Bird Census News

Journal of the European Bird Census Council

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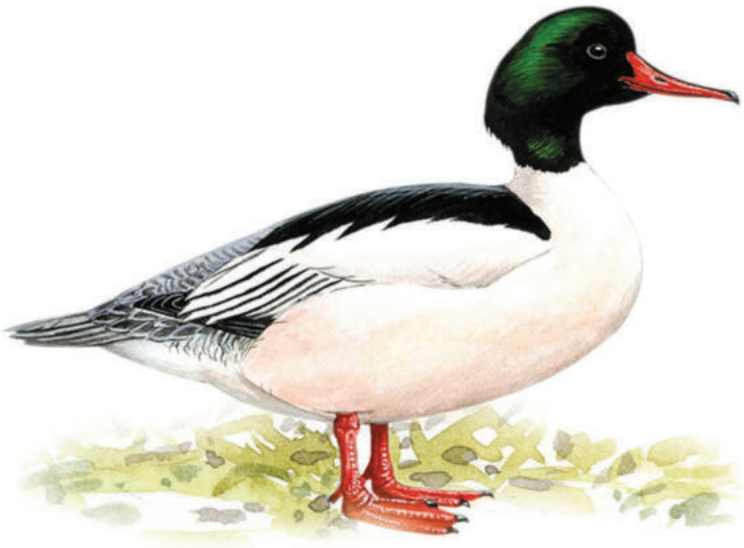

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Bird Census News is the Journal of the European Bird Census Council or EBCC. The EBCC exists to promote the organisation and development of atlas, census work and population studies in all European countries; it promotes communication and arranges contacts between organisations and individuals interested in census and atlas work, primarily (but not exclusively) in Europe.

Bird Census News reports developments in census and atlas work in Europe, from the local to the continental scale, and provides a forum for discussion on methodological issues.

Cover illustration by Evgeniy Koblik

Bird Census News
Volume 34/2, December 2021

EDITORIAL

To get connected

One of the main aims of bird monitoring schemes are to understand the potential changes in species' populations. What factors drive increasing and declining trends or why the populations are remaining stable despite e.g. conservation actions. These drivers are rarely country-specific but often the same factors, such as climatic conditions or similar land use practices, are influencing populations similarly over a larger spatial areas. Often the national resources to investigate the mechanisms of population dynamics are limited and thus studies are concentrated on a smaller number of species. Here we can learn a lot from colleagues of the other countries. The next conference of the EBCC 'Bird Numbers' will take place in spring 2022. Despite it is still unclear are we able to meet physically because of the covid situation, I really look forward for hearing studies from other countries. Conferences, also remote ones, are fantastic opportunities to learn from each other. To get inspired. To get connected. To establish new collaborations, which make the existing monitoring network even stronger. It is not late too sign in to the conference (https://www.ebcc2022.ch/). See you all there!

Aleksi Lehikoinen

Editor Bird Census News

CONTENTS

Bird Census News 2021, 34/2: 3–8

Distribution and expansion of the breeding population of Goosander *Mergus merganser* in Switzerland

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Abstract. A relatively isolated breeding population of Goosander occupies the Alpine region in Europe. Historically, Lake Geneva has played an important role in the spread of the Goosander population, especially after hunting of the species was prohibited in Switzerland and in France. In Switzerland, there has been a marked range expansion, which is well documented by atlas projects and special surveys. An increase in population size of 21% was noted between 1998 and 2013–2016, showing the colonisation ability of Goosander and its higher tolerance of humans than in the past. However, range changes varied between regions, with an important decline in the western bastion and an increase in the northeastern part and south of the Alps. The decrease of some fish populations, and the removal of old nesting trees and increased predation pressure from Yellow-legged Gulls *Larus michahellis* may explain regional declines.

Introduction

The Goosander *Mergus merganser* lives along lakes and large rivers and breeds in tree cavities, cliffs, large walls or old buildings. Its distribution in Europe stretches broadly from Iceland to northern Russia, with smaller populations in the centre of the continent and in the Balkans. A relatively isolated breeding population of Goosander occupies the Alpine region (Keller 2009). The map produced for the first European Breeding Bird Atlas made it clear that the Alpine population, concentrated in Switzerland, Bavaria and neighbouring Austria was isolated from that further north (Hagemeijer & Blair 1997). Molecular analysis highlighted an important genetic differentiation between the Alpine population and the ones from northern Europe (Hefti-Gautschi et al. 2009, Keller 2009). Population size was estimated at 1000–1400 pairs in 1998 (Keller & Gremaud 2003).

