



Willow Tit Survey Volunteer Handbook

Greater Manchester Ecology Unit

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Willow Tit Survey Volunteer Handbook

Carbon Landscape Citizen Science Project

Contact us

Please contact the Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (GMEU) if you have any questions with regard to this survey handbook.

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Introduction

Thank you for volunteering to take part in the Carbon Landscape’s Citizen Science Project to monitor key species through structured surveillance. The project’s boundary, [view map: <https://gmwildlife.org.uk/mapapp/?project=carbonlandscape>] encloses the core of the Great Manchester Wetlands Nature Improvement Area (NIA) which supports a host of European and UK protected species, as well as UK Biodiversity Priority Species, all dependent on the mossland and wetland habitats which the project will enhance and restore.

The project will build on the existing survey work being undertaken and will also recruit and train new recorders, our Citizen Scientists. It aims to significantly increase survey coverage of target species, including Willow Tit, across the key habitat restoration areas, and the wider Carbon Landscape. The surveys have been designed with the help of specialist county and vice-county recorders who between them have a wealth of experience in species monitoring in the North-west of England.

The survey methods are structured and repeatable allowing valuable data to be collected, not only during the three year lifetime of the project, but well into the future. Biological datasets are of most value when collected over a long time span. Monitoring the abundance and distribution of the target species is an important mechanism for measuring the success of the habitat works on the ground and changes to the landscape over time.



The robust data collected from the project's surveys and the subsequent survey effort will be used to monitor sites over time, allowing the success of habitat management works to be assessed and to influence future sustainable management. This will be of particular benefit to those owning or managing land within the Carbon Landscape, whilst providing ecologists and conservationists with biological data that can be analysed at landscape scale. This project will provide important insights into the factors influencing abundance and distribution of some of our key species and most importantly, will be used to support future species conservation work.

Your contribution as a Citizen Scientist to the Carbon Landscape Project is greatly valued.

Survey Preparations

One kilometre square and site selection

The Carbon Landscape's Citizen Science Project survey unit is the 1km square and we aim, with your help, to survey as many of these as possible within the Carbon Landscape boundary by the end of June 2020. This will ensure the data collected is statistically robust and enable species distribution to be mapped at a landscape scale.

We have developed an online data portal which enables recorders to request 1km survey squares and view those already allocated, see gmwildlife.org.uk/carbon_landscape/survey_squares. Co-ordinating volunteers' survey effort will enable a large biological dataset to be compiled and ensure coverage is as comprehensive as possible, giving us a clear picture of the distribution of Willow Tit at a landscape scale.

Submitting your survey data

When carrying out your survey, please enter your data onto the field survey forms provided. Your data should ideally be submitted to GMEU as soon as possible after each survey visit. We are currently developing an online data entry portal and will inform you once this is live. However, as an interim measure survey forms should be scanned and emailed to carbonlandscape@gmwildlife.org.uk or posted to GMEU. If sending by post, please ensure you retain a copy of your data as a backup.

Land owner permissions

Landowners' permission for access onto private land where there are no public rights of way must be obtained. The Carbon Landscape Programme team are compiling a database of landowners and requesting access to their land. If you are unsure if you have permission to walk on land please check with GMEU before carrying out your surveys. Please pass on to us any information you obtain on landowners and their contact details as these will be added to the database.

You will be issued with a letter (also available to download from our website gmwildlife.org.uk/carbon_landscape/) which briefly explains that you require access to carry out ecological surveys and advising that you request the landowner to contact GMEU should they require additional information. We rely very much on the good will of farmers and landowners and are willing to share survey data with them if they are interested in knowing which species occur on their land with a view to sympathetically managing the habitats under their stewardship.

Survey timings

The Carbon Landscape Project surveys should be carried out at the specified time of year which varies depending on the target species or taxonomic group. The surveys have been designed so that they can be completed by one or a number of different volunteers over a year. The survey methodologies and dates are based on current national surveys which will allow the direct comparison of the results with national data and trends.

