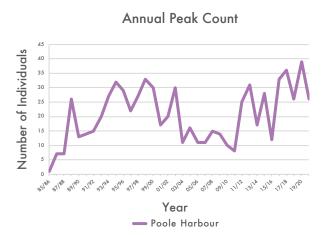
## Little Grebe

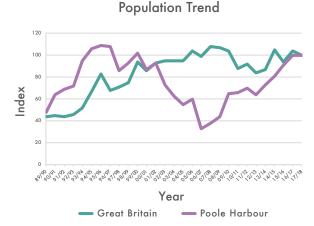
Tachybaptus ruficollis



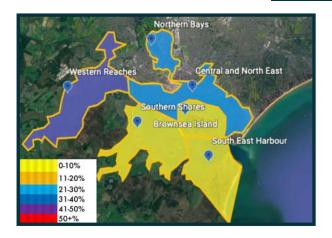
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	32
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	39
Percentage of GB Winter Population	0.2

#### **Long-term Trend**

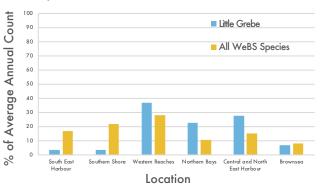




#### **Distribution**



#### Distribution of Little Grebe Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



#### **Seasonality**



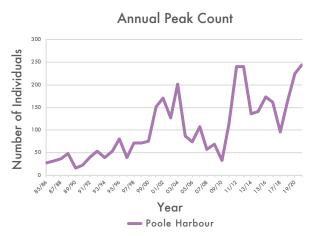
## Great Crested Grebe

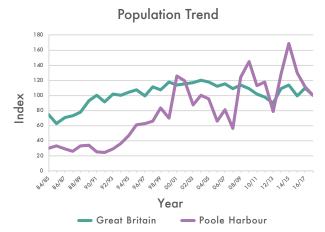
Podiceps cristatus



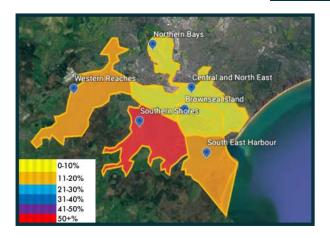
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	178
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	244
Percentage of GB Winter Population	1.0

#### **Long-term Trend**

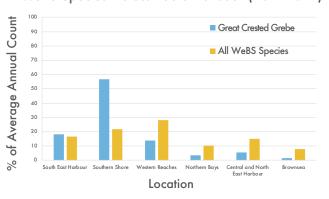




#### **Distribution**



Distribution of Great Crested Grebe Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



#### **Seasonality**



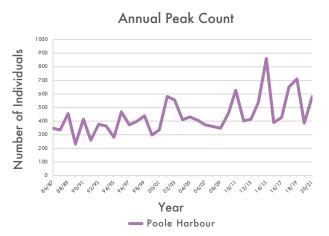
## **Great Cormorant**

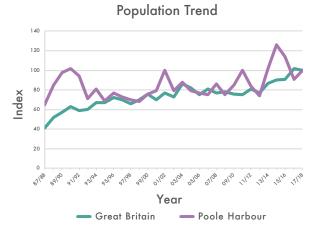
Phalacrocorax carbo



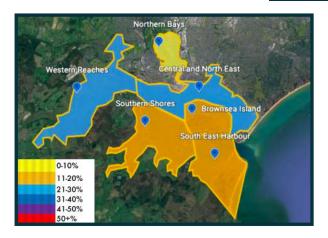
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	553
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	863
Percentage of GB Winter Population	0.9

