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ARCHIVE REPORT

Archive Report No. 019

Waders and wildfowl on the Ythan Estuary 2009/2010

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ARCHIVE REPORT

Summary

Waders and wildfowl on the Ythan Estuary 2009/2010

Archive Report No. 019

Contractor: Aberdeen University

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Background

Counts of waders and wildfowl on the Ythan estuary were made from 13 July 2009 to 29 March 2010 (when the contract terminated), using the same methods as those used in the past, to enable the data to be comparable; a systematic survey from the estuary mouth to Logie Buchan bridge (Figure 1). Fortnightly counts and the distribution of birds over the estuary are shown in detail for each species.

Main findings

- The peak monthly mean count of birds of all species in September 2009 (8,243) was slightly higher than the peak in September 2008 (8,101). The peak monthly mean total of species other than eiders increased from 6,955 (September 2008) to 7,901 (September 2009). The overall mean total of birds other than eiders over the autumn and winter (August to February) remained the same, with 4,811 in 2008/09 and 4,812 in 2009/10. There was no consistent change in the peak and winter median counts of individual waterfowl species, but decreases in the median numbers of most wader species, between 2008/09 and 2009/10.
- Numbers of wintering eiders were higher in 2009/10 than the very low counts in 2008/09.
- The distribution of birds over the estuary was again recorded in detail over 35 count sections of the estuary.
- The peak size of the eider population in spring 2010 (3,158) was 8.4% lower than in 2009 (3,447). The estimated number of breeding pairs also decreased by 7.9% from 1,050 in 2009 to 967 in 2010. The sex ratio of 1.25 (males per female) was lower than that in 2009 (1.66), while breeding output decreased, from 140 ducklings in 2009 to 55 in 2010.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes surveys which continue a monitoring programme which started in 1989/90, with the objective of monitoring the bird populations of the Ythan estuary by means of twice-monthly surveys of numbers and distribution. This report covers only 2009/10 and so should be considered as an interim one. A report on changes in bird numbers over the whole period will be submitted when the monitoring programme ends.

The surveys carried out in 2009/10 fall into three distinct categories:

- Counts of waders, wildfowl and other water birds, and their general distribution;
- The detailed distribution of selected species, to be related to algal cover;
- Detailed monitoring of the common eider *Somateria mollissima* population.

Since these surveys have different methodologies, each survey is presented in a separate section, so that the methodology immediately precedes the results of the survey and can be consulted readily.

In the interests of brevity, and because there is unlikely to be confusion of related species on the Ythan, short forms of bird names (e.g. eider for common eider) will be used in the text and tables. Full names, as recently revised by the BOU, are given in Appendix 1.

2. WADER AND WILDFOWL COUNTS ON THE YTHAN ESTUARY 2009/2010

2.1 Introduction

Counts were carried out from 13 July 2009 to 29 March 2010 (when the contract terminated), using the same methods as in previous years. The counts included waders, wildfowl (swans, geese and ducks) and other water birds, such as cormorants and herons, but excluded seabirds, such as gulls. Since eiders are an important qualifying species of the SPA, they were surveyed separately.

2.2 Methods

2.2.1 Field survey

Eiders were counted at high tide, when they were roosting on the shore or in sheltered bays, so that errors due to movement and diving would be minimised. All of the other species were counted at low tide, when they were feeding and so were dispersed over the intertidal area; roost counts at high tide were not practicable because roost sites were dispersed (some of them not known) and because some waders were known to feed in fields at high tide in mid-winter. Eiders were counted by I.J. Patterson and other species by A.W. Thorpe.

All surveys started at the estuary mouth and proceeded upstream, so as to minimise the risk of the count being curtailed by the incoming tide. Counts were made from standard observation points (Figure 1) and the counts were subdivided into nine areas of the estuary (Figure 1), so that the general distribution of each species could be described. The observer moved quickly by car from one observation point to the next, so as to minimise errors due to birds moving between sections during the survey. Any such movements seen while driving were noted and allowed for in the counts.

2.2.2 Data analysis

The count data were recorded on a pro-forma recording sheet and later stored on computer in an Excel spreadsheet. At the end of the survey year the data were checked, sorted and analysed, using Excel functions.

2.3 Results

The count data are tabulated by species in Appendix 1. This section presents the results of analyses of the data.

2.3.1 Total number of birds on the estuary

The total number of birds of all species was calculated for each count date and the mean taken for each month. Eiders were considered separately from the other species (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 *The monthly mean numbers of eiders and birds of other species on the Ythan estuary in 2009/10*

Month	Eiders	Other species	Total
2009			
July	1,226	2,472	3,698
August	556	5,760	6,316
September	342	7,901	8,243
October	1,023	4,457	5,480
November	737	6,267	7,004
December	1,006	3,725	4,731
2010			
January	1,100	3,094	4,194
February	650	2,481	3,131
March	411	1,387	1,798

The total number of birds of all species on the estuary was higher in September than in any other month (Table 2.1; Figure 2), due mainly to large numbers of golden plovers *Pluvialis apricaria* and lapwings *Vanellus vanellus*.

2.3.2 Comparison between 2008/09 and 2009/10

2.3.2.1 Total number of birds

The monthly mean numbers of birds of all species (including eiders) were higher in 2009/10 than in the previous year in five of the nine months of the survey (July to March). The peak of 8,243 birds in September 2009 was slightly higher than the peak in September 2008 (8,101).

Eider numbers were higher in 2009/10 than in the previous year in all but one of the three months, being lower only in September. Species other than eiders had higher mean numbers in 2009/10 than in 2008/09 in four of the nine months of the survey.

The mean monthly total of species other than eiders over the autumn and winter (August to February), remained the same between years, with 4,811 in 2008/09 and 4,812 in 2009/10.

