

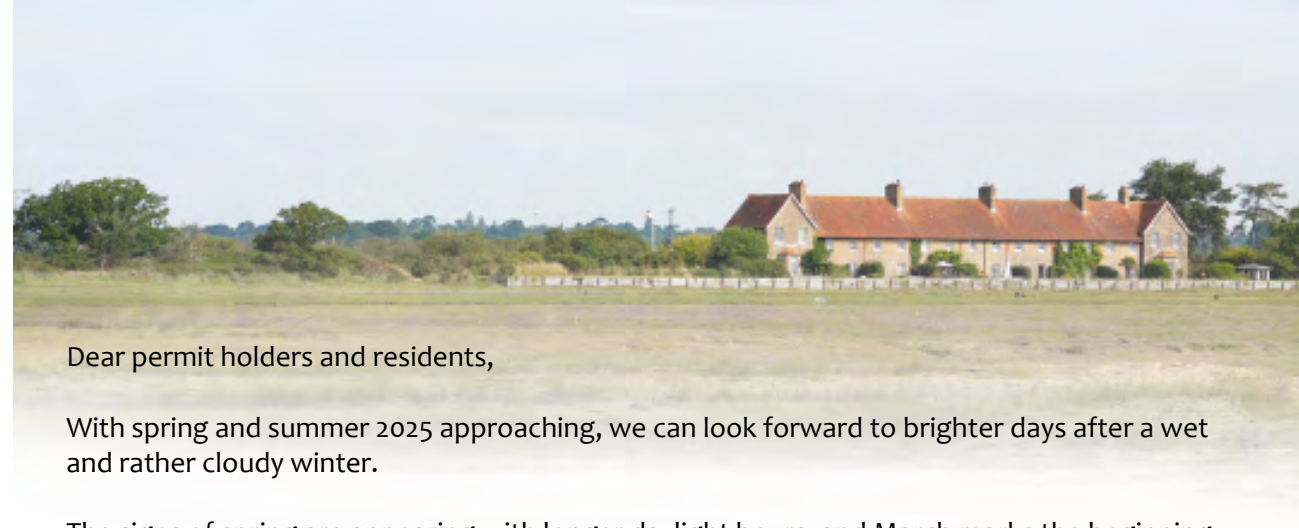
# Needs Ore Newsletter

*North Solent NNR*

**Spring 2025 volume 13**



Coal Tit, Shore Hide (Dimitri Moore)



Dear permit holders and residents,

With spring and summer 2025 approaching, we can look forward to brighter days after a wet and rather cloudy winter.

The signs of spring are appearing with longer daylight hours, and March marks the beginning of bird nesting season. While many birds do not lay eggs until April, they start establishing territories in March, making it essential to minimise disturbances.

## **Restricted Access**

Starting March 1st, access to Warren Shore will be restricted to provide a safe habitat for birds nesting along the shingle and saltmarsh. The mouth of the Beaulieu River, known as Gull Island, remains a year-round sanctuary. If you notice anyone entering these areas, particularly during the nesting season (March 1st – July 31st), please notify the reserve and estate staff. Our team and volunteers will be conducting surveys and monitoring wildlife throughout spring and summer. Nesting bird signage will be posted in areas where breeding birds are present. Temporary fencing and additional signs may also be installed, please respect these boundaries.

## **Gull Island Volunteer Warden**

Each year, volunteers help monitor Gull Island from Needs Ore Point during weekends and bank holidays from April 1st to July 31st. Volunteers take three-hour shifts (8-11 am, 11 am-2 pm, 2-5 pm) to watch for unauthorised landings or trespassing along Gull Island and Warren Shore. We work closely with the harbour master to report and address any violations. If you're interested in volunteering, please get in touch, it would be greatly appreciated by both our team and the nesting birds.

## **Protecting Nesting Birds**

From early March through August, many bird species seek out nesting sites and may attempt multiple nests. During this critical period, reserve staff and others involved in site management aim to minimise disturbances, and we ask for your cooperation in doing the same. Birds at Needs Ore are particularly sensitive to disruptions, which can negatively impact individuals, colonies, and the overall ecosystem.

