



Forth Seabird Group

Forth Islands Bird Report

1997

Compiled by Ian J. Andrews December 1997

MAIN EVENTS OF THE 1997 SEASON

- Repeat Bass Rock count
- Manx Shearwaters heard in burrows on the Isle of May
- Early season for most species (Isle of May)
- Poor productivity of many species due to bad weather, but no mass mortality as reported in NE England
- Many Puffins washed out by summer rain (Isle of May)
- No terns bred on Inchmickery

Acknowledgements

Thanks go to the lead persons for each of the islands for completing Visit Forms (Ronnie Morris, Dave Fairlamb, Mark Oksien and Darren Hemsley) and to Kate Thompson for providing additional information. Everyone who took part in this year's counts is also acknowledged.

Fife 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.

St Abbs Head NNR, 1997

A generally below-average year for the seabirds, particularly in breeding success, due to exceptionally bad weather in late June and early July during which many chicks died of exposure and nests were abandoned or washed away.

Fulmars decreased by 15% to 308 AOS, the lowest count since 1990, and productivity was low at just 0.17 young per incubating pair.

Shags decreased slightly to 160 AON, a long way down on the 1991 peak figure of 463 AON. Breeding success was 0.5 young fledged per active nest, the lowest value since this monitoring scheme started in 1990.

Kittiwakes remained virtually unchanged compared to 1996 at 13,393 AON with productivity of 0.68 young per AON, a reasonably good result considering the severe weather conditions during the early chick rearing period and the reported massive mortality on the English north-east coast.

Both Guillemot and Razorbill increased again on the monitoring plots reaching record levels in most cases.

Sixty-three Puffins were ashore on the evening of 24 June.

By Kevin Rideout, Reserve Ranger

International Beached Bird Survey, February 1997

In south-east Scotland (Fife Ness to England) a total of only 162 birds were found at a density of 0.63 birds per km walked. This number is typical and much less than the "wreck" winters of 1994 and 1996. The incidence of oiling was again fairly low. The percentage of birds oiled ranged from 0% on the Fife Ness to Tayport stretch to 13.2% between Dunbar and England. Compare this to our 1975 figure of 46.6% and SE England's 1995 figure of 84.4%.

YEAR	DISTANCE	BIRDS	% OILED	BIRDS/KM
1992	200.4	75	2.6	0.38
1993	200.4	121	3.3	0.60
1994	208.0	3959	0.8	19.03
1995	206.1	99	5.1	0.48
1996	198.0	1052	3.6	5.31
1997	194.9	100	3.0	0.51

Comparative figures for the Firth of Forth only (Fife Ness to Dunbar Castle) are given in the table above.

Details of the national situation are currently unavailable.

From report by Peter Gordon (RSPB).

Mainland seabird colonies in the Firth of Forth, 1997

Data for the following colonies were received:

892 Kittiwake nests were counted at Dunbar Harbour on 7 June. Productivity: 0.95 young per monitored nest.

Fulmar productivity at Tantallon: 0.5 young per monitored site (68 medium/large young on 12 August from 137 AOS counted on 2 & 12 June).

Data from Stan da Prato.

Bass Rock count, 1997

Following last year's attempt to count the breeding seabirds (other than Gannets) by means of photographs, a revised strategy was employed in 1997.

For the purpose of this exercise the Bass was divided into five sections:

- 1) South Side - landing area to west cave,
- 2) West Cave Section - basically the west side,
- 3) North and East Sides (sometimes sub-divided at the foghorn) excluding the two East Caves,
- 4) East Caves (north and south),
- 5) Surface of the Bass.

Traditional counting methods were used for all species in Sections 1, 3 and 5, and for all species except Guillemots in Section 4, and for all species except Guillemot and Kittiwakes in Section 2. Photographic slides were taken of Sections 2 (for Guillemots and Kittiwakes) and 4 (for Guillemots).

Extremely quick estimates of Guillemots and Kittiwakes were also made in the sections where photographs were to be used for the final count. These showed a 30% undercount for Guillemots but only a 5% undercount for Kittiwakes.

	1996	1997
Fulmar	166	170
Guillemot	3225	4172
Razorbill	188	177
Kittiwake	2142 AON	3044 AOS
Puffin	c.20	35
Shag	47	41
Eider	c.7	7
G B-b Gull	1	1
Herring Gull	est. 240	est. 268
L B-b Gull	est. 60	est. 34

The considerable difference in Kittiwake numbers between 1996 and 1997 can perhaps be explained by the difference in counting techniques. In 1996, the photographs were good enough to differentiate **nesting pairs**. In 1997, due to the hasty nature of the count, the figure represents **apparently occupied sites** (AOS), which, on the basis of last year's analysis, can be as much as 25% higher than nest counts.