In Switzerland, first breeding records date from the 19th century but the species remained rare until the middle of the 20th century (overview in Keller & Gremaud 2003). Until then, the breeding population was mostly concentrated on Lake Geneva and its tributaries. Since the 1950s, the species has progressively spread towards the east and northeast, and the Goosander also colonised the lakes and rivers south of the Alpine chain (Keller & Gremaud 2003). Due to the high responsibility of Switzerland for the Alpine Goosander population, the species received special attention during field surveys for the latest Swiss national breeding bird atlas (Knaus et al. 2018). This paper documents the changes in distribution and population size of the Goosander in Switzerland over time, with a special focus on the changes between the last systematic survey in 1998 and the atlas surveys in 2013–2016.

Methods

The data collection for the third national atlas (2013–2016) put a special emphasis on scarce waterbirds, and observers were encouraged to systematically check the main rivers and lakes in 2015. On large lakes, the Swiss Ornithological Institute organised specific counts by boat in the same year, partly also in 2016. The results were analysed together with records of confirmed breeding of Goosanders from opportunistic data using a GIS system. Records were attributed to sectors of rivers and lakes manually to avoid possible double entries, because Goosander families are known to move over large distances in a short

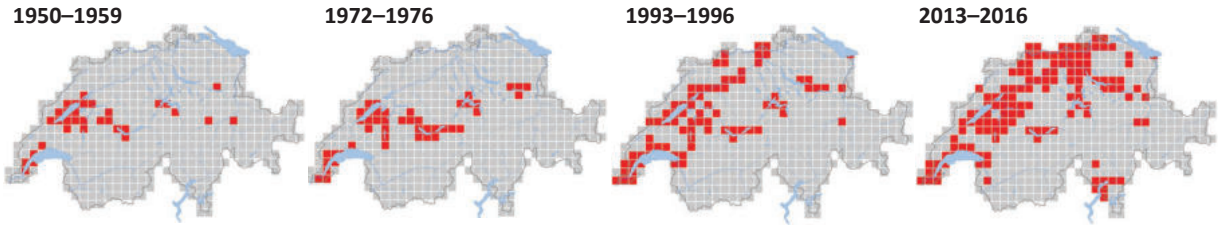

Figure 1. Breeding distribution of Goosander in Switzerland in the four time periods of national atlases, shown at a resolution of 10×10 km (from Knaus et al. 2018). Maps based on records of confirmed breeding only.

Table 1. Number of breeding pairs (min–max) in Switzerland (including French side of Lake Geneva). Data for 1985–1987 and 1998 from Keller & Gremaud (2003), for 2013–2016 from Knaus et al. (2018) and data from LPO Haute-Savoie for the French part of Lake Geneva.

Area	Period of survey		
	1985–1987	1998	2013–2016
Lake Geneva Basin CH / F (including Rhone/Arve)	475–500	381–566	251–331
Lake Neuchâtel	30	40–50	17–20
Lake Bienne (including Suze River)	2	52–66	27–33
Northern Aare Valley	5–9	23–40	61–74
Lakes Thun and Brienz	21–35	35–41	28–35
Lake Lucerne and central rivers (Reuss, Limmat)	14–15	32–37	66–80
Western rivers (Southern Aare Valley, Sarine, Glâne, Singine, Schwarzwasser)	21–30	37–47	49–57
Lakes Zürich and Walen	9	6–8	14–17
Ticino	0	0	25–31
Upper Rhine Valley	1	3–4	79–93
Other	7	12–14	17–19
Total	**586–638**	**621–873**	**634–780**

time. Together with the other records from the atlas period, this provided a good data base for comparison with earlier surveys, in particular the censuses of 1998 and 1985–1987 (Keller & Gremaud 2003). The results of 1998 were derived from four coordinated censuses between April and July; the population estimate of 1985–1987 was based on the number of males counted by boat on Lake Geneva in May and on surveys and expert assessment for other areas. The previous atlases published by the Swiss Ornithological Institute for 1993–1996 (Schmid et al. 1998) and 1972–1976 (Schifferli et al. 1980), the historical atlas of breeding birds of the 1950s (Knaus et al. 2011) and a few other counts were also used to complement the data.

Results

The maps from the four national atlases document the distribution over 60 years (Fig. 1). In the 1950s, the Goosander occurred mainly in western Switzerland. The population increase observed in the following years (140 pairs in 1965–1966, >200 in 1978–1980) occurred mostly in the historical strongholds (Géroudet 1985). The northeastward range expansion appeared more clearly during the 1980s (e.g. on Lake Zürich in 1980; Robin 1980). The mid-1980s witnessed the peak of the population of Lake Geneva, with 700 potential pairs estimated in 1984 on both Swiss and French sides and (more reliably) 475–500 pairs in 1985–1987 (Géroudet 1987). Lake Geneva thus held around 80% of the entire Swiss population.
In the following years, two phenomena were observed: a geographical expansion in various directions and a stabilisation (followed by a decrease) of the number of breeding pairs in the former strongholds in western Switzerland. The national survey carried out in 1998 showed that the population of Lake Geneva had stopped increasing and that the growth on some other historically occupied lakes was contained (Table 1, Keller & Gremaud 2003). Meanwhile, Goosanders kept increasing further east and expanded in particular along the river systems of the Aare. The population of Lake Bienne jumped from two pairs in 1985–1987 to 52–66 in 1998. The Northern Aare Valley from Lake Bienne to the German border was colonised, with the first broods observed in