It is important to note that disturbing some of our resident nesting species is a legal offence. Dogs are not permitted on the reserve, except along Warren Lane, where they must be on a lead. Special care should be taken around Needs Ore Point and the Boat Club, as some rare species nest on the ground in these areas.



## **Site Agreements and Guidelines**

In the past, all parties have worked together to maintain privacy, security, and the protection of the site's natural wildlife. We kindly ask that residents continue to honour these agreements and inform their guests and visitors accordingly to preserve our positive relationship with site staff and permit holders. The following agreements remain in place:

- Natural England/Beaulieu Estate will issue annual, and day permits for Needs Ore visitors, providing site rules and access maps. Permits must be displayed in vehicles, which should only park at the 'shore hide' or near the boat club.
- Sailing club members must also display permits in their vehicles.
- Residents and staff should report any vehicles without appropriate permits to site or estate staff.
- Birdwatching and sailing club permits require visitors to respect resident privacy, prohibit foot traffic in front of the cottages, and enforce speed limits along Warren Lane to Needs Ore Point.
- If Natural England has specific activities planned outside the nesting season, they will inform residents, who will be happy to accommodate them.

We hope this information helps us all enjoy a positive and productive spring and summer. We plan to share more updates about the National Nature Reserve, including sightings and other news of interest. If you'd like to receive updates or have observations to share, please reach out to us.

For the rest of the newsletter, I will hand over to volunteer warden Chris Button.

Kind regards

Adam Wells and Heidi Staines  
Joint Site Managers  
Natural England  
North Solent NNR Reserve Manager  
01590 616236



Dunlin, Warren Shore - Chris Button

## **Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS)**

The Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) monitors non-breeding waterbirds in the UK. The principal aim of WeBS is to identify population sizes, determine trends in numbers and distribution, and identify important sites for waterbirds.

We would appreciate if at all possible that users (including residents) of the site try to keep disturbance during a 'WeBS Sunday' to a minimum, to ensure we have an accurate count across the site. We will also be putting up a notice to all residents and visitors closer to each WeBS count to remind all around the site that it will be taking place.

The survey tries to take in as much of the reserve around Warren and Park Farm as feasible, including the fields, sea walls, pools, saltmarsh and estuary/river. If the birds here are disturbed, as I'm sure you will have seen at times, there is the chance that they leave the site completely. Although this may be temporary it will have huge impacts on the results of the survey as they will not be counted at all. We base a lot of the conservation decisions on data collected through this survey, and so we hope you can understand how important it is that we manage to carry out as complete and undisturbed a survey as possible.

For more information on the Wetland Bird Survey – please go to [www.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/webs](http://www.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/webs). Dates for Needs Ore, Warren Farm & Park Shore in 2025 are below:

Time slots to avoid visiting the reserve (1.5 hours before high tide until 1.5 hours after):

Sunday 16th March 2025 - 10:30am to 1:30pm  
Sunday 13th April 2025 - 11am to 2pm  
Saturday 10th May 2025 - 9am to 12pm  
Sunday 15th June 2025 - 1pm to 4pm



# Bird Sightings - Winter 2024/5

Written by Natural England voluntary warden Chris Button. All photos are taken on the reserve by Chris unless otherwise stated.

## December 2024 Round Up

The peak count of Spoonbills was the 17 that were seen on De L'Orne Scrape on 1st December. A maximum of four Marsh Harriers were seen on the reserve including 'Z9' from Norfolk who was seen on the 2nd and the 30th.

The wintering Brent Goose flock of more than 1,000 birds appeared to include only five juveniles, a very poor return. The failure on breeding grounds is probably linked to a bad lemming year and so predators then turn their attention to the young geese. On a brighter note, however, six juveniles were counted in only 30 birds near the Sailing Club. This concentration of juveniles around the Sailing Club has been noted in the past, perhaps family groups prefer to stay on the river near the point.