General equipment list

Some of the surveys require specialist equipment, details of which can be found in the individual survey methodologies, However, there are a number of items that should be taken on every survey: -

- Survey route map
- Field survey form
- Clipboard, recording form and pencil
- Notebook
- Waterproof clothing
- Sturdy walking boots
- First aid kit
- Food and drink (if required)
- Hat and suntan lotion (strongly recommended from April to September, even during cloudy conditions)
- Whistle
- Camera (may be useful)
- Mobile phone, in case of emergency (do not rely on smart phones for navigation)
- Warm clothing (if required)
- Insect repellent (if required)

Optional equipment

- Global positioning system (GPS), available to loan from GMEU
- Compass

Health and safety

We want you to remain safe. Before any survey is attempted, the route should be pre-walked and any potential risk assessed. Listed below are a wide variety of general hazards that you might encounter when working in the field along with precautions to reduce the risks: -

<i>Example risk</i>	<i>Example precautions</i>
<i>Undulating / rough terrain and steep slopes</i>	<i>Select appropriate footpath / route. Wear appropriate footwear with good soles and ankle support.</i>
<i>Weather</i>	<i>Ensure you are aware of the forecast prior to your work. This is of particular importance in the winter or when visiting remote areas.</i>
<i>Dense vegetation</i>	<i>Hazards such as holes, burrows, tree stumps or fencing may be obscured. Work with care in such conditions.</i>
<i>Protruding stems</i>	<i>Take care when bending to survey vegetation to avoid injuries to eyes.</i>
<i>Streams and rivers</i>	<i>Cross streams or rivers only by footbridges or other purposely built structures. Avoid any structures that appear damaged or poorly maintained.</i>
<i>Poorly maintained footpaths, stiles, etc.</i>	<i>Avoid these if possible and report to the appropriate agencies.</i>
<i>Lone working</i>	<i>Conduct survey work in pairs whenever possible</i>
<i>Secluded sites</i>	<i>If in doubt err on the side of caution and do not walk alone. Inform another person of where you are going, your route and estimated time of return and arrange for them to contact the authorities if you do not contact them to say you have arrived back safely.</i>
<i>'People' Hazards - might include poachers, strangers in isolated sites, irate owner/occupier, people with dangerous dogs, etc.</i>	<i>Exercise good judgement and assess the situation. Avoid confrontation and withdraw if threatened. Record any incident and inform the appropriate authorities. Carry a mobile phone. Operate lone working system and if in doubt do not work alone.</i>
<i>Farm animals</i>	<i>Heed any warning signage and avoid entering fields containing dangerous livestock.</i>
<i>People with firearms</i>	<i>If shooting is legal make yourself known audibly and visibly. If illegal, withdraw and report to the authorities.</i>
<i>Railways</i>	<i>NO fieldwork on active railways.</i>
<i>Hypothermia</i>	<i>Wear appropriate warm and waterproof clothing. Carry extra clothing and high energy food (e.g. chocolate).</i>

Biosecurity

In the wake of the recent ash die back emergency, the Forestry Commission have updated their biosecurity guidance and produced a 13 page booklet on the subject. It is recommended that this is downloaded and read at [http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/FC_Biosecurity_Guidance.pdf/\\$file/FC_Biosecurity_Guidance.pdf](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/FC_Biosecurity_Guidance.pdf/$file/FC_Biosecurity_Guidance.pdf).

For low risk biosecurity control, ensure that footwear is clean prior to the visit (visually free from loose soil and plant debris). If necessary, brush or wash in soapy water before your visit. Keep vehicular access to a minimum, where practicable, keep to established hard tracks. Clean accumulated mud from vehicles. Observe signage at sites and follow any site specific biosecurity instructions.

Where a damaging tree pest is known or suspected to be present and there is a risk of spreading the pest further, a higher level of biosecurity control will be needed. Please refer to the above document. Higher level controls will be required if the site is under animal health control, for example foot and mouth disease.