By Ronnie Morris

Terns, 1997

No terns nested on Inchmickery in 1997. The last time this occurred was in 1971.

Also, no Sandwich Terns nested in the whole Firth of Forth area.

Information supplied by Dave Fairlamb and Peter Gordon, RSPB

Isle of May seabird studies, 1997

Shag numbers increased only slightly following the dramatic crash in 1994 and the small recovery in 1995 and 1996. The first egg was laid on 12 March, which was the earliest recorded, and laying continued until early July. Nesting success (0.92 young per incubating pair) was higher than the long-term average.

Most pairs of Kittiwakes which were present built nests and clutch-size was larger than in recent years. Some chicks were neglected, but there was little evidence of serious food shortage. Most broods survived the severe easterly gales in late June which caused major losses further south in England. Breeding success was moderate (0.40 fledged per nest) and lower

than 1996 (0.56), but still an improvement over that of 1993 (0.07) and 1994 (0.16). One pair reared three young - the first such record since 1989. Few pairs appeared to be prospecting.

Guillemots and Razorbills both had a good season, with outputs of 0.77 and 0.71 young fledged per pair respectively. Puffin breeding success (at 0.65 young fledged per egg laid) was the lowest ever recorded on the Isle of May. Heavy rain caused many burrows to flood. Fulmar breeding success (0.37 young fledged per incubating pair) was slightly below normal.

The table below summarises breeding success (young reared per pair breeding) of some seabirds on the Isle of May during 1989-97. For each species the highest success rate (**bold**) and lowest success rate (*italic*) during this period are highlighted.

Species	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
Fulmar	0.54	<i>0.24</i>	0.42	0.47	0.44	0.47	0.48	0.44	0.37
Shag	1.09	0.30	1.06	0.87	<i>0.21</i>	0.68	0.84	1.05	0.92
Kittiwake	1.11	0.17	0.27	0.61	<i>0.07</i>	0.16	0.40	0.56	0.40
Guillemot	0.85	0.78	0.81	0.85	<i>0.76</i>	0.79	0.81	0.82	0.77
Razorbill	0.74	0.76	0.72	0.86	0.72	0.69	0.62	0.63	0.71
Puffin	0.88	0.66	0.78	0.87	0.69	0.85	0.84	0.78	0.65

Shag survival rate was again extremely high (91.1%) and survival rates of Kittiwake (78.7%) and Puffin (90.7%) were normal. Survival rates of Guillemots (91.8%) and Razorbills (82.1%) returned to normal after the reduction over the 1995-96 winter.

An analysis of the resighting records of colour-ringed Puffins indicated that there had been an abrupt decline in adult survival rates between 1980 and 1981. Survival rates before and after this change were 97.5% and 91.8%. Survival between 1990 and 1991 (80.2%) was unusually low. No obvious reason for this major change in survival rates has been detected.

Sandeels predominated in the diet of all species. Puffins and Kittiwakes fed their young mainly on 0-group fish, whereas Shags and Guillemots concentrated on older and larger sandeels. Most non-sandeels eaten were sprat and herring. There was no evidence that the young of any species were short of food.

This summary is taken from Harris, M.P. and Wanless, S. (1997) Isle of May seabird studies in 1997. JNCC Report No. 269.

Seabirds ringed on Craigleith and Inchkeith, 1997

This year's seabird ringing trips consisted of four visits to Inchkeith and three visits to Craigleith and succeeded in ringing a total of 719 seabirds and retrapping a further 15. The season was marred by strong easterly winds and heavy rain in late June and early July which prevented us from ringing Puffins and Shags in notable quantities.

The first visit to Craigleith on 31 May managed to ring 100 Cormorants and a further pullus was ringed on 5 July. On Inchkeith, the Cormorant breeding season was much more protracted with 76 pulli ringed on three visits between 1 June and 2 August. This resulted in a new Lothian Ringing Group record Cormorant ringing total of 177.