At least two immature Great Northern Divers were seen in December, one was often in the river and the other on the Solent. Both were seen on the same day on the 14th and the 19th and singles were seen on another five dates at least. Great Northern Divers are flightless for a short period in mid-winter and can be settled for long periods. The only other diver sighting in the month was a Red-throated Diver on the 29th.

A Green Sandpiper has chosen to winter on the reserve, some late autumn migrants do hang around into November but this individual was still present into 2025. Favoured places included the wet splash on Middle Field although the flutey call was heard at several places across the reserve.

Redshank ('CEJ') was seen again on 10th December just below Mary Monts. This is the same area that the bird was seen on 1st and 5th March 2022 and then again 21 months later on 17th December 2023. It is now nearly four years old having been ringed as a juvenile on 11th September 2021 at Freiston on the Wash. We're not sure where it breeds although it is unlikely to be here and it has not been seen or reported by anyone else so far. It seems likely to have flown a great distance to breed on three return trips, perhaps even to Iceland, and it did this with suitable breeding habitat close by on the reserve.

Lapwing flocks started to gather with the peak being around 500 on the 27th. A far cry from the 7,000 that were here in the late 1990s. Our breeding population of 25 pairs suffers significant predation challenges and if this is repeated on the Continent then it is not surprising that our wintering flocks are in such decline. Climate change shifting migration routes and wintering sites will also be playing a part.

Only one or two Dartford Warblers appear to be wintering amongst the gorse along the coastal strip, this is down on previous years.

The 92 Pintail on the Inchmery side of the river on 27th was the highest count since 2017. This species enjoyed a rapid increase in numbers towards the end of the last century before a subsequent slow and steady decline no doubt due to short stopping and climate change.



December sightings, top left to right.

Marsh Harrier, Flooded Fields.  
Shoveler, Venner. Brent Geese  
including juvenile birds at the  
Sailing Club

Brent Goose, well marked individual,  
Inchmery. Redwing, Bergerie.  
Cormorant, Warren Shore.

Green Sandpiper, Middle Field.



*Deember 2024 sightings continued.*

Red-breasted Mergansers were very thin on the ground with only two on the 6th December and one on the 16th. There was only one sighting of Eider, 14 heading east on the 14th. Avocet numbers pick up during the winter although the peak of six on 6th was low for December which usually sees double figure counts by now.

Two or three Firecrests and two Coal Tits were regularly seen associating with the tit flock near Shore Hide. Slightly more unusual was the Marsh Tit seen on the 6th. It is believed that 20 or more Sandwich Terns winter in Hampshire and they can be mobile. A single was seen here on 10th and then three together on 27th.

Outside of September Grey Wagtails are scarce on the reserve although one was heard calling on 10th. The peak count of diving duck was nine Pochard on Black Water on 10th and the only count of Tufted Duck was the four seen there on 14th. These are low numbers historically and probably due to the mild conditions.

The peak count of Black-tailed Godwit in the month was only 10, on the 29th, three figure wintering flocks are certainly a thing of the past with birds not visiting from the eastern harbours.

Several wintering Chiffchaff remained on the reserve during December, one was near the viewing screen at NFOC Islands and another near the Coastguard Cottages. A Red-necked Partridge was an unexpected find with Pheasants on Gravelly Shores on 10th.

Very few winter thrushes were seen with 10th December being the only date with one Fieldfare and two Redwing. The larger gatherings of winter thrushes are not normally seen until January or later.



*December sightings, from top left to right.*

Long-tailed Tit, Venner. Brent Goose, Wedge Field. Continental Cormorant, Beaulieu River. Brent Geese, Wedge Field. Little Grebes, Black Water. Song Thrush Park Lane.





December 2024 sightings continued.

There have been few returning Rock Pipits so far with singles at the Sailing Club on the 16th and 19th. The long-term average is a wintering population of 4-5 birds but they can remain elusive along Warren Shore.