Willow Tit species and habitat survey

Background

National Willow Tit numbers have declined rapidly in the last three decades. The 1984 atlas of Breeding Birds in Greater Manchester estimated the population at 300 pairs and suggested that there were two main areas for Willow Tit in the county; the west and the south-east. However, by 2005 the Greater Manchester population was estimated at less than 100 pairs (Birds in Greater Manchester) and the population in the south-east was believed to have been lost completely, although there have been regular sightings over the past four years at two sites in Tameside.

This survey's objectives are to update the current estimate of the Willow Tit population and its known distribution within the Carbon Landscape Programme area and to provide relevant site information to allow for habitat management to increase the species numbers. The survey is based upon the field methodology developed by Mark Champion (Wigan Projects Manager, Lancashire Wildlife Trust).

In addition, recording breeding activity, such as song (S), nest excavation (B) and carrying food for young (FF), using the British Trust for Ornithology's breeding evidence codes, provides valuable additional information which will contribute essential data to be used in the analysis of the Willow Tits' status across Cheshire and Greater Manchester. These data will be submitted to the Rare Breeding Birds Panel (RBBP) via the respective county bird recording groups. The RBBP monitors the national trends of rare or scarce breeding birds in the UK, including Willow Tit since 2010, and requires an annual estimate of the numbers of possible, probable and confirmed breeding pairs for each county/recording area in the UK. The annual RBBP report is published in British Birds magazine and older copies of the report can be downloaded from their website rbbp.org.uk/

Dates and times of survey

Two surveys of each allocated 1km square should be completed annually. The first between the 20th March and 10th April, the second between the 1st May and 20th May. Dawn or dusk chorus should be avoided due to the difficulty of distinguishing Willow Tit calls. Between 10:00 and 14:00 is ideal. Avoid surveying in heavy rain, strong winds or during periods of prolonged severely cold weather. Disturbing birds during severe cold when they require all of their energy reserves to stay warm and survive can be very detrimental.

Equipment

Essential

- Map of site with survey points
- Binoculars
- Knife with a pointed blade (please use with great care)
- Sound recording of Willow Tit call and a playback device

This can be downloaded from the Carbon Landscape Citizen Science project page here, gmwildlife.org.uk/carbon_landscape. It is the standard recording used by the RSPB in its surveys, originally sourced from 'British Bird Sounds' on CD. Use this recording only as described in this guide to minimise disturbance.

Useful

- Camera
- Notebook
- Compass
- Identification guide for trees and shrubs without leaves
- Smart phone & GPS app e.g. GPS Status & Toolbox (Android) or GridPoint GB (iOS)

Survey preparation

An Ordnance Survey map of your allocated 1km square will be provided to you.

Woodland within the survey square will be shown on this map, but you are encouraged to survey scrub, tree lines and other wooded sections within the survey square which are not marked as woodland.

Unless you have prior knowledge of the survey area, use the map and aerial photography to plan your survey. The GMLRC MapApp, gmwildlife.org.uk/mapapp?project=carbon_landscape, is a good source of aerial photographs and zooming in will allow you to overlay 200m grid squares over your 1km square as shown in figure 1 below. It may also be useful for you to mark the numbered survey points on the Ordnance Survey map during an initial visit prior to the survey.

Figure 1 Showing survey points for each 200m square within the larger 1km allocation



In larger woodlands, the survey points would ideally be points on a grid corresponding to 200m squares (similar to figure 1). In small / narrow areas of woodland, this is likely to result in a linear route along which you will stop at survey points at approximately 200m intervals. The distance can be paced out or measured using a GPS and survey map. If pacing out 200 metre sections, use a compass to ensure you are walking in the correct direction. Linear features (hedges and narrow strips of trees especially along ditches) can also be surveyed and may provide suitable Willow Tit breeding habitat; therefore please include such areas and any other potentially suitable habitat in the survey points which you select.