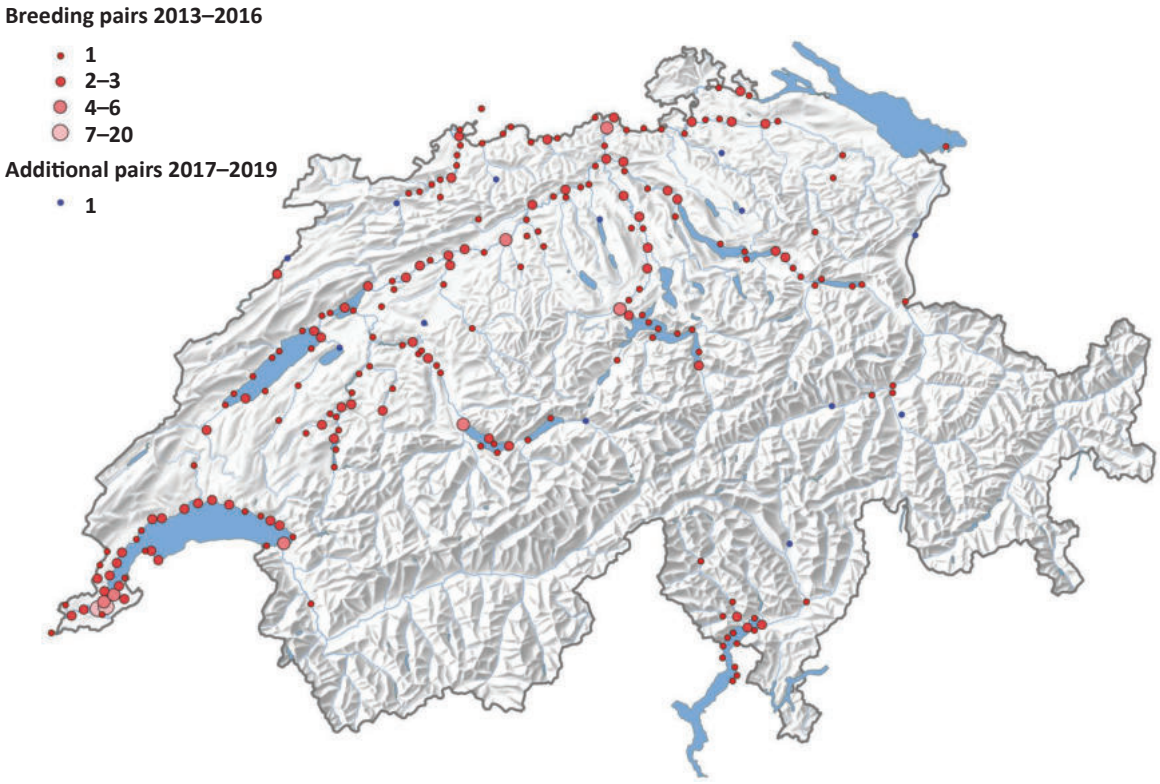

Figure 2. Number of breeding pairs of Goosander 2013–2016 grouped for different sectors of lakes and rivers (from Knaus et al. 2018). Blue dots indicate sites with confirmed breeding in 2017–2019 outside the distribution area documented in 2013–2016.

1989 near Brugg and in 1996 at the Klingnau Reservoir. In the area of Basel, broods started in 1993 on the Birse River. The colonisation of new sites continued at the beginning of the 21st century (Lake Joux 2002, Doubs river 2007, etc.).

The fieldwork for the third national atlas (2013–2016) and the specific surveys in 2015 and 2016 provided a closer view on the local developments. From 490–670 pairs in 1998, the Swiss breeding population increased by approximately 21% to 600–800 estimated pairs for the period 2013–2016 (Knaus et al. 2018). The comparison with previous surveys highlighted the colonisation of new areas (Figs 1–2), and the growth of formerly small populations. On the southern side of the Alps, the Goosander bred for the first time in 2003 in Canton Ticino (Lake Maggiore), five years after the first reproduction in Piedmont (Italy; Bordignon et al. 2010). Since then, the Ticino population has grown rapidly to 25–31 pairs in 2013–2016. Another prime example is the Upper Rhine Valley ("Hochrhein" between Lake Constance and Basel and its tributaries), whose population jumped from five pairs in 1998 to 79–93 during the period 2013–2016. In contrast, breeding populations showed marked declines on the western lakes, Geneva (–45% since 1998), Neuchâtel (–55%) and Bienne (–51%) (Table 1).