#### **Long-term Trend**

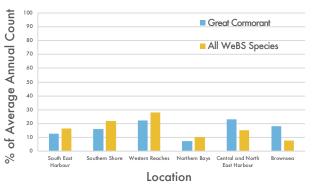




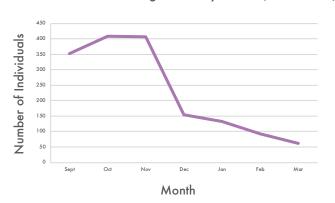
#### **Distribution**







#### **Seasonality**



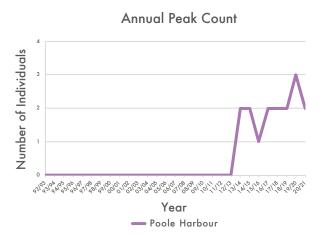
## **Great White Egret**

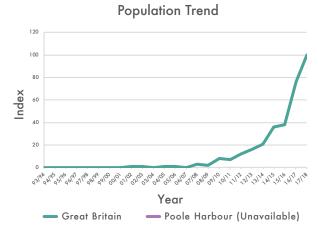
Ardea alba



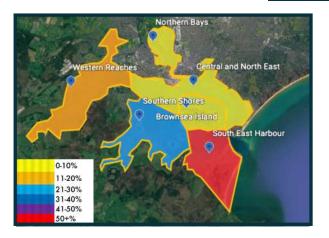
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	2
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	3
Percentage of GB Winter Population	3.1

#### **Long-term Trend**





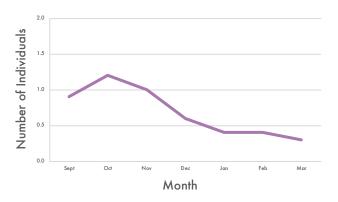
#### **Distribution**



Distribution of Great White Egret Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



#### **Seasonality**



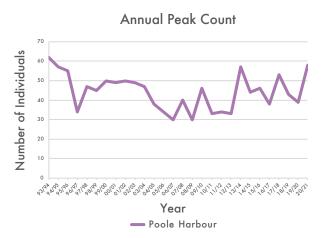
## **Grey Heron**

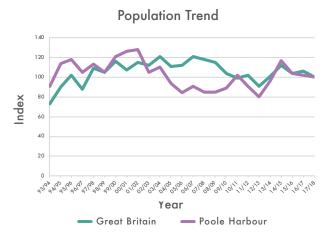
Ardea cinerea



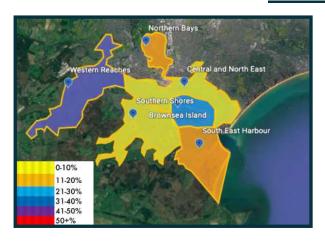
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	46
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	58
Percentage of GB Winter Population	0.1

#### **Long-term Trend**





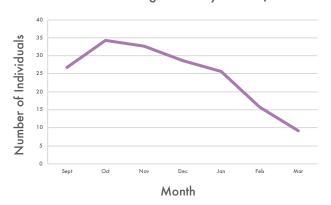
#### **Distribution**



Distribution of Grey Heron Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



### **Seasonality**



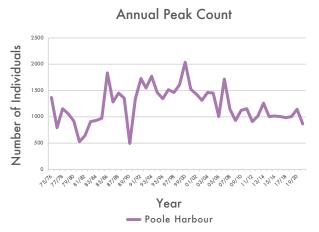
## Oystercatcher

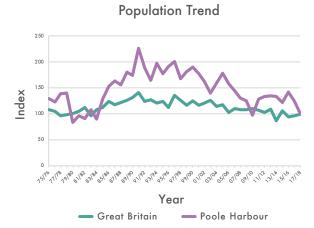
Haematopus ostralegus



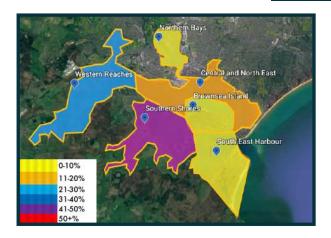
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	998
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	1255
Percentage of GB Winter Population	0.3