Fulmars were marginally down on Inchkeith, and we only succeeded in ringing 122 pulli in comparison with 132 in 1996. For the first time a special trip was made to Craigleith in early August to ring Fulmars and succeeded in ringing 44 pulli and four adults. This trip also succeeded in ringing 33 Shag pulli making up for the otherwise very poor totals. There were good numbers of accessible birds on 31 May that would have been large enough to ring by 21 June. Landing on Craigleith was impossible between 20 June and 4 July due to bad weather. When we landed on 5 July most of the Shags had already fledged.

Similarly only 110 Puffins were ringed (in comparison to 200-250 in a normal year) although they were present in good numbers. This was since the majority of the pulli had fledged before 5 July.

As a result of the bad weather the number of Razorbills and Guillemots ringed this year was lower than normal. However, the group never manages to ring very many of these species due to the inaccessibility of their nest sites.

Many thanks to all those ringers who tried to reach the targets for 1997. Thanks to John Davies for organising the Inchkeith trips via the Granton Pilots. Thanks to Dougie Ferguson for landing us on Craigleith. Finally thanks are due to SOC, BP, The Seabird Group and Fife Regional Council for their seabird grants towards our ring and travel costs.

Article supplied by Martin Moss, Lothian Ringing Group

Table 2: Seabird ringing totals for Craigleith (Cr) and Inchkeith (Ik), Lothian Ringing Group, 1997

	Pullus		Adult		Control		All ages		
	Cr	Ik	Cr	Ik	Cr	Ik	Cr	Ik	Total
Fulmar	44	122	4	3	0	1	48	125	173
Cormorant	101	76	0	0	3	0	101	76	177
Shag	45	11	12	1	12	1	57	12	69
Kittiwake	20	116	9	8	0	2	29	124	153
Razorbill	6	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	7
Guillemot	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Puffin	78	1	32	0	6	0	110	1	111
Eider	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring Gull	17	2	0	0	0	0	17	2	19
L B-b Gull	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
G B-b Gull	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	650		69		25		719		

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)

Ron Morris, Bob Smith, Bill Bruce, Ian Andrews and Pete Gordon visited on 31 May. See article above.

Kittiwake: the figure is of birds at apparently occupied sites (not nests).

Guillemot: 4172 birds on cliffs, plus 130 on sea.

Craigleith (Cr)

Visited on 24 May (Bob and Betty Smith, Bill and Helen Bruce) and east cliffs counted on 16 June (Dave Fairlamb, Sarah Money and Pete Gordon).

Lamb (La)

Visited on 16 June (Dave Fairlamb, Sarah Money and Pete Gordon).

Cormorant: numbers fairly stable over past 4 years.

Shag: no real recovery since 1992/93 crash.

Guillemot: probably the highest count ever.

Fidra (Fi)

The main count was carried out on 16 June by Dave Fairlamb, Sarah Money and Pete Gordon. The count was delayed due to adverse weather and sea conditions at the end of May and in early June.

Fulmar: down from the 331 of 1996, but probably a stable population overall.

Shag: highest count since the 1992/93 crash, but still over 50% down on the peak of 1992.

Eider: increase of the 1990s seems to be levelling off around this figure. Figure for the whole island is extrapolated from plots.

Lesser Black-backed and Herring Gulls: interesting that there was an increase in Lesser Black-backed, but a decrease in Herring this year. Figures for

whole island are extrapolated from plots.

Kittiwake: 298 AON is the lowest count since 1979.

Razorbill: highest ever count since records began in 1950s.

Guillemot: colony continues to slowly increase.

Puffin: figure for whole island is extrapolated from plots, showing continued growth in Fidra colony in number and area used for nesting.

Nest productivity was not monitored this year.

Eyebroughy (Eb)

Visited on 16 June (Dave Fairlamb, Sarah Money and Pete Gordon).

Inchkeith (Ik)

Visits were made on 25 May (main count), 15 Jun and 23 Sep. The main count was carried out by Ron Morris, Stephen Collingswood, Bob and Betty Smith, Bill and Helen Bruce and Bob Allan.

Great Black-backed Gull: a second nest was found on 15 Jun

Guillemot: 106 birds on cliffs (and a reasonable number inshore) on 15 Jun

Puffin: 3209 ashore and inshore on 15 Jun

The soil was seen to be eroding at an alarming rate, with grasses replaced in many areas with bare earth or weeds. The cause of this is probably the high concentration of nesting gulls, accentuated by the predominantly steep slopes and the island's exposed location. Nevertheless, henbane was seen to be enjoying a most prolific year, with it being encountered commonly in many places.

