



Forth Seabird Group

Forth Islands Bird Report 1995

Compiled by Ian J. Andrews

November 1995

MAIN EVENTS OF THE 1995 SEASON

- Gannet census on Bass Rock (1994)
- 1995 - an average year
- Low numbers of Sandwich Terns
- Recovery in Shag and Kittiwake numbers
- More Puffins in Inner Forth each year

Acknowledgements

Thanks go to the lead persons for each of the islands for completing Visit Forms (Bob Smith, Ronnie Morris, Dave Fairlamb, Mark Oksien, and Nigel Harding) and to all the others who took part in this year's counts.

Fife Regional Council, through its Charter for the Environment Conservation Fund, supported the Group by way of a grant to offset boat costs. This grant is greatly appreciated and will hopefully continue in future years.

Forth Seabird Group meetings

Each year it is planned to hold pre- and post-season meetings in March and November at either Vane Farm, Tayside or 21 Regent Terrace, Edinburgh. Details will be circulated to interested parties.

Gannet count on Bass Rock, 1994

An aerial photographic survey of the Bass Rock gannetry was carried out on 11 July 1994. The standard of photographs was so good that in some sections it was possible to classify occupied sites into those with and without nest material. Advantage was taken of this, and counts were made not only using the normal counting unit for photographic surveys (the apparently occupied site), but the number of apparently

occupied nests were also counted. Totals for these counts were 39,751 AOS and 34,397 AON respectively. Nine out of 10 sections of the colony showed substantial increases since the last census in 1985 (when 21,589 AOS were counted). Overall the gannetry had increased by at least 59%, and possibly as much as 84%, indicating an average rate of increase of 5.3-7.0% p.a. over nine years. The intrinsic rate of increase for the Gannet was estimated to be 3% p.a. during the 1960s (Bryan Nelson). These results indicate either that there has been a marked change in the vital rates for this species, or that the Bass Rock is attracting substantial numbers of recruits.

From a report by S. Murray and S. Wanless.

St Abbs Head NNR, 1995

Fulmars maintained their population at 391 occupied sites, virtually unchanged from the record peak of 1994, though breeding success was poor. Shags increased by 50% to 173 occupied nests, an encouraging result after the population crash in 1994, though breeding success was below average.

Herring Gulls increased by 34% to 398 occupied nests, compared to 1994, continuing the 'see-saw' trend of recent years. Kittiwakes increased by 5.1% to 13,670 occupied nests, but this is still well below the peak counts of 1989 and 1990, and again breeding success was below average.

Guillemots and Razorbills both showed remarkably large increases on their monitoring plots, and in most cases counts were the highest ever recorded since the scheme began in 1984. The most recent whole-colony counts were made in 1993 when there were 28,911 Guillemots and 1748 Razorbills. 106 Puffins ashore on the evening of 27 June was a record count for the NNR.

Article supplied by Kevin Rideout, Ranger.

International Beached Bird Survey, February 1995

A grand total of only 137 birds was found on 268 km of accessible coast from Tayport to the English border. This compares favourably, not just with the exceptionally-high figures of last winter, but also with previous surveys. Only six oiled birds were reported.

Summarised from a report by Peter Gordon, RSPB.

Mainland seabird colonies in the Firth of Forth, 1996

It is intended that next year's report will include data from mainland seabird colonies in the Firth of Forth. The area covered will extend to Fife Ness (on the Fife shore) and Dunbar (on the Lothian shore).

Help with counting these colonies will be sought early in 1996. Mainland terns will continue to be monitored by the Tern Group.

Fidra on fire!

For three weeks in September and October a fire worked its way slowly through the grass and peaty soil of Fidra. In total, about 50-65% of the island was affected, mainly in the gull nesting areas north of the path, and not damaging the Puffin slopes. The effect on breeding birds and vegetation will be monitored over the coming year.

Information from Dave Fairlamb, RSPB.

Management for terns on Inchmickery

The habitat management started in 1994 was continued this year. The first visit of the season (28 April) saw the application of herbicide (Roundup) to existing shingle plots and distribution of variety of tern shelters onto the areas. The shelters used were triangular wooden boxes, car tyres, and house brick

windbreaks! These were placed onto two of the shingle plots while the third was left bare. Additional "rubble and pipe bothies" were constructed in other known tern nesting areas.

Black plastic sheeting was again put out to suppress vegetation in the area used so successfully by the Sandwich Terns in 1994, and on an additional new plot nearby.