2.3.2.2 Individual species

For each of the commonly-recorded species (those which in most years were recorded on at least 10 of the 14 winter count dates), the mean of the three highest counts in 2009/10 was compared with the same measure for the previous year (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 *The mean of the three highest counts of each common species in 2009/10, compared to 2008/09.*

<i>Species</i>	<i>2008/09</i>	<i>2009/10</i>	<i>Change</i>
<i>Waterfowl</i>			
Mute Swan	33	38	+
Shelduck*	182	144	-
Wigeon	424	508	+
Teal	119	12	-
Mallard	121	294	+
Eider	2,719	2,292	-
Goldeneye	23	24	+
Merganser	21	37	+
Cormorant	59	77	+
Heron	27	35	+
<i>Waders</i>			
Oystercatcher	429	541	+
Ringed plover	74	67	-
Golden plover	1,982	2,337	+
Lapwing	2,814	3,215	+
Knot	361	267	-
Dunlin	697	743	+
Bar-tailed godwit	43	76	+
Curlew	730	592	-
Redshank	1,997	1,876	-
Turnstone	42	34	-

Five of the eight wildfowl species showed increases between 2008/09 and 2009/10 while five of the 10 wader species also increased. The data are of course subject to the difficulty that some species (e.g. golden plover and lapwing) occurred in unusually large numbers in only a few counts out of the whole year, so that peak counts can be misleading. Peak counts were, however, appropriate for eiders and shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*, which reached predictable seasonal peak numbers in the nesting season (usually in May). The peak count of eiders was determined from counts on the estuary as part of a targeted survey of the eider population in May 2010 (Section 4).

*The peak count for shelduck in 2009/10 is an underestimate, since no counts were made in April and May 2010, when peak numbers were expected to occur

An alternative measure, the median of the winter counts (1 September to 31 March; Table 2.3) is not affected by the size of isolated peak counts (Patterson and Cosgrove 1998).

Table 2.3 *The median of the winter counts of each common species in 2009/10, compared to 2008/09.*

Species	Median		Change
	2008/09	2009/10	
Mute Swan	6	2	-
Wigeon	173	133	-
Teal	2	1	-
Mallard	18	10	-
Goldeneye	11	12	+
Merganser	10	17	+
Cormorant	5	5	=
Heron	7	12	+
Waterfowl total	232	192	-
Oystercatcher	307	344	+
Ringed plover	10	1	-
Golden plover	155	0	-
Lapwing	507	356	-
Knot	125	98	-
Dunlin	503	435	-
Bar-tailed godwit	27	60	+
Curlew	424	397	-
Redshank	657	577	-
Turnstone	18	9	-
Wader total	2,733	2,277	-
Overall total	2,965	2,469	-

Of the six species of wildfowl which normally have their highest numbers in winter (i.e. excluding eider and shelduck), two showed an increase in their median counts and four decreased. Of the 10 wader species, two increased and eight decreased. The totals of the median values decreased for both waterfowl and waders, with a decrease overall.

2.4 Discussion

As in previous years, the large month-to-month fluctuations in the numbers of some of the most abundant species on the estuary makes it difficult to compare overall bird numbers between 2008/09 and 2009/10, especially since many of the fluctuations may have been the result of large-scale movements, e.g. cold-weather effects or post-breeding dispersal, not related to conditions on the Ythan itself. Year-to-year comparisons must therefore be interpreted cautiously.

There was little overall change in total bird numbers between the two years, with numbers higher in 2009/10 than in 2008/09 in five of the nine months of the survey. The mean total

number of birds of species other than eiders between August and February remained very similar to the mean total in the previous year. Most of the individual waterfowl species showed an increase in their peak numbers but more than half had a decrease in their winter median numbers. The two main breeding duck species also both showed decreases in their peak counts, although eider numbers in winter were higher than in the previous year. The common wader species showed no overall change in their peak numbers, with five of the 10 species showing increase and five decreases, but most showed decreases in their winter median numbers.

3. THE DISTRIBUTION OF WATERFOWL ON THE YTHAN ESTUARY

3.1 Introduction

There has been concern for many years about the growth of green algae on the intertidal areas of the Ythan estuary and the effects of the algal cover on the ecosystem (Raffaelli *et al.* 1999). The situation has been monitored by regular aerial photographic surveys of the extent of the algae in summer and by counts of waterfowl throughout the year. Regular twice-monthly low tide counts of wildfowl, waders and other waterbirds started in 1989 and have continued without a break until the present. During these counts, the estuary was divided into nine sections (Figure 1), so that the birds' distribution, in addition to their total numbers, could be monitored. The division of the estuary into only nine sections, however, gave only a coarse measure of distribution, capable of detecting changes only if they were fairly major. A detailed comparison of the birds' distribution with that of the algae in any given year was also limited to a rather coarse scale. Consequently, SNH decided to implement a more detailed survey of bird distribution, using a much finer scale.

The aim of the present survey was to monitor the distribution of waterfowl on the Ythan estuary by twice-monthly low tide counts which distinguished a much larger number of subdivisions than the original nine, and to calculate the mean density of each species in each subdivision. These data could then be used to compare the bird distribution with that of green algae over the same set of subdivisions.

3.2 Methods

3.2.1 Bird counts and mapping

The division of the estuary into arbitrary grid squares was not considered to be practicable, since it would be difficult to identify the boundaries of the squares in the field and thus very difficult to allocate members of widespread diffuse flocks to particular squares. In addition, it was found in trials with different grid systems (e.g. one-hectare; four-hectare), that many squares had part of their area in the river or above the high water mark. Instead of using a grid system, the original nine sections (apart from the three smallest ones) were divided into two or more (up to five) sub-sections (Figure 3). Wherever possible, the divisions between sub-sections were made at visible features, such as tributary streams, bridges, etc, which were easily identifiable in the field.

The sub-section naming system was based on the names of the original nine sections (Figure 1), with the first two letters of each name used as its abbreviation in data tables. Within each subdivided section (i.e. omitting Tarty, Machar and Logie, which were not subdivided), the subsections were numbered from their downstream end. Within each subsection, its two intertidal areas, i.e. east and west of the low tide river channel, were distinguished as separate count units. Thus, the first pair of count units at the mouth of the estuary were MO1W (Mouth, subsection1, west) and MO1E (Mouth, subsection1, east). In data tables, the resulting 35 count units are listed in order from the estuary mouth upstream, in the direction followed during the counts.