The young female Peregrine remained on the reserve during the month with the adult pair also seen from time to time. The male Merlin was also seen again. On the 27th he was watched flying over from the Isle of Wight just after sunrise before settling on two of the Oystercatcher shingle platforms.

A group of around 60 Pied Wagtails was watched with a handful of Meadow Pipits at Venner South on 27th.

A petite looking Cormorant which settled on one of the river posts on 27th was almost certainly the continental race *sinensis*. It was small and slender looking with a small bill and although difficult to judge at long range the yellow gular patch appeared to be right-angled.

The WeBS count on 15th recorded 1,057 Teal and 1,426 Dunlin, these will be the peak counts for the whole winter as some of these populations, especially the Teal, move further south to France and Spain as the winter progresses. The Lapwing count was only 136 but this grew in January.

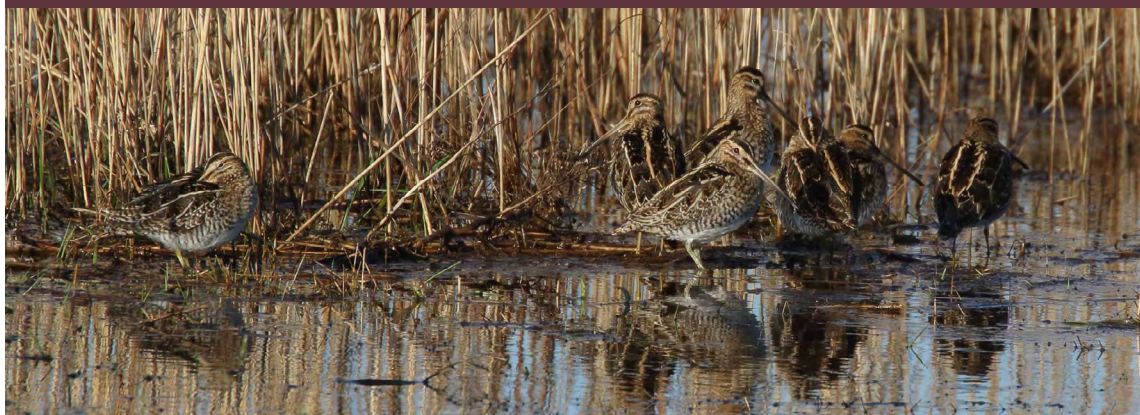
Wigeon numbers are declining rapidly due to climate change. The peak this winter will be the 436 counted in November, the total was down to 424 and 258 in December and January respectively. This total compares to 3,473 on 17th January 1999 and this is the first winter on record that the peak count will be less than 500 birds. Wigeon previously significantly outnumbered Teal but now only reach around 40% the Teal peak (which is stable right across the county).



January sightings, from top left to right.

Black-necked Grebe, Red-necked Grebe and Slavonian Grebe, all Warren Shore. Grey Heron, Venner. Coal Tit, Shore Hide (Dimitri Moore).

Snipe, De L'Orne (David Cuddon). Oystercatcher, colour-ringed one-year-old bird, Gravelly Shores.





**January 2025 Round Up**

Two Coal Tits and two Firecrests continued to be seen associating with the tit flock near Shore Hide. There were also two Treecreepers with the Long-tailed Tits on 30th.

At least two Great Northern Divers continued to be seen in January, on the sea rather than the river estuary. Two were seen on the same day on the 4th, 8th, 12th and 25th and singles were seen on another three dates. No Red-throated Divers, Eider or Common Scoter were seen during the month.

The wintering Green Sandpiper was seen on another four dates throughout January, it ranged widely across the reserve. Compared to the main population of Green Sandpiper which winter all the way down to North Africa our individual may have a lower survival chance of surviving in the northerly winter but it will have a shorter flight back to the breeding grounds in Scandinavia and will arrive their earlier perhaps taking some of the better territories.

A photograph of the Lapwing flock was counted carefully and totalled 510 birds on the 17th. A Golden Plover was seen with the Lapwing flock on 25th. The only Red-breasted Merganser in the month was watched close in to the northern shore of Gull Island on 25th.