The second visit to the island (30 May) was much delayed by bad weather, and the subsequent late removal of the plastic sheeting may have adversely affected the number of terns able to nest. To avoid this problem next year it is hoped to put the plastic in place in the autumn so that it can be removed on the first visit of next season.

Only one pair of Sandwich Terns and 11 pairs of Common Terns nested on the island in 1995 - all outwith the managed areas.

Information supplied by Dave Fairlamb, RSPB

Seabirds ringed on the Forth Islands, 1995

This year's seabird ringing trips consisted of five visits to Inchkeith and two visits to Craigleith.

The first visit to Craigleith on 3 June met with inclement weather conditions and consequently succeeded in ringing only 9 Cormorant pulli. The second trip to this island, on 24 June, was far more successful and we ringed 79 Shag pulli and 8 adults (plus 7 retraps), which was a vast improvement on the 9 pulli and 10 adults ringed here last year. Kittiwake chicks were not yet ready for ringing, but 3 adults (and a retrap) were snatched. Although Great Black-backed Gulls and Fulmars were breeding none were ringed.

On both Craigleith and Inchkeith larger numbers of Razorbills and Guillemots were ringed than normal. Puffin catches were good, but the number of adults that had already been ringed declined from approximately 16% to 4%, although similar numbers of adults were caught. In an attempt to catch adult Puffins on Inchkeith 2 mist nets were erected south-east of Kirkcaldy Haven on 8 July, and caught a surprising 31 adults. However, none of these birds had already been ringed, and the origin of these immigrants therefore remains a mystery. Kittiwakes were present in good numbers and 176 pulli and 18 adults were ringed. Few Shags were ringed due to a lack both of birds and of time.

The Forth seabird counts carried out by Bob Smith *et al.* found 514 Fulmar

sites on Inchkeith this year compared with 473 sites last year. The number of Fulmar pulli eventually ringed (147) was almost identical with last year's total (145). On the visits of 1st and 8 July, when we were concentrating on Kittiwakes, there appeared to be far more Fulmars present than in recent times. However, many sites that had had adults with an egg or a small chick present on these dates were empty on 5 August. These sites had probably been deserted due to human disturbance during the Tall Ships Race, and birds had disappeared mainly from accessible sites. The Cormorant colony on Long Craig had moved to the eastern end of Inchkeith, and 69 pulli were ringed this year. The first brood of Great Black-backed Gull chicks on Inchkeith was found by Ronnie Morris on 8 July, but we were unable to ring them due to a lack of time.

Many thanks to all those ringers who tried to reach the targets for 1995. Thanks to John Davies for organising the Inchkeith trips via the Granton Pilots. Thanks to Fred Marr for landing us (twice) on Craigleith. Finally thanks are due to the SOC for their seabird grant of £100 towards our travel costs.

Article supplied by Martin Moss, Lothian Ringing Group

Table 2: Seabird ringing totals for Craigleith (Cr) and Inchkeith (Ik), Lothian Ringing Group, 1995

| | Pullus | | Adult | | Retrap | | New | | | Target |
|--------------|--------|-----|-------|----|--------|----|-----|-----|-------|--------|
| | Cr | Ik | Cr | Ik | Cr | Ik | Cr | Ik | Total | |
| Fulmar | 0 | 147 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 153 | 153 | All |
| Cormorant | 14 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 69 | 83 | 100 |
| Shag | 79 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 87 | 10 | 97 | 100 |
| Kittiwake | 0 | 176 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 191 | 194 | 250 |
| Razorbill | 12 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 19 | All |
| Guillemot | 7 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 13 | 21 | All |
| Puffin | 109 | 0 | 68 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 177 | 31 | 208 | 250 |
| Eider | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Herring Gull | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| L B-b Gull | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| G B-b Gull | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | All |
| Total | 636 | | 140 | | 23 | | 776 | | | 900+ |

Table 3: Seabird ringing totals for Inchcolm and Carr Craig, 1995. Summarized from a report by Brian Little.

| | Inchcolm | Carr Craig |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Fulmar | 5 adults | - |
| Cormorant | - | 4 pulli |
| Shag | 4 pulli | 7 pulli |
| Eider | 1 adult | - |
| LB-b Gull | 89 pulli | 2 pulli |
| Herring Gull | 7 pulli | 2 pulli |
| G B-b Gull | 1 pullus | - |
| Kittiwake | 7 adults* 53 pulli | - |
| Razorbill | 1 pulli | - |

* two controlled adult Kittiwakes had been ringed as pulli on Inchkeith in 1983 and 1988 respectively.