The bird counts were carried out in the same way as in previous years, starting at the estuary mouth at low tide and proceeding upstream, so as to minimise the risk of the count being curtailed by the incoming tide. Counts were made from standard observation points (Figure 1), with the observer moving quickly by car from one point to the next, so as to minimise errors due to birds moving between areas during the survey. Any such movements seen while driving were noted and allowed for in the counts.

The bird counts were recorded in the field on outline maps which showed the section and subsection divisions, using standard two-letter codes for species names. Although only common, widespread mudflat-feeding species, such as bar-tailed godwit *Limosa lapponica*, curlew, dunlin *Calidris alpina* and redshank *Tringa totanus*, were likely to be suitable for detailed analysis, it was found to be more convenient to record all of the bird species on the same system.

3.2.2 Analysis

Following each count, the number of each species in each count unit was entered into an Excel spreadsheet, which allowed the data to be sorted by species at the end of the season. The mean number of each species over the winter (September to March inclusive) in each of the 35 count units could then be calculated. The use of median rather than mean values might have been more appropriate, but it was found that the large number of zero counts in many of the count units meant that many median values were zero, even when a species had occurred in the count units concerned on several occasions. Mean values were thus found to be more sensitive to intermittent occurrences and were considered to give a better measure of distribution. These analyses could be carried out only on the commoner bird species found on the estuary, i.e. those recorded on at least 10 of the 14 count dates in the winter period, since the less common species had a large majority of zero counts in their data sets.

The boundaries of the count units were mapped as polygons in ArcView GIS and their individual areas (in hectares) were measured. These values can then be used to calculate the mean density of each bird species in each count unit, by dividing the mean number by the area of the unit.

Finally, the bird density data can be entered into the attributes table of the subsection map in ArcView, so that they could be plotted on an outline map of the estuary.

3.3 Results

The data have been collated and stored in Excel files, which have been submitted to SNH. A full analysis will be carried out when the data on the distribution of algae, revealed by the aerial photographs taken in summer 2009, have been produced.

4. THE EIDER POPULATION

4.1 Introduction

Since the eider is an important qualifying species of the Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA, with an unusually large mainland-nesting population, additional counts were undertaken to determine the population size, sex ratio and breeding output of this species. Since part of the SPA eider population occurs on the sea coast between Collieston and the mouth of the Ythan estuary, it was necessary to count the birds in this area in addition to those on the estuary itself. Counts in previous years have shown that the annual peak in numbers can be brief, so weekly counts were made over the period when the peak was likely to occur.

4.2 Methods

The counting methods remained the same as in previous years, namely a direct count of the birds while they were roosting at high tide, in separate sections of the estuary (Figure 1), distinguishing males, females and yearling males (Patterson and Laing 1991). Counts of the birds on the sea coast between Collieston and the estuary mouth were carried out on four occasions between 4 May and 26 May 2010, the period when the seasonal peak in numbers was expected to occur. The sex ratio, after the arrival of sufficient birds and before most females began to incubate, was determined from counts on 4 May. The number of fledged juveniles was counted by walking down the east shore of the estuary just before high tide on 31 July 2010. Most birds were coming ashore to roost on the east bank and so were within 20-30 m in good light, so that large juveniles could readily be distinguished from adult females, even moulting ones, by the adults' worn and faded wing covert and tail feathers. The sea coast between Collieston and the estuary mouth was surveyed on 30 July 2010.

4.3 Results

4.3.1 Population size

The total number of eiders, including the coast north to Collieston as well as the Ythan estuary, reached a peak of 3,158 on 12 May (Table 4.1), the same time as in 2009 (13 May). Adult males (1,747), females (1,189) and yearling males (222) reached their peak numbers on the same date (12 May; Table 4.1). The breeding population, estimated from the peak number of females less the estimated number of yearling females (assumed to be the same as that of yearling males) on the same day (i.e. 222 on 12 May), was 967 breeding females. No correction could be made for the number of females which were incubating (and thus not available to be counted) on that date, since there was no detailed study of nesting in 2010.

Table 4.1 *Counts of eiders on the Ythan Estuary and the coastline between Collieston and the estuary mouth in spring 2010. The peak count for each category is shown in bold.*

Date	Adult Males	Females	Yearling Males	Total
4 May	1,467	1,173	203	2,843
12 May	1,747	1,189	222	3,158
20 May	1,687	945	147	2,779
26 May	1,501	729	116	2,346

4.3.2 Sex ratio

The mean ratio of adult males (1,467) to all females (1,173) counted on 4 May was 1.25. If it is assumed that the number of yearling females was the same as that of yearling males (203) counted on the same day, the ratio among older birds was 1.51.

4.3.3 Number of young reared

The number of fledged young counted on 30 and 31 July 2010 was 55, all of them on the estuary, with none found on the sea coast between Collieston and the estuary mouth. All but a few were well grown and were very likely to survive.

4.4 Discussion

The peak count of eiders in spring 2010 (3,158, on 12 May) was 8.4% lower than the peak in 2008 (3,447; Patterson and Thorpe 2009). The peak number of males (1,747) was 21.0% lower than that in 2009 (2,211), but there were 4.0% more females in 2010 (1,189, compared to 1,143 in 2009). The estimated breeding population (the peak count of females less the estimated number of yearling females), however, decreased by 7.9%, from 1,050 adult females in 2009 to 967 in 2010. The peak number of yearling males in 2010 (222) was much higher than in 2009 (93) and in 2008 (18).

The decrease in the Ythan eider population between 2009 and 2010 resumed the successive years of decline from 2005 to 2008 (Patterson and Thorpe 2008), in spite of an increase in 2009. The decrease in adult eiders was accompanied by an unusually large number of first-year males (222), almost all of which must have been immigrants, since only 140 ducklings were reared on the Ythan in 2009. Assuming that half of these were males and allowing for mortality over the first winter, only a minority of the first-year males recorded in 2010 were likely to have been Ythan-reared birds.