Important changes in the geographic distribution of the Swiss population were identified (Fig. 3). While the Lake Geneva Basin comprised the vast majority (79%) of the population in 1985–1987, this percentage was reduced to approximately 60% in 1998 and to 40% in 2013–2016. However, this region remains by far the most important stronghold of the country. Meanwhile, the Upper Rhine Valley, which was almost unoccupied in 1998, has become the second largest area in terms of breeding numbers. The most recent data gathered on the platform www.ornitho.ch confirm that the expansion in Switzerland is continuing (Fig. 2).

Discussion

The first growth phase of the Goosander population on Lake Geneva was widely discussed in Géroudet (1985). Like many fish-eating waterbirds, the Goosander was in the past considered as pest and therefore widely persecuted. In Switzerland, it was harvested in any season until 1925, then only during autumn and winter before it came under complete protection in 1962. Parallel

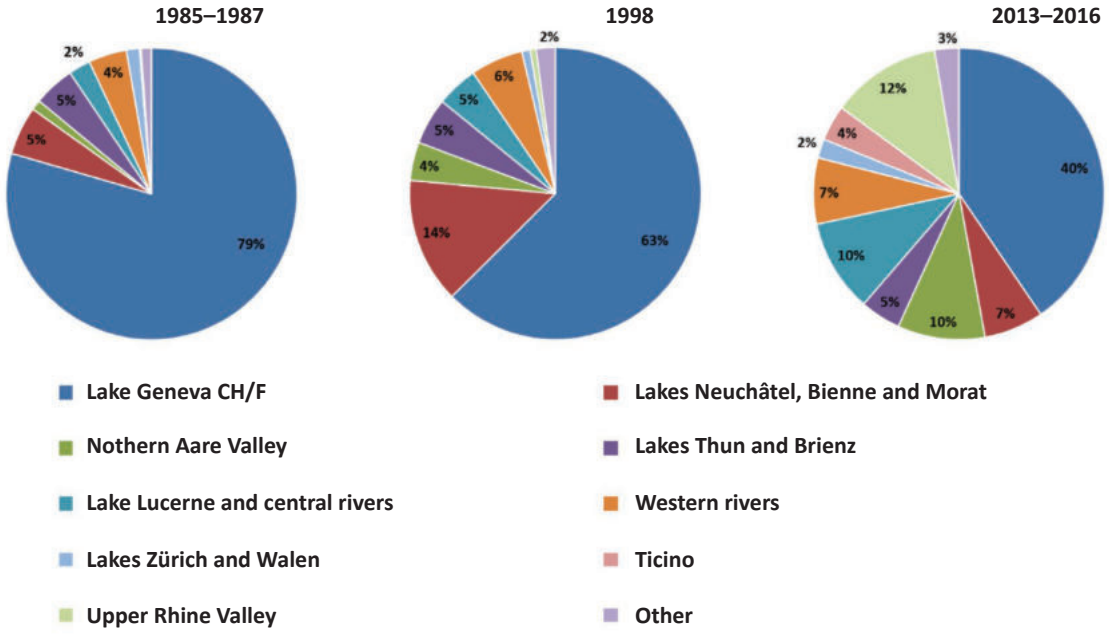

Figure 3. Breeding numbers of Goosander in different regions in percentage of the Swiss population (including French side of Lake Geneva).

to the range expansion, the breeding population also increased strongly in the 20th century, from about 15 pairs in 1930 to an estimated 60–100 pairs around 1956 and to 140 pairs 1965–1966 (Géroudet 1985, Knaus et al. 2011). This period corresponds to the first phase of expansion of the species as breeding bird on Lake Geneva, which was also helped by the provision of nestboxes and the creation of several nature reserves. In the decades 1960–1970, the high trophic level of the lake enhanced the population of Perch *Perca fluviatilis*, which probably affected positively the situation of the Goosander.

In the French department of Haute-Savoie, the species was declared protected in 1972. This decision meant the complete protection of the Goosander on Lake Geneva and was instantly followed by an increase of wintering birds. From 100–200 Goosanders estimated in the winters 1950–1970, numbers counted increased to 400–900 birds in 1975–1980 (Géroudet 1985).

Similar expansions of the breeding population were also reported from regions adjacent to Switzerland, for example in southern Germany (Gedeon et al. 2014). In Bayern, 420–550 pairs were estimated during the period 2005–2009, almost twice as many as in 1996–1999 (Rödl et al. 2012). In Austria Goosanders spread both north and south of the Alps; Malle & Malle 2015). South of the Alps, Goosanders continued to spread in northern Italy (Bordignon et al. 2018). A noticeable increase was also reported in the neighbouring regions of France (Issa & Muller 2015). At a larger scale, these increases in Switzerland and neighbouring regions are part of a more general expansion of Goosanders in the southern half of Europe (Keller et al. 2020).