Carr Craig (CC)

Viewed on 10 Apr and 29 Apr. Landed on 24 May for the main count (Ron Morris, Brian Little, Stephanie Smith, Mark Oksien and Chris Stones). Also landed on 17 Jun and 8 Jul for counting and ringing.

On 17 Jun, Cormorant had increased to 73 nests and Shag to 6 nests. Three Lesser Black-backed Gull nests were also found.

On 8 July, some recently-laid Cormorant eggs were noted.

Inchcolm (Ic)

Visits were made on 10 April, 29 April, 24 May, 27 May (main count), 7 June, 17 June, 8 July, 25 July, 23 Sep and 26 Sep. All counts were co-ordinated by Ron Morris.

Kittiwake: 123 nests were counted on 7 Jun, 150 nests (125+ occupied) on 8 Jul.

Puffin: counts include first on 10 Apr, 46 (1 with food) on 17 Jun and a peak of 80 on 8 Jul.

Razorbill: 1 site with young on 8 Jul (2 others may have already fledged).

Great Black-backed Gull: nest with 2 eggs, later had one egg, and was then presumed predated on 7 Jun

Haystack (Hs)

Viewed on 10 Apr, 29 Apr, 27 May, 17 Jun and 8 Jul. Landed on 24 May for the main count (observers as Carr Craig above).

Inchmickery (Im)

The main count was carried out on 2 June by Dave Fairlamb and Sarah Money. Ron Morris circled on 24 May and landed on 31 July.

Fulmar: highest ever count.

Shag: now seem to be back to pre-1992/93 crash numbers.

Great Black-backed Gull: single nest on 2 Jun - *first recorded successful breeding for the island*.

Terns: no terns at all nested in 1997, the last time this happened was in 1971.

Puffin: highest ever breeding figure.

Inchgarvie (Ig)

Counted during a landing on 24 May by Ron Morris, Brian Little, Stephanie Smith, Mark Oksien and Chris Stones. Other non-landing visits were made on 10 Apr, 29 Apr, 27 May, 17 Jun, 8 Jul and 23 Sep.

Great Black-backed Gull: 1 nest on 24 May - *the first breeding record for this island*.

Long Craig (LC)

Counts are totals based on the whole season, rather than a single visit. All counts were carried out by Mark Oksien.

Eider: all 5 nests failed at egg stage.

Common Tern: max 219 adults on 8 July.

Isle of May (May)

The work was carried out by SNH staff and ITE staff (under contact to JNCC).

Fulmar: first egg on 1 Jun, and first chick on 12 Jul. Most young had fledged in the third week of August. Substantial population increase of 24%.

Manx Shearwater: following last year's observations, it is interesting to note that birds were heard calling from burrows in late July and early August. Further investigations are planned for 1998.

Shag: nested very early - first egg on 12 Mar. Count therefore correspondingly rather late in their season - estimated population total was actually slightly up on last year (although the count total itself was slightly down).

Eider: estimate of 1191 nests is based on 798 nests found at 67% nest finding efficiency. However, based on average nest finding efficiency over last 7 years (i.e. 76%), only 1050 nests are indicated. Population therefore relatively stable or increasing.

Great Black-backed Gull: all 9 pairs raised young.

Herring Gull: population decreased by 4%. Fledging success was 0.65 fledged chicks per pair - lower than any previous year (but figure not directly comparable due to new methodology).

Lesser Black-backed Gull: population decreased by 6%. Fledging success (new method) was 0.72 fledged chicks per pair (similar to previous years).

Common and Arctic Terns: head count of incubating birds estimated that 65% were Arctic Tern and 35% Common Tern - but this may not be valid as one species may be more obvious to count. In late July, 336+ fledged chicks were counted indicating a

productivity of 0.35 fledged young/pair - very similar to the 1996 figure.

Guillemot: 26,711 birds converts to 17,340 breeding pairs. This is the largest count since records began. Laying was early - first egg on 18 Apr. Winter plumage birds seen offshore from early Sep and first back on cliffs on 4 Oct.

Razorbill: 3478 birds converts to 2719 pairs. In study plots, ITE record small declines, but a slightly increase is indicated by all-island monitoring plots.

Puffin: breeding was early. Several heavy downpours in June and July led to many flooded burrows and breeding success was poor - the lowest since recording began.

For additional information see article on page 2.

Other seabirds and passerines

Dates as per main seabird table, unless given.