The male to female sex ratio (1.25:1) was lower than that in 2009 (1.66) and those in earlier years. The estimated ratio among adult birds (1.51) was also lower than the equivalent ratios in earlier years.

Breeding output in 2010 (55 ducklings) was lower than in 2009 (140 ducklings), continuing the trend of low breeding output in recent years, with a decline from 222 ducklings in 2003, 104 in 2004, 96 in 2005, 56 in 2006 and 18 in 2007, with a slight recovery to 43 in 2008. Since nesting success was not monitored in detail during the 2010 nesting period, it is not possible to determine whether the low breeding output was influenced mainly by poor hatching success or higher duckling mortality after hatching.

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6. FIGURES

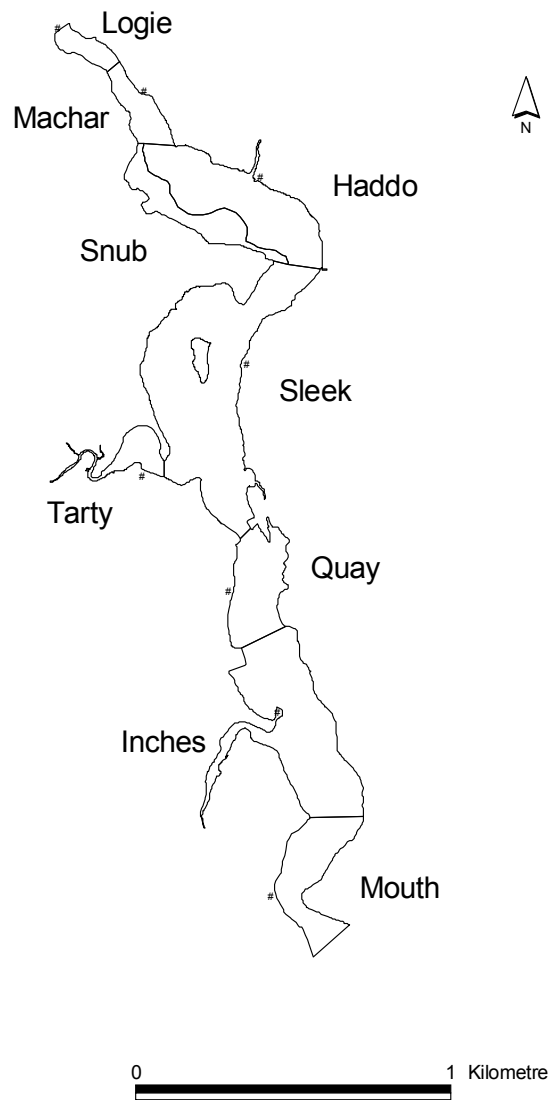


Figure 1. *The Ythan estuary, showing the counting sections (named) and count points (spots). The division between the Snub and Haddo sections is the centre of the low-water channel.*

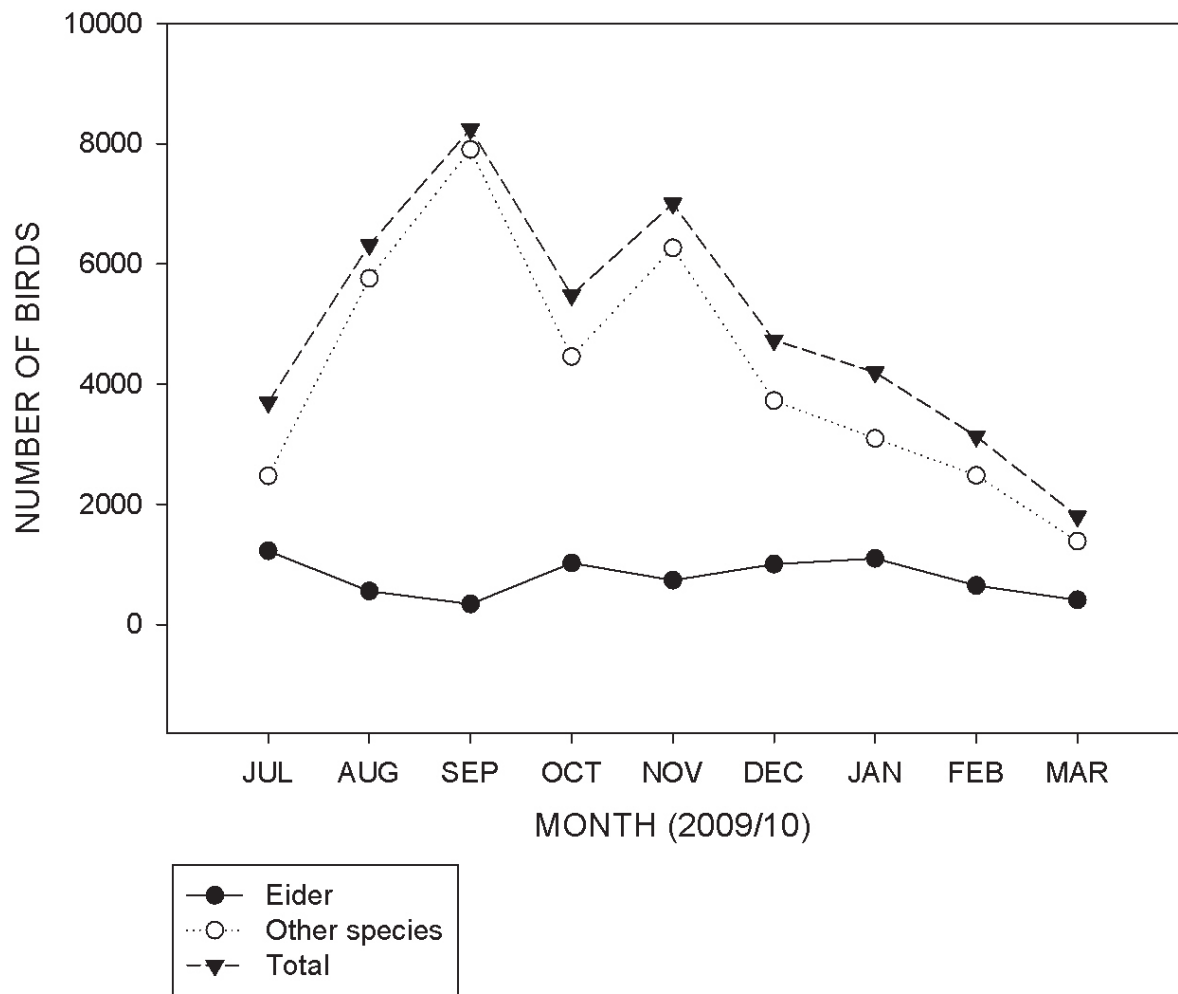


Figure 2. The mean number of eiders (closed circles), birds of other species (open circles) and the total of birds of all species (inverted triangles) on the Ythan estuary in 2009/10

