

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.

Indtast observationer

Indtast antal registrerede arter for hvert punkt.

Nedenstående udgår en liste med alle arter, som tidligere har været noteret for pågældende punkttællingsrute. Ved nye arter eller ved ny rute, hvor ingen arter tidligere har været noteret, indtastet den nye art i feltet "Indtast ny art".

Hvis du får brug for at indtaste mere end én ny art, skal du klikke på knappen "opdater indtastede tælling" for hver ny art, du vil tilføje.

For at gå til næste felt kan tastaturets "Tab" tast benyttes - ligeledes kan "Skift+Tab" benyttes til at gå tilbage til forrige felt. Som udgangspunkt går man herved videre til næste eller forrige art for aktuelle punkt. Indtastningen foregår således pr. punkt, men kan også foretages pr. art, hvilket gøres ved at vælge "art" under "Indtastning pr." nederst i formularen.

Indtastning pr.: angiver om brug af tastaturets "Tab" skal gå til næste art eller næste punkt.

Punkt	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Toppet Lappedykker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skarv	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiskehejre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Knopsvane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sangsvane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grågås	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Candagås	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bramgås	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pibeand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Knarand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gråand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skeand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taffeland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Troldand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hvinand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stor Skallesluger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

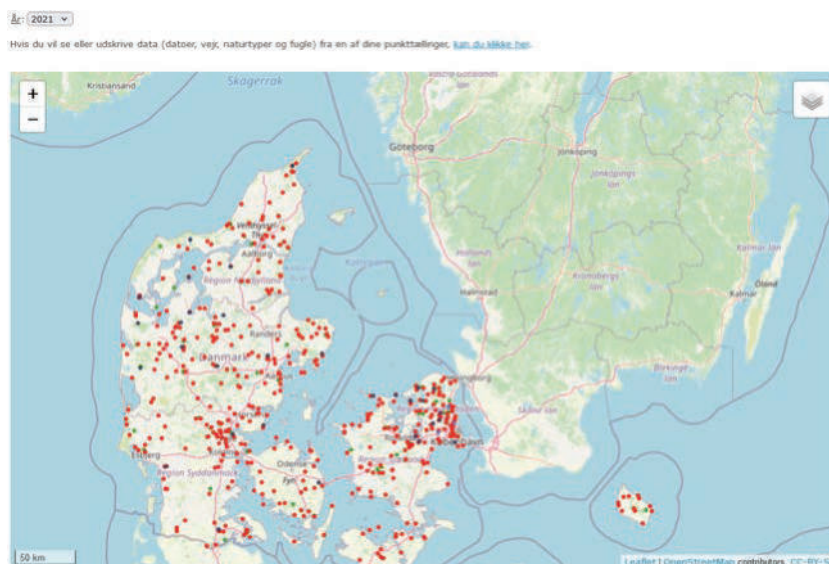


Fig. 2. A map showing early breeding counts (green dots), late breeding counts (red dots), night counts (black dots), and winter counts (blue dots) in 2021. On the website it is possible to click on each dot to get further information about the participant, time of the count and the location of the route.