Bass Rock

On 31 May:

Feral Pigeon: estimated 20-40

Rock Pipit: 4-5 birds, 3-4 nest sites

Pied Wagtail: 2

Robin: pr with 2+juv - *first breeding record for the island?*

Starling: 1ad 2 juv

Craigleith

Rock Pipit (2 on 24 May).

Lamb - none

Fidra

Other breeding birds:

Oystercatcher (4 prs)

Rock Pipit (3 prs)

Pied Wagtail (1 pr)

Also:

Arctic Skua (1 between Fidra and The Lamb on 16 Jun)

Eyebroughy

Oystercatcher (1 pr breeding)

Arctic Tern (1 on island on 16 Jun)

Inchkeith

Gannet (8 past on 25 May)

Shelduck (1 on 15 Jun)

Mallard (3-5 on 25 May, 1 nest on 15 Jun)

Kestrel (1 on 23 Sep)

Oystercatcher (7+ prs on 25 May)

Curlew (1 on 23 Sep)

Turtle Dove (1 flushed from elders 15 Jun)

Rock Pipit (2 [possibly 2 prs] on 25 May, 3 on 15 Jun)

Pied Wagtail (2 [1 singing] on 25 May, 2 on 15 Jun)

Blackbird (1 on 25 May, 3 [2 nests] on 15 Jun)

Carrion Crow (pr with 3 yg on 25 May, 1 on 23 Sep)

Starling (7 [3 from nest sites] on 25 May, 1ad 1juv on 15 Jun)

Carr Craig

Eider (10 on 29 Apr)

Oystercatcher (1 on 29 Apr, 2 on 24 May, 1 on 17 Jun)

Turnstone (1 on 29 Apr & 17 Jun)

Great Black-backed Gull (1 on 8 Jul)

Carrion Crow (pr on 8 Jul)

Inchcolm

Cormorant (1-5 on visits Apr-Sep)

Shag (2 on 10 Apr, 5 on 26 Sep)

Grey Heron (1 on 26 Sep)

Greylag Goose (1 on 17 Jun)

Shelduck (6 prs on 10 Apr, 1 on 29 Apr, pr on 24 May, 7 [1-3 nests] on 27 May)

Mallard (7-8 on 10 Apr, 7 [1 nest] on 29 Apr, 1 on 27 May, 1 nest on 25 Jul)

Eider (46mm 25ff offshore on 10 Apr, 239 offshore and 6 nests on 29 Apr)

Oystercatcher (7 on 10 Apr, 10 on 29 Apr, 16 [2 nests] on 24 May, c7 sites [3 nests] on 27 May, 5-6 alarming on terr on 17 Jun)

Turnstone (4 on 10 Apr, 5 on 29 Apr, 1 on 26 Sep)

Black-headed Gull (2 over on 27 May, 1 on 26 Sep)

Sandwich Tern (2 over on 17 Jun, 6+ on 26 Sep)

Common Tern (1 on 17 Jun)

Arctic Skua (2 on 26 Sep)

Feral Pigeon (100+ on 26 Sep)

Woodpigeon (2-4 on visits in Apr-Jun, 9 nests on 17 Jun, 10th nest found on 8 Jul, 1-2 birds still on 26 Sep)

Swift (1 over on 7 Jun)

Swallow (3 on 27 May)

Meadow Pipit (2 on 10 Apr)

Rock Pipit (no records)

Pied Wagtail (2 on 10 Apr, 1 feeding 2yg on 8 Jul)

Wren (4 [3 singing] on 10 Apr, song heard into July, 1 nest found and another suspected)

Dunnock (1 singing on 10 Apr & 29 Apr, 1 on 24 May, 3 [2 singing] on 27 May, 2 [1 singing] on 7 Jun)

Robin (1 on 24 May, 1 with food on 27 May, 1 on 7 Jun & 17 Jun, 2 on 25 Jul, 4+ on 26 Sep)

Blackbird (1 empty nest on 29 Apr, 3ad 1juv on 27 May, ad with food on 7 Jun, 1 nest on 17 Jun)

Jackdaw (peaks of 20+ on 10 Apr and 17+ on 27 May)

Carrion Crow (up to 4 per visit, 1 nest on 10 Apr and 29 Apr, 2nd nest on 27 May)

Starling (ad feeding 2 juv on 24 May, ad and 2 juv on 27 May, 2ad 3 juv on 7 Jun, 12 on 17 Jun, 30 on 8 Jul, 7 on 25 Jul)