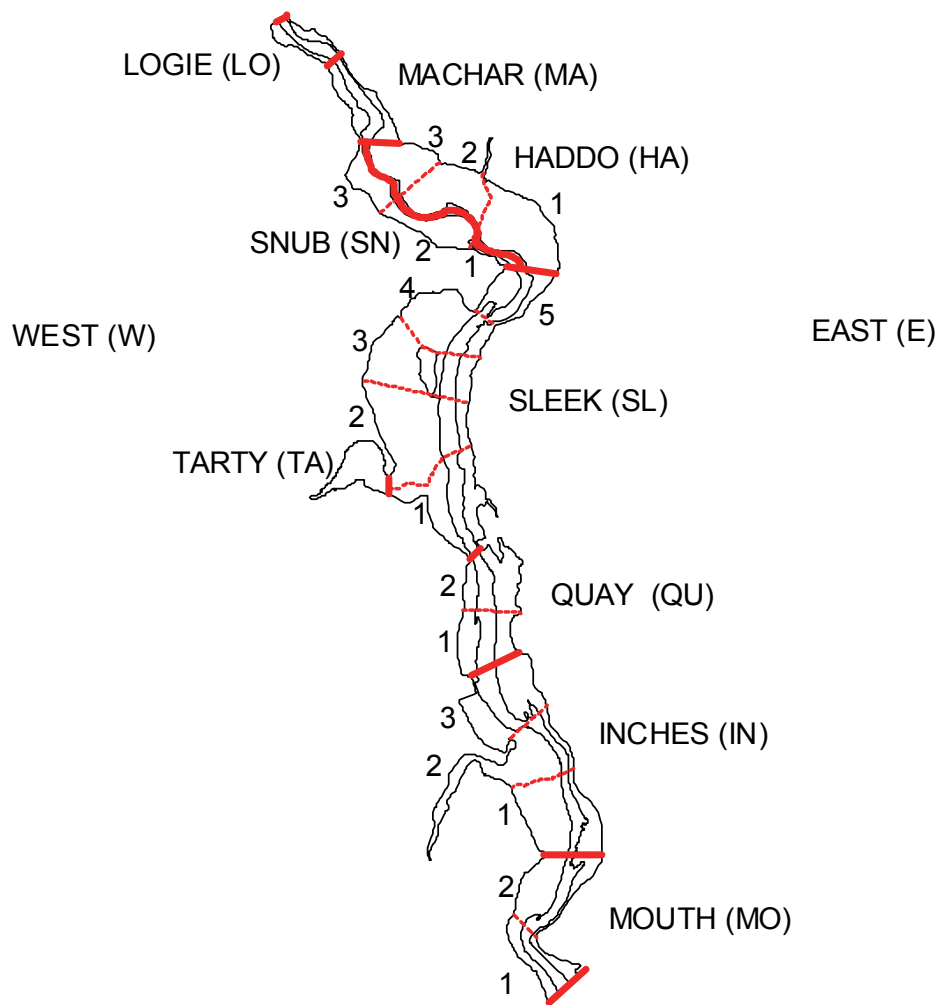


Figure 3. The counting sections (named, with abbreviations used in data tables) and their sub-sections (numbered). Sections are separated by solid red lines and sub-sections by dotted red lines. Within each sub-section, the east and west shores are considered separately.

7. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1. The number of birds of each species in each section of the Ythan estuary on each count date in 2009/10.

As in previous reports, the data are presented in separate species accounts, arranged in taxonomic order (as recently revised by the British Ornithologists' Union). For each species, a table shows the number of birds found in each section of the estuary from the mouth upstream (ie, Mouth, Inches, Quay, Tarty, Sleek, Haddo, Snub, Machar, and Logie), as defined in Figure 1, and the total on the whole estuary, on each count date. Information which is not obvious from the data tables is appended and peak numbers of the commoner species are compared with those in the previous year.

MUTE SWAN *Cygnus olor*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
13 7 2009	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	6
16 8 2009	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	6
30 8 2009	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	8
5 9 2009	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	7
13 9 2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
4 10 2009	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8
25 10 2009	4	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	12
7 11 2009	6	0	0	0	16	2	0	0	0	24
24 11 2009	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
9 12 2009	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
27 12 2009	0	0	0	3	8	11	0	0	2	24
9 1 2010	2	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	0	66
26 1 2010	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
29 3 2010	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2

Peak; 66: (2008/09 peak; 51)

WHOOOPER SWAN *Cygnus cygnus*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
4 10 2009	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
7 11 2009	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4

PINK-FOOTED GOOSE *Anser brachyrhynchus*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
24 11 2009	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
26 1 2010	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2

GREYLAG GOOSE *Anser anser*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
29 7 2009	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	30
16 8 2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	100
30 8 2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 9 2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 9 2009	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	30
26 1 2010	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
17 3 2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3

CANADA GOOSE *Branta canadensis*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
13 7 2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
29 7 2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
16 8 2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	15	0	75
17 2 2010	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4

BRENT GOOSE *Branta bernicla*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
17 2 2010	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2