#### **Long-term Trend**

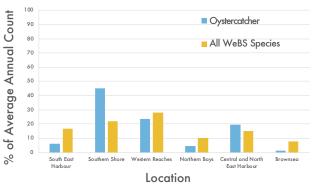




#### **Distribution**



Distribution of Oystercatcher Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



### **Seasonality**



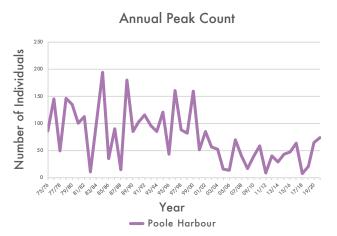
## Ringed Plover

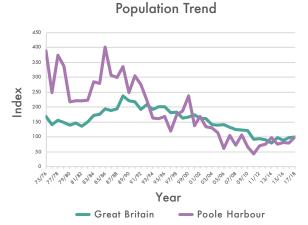
Charadrius hiaticula



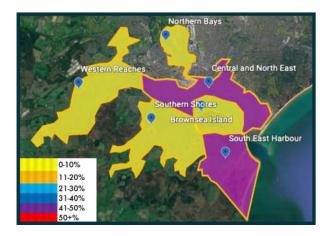
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	46
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	74
Percentage of GB Winter Population	0.1

#### **Long-term Trend**

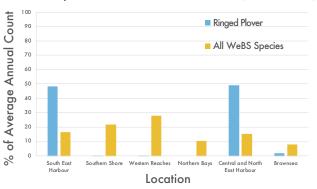




#### **Distribution**



Distribution of Ringed Plover Grebe Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



#### **Seasonality**

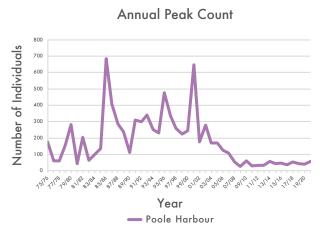


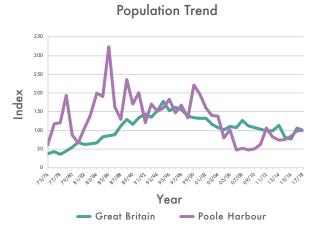
# Grey Plover Pluvialis squatarola



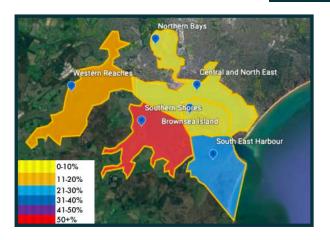
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	145
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	241
Percentage of GB Winter Population	0.4

#### **Long-term Trend**

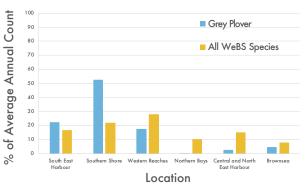




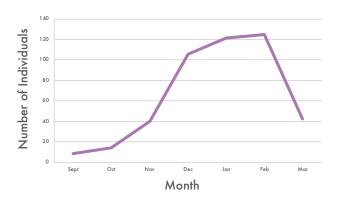
#### **Distribution**



Distribution of Grey Plover Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



#### **Seasonality**

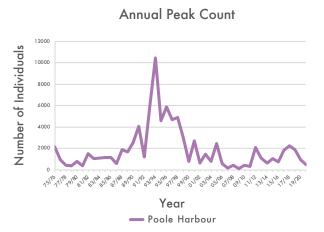


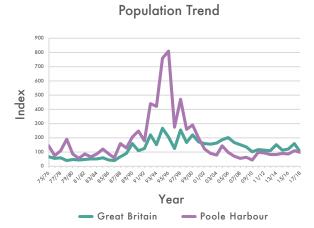




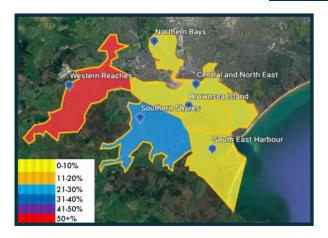
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	1476
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	2260
Percentage of GB Winter Population	0.2