The causes for the recent decline noticed on Lake Geneva and other western lakes are, in contrast to the widespread increase, largely unknown. The increasing complaints from the fisheries community against fish-eating waterbirds led to shooting permissions in some cantons, which may have affected local breeding populations although this has not been studied in detail. Human disturbance from recreation activities (canoeing, paddling) or the reduced availability of nesting sites (through removal of trees with cavities, but also renovation of old buildings and construction of brand-new structures) may explain regional declines, but their impact is difficult to quantify. In many areas, Goosanders have become tolerant to humans and have started to nest in towns, indicating that there is currently no lack of nest sites. Predation by Yellow-legged Gulls *Larus michahellis* was put forward to have negative effects on waterfowl on Lake Neuchâtel especially but evidence for real effects on population trends was lacking (Keller & Zbinden 1998). While local effects on breeding Goosanders cannot be excluded in the areas where they breed in close proximity to large Yellow-legged Gull colonies, it is unlikely that predation is a major factor explaining the decline on the large lakes.

The variation of some fish populations, for instance the decrease of small- and middle-sized species (Perch, cyprinid fish, etc.) can also be pointed out. Reduced eutrophication levels have led to a decline in abundance of cyprinid species since a peak in the 1970s, e.g. of *Rutilus rutilus* (Périat et al. 2014), likely to be one of the main prey of Goosanders on the large lakes. Fish communities have generally undergone massive changes, the consequences of which for Goosanders and other fish-eating birds being largely unknown.

The results of the surveys document the dynamic changes in both distribution and abundance of breeding Goosanders in Switzerland. Although the general population trend remains clearly positive at national level, the regional developments in western Switzerland should be more closely followed, in order to identify the reasons for the decline and to address measures for the safeguard of the populations.

Acknowledgements

Many thanks to all observers who provided information during atlas fieldwork, especially those who took part in the coordinated censuses of 2015 and 2016: Albert Bassin, Jérôme Duplain, Hubert du Plessix, Marco Hammel, Franck Lehmans, Lionel Maumary, Julien Mazenauer, Claudia Müller, Cédric Pochelon, Chris Venetz. Finally, we thank Isabelle Henry for assisting the analysis of the data and Xavier Birot-Colomb from the Ligue pour la Protection des Oiseaux (LPO) for the provision of the data from the French side of Lake Geneva.

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EUROPEAN MONITORING NEWS

Introducing the EBCC board: Henning Heldbjerg

Aleksi Lehikoinen

Henning is birding much less that he wants to but the binoculars are never far away.
Photo by Eskild Ryhl Heldbjerg

What is your title and the current working position?

I work as an academic employee at Department of Ecoscience, Aarhus University, Denmark. Here, I was involved in the European Goose Management Platform work until recently. Now I am mainly working with farmland bird research.

What is your role in the national bird monitoring and in the EBCC?

I used to be involved in all sorts of monitoring work within DOF-Birdlife Denmark but I am no longer involved in the national monitoring activities. I did my PhD in citizen science and the use of mainly Danish monitoring data. In EBCC, I am the Delegate Officer and also involved in the Editorial Board of BCN and the Scientific Programme Committee of the EBCC2022.

National delegates have an important role in the EBCC. What do wish to say to the national delegates and to those who would wish to be involved in European bird monitoring?

Thank you, you are all doing a great job. Seek influence and enjoy the friendly and helpful network of EBCC.

You used PECBMS data also in your PhD thesis. Could you please tell more about it?

Coming from one of the smaller countries, it was extremely inspiring to see how the 'big' countries used the CBM data. I realised that we had good monitoring programmes and that we could use the data much more than we did. I also understood that there is so much to learn by comparing the trends in different parts of Europe. The use of PECBMS is growing and the network is amazing. I am sure that we will see a lot of papers based on PECBMS data in the coming years.

Which monitoring programs do you personally participate in?

I participate in the Danish point count program (CBM) for breeding birds and winter birds and enter data in the Danish platform, DOFbasen. I was also involved in the latest Atlas survey. Besides I am a ringer. I hope someday to be able to take part in monitoring in eastern parts of Europe.

Do you have a favourite bird or birding habitat/location?

Somehow, I have ended up working with some of the most common birds and I have realised that the more I work with a species the more interesting I find it. I have enjoyed studying Starlings the last 5–6 years but other species will also get my attention soon.

Introducing the EBCC board: Danae Portolou

Aleksi Lehikoinen

Danae Portolou participating the mid-winter counts in Amvrakikos Wetland. Photo by Margarita Tzali

What is your title and the current working position?

I am the data manager of the Hellenic Ornithological Society / BirdLife Greece, co-ordinator of all national voluntary monitoring schemes, of the national Important Bird Areas programme, as well as the seabird projects.

What is your role in the national bird monitoring and in the EBCC?