Table 4: Seabird ringing totals for the Isle of May, 1995. Data supplied by Ian Darling. Data for Razorbill, gulls and terns is not yet available.

| | Number |
|-----------|--------|
| Shag | 559 |
| Guillemot | 779 |
| Puffin | 422 |
| Kittiwake | 302 |

Count dates, additional counts and comments

For consistency Table 1 shows counts on the *main count day only*. Additional counts (possibly with higher totals) are given below.

Bass Rock (Ba)

No visit was possible this year.

Craigleith (Cr)

RWJS, EMS, WJB and H Bruce visited on 11 June (delayed by a week). A north wind (force 4+) made offshore counts impossible (see DF's counts below). Also limited by shortage of time. Cormorant and Shag had nested early - chicks mostly very big and "running"; count was far too late.

DF counted the east cliff from the sea on 21 June: Kittiwake (848 AON) and Guillemot (2092 birds). These have been added to RWJS's estimates for the rest of the island (c103 Kittiwake, c30 Guillemot) to give as complete a total as possible.

Lamb (La)

Visited on 4 June (RWJS, EMS, WJB, H Bruce, RM, BA Hickman). Gulls were almost all Herring Gulls; Guillemots appeared to be more than last year, but count slightly lower; also c700 Guillemots offshore; many Puffins offshore.

DF also counted 3170 Guillemots on the island on 21 June.

Fidra (Fi)

Visited on 4 June (RWJS, EMS, WJB, H Bruce, RM, BA Hickman).

DF also made the following counts on 29 May:

Fulmar: 252 AOS

Shag: 45 nests

Eider: 216 nests (97 counted on main island, plus 119 estimated on Castle Tarbet, based on 45:55 ratio last year)

Lesser Black-backed/Herring Gull: 1848 nests (1411 counted on main island, plus 437 estimated on Castle Tarbet, based on 69:31 ratio last year)

Great Black-backed Gull: 1 nest

Kittiwake: 365 AOS

Guillemot: 225 AOS

Razorbill: 77 AOS

Puffin: c.370 AOS

Productivity data (DF):

Fulmar (0.5 young/nest - sample was 22% of nests)

Kittiwake (0.12 young/nest - sample was 39% of nests)

Eyebroughy (Eb)

Lesser Black-backed/Herring Gulls were counted by DF on 21 June. Paucity of other birds (e.g. terns and Oystercatcher) suggested that disturbance may have occurred.

Inchkeith (Ik)

Main visit was on 10 June (RM, JCD, RWJS, EMS, WJB, H Bruce), but Cormorants counted on 3 June (RM, JCD). Great Black-backed Gull: brood of 3, plus 1-2 additional pairs. *This is the first breeding record for Inchkeith* (there was an unconfirmed report of 2 pairs in 1987).

On 8 July RM reported:

Shag: 15+ nests seen, 23+ young counted from 10 nests.

Eider: several broods plus 1f sitting (c/4).

Great Black-backed Gull: pair mobbing on E side, pair of 10 June now with 2 young.

Carr Craig (CC)

Main visit was on 25 May (RM, M Wilson, D McKean). Also checked in passing on 4, 27 May, 1 June and 19 Sept.

RM also landed on 26 June and 13 July:

Cormorant: 5 nests (1 with b/4, 4 with eggs) on 26 June, only 1 nest with b/4 on 13 July - rest predated.

Shag: 4 nests (3 with chicks, 1 with dead young) on 26 June, 3 nests with chicks on 13 July.

Eider: 1f sitting plus 4 predated nests on 26 June.

Lesser Black-backed Gull: brood on 3 ringed 26 June.

Herring Gull: possibly more on 26 June.

Inchcolm (Ic)

Visited on 29 April, 4, 25 and 27 May, 1 June (main count by RM, B Little), 17 and 26 June, 13 and 27 July, and 19 Sept.

Shag: a new nest (c/2) on 13 July - later predated.

Eider: 12 sitting, 130+ offshore on 4 May, 8 sitting on 17 June, 9+ sitting on 26 June, 4 small young and 1 still sitting (c/4) on 13 July.

Kittiwake: 132 birds and c82 potential nest sites identified on

4 May, 163 nests on 17 June, 157 nests on 26 June.

Great Black-backed Gull: pair with single chick found (and ringed) on 26 June - *first breeding record for Inchcolm*. No adults or chick on 13 July - ?fledged.