In larger areas of woodland where access to all of the site is possible, start in one corner of the 1km square (e.g. the north-west corner) and walk in one direction until you reach the edge of the scrub/woodland habitat (or the edge of the 1km square) then move 200 metres to the east and work back in the opposite direction through the woodland, surveying every 200 metres. Repeat this until the whole woodland patch has been covered. Starting in the south-east corner and working north and west would work equally well.

Detailed habitat information will be recorded at each individual survey point, see *guidance later*. You will also assign a broad habitat category to the whole survey area (*using the habitat descriptions provided later*). One aim of the survey is to gather information about the specific types of habitat in which Willow Tit are present.

The grid or linear route does not need to be perfect and paths and rides can be used provided that every part of the wood is covered with survey points no more than 200m apart. The grid reference of each survey point should be recorded in order to relocate them during subsequent surveys. Please use National Grid format, not latitude and longitude. Taking location photographs may be useful for relocating the survey points.

Willow Tit survey methodology

The survey is a point count survey designed to record the presence or absence of Willow Tits at specific survey points within a 1km square. A sound recording of Willow Tit calls and song is used as a lure to attract the birds to the survey point. The survey does not include searching for nests. The methodology is designed to cause minimal disruption to the birds and it is very important that the lure recording is used precisely as described below.

IMPORTANT | The sound recording should only be used for the purpose of this survey and is only provided to volunteers who have attended a survey training workshop run by an experienced trainer. Overuse (or misuse) of such recordings may cause birds to desert their breeding areas. It is therefore vitally important that you do not share the recording with others, who have not received formal training in the survey technique.

- At each survey point, the recording should be played **once**. If Willow Tits are seen, or if they sing, or call back in reply, **do not play the recording again within the 200m square**. This is essential to minimise disturbance to breeding Willow Tits. If there is no immediate response, play the recording for a second time. Carefully observe all around the survey point looking for Willow Tits (this is much easier if two people carry out the survey together). If there is no response, record the habitat information on the form, wait no more than 5 minutes and play the recording a third and final time and check for a response before moving to the next survey point and repeating the process.
- If Willow Tits are observed or heard, record this on the survey form together with any breeding status information, using the breeding evidence codes on the Breeding, Habitat and Species Codes sheet. If no Willow Tits are recorded, please enter 0 (absent) against the survey point on the recording form. If they are heard but not seen, record as P (present), unless it is clear from the calls that two or more birds are present. If birds are seen, record the number. If one or more Willow Tits respond to the sound recording this should be entered as T (permanent Territory) in the breeding code box.

- Records of some other bird species will also be collected in order to investigate if competition from and / or predation by other species influences Willow Tit distribution. These species are listed on the survey form.
- If Willow Tits are recorded, it is important to avoid double counting the same birds (and causing potential disturbance). Ensure the next survey point is 200m away from the previous one in order to avoid this.

Identification and potential confusion with Marsh Tit

You are unlikely to encounter Marsh Tits whilst surveying for Willow Tits, as their main distribution lies outside the Carbon Landscape. However, there have been occasional sightings in recent years, so it should be borne in mind that a bird which is seen, but not heard calling or singing, could potentially be a Marsh Tit. The call and song of Willow Tit are unlikely to be confused with the sounds made by Marsh Tit. There is an excellent video on identifying Marsh Tit and Willow Tit produced by the British Trust for Ornithology which is well worth watching here <https://www.bto.org/about-birds/bird-id/telling-apart-marsh-and-willow-tits>.

Habitat survey

IMPORTANT | The habitat survey only needs to be carried out once per year (not on both survey visits). The habitat data will allow land managers to assess what types of woodland Willow Tits are using and plan any habitat management that may be required. The habitat survey should be carried out at each of the points used for the survey. The ideal time is during an initial visit in early to mid-March when deciding upon the route through the woodland and the location of the survey points. At this time, there is less chance of disturbing nesting birds whilst carrying out measurements, although most trees will not be in leaf.