The Hellenic Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (HCBM) commenced in 2007, and I undertook its co-ordination from 2010 onwards. Through the HCBM and our collaboration with the PECBMS team, we have been able to improve our scheme, data collation and analysis, contributing to the PECBMS dataset since 2010. The HCBM scheme has suffered during the last few years, mainly due to the lack of funds but also because of the finite stock of experienced bird watchers who obviously had to support the EBBA2 project. We are optimistic that the younger batch of emerging bird watchers will become more involved in our monitoring schemes. In the EBBA2 project, I was involved as a national coordinator but also member of the EBCC Board. During the whole process, the Catalan Ornithological Institute (ICO), the Swiss Ornithological Institute (SOI) and the Czech Society for Ornithology (CSO) provided significant support in so many aspects of our national effort, from solving methodological issues and contributing in data analysis, even with square coverage in the field! Following the completion of the EBBA2 project, we are continuing with our aim to finalize the 1st Greek Breeding Bird Atlas (GBBA1) by 2023. My

involvement in the EBCC goes back to 2014 and I really appreciate the opportunity to participate and learn from this wonderful team of incredible scientists, and now friends. My role is in the communication team and especially supporting Alena, with issues relevant to the website or updating information on the numerous monitoring programmes which run all over Europe.

Communication has an important role in the EBCC. What are the main target groups of the EBCC communication?

Communication is a vital tool for EBCC, facilitating the promotion of its goals, core projects and results to target audiences, but also to locate funds, scientific collaborations and promote participation. EBCC target groups are interlinked but have very different needs and thus have to be accessed through different media. One of the most important target groups are national data providers (i.e. the national coordinators of monitoring programmes) and EBCC delegates who promote and run national projects smoothly and thus ensure continuous data provision. Equally important are professional scientists who participate in bird research and conservation, translating data into conclusions and outputs. Finally however, the loop is only complete when EBCC results and recommendations reach policy and decision makers through publications and press releases.

I know that seabirds are close to your heart. Could you please tell more about the work that you doing in Greece?

Seabirds are indeed my passion, as are the small uninhabited islets and the marine environment they depend upon. And we have thousands of these wildlife refuges in Greece, thus as you can imagine monitoring seabird populations is a huge task! At HOS we started work in 1995, initially surveying islets and island coasts in order to locate breeding colonies. Since then, we have implemented numerous projects, mainly LIFE programmes, which have resulted in the identification of 70 marine IBAs covering more than one million marine hectares. Thanks to our advocacy work, 85% of this area has now been designated as marine SPAs, however unfortunately still lacking adequate protection and management. We mainly work with the Audouin's Gull, Mediterranean Shag, Yelkouan and Scopoli's Shearwaters and European Storm Petrel, estimating population sizes, monitoring breeding performance, ringing, tagging and implementing conservation actions such as invasive species management on islets and seabird bycatch mitigation.

Which monitoring programs do you personally participate?

I really enjoy participating in monitoring programmes, as I value the strength of citizen science data! Every year, I make an effort to participate in as many monitoring programmes as possible, the HCBM, Atlasing, as well as species national censuses and Mid-winter counts. It is always a great joy to visit my HCBM plot in spring and then go for a swim in the nearby beach!

Do you have a favourite bird or birding habitat/location?

As you will probably guess, it will have to be a seabird! The Audouin's Gull is always in my heart since it brought me close to HOS and the world of birds. However, shearwaters and storm petrels always amaze me, the huge distances they cover, their endurance and their smell!

The Danish Common Bird Census websites

Thomas Vikstrøm, organizational project coordinator of DOF/BirdLife Denmark

DOF/BirdLife Denmark is operating with two websites for our Common Bird Census (CBC) the Danish part of the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (PECBMS).

The primary website of the census is found via the main website of BirdLife Denmark (www.dof.dk) and is divided into a lot of different subsites with different information, almost all in Danish. The site consists mostly of introduction and instructions in e.g. making a route map of point count survey, describing the habitats of the route and how to carry out the four different types of CBC routes: early breeding period (March 15 – April 30), late breeding period (May 1 – June 15), night count (May 20 – July 10), and winter count (December 20 – January 20).
Feedback for the volunteers is found at https://www.dof.dk/fakta-om-fugle/punkttaellingsprogrammet/indeks-og-tendenser, which includes the latest report of the CBC and a trend table with all the latest results for 152 species (Table 1). Another subsite is listing chronologically (with the recent year first) all publications and articles using the Danish CBC data: https://www.dof.dk/fakta-om-fugle/punkttaellingsprogrammet/nyheder-med-punkttaelling

The other main sites of the Danish CBC are found as subsites of BirdLife Denmark's online bird observation database, www.dofbasen.dk. Firstly, the web-page includes a form where observers can enter the survey data, when the participant has carried out his/her CBC route (Fig. 1). Secondly, at this site it is possible to see how many of the different count types have been reported to date and where in the country they are situated (Fig. 2).
As to further development of the websites, one of the highest priorities is that we aim to make it possible for each participant to make different statistics.