As usual Avocet numbers started to climb and by the month end had reached a peak of 16 birds.

The trees and hedgerows near Rye Errish are a good place to catch up with a Marsh Tit, one was seen and heard here during the month and also here late winter groups of winter thrushes gather in the fields just west of Park Lane, on 8th there were 50 Fieldfare, 30 Redwing and also 15 Mistle Thrushes.

A Barn Owl was seen hunting along Warren Shore and the adjacent fields on five dates in the month. Perhaps the same individual was also seen roosting in the holes in St Leonard’s Barn which is opposite the top of Warren Lane.

One or two Dartford Warblers continued to winter on the reserve including the individual near the Sluice Gate and Point Gorse, they are particularly susceptible to cold weather. At least two Chiffchaff are also wintering on the reserve.

Merlin sightings increased in the month including a pair seen together at the Reedy Ditch on 19th, the male and female were watched in flight display here, singes were also seen on another five dates. The Peregrine pair can go missing for periods over the winter and this probably encourages Merlins to be more active along Warren Shore. Goshawks were seen on three occasions inducing a female from the Park Lane Viewpoint and a male displaying over Rye Errish Copse. Other singles were also seen on 17th and 18th.

The flock of 60 Pied Wagtails were regularly in the Venner South area, usually with a few Meadow Pipits amongst them. Rock Pipits continued to be scarce with the maximum being the two seen at the Sailing Club on the 26th.



*January sightings, from top left to right.*

Lapwing, De L'Orne Lagoon.  
Great Northern Diver, Warren Shore.  
Marsh Harriers, Black Water & Venner  
(Terry Jenvey and David Cuddon).

Cormorants, Beaulieu River. Fieldfare,  
Bergerie.

Merlin, Reedy Ditch (Dimitri Moore).



*January 2025 sightings continued.*

Highlight of the month was the Red-necked Grebe which was watched drifting east with the rising tide on 25th. It was seen 10 minutes after the long-staying Weston Shore bird was also seen and later the same day another was seen off Hill head. There could be as many as three in the Solent this winter. Our record was only the 2nd in the last 10 years, the Red-necked Grebe was also seen on the 26th and 30th. Close by a Black-necked Grebe was also seen on the 25th, this was only the 4th in the last 5 years. The full set of grebes for January was completed with Little, Great Crested and two Slavonian Grebes together close in shore on 12th, a single Slavonian Grebe was also seen on 30th. These are the only Slavonian Grebe records this winter.

Another highlight was the ringtail Hen Harrier seen dropping down near the obvious tree at Inchmery on 7th. Red Kites were noted on seven dates in January.

Other highlights on the sea included a Shag moving east on 8th and an adult male Goosander heading west on 30th. Two Sandwich Terns were seen off the Warden's Hut on the 12th.

Spoonbills were seen on most visits with the peak being the 13 seen on the 17th, double figure counts were made on a total of four dates. A notable count of 25 Herring Gulls was made on 25th. Other notable counts included 35 Collared Doves at Park Farm on 17th, 175 Rooks on 12th and 29 Shelduck on 17th.

A new high count of seven Marsh Harriers was made on 2nd and 'Z9' was also noted on 7th.

The 12th January WeBS count showed the normal drop in Teal numbers (from 1,057 to 612) as many birds move further south to France and Spain. The flock of 450 Knot seen on the same count was the 5th highest ever count for the estuary.

### **February 2025 Round Up**

The Red-necked Grebe was seen again on the 16th and the 22nd. It seems to favour the Solent towards Lepe near to the entrance of the river although as the tide rises it resists drifting up the river. It was first seen on the 25th January and so has been in the area for for more than a month, at the time of writing, 3rd March, it is still present. Two Slavonian Grebes were also seen on the 13th in what has been a very poor winter for them.