Razorbill: 5 ashore, 3 circling 29 April; a pair ashore, another offshore on 4, 25 May; 2 nest sites each with one egg on 17, 26 June - *first breeding record for Inchcolm*, one chick ringed on 13 July, adult with chick on cliffs and 4 inshore on 27 July; 20-22W on 17 June.

Puffin: 42 offshore on 29 April, 17+ on- and offshore 4 May, only 4-6 on 25 May, 45-80 on 27 May, 72+ [mostly offshore] on 17 June, 89 on 26 June, 27 [one with sandeels] on 13 July; 1 burrow with 1 egg on 4 and 25 May and 1 chick on 1 June [plus another carrying a fish], 3 adults 1 juvenile offshore [plus 50+ between island and Burntisland, including several juveniles] on 27 July.

Haystack (Hs)

RM, M Wilson and D McKean visited on 25 May. Leucistic Cormorant sitting on nest. *Eider nests are first breeding record for Haystack*. Also checked on passing on 29 April, 27 May, 17 June and 19 Sept.

Inchmickery (Im)

Census was carried out on 30 May, except for Common Terns which were counted on 16 June.

Fulmar count (34) was highest ever total (previous record was 30 AOS in 1993). Shag count (20) was double the low count of 1994. Eider count (250) was third highest ever total. Common Tern count (11) was lowest since 1970. Sandwich Tern count (1) was lowest since 1971. Puffins were mainly on grassy bank north of the jetty, with a smaller number in an apparently new site, in the rubble bank south of the jetty. 37 Puffins were close inshore on 16 June.

Inchgarvie (Ig)

Main count on 25 May (RM and M Wilson). On 27 May (RM, DF): 18 pairs of Lesser Black-backed Gull. 8+ Common Terns on Forth Rail Bridge looked like nesting in the future. Checked on passing on 19 Sept.

Long Craig (LC)

18 visits were made between 17 April and 29 August (MO).
Eider: 3 nests all failed at egg stage.
Common Tern: 76+ nests, 80+ young, 10 ringed, 6 confirmed dead.
Sandwich Tern: 4 nests, 2 young fledged.

Isle of May (May)

Counts were made during May and June (N. Harding, K. Thompson, M.P. Harris and S. Wanless).
Fulmar: breeding success was 0.48 young per incubating pair.
Shag: breeding success was 0.84 young per nest. Very extended season: 1st egg c.13 March (earliest date since records began in the early 1960s), some pairs successfully raised 2nd broods (very unusual), large checks still present in one nest on 17 October.
Eider: of a sample of 210 nests being incubated on 12-14 May, 174 (83%) hatch young.
Great Black-backed Gull: 13-15 large young reared, though possible that not all fledged.
Lesser Black-backed Gull: 418 chicks ringed; fledging success estimated at 0.56 young/nest.
Herring Gull: 1675 chicks ringed; fledging success estimated at 1.44 young/nest.
Kittiwake: 0.40 chicks fledged per completed nest, much better than 1993 or 1994.
Common Tern: 79 chicks ringed.
Arctic Tern: 105 chicks ringed.
Common/Arctic Tern: minimum of 280 chicks fledged. Ringing methods suggest 1022-1058, but ignores losses due to gull predation; probably high hundreds fledged.
Razorbill: breeding success (0.62 young leaving per pair laid) is lowest estimate since 1982.
Guillemot: laying period started early, but very extended (19 April-29 June); breeding success (0.81 young leaving per pair laying) was normal.
Puffin: not counted. Breeding success (0.84 chicks per egg laid) was normal.

Other seabirds and passerines

Dates as per main seabird table, unless given.

Bass Rock

No visit this year.

Craigleith

Feral Dove (many breeding)
Carrion Crow (none reported)
Rock Pipit (1)

Lamb

None.

Fidra

Pink-footed Goose (16 and 20 over on 7 October)
Oystercatcher (4 pairs nested)
Feral Pigeon (numerous and nesting)
Bee-eater (bird seen at Yellowcraig on 23 Sept was seen flying off north over Fidra)
Swallow (2 over on 7 Oct)
Rock Pipit (1 pair bred)
Pied Wagtail (1 pair bred)
Starling (31 on 25 July, 20 on 7 Oct)
Carrion Crow (1 on 21 June)

Eyebroughy

Cormorant (24 roosting on 25 July)