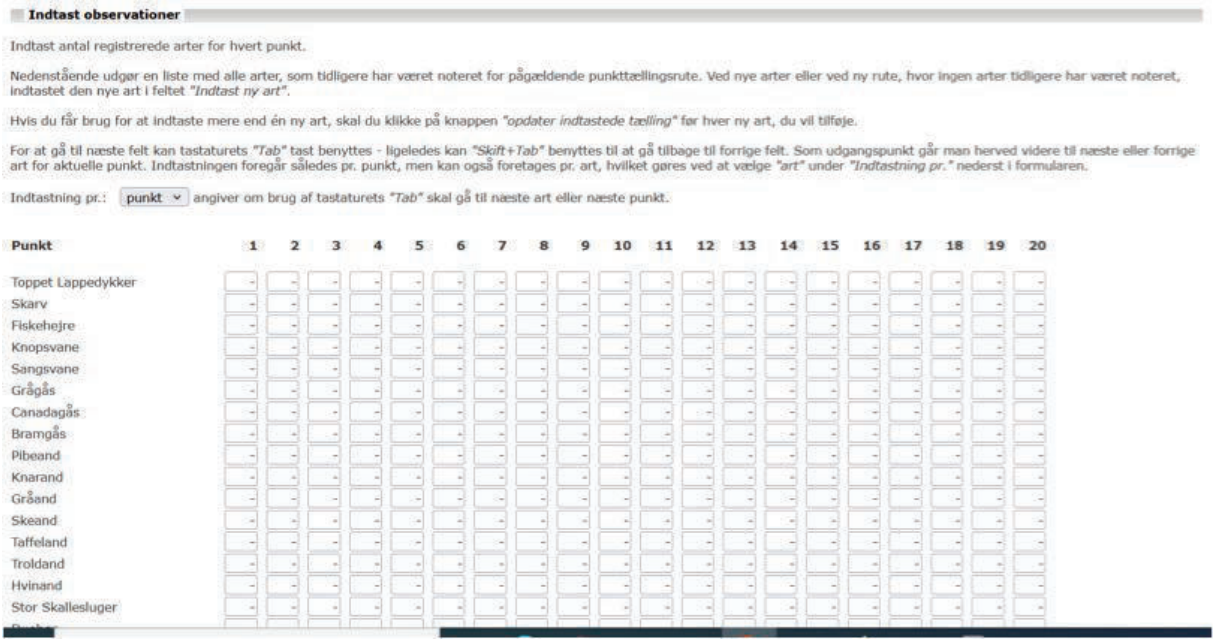

Fig. 1. The data form of the Danish CBC. It is possible to choose up to 20 points at each route; the lowest possible number of points is 10. An exception from this is the night counts, where as few as five points are allowed. This is because there must be at least 1 km between the night route points, where the demand for the other (day) route types is only 300 m.

Table 1. The downloadable trend table includes long-term (1976–2020) and short-term (2011–2020) trends of the species during both breeding and winter seasons. The table includes starting year, average no. of individuals per year and statistical significance of the trends.