Great Northern Divers were seen on any visit where the sea was scanned carefully. There were at least three on the 16th. Red-throated Divers have been almost absent this winter and no Black-throated Divers either. Other seabirds were also in short supply with 20 Common Scoter heading east on the 15th, four Eider heading west on the 22nd and two Eider on the sea on the 25th being the only counts this calendar year for either species.

Spoonbill were seen on at least nine dates in February with a peak of 11 on the 2nd. Great White Egrets were seen on the 6th, 22nd and 25th. Egyptian Geese are always the first bird to hatch chicks on the reserve but even by their standards the eight or nine goslings seen at the Reedy Ditch on the 2nd was very early. Still no Tufted Duck this winter, the only diving ducks were the Pochard which are wintering on Black Water, peak numbers were six males and six females on 15th.



*January sightings, top left to right.*

**Spoonbill, De L'Orne Lagoon.**

**Reed Bunting, Venner. Spoonbills, De L'Orne (David Cuddon).**

**Lapwing, Mary Monts. Red-necked Grebe, Warren Shore.**

**Eider, Warren Shore.**



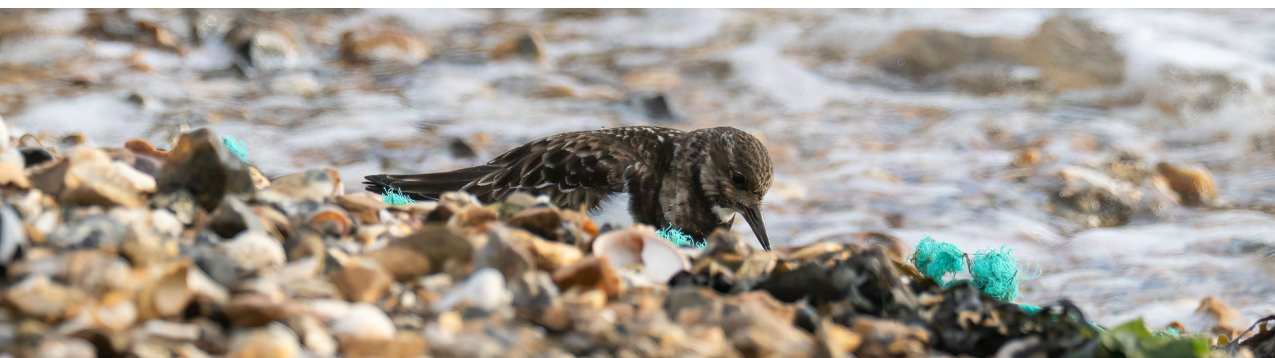


February 2025 sightings continued.

One of the highlights in February was a ringtail Hen Harrier which gave the observers a close fly past in front of De L'Orne Hide on the 2nd. It has been a very good winter for Merlin although sightings dropped off in February with singles on the 2nd, 15th and 25th. A Short-eared Owl spent a few minutes perched on a post on Gull Island on the 22nd and the adult pair of White-tailed Eagles were more elusive than usual and only seen on two dates, the 5th and the 22nd.

Avocet numbers plateaued in low double figures with the 13 seen on the 2nd being the maximum count. Numbers will pick up during March and it is hoped that 30 pairs will breed and it is also hoped that they will fair better against predation this year. Golden Plover were seen with Lapwing on De L'Orne Scrape on two occasions, nine on the 15th and 52 the next day. The Lapwing flock peaked at 150 on the 15th. The wintering Green Sandpiper remained on the reserve throughout February and only one Sandwich Tern was during February, an adult in the river on the 2nd. The Dartford Warbler which has wintered at Point Gorse and the Sluice Gate was seen or heard on the 2nd and the 22nd. Rock Pipits remain thin on the ground in what has been another mild winter, singles were seen at the Sailing Club on the 2nd and the 22nd. A calling Grey Wagtail flew over the Sailing Club on the 22nd, they remain a fairly scare winter visitor.