Chaffinch (1 on 27 May & 26 Sep)

Linnet (7W on 10 Apr, 4-6 on 29 Apr, 2 on 24 May & 27 May)

Haystack

Eider (9 on 29 Apr, 1 on 27 May)

Oystercatcher (1 on 29 Apr & 17 Jun)

Great Black-backed Gull (1 on 29 Apr)

Lesser Black-backed Gull (4 on 27 May)

Puffin (15 close inshore 8 Jul)

Guillemot (1 ashore 17 Jun)

Feral Pigeon (1 nest on 24 May - *first breeding record for the island*)

Carrion Crow (2 on 27 May, 1 on 5 Jul)

Inchmickery

Other breeding birds recorded:

Shelduck (2 prs)

Oystercatcher (6 prs) - highest ever

Wren (1 pr)

Blackbird (1 pr)

Carrion Crow (1 pr)

Linnet (3 prs)

Also reported were:

Cormorant (4 on 2 Jun, 4 on 31 Jul)

Mallard (2 on 14 Apr)

Oystercatcher (17 on 14 Apr)

Turnstone (5 on 14 Apr, 12 on 31 Jul)

Sandwich Tern (3 on 2 Jun, 3 on 31 Jul)

Common Tern (4W on 31 Jul)

Arctic Tern (2 on 2 Jun)

Guillemot (1 on 2 Jun)

Feral Pigeon (200 on 31 Jul)

Willow Warbler (1 on 31 Jul)

Cow and Calves

On 24 May:

Cormorant: 5

Eider: 10 (potential for 1-2 to nest)

Herring Gull: 10 (potential for 1-2 to nest)

Oxcars

On 24 May:

Cormorant: 15

Eider: 12

Herring Gull: 15

Inchgarvie

Cormorant (6 on 10 Apr, 7 on 29

Apr, 2 on 24 May, 5 on 8 Jul)

Grey Heron (1 on 23 Sep)

Mute Swan (2W on 27 May)

Eider (20 on 10 Apr, 50 on 29 Apr)

Puffin (9 close inshore 30 May)

Oystercatcher (2 on 24 May)

Kittiwake (50 nearby on 27 May)

Common Tern (1 past on 8 Jul)

Feral Pigeon (50+ on 23 Sep)

Grey Wagtail (3 on 23 Sep)

Robin (2+ on 23 Sep)

Blue Tit (15-18 on island on 23 Sep)

Carrion Crow (pr on 29 Apr, 2 on 17 Jun)

Long Craig

Sandwich Tern (post-breeding nursery - adults and juveniles present end Jul - Aug)

Isle of May

Shelduck (3+ prs raised broods to the hatching stage)

Oystercatcher (28 prs bred, but very few fledged young noted)

No data on passerines received.

Table 1: Summary of seabird counts for the Forth Islands, 1997 (x = no count, 0 = none breeding, see report for more details). Note that Puffin, Eider and gull counts are incomplete (the total is marked ++).

	Ba	Cr	La	Fi	Eb	Ik	CC	lc	Hs	Im	Ig	LC	May	Total
Fulmar (AOS)	170	205	9	252	0	533	0	256	0	35	203	0	382	2045
Cormorant (nests)	0	130	135	0	0	106	71	0	18	0	0	0	0	460
Shag (nests)	41	180	65	107	0	25	2	2	2	28	0	0	502	954
Gannet (nests)	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x
Eider (nests)	7	x	x	250	x	x	2	x	1	260	55	5	1191	1766++
Great B-b Gull (nests)	1	6+	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	9	25+
Lesser B-b Gull (nests)	c34	x	90	501	0	x	2-3	x	0	147	7	0	1540	2321++
Herring Gull (nests)	c268	x	90	1289	20	x	52-53	x	21	148	269	0	2856	5013++
Kittiwake (nests)	3044 AOS	714	119	298	0	389	0	147	0	0	0	0	6518	11,229
Common Tern (nests)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	338	407
Arctic Tern (nests)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	630	630
Roseate Tern (nests)														7
Sandwich Tern (nests)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Razorbill (sites)	177	84	24	103	0	56	0	4	0	0	0	0	3478 birds	448 +3478 birds
Guillemot (birds on cliffs)	4172	789	4400	180 sites	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,711	36,117 +180 sites
Puffin (birds)	35	2000+	59	594 sites	0	c870	0	65	0	22 sites	0	0	x	3029++ +616 sites