COMMON SHELDUCK *Tadorna tadorna*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
13 7 2009	0	3	0	0	12	6	6	2	0	29
29 7 2009	0	12	0	4	32	16	0	0	0	64
16 8 2009	0	6	0	4	13	15	0	0	1	39
30 8 2009	1	0	0	0	1	41	2	0	0	45
5 9 2009	0	0	0	0	6	15	0	0	0	21
13 9 2009	0	0	0	0	0	20	2	0	0	22
4 10 2009	0	1	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	12
25 10 2009	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
7 11 2009	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	8
24 11 2009	0	5	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	35
9 12 2009	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	55
27 12 2009	0	17	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	77
9 1 2010	0	34	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
26 1 2010	0	30	0	0	66	1	6	0	0	103
17 2 2010	0	15	0	51	34	8	1	0	0	109
28 2 2010	0	38	0	6	92	4	6	0	0	146
17 3 2010	2	29	2	13	81	6	13	0	2	148
29 3 2010	0	18	6	7	76	18	7	4	2	138

Peak; 148: (2008/09 peak; 182)

EURASIAN WIGEON *Anas penelope*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
5 9 2009	0	6	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	16
13 9 2009	0	0	0	0	0	21	10	0	0	31
4 10 2009	5	3	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	88
25 10 2009	16	7	12	1	1	0	0	0	0	37
7 11 2009	12	50	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	372
24 11 2009	10	70	0	0	148	0	0	0	0	228
9 12 2009	50	46	75	9	150	0	0	0	0	330
27 12 2009	0	57	71	0	36	0	0	0	0	164
9 1 2010	49	119	53	0	444	0	0	0	0	665
26 1 2010	27	450	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	488
17 2 2010	37	36	48	0	4	0	0	0	0	125
28 2 2010	10	105	15	0	10	0	0	0	0	140
17 3 2010	8	26	15	0	41	10	3	0	0	103
29 3 2010	0	0	8	0	48	0	18	0	0	74

Peak; 665: (2008/09 peak; 496)

EURASIAN TEAL *Anas crecca*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
5 9 2009	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
4 10 2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
24 11 2009	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
27 12 2009	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
17 2 2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28 2 2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
17 3 2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
29 3 2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3

Peak; 20: (2008/09 peak; 192)

MALLARD *Anas platyrhynchos*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
13 7 2009	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	14
29 7 2009	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
16 8 2009	0	3	0	8	13	0	0	0	0	24
30 8 2009	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
13 9 2009	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
25 10 2009	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
7 11 2009	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
24 11 2009	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
9 12 2009	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
27 12 2009	0	24	13	0	18	380	0	0	0	435
9 1 2010	5	24	3	0	153	118	0	0	120	423
26 1 2010	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
17 2 2010	0	4	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	11
28 2 2010	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
17 3 2010	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	9
29 3 2010	2	10	2	0	2	5	2	0	0	23

Peak; 435: (2008/09 peak; 186)

TUFTED DUCK *Aythya fuligula*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
30 8 2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
7 11 2009	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
24 11 2009	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
27 12 2009	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
9 1 2010	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
26 1 2010	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

COMMON EIDER *Somateria mollissima*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
13 7 2009	1341	2	10	0	19	1	1	0	0	1374
21 7 2009	979	97	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1077
5 8 2009	860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	860
18 8 2009	248	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	252
1 9 2009	425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	425
16 9 2009	239	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	258
5 10 2009	53	81	225	0	10	0	0	0	0	369
23 10 2009	878	688	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	1677
5 11 2009	12	312	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	430
20 11 2009	350	691	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1053
2 12 2009	795	341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1136
14 12 2009	201	675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	876
11 1 2010	1026	86	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	1157
27 1 2010	881	82	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	1043
9 2 2010	260	114	47	0	3	0	0	0	0	424
27 2 2010	9	713	135	0	19	0	0	0	0	876
9 3 2010	70	423	18	0	3	0	0	0	0	514
19 3 2010	118	12	127	0	50	0	0	0	0	307

Peak; 2,486*: (2008/09 peak; 2,913). *The peak count was determined from counts on the estuary as part of a targeted survey of the eider population in May 2010 (Section 4).

The total number of ducklings reared in 2010 was 55, all of which were on the estuary.

LONG-TAILED DUCK *Clangula hyemalis*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
27 12 2009	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9 1 2010	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

GOLDENEYE *Bucephala clangula*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
16 8 2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	15
30 8 2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12
5 9 2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9
13 9 2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	8
7 11 2009	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
24 11 2009	1	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	10
9 12 2009	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	13
27 12 2009	0	10	3	0	9	2	2	0	0	26
9 1 2010	0	9	11	0	5	0	0	0	0	25
26 1 2010	0	2	4	0	0	0	7	0	0	13
17 2 2010	0	2	1	1	9	0	1	0	0	14
28 2 2010	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	7
17 3 2010	0	2	2	0	15	0	0	0	0	19
29 3 2010	0	0	2	0	11	0	9	0	0	22

Peak; 26: (2008/09 peak; 25)

RED-BREASTED MERGANSER *Mergus serrator*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
13 9 2009	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
4 10 2009	0	7	1	0	12	1	0	0	0	21
25 10 2009	4	6	4	0	21	3	0	0	0	38
7 11 2009	6	13	1	0	28	0	0	0	0	48
24 11 2009	5	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
9 12 2009	2	11	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	24
27 12 2009	4	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	16
9 1 2010	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
26 1 2010	2	8	6	0	5	0	0	0	0	21
17 2 2010	5	3	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	18
28 2 2010	0	3	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	12
17 3 2010	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
29 3 2010	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	14

Peak; 48: (2008/09 peak; 25)

RED-THROATED DIVER *Gavia stellata*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
4 10 2009	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

LITTLE GREBE *Podiceps ruficollis*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
13 9 2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
7 11 2009	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
27 12 2009	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
9 1 2010	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
17 2 2010	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
28 2 2010	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2