#### **Long-term Trend**

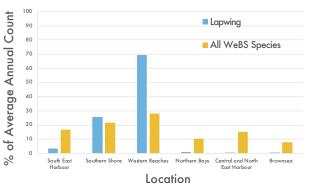




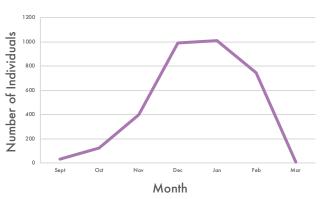
#### **Distribution**



### Distribution of Lapwing Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



### **Seasonality**

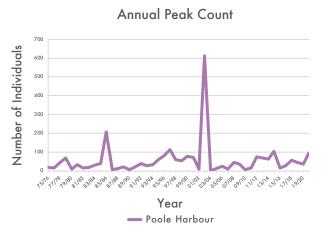


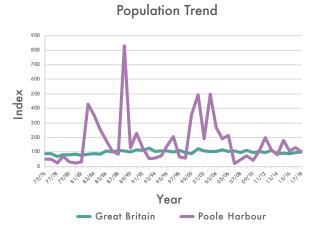




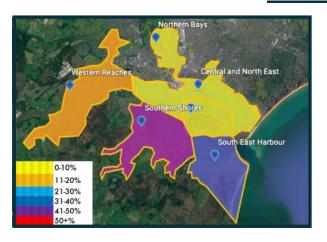
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	52
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	103
Percentage of GB Winter Population	<0.1

#### **Long-term Trend**

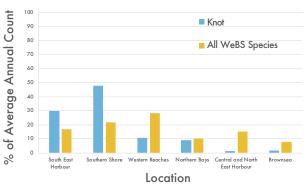




#### **Distribution**



#### Distribution of Knot Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



### **Seasonality**

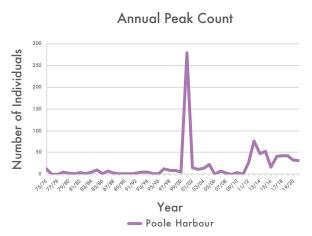


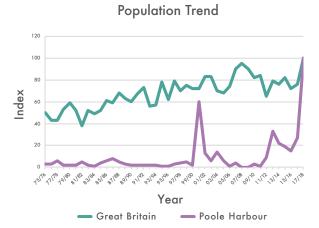
# Sanderling Calidris alba



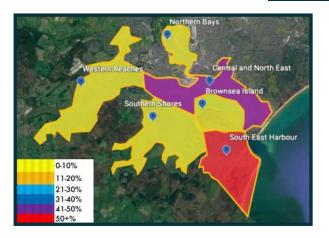
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	38
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	76
Percentage of GB Winter Population	0.2

#### **Long-term Trend**

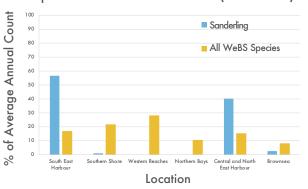




#### **Distribution**



## Distribution of Sanderling Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



### **Seasonality**



## **Turnstone**

Arenaria interpres



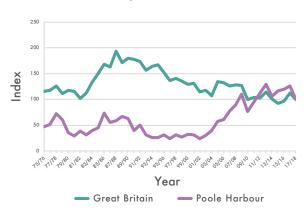
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	63
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	93
Percentage of GB Winter Population	0.2