Inchkeith

Greylag Goose (1)
Mallard (3mm, 2mm on 3 June)
Oystercatcher (9-10 pairs, alarmed birds at 4-5 sites on 8 July)
Sandwich Tern (2 over, 1 over on 8 July)
Common Tern (1 over, 2 over on 8 July)
Rock Pipit (1 on 8 July)
Pied Wagtail (1)
Wren (1-2 singing)
Carrion Crow (pair plus 2 nests, pair on 3 June)
Starling (10, 1 on 3 June, 7-12 on 8 July)
Linnet (pair plus 4 nests)

Carr Craig

Cormorant (20 non-breeding, 15 on 27 May, 7 on 19 Sept)
Oystercatcher (1 pair; possible empty nest and alarming bird on 26 June)
Great Black-backed Gull (1 on 19 Sept)
Common Tern (2 over on 26 June)
Carrion Crow (1)

Inchcolm

Fulmar (only 2 left by 19 Sept)

Gannet (a recently dead adult found on 4 May)
Cormorant (1 on 4 May, 3 on 1 June, 4 on 27 July, 1 on 19 Sept)
Shag (7+ on 29 April, 6+ on 19 Sept)
Greylag Goose (pair reported in late April)
Shelduck (2-3 pairs on 4 May, pair on 25 May, 2 on 27 May; c/10 on 4 May, c/11 on 25 May, all hatched 26 June)
Mallard (4mm on 29 April, 3-4mm, c/10 c/11 c/predated on 4 May, m on 25 May, 2mm on 27 May, 1m on 1 June, c/7 on 26 June)
Peregrine (1 on 4 May and 26 June)
Oystercatcher (3+ pairs on 29 April, 5 pairs on 4 May, 6-7 pairs [3 nests] on 25 May, 1 nest plus b/1 and alarming adults on 26 June)
Ringed Plover (2 on 13 July)
Curlew (2 on 1 June, 1 on 19 Sept)
Common Sandpiper (1 on 4 May)
Turnstone (15 on 29 April, 1 on 4 May and 1 June)
Sandwich Tern (4 over 26 June, 5 over on 27 July, 10+ on 19 Sept)
Common Tern (3 alarming on 27 July - no evidence of breeding found)
Pomarine Skua (2 on 19 Sept)
Guillemot (3W on 29 April, imm offshore on 27 July)
Feral Dove (numbers not noted)
Woodpigeon (pair on 4 May, 1-2 on 17 June, 1 empty nest on 26 June, 5 nests on 13 July, 6th nest found on 27 July, c/2 on 19 Sept [second clutch])
Swallow (pair ?prospecting 25 May, 3 on 1 June - last bred in 1991 or 1992, 1 on 19 Sept)
Rock Pipit (none reported)
Pied Wagtail (1 on 29 April, 2 on 4, 25 May, 1 on 1, 17 June, 3 broods on 26 June, 1 brood of 3 plus 1-2 others on 13 July, 2 adults 3 juveniles on 27 July, 3 on 19 Sept)
Wren (4-5 on 4 May, 1-2 singing on 1 June, 2 singing on 17 June, 1 singing on 26 June, 2+ singing on 13 July, 2 on 27 July, 1 on 19 Sept)
Robin ("small fall" on 19 Sept)
Wheatear (1 on 4 May)
Blackbird (4 and c/4 on 4 May, 2 on 25 May [nest predated], 1 on 1 June, pair with new nest on 17 June, nest with c/3 at different site on 13 July, but probably same pair, b/3 on 27 July, 2-3 on 19 Sept)
Willow Warbler (1 on 4 May, 1 on 27 July)
Jackdaw (10+ on 29 April, 16-19 on 4 May, 20 on 17 June, 10+ on 13 July, 2 on 27 July, 7+ on 19 Sept)
Carrion Crow (nest on 29 April, 4-6 and second nest on 4 May, 1 [first nest destroyed], 1 on 1 June, 2+ on 17 June, 4 [adults feeding juvs] on 26 June, 1 on 13 July [and

used nest], 2 on 27 July, 4 on 19 Sept)
Starling (6 on 25 May, adult with 2 juvs on 1 June, 1+ on 17 June, 40+ on 26 June, 40-50 on 13 July, 30+ on 27 July, 25-30 on 19 Sept)
Chaffinch (pair, m with food, on 1 June)
Greenfinch (pair on 1 June)
Linnet (pair on 4, 25 May, 1 June, 13 July, 1 on 27 July)

Haystack

None on 25 May.
On 27 May: Eider (4mm, f with brood), Lesser Black-backed Gull (1 non-breeding), Carrion Crow (a pair).
On 19 Sept: Cormorant (10), Shag (4), Guillemot (1), Carrion Crow (2).