As an alternative, it can be carried out during the first Willow Tit recording visit between 20th March and 10th April. If more than one surveyor is present the habitat could be recorded by one person whilst the other looks for Willow Tits.

The aspects of the habitat survey requiring measurement of the rot score, the estimation of canopy cover and horizontal visibility could be carried out at the same time as the first Willow Tit recording visit (i.e. before trees are in leaf). The identification of trees, shrubs and ground vegetation species could be carried out at the same time as the second recording visit (i.e. as leaves grow making species easier to identify).

Please use the following definitions to help you describe the habitat

Habitat survey codes

<i>Vegetation layers</i>	
Primary canopy > 5m	The uppermost layer of mature trees.
Understorey (secondary canopy) 2m to 5m	The middle layer which may consist of smaller trees or shrubs. In some woodlands there is no secondary canopy. Where this is the case please record 'not present' in this section in order to show that this is not an omission in recording.
Ground vegetation	Mainly non-woody plants, many of these die back during the winter and may not be in flower during the Willow Tit survey period. The plants which are particularly relevant to this survey are listed on the survey form. Other dominant species may also be recorded.

<i>Woodland types</i>	
Broadleaved woodland	May contain up to 10% conifer.
Coniferous woodland	May contain up to 10% broadleaved.
Mixed woodland	A woodland containing more than 10% conifer or 10% broadleaved.
Scrub	Vegetation dominated by locally native shrubs, usually less than 5m tall, occasionally with a few scattered trees. (e.g. Hazel, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Bramble, shrub willow species,). Stands of young trees or stump regrowth less than 5m high.
Hedge	

<i>Horizontal visibility / vegetation density</i>		
1	Open	Trees / shrubs very widely spaced. Clear visibility through and beyond trees.
2	Light	Trees generally wider apart than arm length and some large clear areas present at ground level and at canopy level.
3	Medium	Most trees about arm length apart. Easy to walk and see between individual trees. Possible to see quite a long way into the
4	Thick	Possible to walk between trees / shrubs in some places but close enough to restrict visibility into the woodland.
5	Impenetrable	Vegetation too dense to walk through and very little visibility beyond closest vegetation.

Open habitats within the 200m square (see habitat descriptions)

B	Grassland and marsh	E2	Flushes and springs
C	Tall herb and fen	F1	Swamp
D	Heathland	F2	Marginal and inundation
E	Mire (including bogs and fens)	J1	Arable / cultivated ground

Water bodies within the 200m square

<i>Code</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Maximum dimensions</i>	<i>Area (ha)</i>	<i>Maximum area (m²)</i>
SP	Small pond	<10m x 10m or 20m x 5m	<0.1 ha	<1000
LP	Large pond	200m x 100m or 400m x 50m	0.1 - 2.0 ha	20,000
SL	Small lake	500m x 100m or 200m x 250m	>2.0 - 5.0 ha	50,000
LL	Large lake		>5.0 ha	
LR	Lined reservoir			
GP	Gravel / sand pit			
CA	Canal > 2m wide			
RI	River > 3m wide			
DI	Ditch with water <2m wide			

Soil moisture

1	Dry	Dusty / crumbly with little moisture
2	Moist	Damp soil
3	Wet	Looks and feels wet to touch
4	Very wet	Saturated (drips / squeezes out / sticky)
5	Standing water / deep wet mud	Ground immersed in water or deep wet mud

Wood rot score (measured using a knife with a pointed blade approx. 6cm long)

1	Knife penetrates 0 - 0.5cm
2	Knife penetrates 0.5 - 2cm
3	Knife penetrates 2 - 5cm
4	Knife penetrates over 5cm but wood cannot be broken by hand
5	Full knife penetration and the wood can easily be pulled apart in the hand

Habitat survey measurements

When survey points are being accessed from tracks or paths, it will probably be necessary to move a few metres away from the path, into the woodland, in order to make the required habitat measurements.