GREAT CORMORANT *Phalacrocorax carbo*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
13 7 2009	6	1	1	0	8	15	3	0	0	34
29 7 2009	3	0	0	0	25	9	1	9	0	47
16 8 2009	14	1	2	0	18	0	38	4	0	77
30 8 2009	5	1	4	0	18	0	0	0	0	28
5 9 2009	2	3	8	0	27	0	1	0	0	41
13 9 2009	17	0	16	0	10	0	18	0	0	61
4 10 2009	9	70	3	0	9	1	0	0	0	92
25 10 2009	1	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	10
7 11 2009	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
24 11 2009	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
9 12 2009	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
27 12 2009	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
9 1 2010	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	6
26 1 2010	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
17 2 2010	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	4
28 2 2010	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
17 3 2010	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
29 3 2010	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4

Peak; 92: (2008/09 peak; 62)

GREY HERON *Ardea cinerea*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
13 7 2009	0	4	1	0	6	2	0	1	1	15
29 7 2009	1	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8
16 8 2009	0	2	0	12	18	0	0	0	0	32
30 8 2009	1	0	0	16	7	0	6	1	1	32
5 9 2009	8	19	3	0	9	0	3	0	0	42
13 9 2009	0	2	0	0	13	0	1	0	1	17
4 10 2009	2	9	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	14
25 10 2009	3	5	15	0	0	1	0	0	0	24
7 11 2009	1	8	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	14
24 11 2009	5	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	13
9 12 2009	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	10
27 12 2009	1	5	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	10
9 1 2010	10	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	16
26 1 2010	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
17 2 2010	0	4	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	9
28 2 2010	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
17 3 2010	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
29 3 2010	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4

Peak; 42: (2008/09 peak; 36)

OSPREY *Pandion haliaetus*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
13 9 2009	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

OYSTERCATCHER *Haematopus ostralegus*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
13 7 2009	105	57	4	18	27	1	2	0	0	214
29 7 2009	162	130	14	2	19	1	0	0	0	328
16 8 2009	400	162	15	0	2	2	1	0	0	582
30 8 2009	259	217	26	0	9	0	0	0	0	511
5 9 2009	205	120	4	0	11	3	0	0	0	343
13 9 2009	138	306	12	0	3	3	0	0	0	462
4 10 2009	219	102	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	326
25 10 2009	295	191	48	8	12	0	0	0	0	554
7 11 2009	193	252	26	1	14	0	0	0	0	486
24 11 2009	310	87	15	3	36	0	0	0	0	451
9 12 2009	188	165	14	0	27	1	0	0	0	395
27 12 2009	191	117	21	0	13	0	0	0	0	342
9 1 2010	134	80	18	0	9	0	0	0	0	241
26 1 2010	202	103	13	0	20	7	0	0	0	345
17 2 2010	188	82	37	0	22	6	0	0	0	335
28 2 2010	249	88	20	1	52	0	0	0	0	410
17 3 2010	96	34	17	2	51	11	2	5	0	218
29 3 2010	100	39	15	2	39	8	19	3	0	225

Peak; 582: (2008/09 peak; 480)

RINGED PLOVER *Charadrius hiaticula*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
29 7 2009	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
16 8 2009	74	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148
30 8 2009	0	19	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	26
5 9 2009	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
25 10 2009	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
7 11 2009	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11
9 12 2009	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
27 12 2009	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9 1 2010	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	11
17 2 2010	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
17 3 2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Peak; 148: (2008/09 peak; 111)

EUROPEAN GOLDEN PLOVER *Pluvialis apricaria*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
13 7 2009	0	9	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	79
16 8 2009	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
30 8 2009	0	0	180	0	9	160	160	0	0	509
5 9 2009	0	60	0	0	50	1200	0	0	0	1310
13 9 2009	0	111	0	0	0	700	0	0	0	811
25 10 2009	0	500	0	0	0	1600	0	0	0	2100
7 11 2009	0	100	0	0	0	3500	0	0	0	3600
24 11 2009	0	0	0	0	0	450	250	0	0	700
9 12 2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	960	0	0	960

Peak; 3,600: (2008/09 peak; 3,000)

GREY PLOVER *Pluvialis squatarola*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
30 8 2009	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5 9 2009	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
24 11 2009	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
9 12 2009	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
27 12 2009	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
9 1 2010	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
26 1 2010	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
17 2 2010	0	9	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	18
28 2 2010	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	14
17 3 2010	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

NORTHERN LAPWING *Vanellus vanellus*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
13 7 2009	0	27	1	1	4	180	155	40	6	414
29 7 2009	0	5	2	200	173	34	111	4	0	529
16 8 2009	0	10	0	120	275	0	810	15	0	1230
30 8 2009	0	80	95	0	885	410	790	1	0	2261
5 9 2009	0	180	581	60	855	750	1710	0	0	4136
13 9 2009	0	30	28	110	1080	1300	500	200	0	3248
4 10 2009	0	14	252	0	70	0	0	6	0	342
25 10 2009	0	75	50	0	90	330	0	0	0	545
7 11 2009	0	100	235	0	550	330	30	0	0	1245
24 11 2009	0	90	0	0	110	1130	470	0	0	1800
9 12 2009	0	0	60	0	0	286	330	0	0	676
27 12 2009	0	2	1	0	6	83	0	0	0	92
9 1 2010	0	5	1	2	16	13	0	0	0	37
26 1 2010	0	0	14	0	0	123	95	0	0	232
17 2 2010	0	60	7	0	0	302	0	0	0	369
28 2 2010	0	0	3	0	0	10	0	0	0	13
17 3 2010	0	0	4	2	2	2	12	0	0	22
29 3 2010	0	0	1	1	2	2	6	0	0	12

Peak; 4,136: (2008/09 peak; 2,865)

RED KNOT *Calidris canutus*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
13 7 2009	2	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
29 7 2009	150	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154
16 8 2009	100	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	102
30 8 2009	260	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	290
5 9 2009	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
13 9 2009	35	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	73
25 10 2009	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231
7 11 2009	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
24 11 2009	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
9 12 2009	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	195
27 12 2009	140	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210
9 1 2010	52	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
26 1 2010	45	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105
17 2 2010	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210
28 2 2010	50	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	280
17 3 2010	132	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	152
29 3 2010	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50