WeBS counts mid-month showed a big exit of Teal, Wigeon and Shoveler, down to 479, 260 and 16 respectively. Dunlin numbers were still close to 1,000 and Grey Plover still just over 200. The Oystercatcher count of 167 was encouraging, perhaps some of this total may be represented by the excellent juvenile recruitment we have seen in the last year or so. Pintail numbers were still good at 89. A photograph of the large Brent Goose flock off Park Shore showed that there were 763 individuals. The average number of Curlew on the reserve in the last 5 winters (Nov to Jan) has been around 130 but in the last three months (Dec, Jan and Feb) it has been 96, 80 and 64. Not a huge change but continues the long term decline.



February sightings, top left to right.

Hen Harrier, De L'Orne (Tim Norriss)  
Barn Owl, St Leonard's Barn  
(David Cuddon). Great Crested Grebe,  
Warren Shore. Egyptian Goose and  
goslings, Reedy Ditch.

[other page.](#)

Turnstone, Warren Shore. Curlew,  
colour-ringed adult, Great Marsh.

Oystercatcher, colour-ringed  
one-year-old bird, Park Shore.





Southern Migrant Hawker, Shore Hide Ditch - Chris Button

## DRAGONFLY IDENTIFICATION

This is a short identification paper covering the 15 species of dragonflies that I have seen on the reserve in my first three summers here.

I have included only the males in this discussion as you see them far more often. Any part of the reserve is possible as males often travel far from water looking for females. The main flight period is June-August although Hairy Dragonfly is on the wing from early May and Migrant Hawkers and Common Darters are seen into October.

Damselflies are smaller and rest with their wings along their back. Dragonflies are larger and rest with wings outstretched at right angles.

Other fairly common dragonflies that I have never recorded here include Large Red Damselfly which is a very common damselfly and a habitat generalist so I'm not sure why we don't appear to get them here. Also Keeled Skimmers which prefer acidic wet heathland and Banded and Beautiful Damselflies which prefer moving water in streams and rivers.

Where possible, I have compared similar species on adjoining pages with the key features that separate them clearly indicated, you should hopefully be able to shrink the pdf view to see two pages at the same time.

*All photos and text by Chris Button*

## Golden-ringed Dragonfly



A very large dragonfly with unmistakable golden rings



## Common Blue Damselfly

Mushroom-shaped mercury mark

The blue shoulders stripes are broader in Common Blue than in Azure





# Azure Damselfly

U-shaped mercury mark

Small spur missing in Common Blue

The blue shoulders stripes are narrower in Azure





# Blue-tailed Damselfly

Two-toned wing spots

Very dainty with an obvious blue tip to a dark abdomen





## Red-eyed Damselfly

Like a robust Blue-tailed Damselfly but with burgundy-red eyes



and a fully dark back with no stripes



## Emperor Dragonfly

Blue abdomen with a black central line

Unmarked green thorax





# Hairy Dragonfly



Hairy thorax and abdomen

Only dragonfly flying in May/early June



# Southern Hawker

Broad stripes on the thorax

Apple green markings





# Migrant Hawker

Yellowish thorax stripes

Yellow golf tee

Blue-spotted abdomen





## Southern Migrant Hawker

All blue eyes

More blue on the abdomen compared to Migrant Hawker





## Broad-bodied Chaser

Large dark wing bases

Broad blue abdomen with yellow side spots





A close-up photograph of a Black-tailed Skimmer dragonfly resting on a pile of brown mulch and bamboo debris. The dragonfly has a long, narrow blue abdomen with a blackish tip, and its wings are transparent with no dark bases. The text "Long/narrow blue abdomen with blackish tip" is overlaid in white at the top. The text "No dark wing bases" is overlaid in white on the right side, with a line pointing to the wing. The text "Black-tailed Skimmer" is overlaid in white at the bottom right.

Long/narrow blue abdomen with blackish tip

No dark wing bases

Black-tailed Skimmer



## Four-spotted Chaser

Brown all over with diagnostic dark spots halfway along each wing





# Common Darter

Yellow patches on thorax

Yellow leg stripe (not fully black)





## Ruddy Darter

Blood-red abdomen

Black legs

Tip is slightly club-tipped





# DRAGONFLY SUMMARY

Golden-ringed Dragonfly - A very large dragonfly, unmistakable black with golden rings.