1. **Identify** and record the **main** tree species in the primary canopy surrounding the survey point. These are mature trees which will normally be above 5 metres in height.
2. **Identify** and record the **main** species in the understorey (secondary canopy), also known as the shrub layer which will usually be between 2 and 5 metres in height. This may not always be present in some woods.
3. **Identify** and record the **main** species in the ground layer i.e. plants excluding shrubs and trees such as brambles, nettles and Himalayan balsam which are growing beneath the understorey. This may not always be present in some woods.

Please omit species which you are unable to identify, alternatively take photos and a small sample for identification. If a recorder with good botanical knowledge is available to you, it would be beneficial to request their assistance in identifying (or verifying) your plant species for you; please note the name of the 'verifier' on your survey form. If you are able to record specific species of willow this will be valuable data for the survey (see photo guide in appendix 3). However, you may record "willow species" if you are unsure.

4. **Estimate** the amount of total canopy cover by comparing the percentage of sky which is visible with the percentage of foliage cover that you predict will be present when the trees are in leaf. (see help guide 1)
5. **Estimate** the total percentage of dead wood present by comparing the quantity of dead and living wood. These can be dead branches within living trees/shrubs or dead trees. Do not count twigs / thin branches or deadwood lying on the ground. Subdivide this deadwood into the % standing vertically; the % at a 45° angle (effectively all dead wood that is not horizontal or standing vertical) and the % horizontal (ignore wood lying on the ground). Choose the most rotten looking piece of dead wood to test for the rot score, but take care to avoid inadvertently destroying a potential nest site.

N.B. please proceed with care in case nest holes are present. If a nest hole is inadvertently discovered, please move away immediately in order to prevent disturbance to the birds.

6. **Omit from 2018 – 2020 surveys.** Measure the circumference at chest height (1.4m) of three trees in the primary canopy. These trees should be a representative sample of the typical trees surrounding the survey point.
7. **Omit from 2018 – 2020 surveys.** Estimate the height of a typical canopy tree. This can be achieved by measuring 2 metres from the base of the tree and estimating how many 2 metre lengths will be taken to reach the top of the tree. Alternatively, use a person (of known height) standing alongside the tree to estimate the tree's height.
8. **Omit from 2018 – 2020 surveys.** Measure the circumference at chest height (1.4m) of three trees / shrubs in the understorey (secondary canopy). These should also be typical of those surrounding the survey point.

Sufficient data on tree circumference and height was collected during the major 2016 survey covering Greater Manchester and parts of Cheshire and Lancashire; so there is no need to include these measurements in the current surveys.

Casual additional records

If you do come across any Willow Tits on non-survey dates anywhere in Cheshire, Greater Manchester or Lancashire then please do submit the record(s) via the GMLRC website gmwildlife.org.uk/wildlife_recording/simple/. Every record received helps us to build up a picture of their distribution and will be used to target future survey effort. If you log in first then the form will be automatically populated with your name and you will be able to recall your records at a later date via the 'My Records' page.

Biological records for other key species, (e.g. Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, Long-eared Owl, and Tawny Owl) including Grey Squirrel, Stoat and Weasel, observed whilst carrying out the survey, especially when walking from point to point, may be submitted, but recording additional species should not be at the expense of the main Willow Tit survey.

Feedback

Once you have carried out the surveys, we would welcome your feedback on this survey manual and the accompanying recording forms. Please email carbonlandscape@gmwildlife.org.uk with your suggestions for clarifying/improving the survey instructions and whether it would be beneficial to include additional information.

Appendices

Grid references

GPS often display grid references of 10 figures which would imply an accuracy of 1m². Most GPS will give a ± accuracy number. If this number is 10m or less, an 8 figure grid reference can be recorded to reduce this false accuracy (i.e. a grid reference which has an accuracy of 10m rather than 1m).