Peak; 290: (2008/09 peak; 401)

SANDERLING *Calidris alba*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
29 7 2009	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160
16 8 2009	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
9 12 2009	4	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
27 12 2009	29	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
9 1 2010	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
17 2 2010	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4

DUNLIN *Calidris alpina*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
13 7 2009	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
29 7 2009	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
16 8 2009	60	85	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	149
30 8 2009	0	335	0	0	45	0	250	0	0	630
5 9 2009	0	140	11	0	30	450	140	0	0	771
13 9 2009	0	12	0	0	12	0	120	0	0	144
4 10 2009	0	35	0	0	0	250	180	25	0	490
25 10 2009	0	378	0	0	0	50	300	0	0	728
7 11 2009	0	15	0	0	0	270	10	0	0	295
24 11 2009	35	0	0	0	0	60	170	0	0	265
9 12 2009	9	75	0	0	0	0	295	0	0	379
27 12 2009	5	130	0	0	0	430	0	0	0	565
9 1 2010	0	9	0	0	0	700	0	0	0	709
26 1 2010	0	0	0	0	0	930	0	0	0	930
17 2 2010	0	0	0	0	0	730	0	0	0	730
28 2 2010	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0	0	180
17 3 2010	0	0	0	0	0	12	50	0	0	62
29 3 2010	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40

Peak; 771: (2008/09 peak; 740)

RUFF *Philomachus pugnax*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
13 9 2009	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

COMMON SNIPE *Gallinago gallinago*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
27 12 2009	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

BLACK-TAILED GODWIT *Limosa limosa*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
29 7 2009	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
16 8 2009	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
30 8 2009	0	7	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	10
5 9 2009	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
9 12 2009	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12

BAR-TAILED GODWIT *Limosa lapponica*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
29 7 2009	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
16 8 2009	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
30 8 2009	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	7
5 9 2009	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6
13 9 2009	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11
4 10 2009	2	18	34	0	5	0	0	0	0	59
25 10 2009	1	53	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	62
7 11 2009	7	43	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	61
24 11 2009	5	55	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	71
9 12 2009	2	43	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	47
27 12 2009	2	53	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	61
9 1 2010	3	9	4	0	4	7	0	0	0	27
26 1 2010	6	61	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	73
17 2 2010	6	17	2	0	47	12	0	0	0	84
28 2 2010	0	29	0	0	9	24	0	0	0	62
17 3 2010	2	8	4	0	25	0	0	0	0	39
29 3 2010	0	5	3	0	5	13	0	0	0	26

Peak; 84: (2008/09 peak; 50)

WHIMBREL

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
13 7 2009	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
29 7 2009	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

EURASIAN CURLEW *Numenius arquata*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
13 7 2009	0	98	6	30	34	110	0	1	1	280
29 7 2009	4	66	6	1	276	12	4	1	0	370
16 8 2009	1	76	2	0	132	121	19	0	1	352
30 8 2009	1	136	2	0	75	62	10	1	0	287
5 9 2009	5	123	12	1	267	33	6	0	0	447
13 9 2009	1	151	9	0	241	144	6	1	0	553
4 10 2009	3	95	6	1	139	14	6	0	0	264
25 10 2009	2	39	7	0	109	15	0	0	0	172
7 11 2009	6	123	6	0	443	110	0	0	0	688
24 11 2009	114	13	5	0	5	2	4	0	0	143
9 12 2009	32	163	12	60	243	16	10	0	0	536
27 12 2009	8	106	1	0	245	18	1	0	0	379
9 1 2010	16	28	7	0	17	14	0	0	0	82
26 1 2010	9	147	19	7	32	10	290	0	0	514
17 2 2010	56	174	28	0	209	33	5	0	0	505
28 2 2010	2	92	4	1	243	69	3	0	0	414
17 3 2010	6	55	6	2	27	20	8	4	0	128
29 3 2010	1	50	1	2	172	126	3	0	0	355

Peak; 688: (2008/09 peak; 813)

COMMON REDSHANK *Tringa totanus*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
13 7 2009	0	52	22	20	956	13	27	4	0	1094
29 7 2009	1	452	6	100	379	0	1	0	0	939
16 8 2009	10	831	36	20	328	203	187	48	1	1664
30 8 2009	12	1049	146	130	312	381	125	6	2	2163
5 9 2009	8	884	45	0	574	196	94	0	0	1801
13 9 2009	0	236	3	26	422	487	41	11	0	1226
4 10 2009	1	353	87	40	399	269	88	8	15	1260
25 10 2009	9	271	32	0	181	730	125	0	0	1348
7 11 2009	7	159	70	65	240	503	140	0	0	1184
24 11 2009	21	119	19	37	183	226	38	0	0	643
9 12 2009	17	102	4	51	190	208	125	1	0	698
27 12 2009	31	114	5	17	285	53	5	0	0	510
9 1 2010	11	56	5	14	252	26	0	0	0	364
26 1 2010	3	19	0	0	16	183	207	0	0	428
17 2 2010	0	73	11	3	204	205	11	0	0	507
28 2 2010	0	41	0	0	37	80	0	0	0	158
17 3 2010	0	34	11	13	19	171	134	4	0	386
29 3 2010	0	80	52	0	47	206	85	2	0	472

Peak; 2,163: (2008/09 peak; 2,352)

COMMON GREENSHANK *Tringa nebularia*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
16 8 2009	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	7
30 8 2009	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	11
5 9 2009	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	5
13 9 2009	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	5
4 10 2009	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2

RUDDY TURNSTONE *Arenaria interpres*

Date	Mo	In	Qu	Ta	Sl	Ha	Sn	Ma	Lo	Total
29 7 2009	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
16 8 2009	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
30 8 2009	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
25 10 2009	6	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
7 11 2009	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
24 11 2009	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
9 12 2009	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
27 12 2009	13	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
9 1 2010	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
26 1 2010	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
17 2 2010	12	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
28 2 2010	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
29 3 2010	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

Peak; 39: (2008/09 peak; 58)

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