Common Blue Damselfly - A mushroom-shaped mercury mark. The narrow blue shoulder stripes are broader in Common Blue than in Azure.

Azure Damselfly - U-shaped mercury mark. The blue shoulder stripes are narrower in Azure than in Common Blue.

Blue-tailed Damselfly - Our commonest damselfly, very dainty with an obvious blue tip to a dark abdomen and two-toned wing spots.

Red-eyed Damselfly - Like a robust Blue-tailed Damselfly but with burgundy-red eyes and a fully dark back with no stripes.

Emperor Dragonfly - Confident, unmarked green thorax and a blue abdomen with a black central line.

Hairy Dragonfly - The only large dragonfly (hawker, chaser, skimmer) that flies in the spring (May and June). With a good view you can see the hairy thorax, also small oval shaped dots on top of each abdomen segment.

Southern Hawker - Large and curious, mainly apple green throughout with very broad stripes on the top of the thorax.

Migrant Hawker - Perhaps the most abundant dragonfly on the reserve with the peak time being late summer and early autumn. Fairly dark with a blue spotted abdomen and with broad pale yellowish stripes on the side of the thorax. If seen well a yellow golf tee is visible on the top of the first abdomen segment.

Southern Migrant Hawker - A major rarity which I have now seen five times on the reserve with the best place being the ditch opposite Shore Hide in August. I believe they are breeding here now. Compared to Migrant Hawker appears much bluer on both the abdomen and importantly the all blue eyes. The thorax is also much plainer in Southern Migrant Hawker.

Broad-bodied Chaser - Broad blue abdomen (female yellowish-brown) with yellow side spots and large dark wing bases.

Black-tailed Skimmer - Long and narrow blue abdomen with blackish tip, no dark wing bases.

Four-spotted Chaser - Brown all over with diagnostic dark spots halfway along each wing.

Common Darter - Large yellow patches on the side of the thorax, legs dark but with a yellow stripe along their length.

Ruddy Darter - Fully black legs, blood red abdomen which is waisted so that the tip is club-tipped.

# BIRD YEAR LIST 2025

END OF FEBRUARY 108, FULL YEAR RECORD IS 182.

The reserve record for the total number of birds seen in a single year, from all observers, is the 182 species seen in 2021. My own personal record is the 175 I saw in 2022. In this regular newsletter section I'm going to keep a tab of progress on the year list totals in 2025, to see how close I can get to 175 and how close all observers can get to 182.

At the end of February my personal year list total was 106 which compared to 111 in 2021 (when I finished on 174) and 123 in 2022 (when I finished on 175).

January and February highlights for the reserve included Red-necked Grebe, Black-necked Grebe, Slavonian Grebe, Red-throated Diver, Shag, Goosander, Common Scoter, Hen Harrier, Barn Owl, Green Sandpiper, Merlin and Goshawk.

The total for all observers was two higher than my personal total at 108 (this includes Hen Harrier and Great White Egret which I didn't see myself). Winter misses so far include Guillemot and Razorbill.

My own year list totals:

|     | 2021 | 2022 | 2025 |
|-----|------|------|------|
| Jan | 106  | 119  | 103  |
| Feb | 111  | 123  | 106  |
| Mar | 124  | 131  |      |
| Apr | 145  | 150  |      |
| May | 154  | 158  |      |
| Jun | 154  | 158  |      |
| Jul | 158  | 160  |      |
| Aug | 164  | 167  |      |
| Sep | 166  | 170  |      |
| Oct | 169  | 175  |      |
| Nov | 171  | 175  |      |
| Dec | 174  | 175  |      |

## Birds of Needs Ore

Many thanks to everyone who bought a copy of the Birds of Needs Ore. I'm really pleased to say that all 175 copies are now sold. I will probably make a second print run so let me know if you missed out.