If you have a 10 figure grid reference (accurate to 1m) and you want to obscure it to an 8 figure grid reference (accurate to 10m), the following example shows you how to remove the final digits from the easting and northing to reduce the precision.

GPS Reading SD 5831~~5~~ 0331~~5~~ → Recorded Grid Reference SD 5831 0331

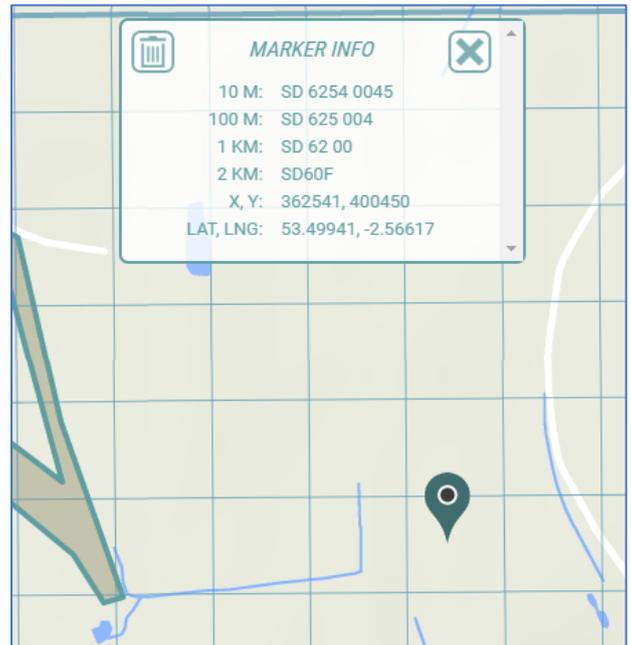
If you have an 8 figure grid reference (accurate to 10m) and you want to obscure it to a six figure grid reference (accurate to 100m), the following example shows you how to remove the final digit from the easting and northing.

8 Figure Grid Reference SD 583~~7~~ 033~~7~~ → 6 Figure Grid Reference SD 583 033

Be careful – never round the numbers up when reducing the accuracy of a grid reference as it would move your record to an adjacent grid square north-east of the actual location.

The screenshot here shows different levels of precision for the same marker location on the map. Click this link and then click on the marker to try this yourself -

<https://gmwildlife.org.uk/mapapp/?path=SD6254500455>



Help guide one –Canopy coverage

Examples of % canopy coverage (with predicted leaf coverage)

Help guide two – Horizontal visibility

Examples of horizontal visibility scores

Help guide three – Common Willow species

Identification guide for common Willow species

References

Free downloads

1	Perrins, C. 2003. The Status of Marsh and Willow Tits in the UK. British Birds 96: 418 -426	https://britishbirds.co.uk/article/the-status-of-marsh-and-willow-tits-in-the-uk/
2	Broughton, R.K. 2009. Separation of Willow Tit and Marsh Tit in Britain: a review. British Birds 102: 603 – 616	https://britishbirds.co.uk/article/separation-of-willow-tit-and-marsh-tit-in-britain-a-review/

Available to subscribers or by purchase of individual issues

1	Last.J. & Burgess M. 2015. Nestboxes and Fieldcraft for monitoring Willow Tits. British Birds 108: 30-36	https://britishbirds.co.uk/article/nestboxes-fieldcraft-monitoring-willow-tits/
2	Rustell, A. 2015. The effects of avian nest predation and competition on the Willow Tit in Britain. British Birds 108: 37-41	https://britishbirds.co.uk/article/effects-avian-nest-predation-competition-willow-tit-britain/

Rare Breeding Birds Panel (RBBP) annual reports

1	RBBP website	http://www.rbbp.org.uk/
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Willow Tit NW Facebook Group

There is a Willow Tit NW Facebook group which you may wish to visit and like to receive regular updates <https://www.facebook.com/groups/167649310275619/> This was created to promote knowledge and conservation of Willow Tits in the Northwest of England, by providing a forum for discussions and knowledge transfer.

END OF INFORMATION