#### **Long-term Trend**

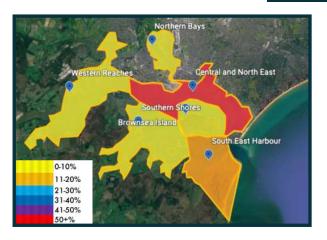
Annual Peak Count

Separation of the state of the

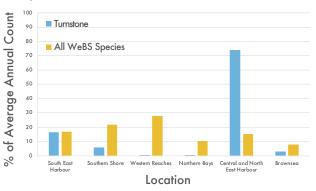
#### **Population Trend**



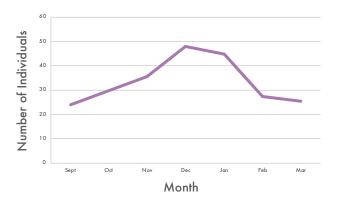
#### **Distribution**



Distribution of Turnstone Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



### **Seasonality**

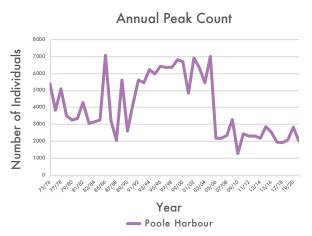


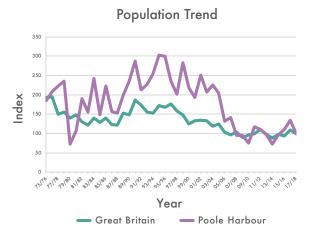




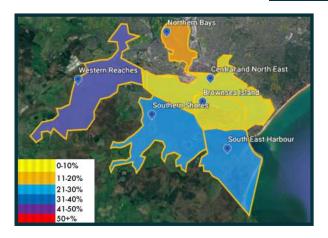
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	2166
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	2851
Percentage of GB Winter Population	0.6

#### **Long-term Trend**

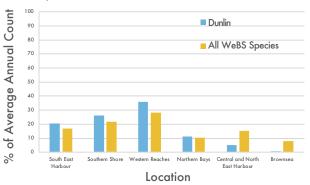




#### **Distribution**







### **Seasonality**



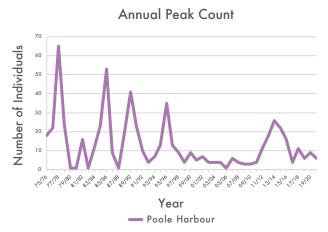
## Spotted Redshank

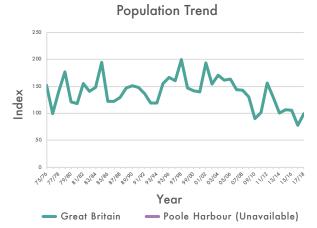
Tringa erythropus



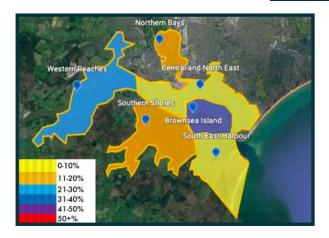
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	7
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	26
Percentage of GB Winter Population	10.7

#### **Long-term Trend**

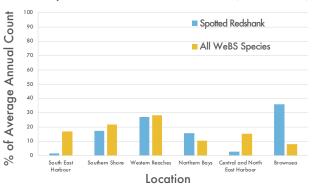




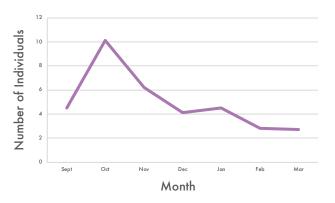
#### **Distribution**



Distribution of Spotted Redshank Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



#### **Seasonality**



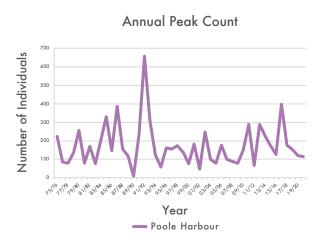
# Bar-tailed Godwit

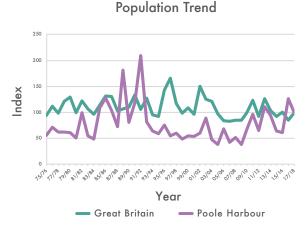




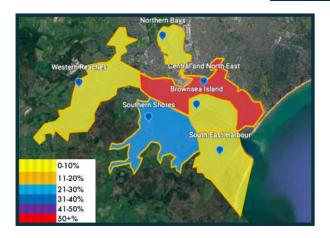
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	193
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	397
Percentage of GB Winter Population	0.6