Inchmickery

Other breeding birds recorded:
Shelduck (2 pairs)
Mallard (1 pair)
Oystercatcher (4 nests found)
Blackbird (1 pair)
Wren (1 pair)
Linnet (1 pair thought to have nested)
Carrion Crow (1 nest located)

Also reported were:
Cormorant (1 past on 28 April)
Shag (48 on jetty on 30 May, c.80 on 25 July)
Pink-footed Goose (corpse found on 28 April)
Oystercatcher (170 on 28 April)
Whimbrel (2 on the island on 2 Sept)
Great Black-backed Gull (adult on 28 April)
Kittiwake (2 on 28 April)
Arctic Skua (up to 4 around on 2 Sept)
Sandwich Tern (10 flying around on 30 May)
Guillemot (maximum of 32 past on 30 May)
Rock Pipit (1 on 30 May)
Pied Wagtail (1 on 28 April, juvenile on 25 July)
Robin (1 on 28 April)

Cow and Calves

Cormorant (8+ non-breeding birds on 27 May, c.30 on 25 July) (RM, DF)

Inchgarvie

Cormorant (2, 1 on 27 May, 5 on 17 June)
Shag (2 on 27 May)
Mute Swan (6E on 17 June)
Curlew (1 on 19 Sept)
Feral Pigeon (?fewer, "hosts" on 19 Sept)
Carrion Crow (1)

Long Craig

Maximum counts during 17 April-29 August as follows:
Cormorant (1)
Mallard (6)
Eider (26 (17mm 9ff) on 6 May, 4 juvs on 12 and 21 June)
Oystercatcher (34 on 3 August)
Curlew:(13 on 11 August)
Redshank (41 on 3 August)
Turnstone (33 on 16 August)
Black-headed Gull (35 on 16 August)
Common Gull (2)
Lesser Black-backed Gull (1)
Herring Gull (31 on 25 June)
Great Black-backed Gull (1)
Guillemot (1)
Sandwich Tern (208 [155 adult, 53 young] on 16 August)
Common Tern (231 [153 adult, 78 juvs/chicks] on 24 July)
Arctic Tern (2 on 7 June)
Feral Pigeon (3)
Blue Tit (1)
Carrion Crow (2)

Isle of May

No data.

Table 1: Summary of seabird counts for the Forth Islands, 1995 (x = no count, 0 = none breeding, see report for more details). Note that Eider and gull counts are incomplete (the total is marked ++), and that all totals are missing data from Bass Rock.

| | Ba | Cr | La | Fi | Eb | Ik | CC | lc | Hs | Im | Ig | LC | May | Total |
|-----------------------------|----|-------|--------------|------|----|-------|----|-----|----|--------|-----|----|------------|-------------------------|
| Fulmar (AOS) | x | 203 | 8 | 303 | 0 | 514 | 0 | 218 | 0 | 34 | 184 | 0 | 296 | 1760 |
| Cormorant (nests) | 0 | 82 | 179 | 0 | 0 | 112 | 1 | 0 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 471 |
| Shag (nests) | x | 171 | 81 | 84 | 0 | 18 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 501 | 884 |
| Gannet (nests) | x | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | x |
| Eider (nests) | x | x | 4 | 216 | 0 | x | 3 | x | 2 | 250 | 63 | 3 | 1122-1181 | 1663-1722++ |
| Great B-b Gull (nests) | x | 3+ | 2 | 2-3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7+ | 15-16 |
| Lesser B-b Gull (nests) | x | x | 230+ | 1848 | 6 | x | c3 | x | 0 | 141 | 6+ | 0 | 1635 | 1785++ |
| Herring Gull (nests) | x | x | | | | x | 49 | x | 12 | 141 | 280 | 0 | 2554 | 2756++ |
| Kittiwake (nests) | x | 951 | 210 | 435 | 0 | 551 | 0 | 190 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7542 | 9879 |
| Common Tern (nests) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 76 | c.181 | 268 |
| Arctic Tern (nests) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | c.608 | 608 |
| Roseate Tern (nests) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 |
| Sandwich Tern (nests) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| Razorbill (sites) | x | 108 | 47 | c80 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4160 birds | 293 sites+ 4160 birds |
| Guillemot (birds on cliffs) | x | 2122 | 2630 | 289 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25753 | 30,842 |
| Puffin (birds) | x | 4000+ | 150+ burrows | 300+ | 0 | c1200 | 0 | 30+ | 0 | 13 AOS | 0 | 0 | x | 5530 birds+ 163 burrows |