Art Species	Yngle Breeding								Vinter Winter							
	Startår starting yr	1976–2020				2011–2020			Startår starting yr	1975/76 - 2019/2020				2010/11- 2019/20		
		indiv/år ind/yr	%/år		Tendens trend	%/år		Tendens trend		indiv/år ind/yr	%/år		Tendens trend	%/år		Tendens trend
Canadagås (*Branta canadensis*)	2006	51	17.21	*	↑	10.62		?	1987/1988	898	7.58	*	↑↑	-6.56	**	↓
Bramgås (*Branta leucopsis*)	2005	3459	36.42	*	↑↑	6.35		?	1998/1999	2328	22.68	*	↑	32.53	**	↑↑
Gravand (*Tadorna tadorna*)	1976	835	-2.67	**	↓	-4.06	**	↓	1987/1988	243	-3.05	**	↓	0.19		?
Pibeand (*Mareca penelope*)									1996/1997	1020	9.15	**	↑↑	21.77	**	↑↑
Knarand (*Mareca strepera*)	2008	40	5.67	*	↑	9.56	**	↑								
Krikand (*Anas crecca*)	1987	50	3.93	*	↑	-6.17		?	1987/1988	206	10.12	**	↑↑	19.7	**	↑↑
Gråand (*Anas platyrhynchos*)	1976	2046	0.56	*	↑	-2.03	**	↓	1976/1977	6560	2.4	**	↑	-3.39	**	↓
Skeand (*Spatula clypeata*)	1988	45	-2.87	**	↓	-6.21		?								
Taffeland (*Aythya ferina*)	1989	70	-1.66	*	↓	-4.36		?	1986/1987	258	-2.2	*	↓	-2.9		?
Troldand (*Aythya fuligula*)	1985	378	-0.59		•	-7.68	**	↓	1982/1983	1776	1.49	**	↑	-1.11		?
Ederfugl (*Somateria mollissima*)	1996	1397	-1.39	**	↓	-2.61		?	1996/1997	1285	-1.05		•	-0.88		?
Hvinand (*Bucephala clangula*)	1990	68	0.98		•	-5.08		?	1982/1983	1474	1.47	**	↑	-0.57		•
Lille Skallesluger (*Mergellus albellus*)									1996/1997	91	3.55		?	-6.51		?
Toppet Skallesluger (*Mergus serrator*)	1987	139	-2.62	**	↓	-3.12		?	1986/1987	289	0.19		•	13.76	**	↑↑
Stor Skallesluger (*Mergus merganser*)									1976/1977	715	1.57	**	↑	-1.47		•
Hvepsevåge (*Pernis apivorus*)	1981	18	-1.22		•	0.48		?								
Rød Glente (*Milvus milvus*)	2002	21	10.91	**	↑↑	15.44	**	↑↑	2005/2006	13	19.52	**	↑↑	19.26	**	↑↑
Havørn (*Haliaeetus albicilla*)	2006	15	12.35	**	↑↑	14.68	**	↑↑	2000/2001	23	11.34	**	↑↑	8.19	**	↑
Rørhøg (*Circus aeruginosus*)	1983	76	3.52	**	↑	-0.16		•								
Blå Kærhøg (*Circus cyaneus*)									1985/1986	31	-1.96	**	↓	8.56	**	↑
Duehøg (*Accipiter gentilis*)	1985	12	-3.6	**	↓	-5.12		?	1977/1978	15	-0.16		•	-6.22		?
Spurvehøg (*Accipiter nisus*)	1976	36	-0.96		•	-3.36		?	1975/1976	81	-1.77	**	↓	-2.76		?
Musvåge (*Buteo buteo*)	1976	363	0.95	**	↑	-1.72	*	↓	1975/1976	611	1.18	**	↑	-0.49		•
Fjeldvåge (*Buteo lagopus*)									1977/1978	48	-4.21	**	↓	-9.24	**	↓

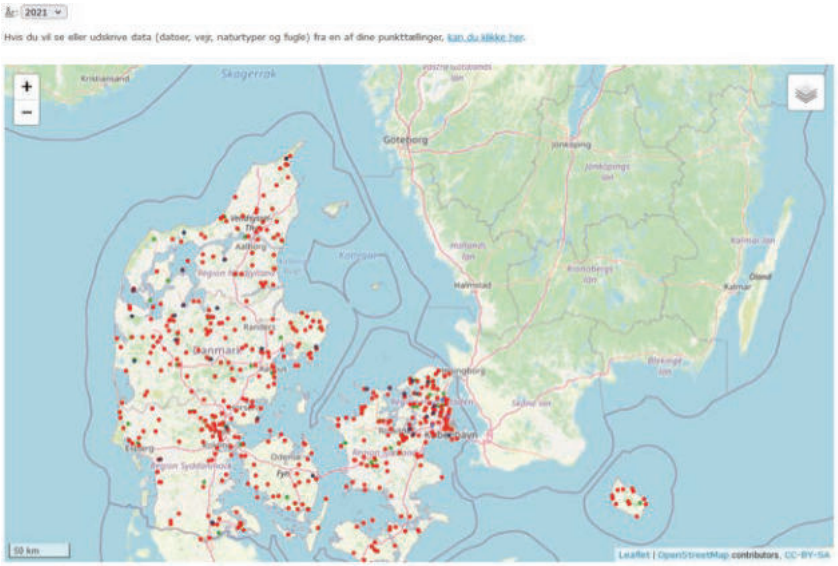

Fig. 2. A map showing early breeding counts (green dots), late breeding counts (red dots), night counts (black dots), and winter counts (blue dots) in 2021. On the website it is possible to click on each dot to get further information about the participant, time of the count and the location of the route.

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– Figures, pictures and tables should not be incorporated in the text but attached as separate files.
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– References in the text: Aunins (2009), Barova (1990a, 2003), Gregory & Foppen (1999), Flade et al. (2006), (Chylarecki 2008), (Buckland, Anderson & Laake 2001).
– References in the list: Gregory, R.D. & Greenwood, J.J.D. (2008). Counting common birds. In: A Best Practice Guide for Wild Bird Monitoring Schemes (eds. P. Voříšek, A. Klvaňová, S. Wotton & R.D. Gregory), CSO/RSPB, Czech Republic; Herrando, S., Brotons, L., Estrada, J. & V, Pedrocchi, V. 2008. The Catalan Common bird survey (SOCC): a tool to estimate species population numbers. Revista Catalana d'Ornitología, 24: 138–146.

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