#### **Long-term Trend**

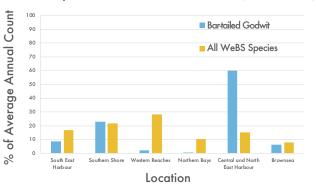




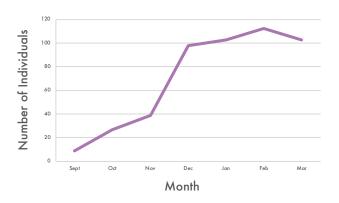
#### **Distribution**



Distribution of Bar-tailed Godwit Relative to All WeBS Species Across Poole Harbour (2011-2021)



#### **Seasonality**

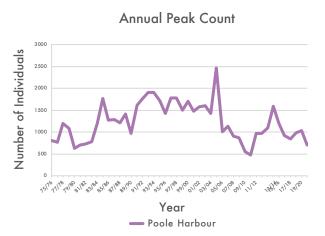


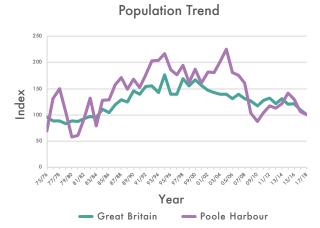
# Curlew Numenius arquata



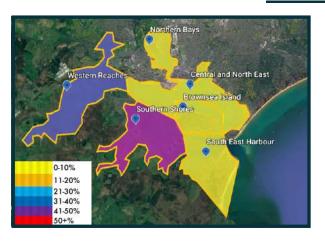
Average Peak Count (Sept 2016 - March 2021)	902
Maximum Count (Sept 2011 - March 2021)	0.8
Percentage of GB Winter Population	1588

#### **Long-term Trend**

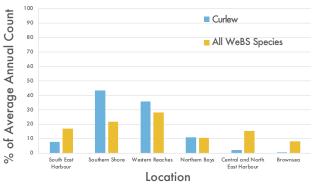




#### **Distribution**







### **Seasonality**



#### **Notes**

Data Analysis and Presentation: Patrick Redshaw and Birds of Poole Harbour.

**Data Compilation:** Patrick Redshaw, Jol Mitchell, Rod Brummitt, Tom Weston on behalf of Birds of Poole Harbour.

**Data Collection:** a team of dedicated volunteers conducts the monthly Wetland Bird Survey which is organised by Birds of Poole Harbour on behalf of the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO).

**Historical Data and GB Indices:** Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) data from Waterbirds in the UK 2019/20. Copyright and database right 2021. WeBS is a partnership funded by the BTO, RSPB, and JNCC, in association with the WWT, with fieldwork conducted by volunteers.

WeBS methodology: WeBS Survey Methods, Analysis and Interpretation, BTO 2017.

**Estimates of winter populations:** Population estimates of wintering waterbirds in Great Britain, March 2019 - Teresa Frost, Graham Austin, Richard Hearn, Stephen McAvoy, Anna Robinson, David Stroud, Ian Woodward and Simon Wotton.

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The monthly Wetland Bird Survey access, analysis, protection and conservation of Poole Harbour is due to the dedicated work of the following:

Birds of Poole Harbour
British Trust for Ornithology
Dorset Council
Dorset Wildlife Trust
Lee's Estate, Holton Lee
Keysworth Estate
National Trust, Purbeck Team
Natural England
Poole, Bournemouth and Christchurch Council
Poole Harbour Commissioners
Rempstone Estate
RSPB Dorset Team