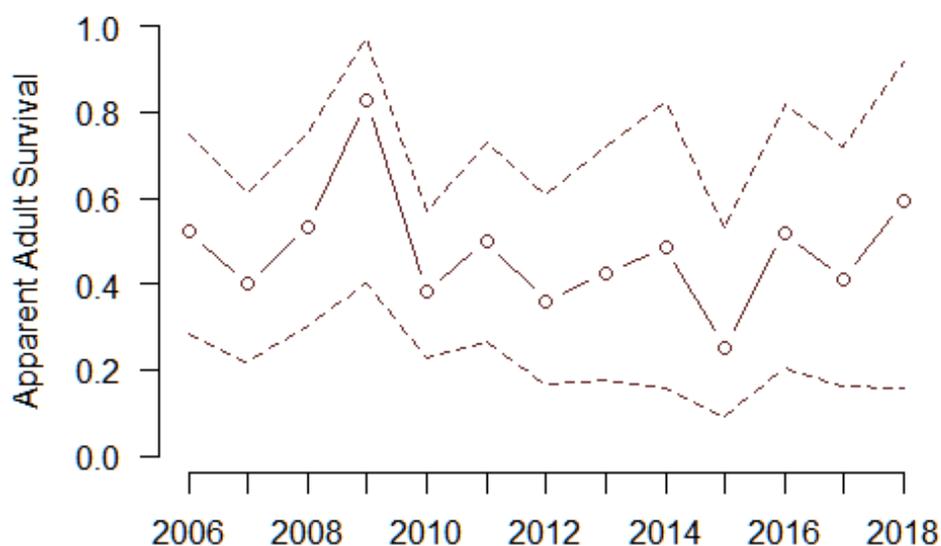


# 2019 RAS Results

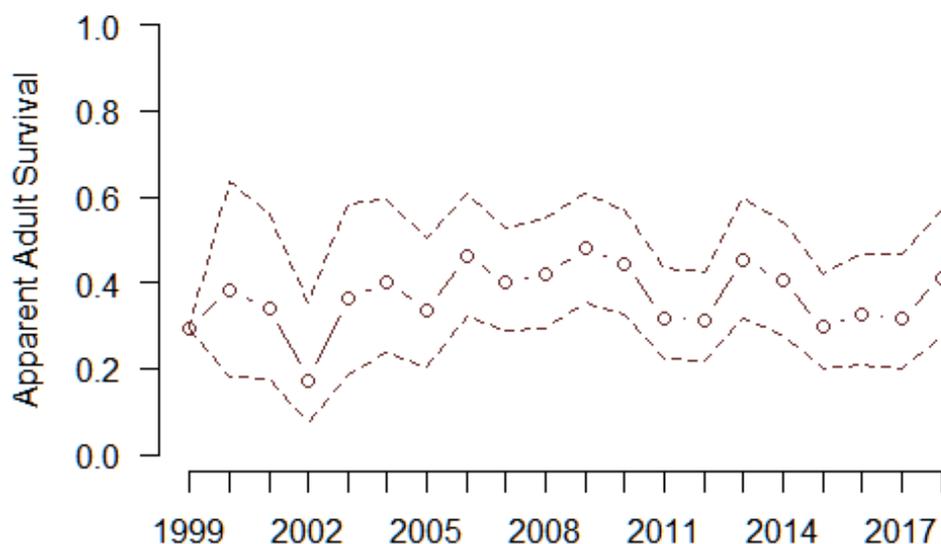
## RAS Project 270: Wicken Fen - Bullfinch

Thank you for undertaking a Retrapping Adults for Survival project, helping us to better understand the causes of population change. The results of your study are presented here, alongside the latest national trend for comparison. National survival trends are published as part of the BirdTrends report ([www.bto.org/birdtrends](http://www.bto.org/birdtrends)) and on the RAS website ([www.bto.org/ras-results](http://www.bto.org/ras-results)).

### Your Project Trend



### National Trend



## Summary Results

### Estimate of average adult survival across all projects:

Male annual adult survival rate: 40%      Female annual adult survival rate: 38%

### Estimate of average adult survival from your project:

Male annual adult survival rate: 46%      Female annual adult survival rate: 46%

### Estimate of your average annual recapture probability:

Male recapture probability: 45%      Female recapture probability: 36%

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## Trend Analysis

Yours is one of three active projects for Bullfinch. The national trend is generated from two historical and three current projects. The quality of the national trend is considered to be 'Moderate'. The survival trend was increasing until 2010 but has subsequently levelled off and remains stable (1999-2019). The mean survival rate for males is 30% and females are slightly lower at 38%. The short term BBS trend (2008-2018) shows that the Bullfinch population has increased slightly (21%).

Your project graph shows a slightly better than average survival rate, which is equal for male and female. Your graph also follows the national trend the closest showing that you have a good project.

### Notes

\* You may have noticed the graphs end at 2018; this is because the RAS programmes calculate survival between years, so the last point is the survival from 2018 to 2019.

\* The graphs show "Apparent Adult Survival", defined as the probability that an adult bird alive in the previous year survives and returns to the study area. The analysis accounts for the fact that birds which are present may not be seen every season, but birds permanently emigrating from the study area will be presumed dead, thus the true survival rate may be slightly higher than the figures presented here.

\* The dotted lines show the upper and lower 95% confidence limits around the average estimate (solid line and points). The closer these lines are to the solid line, the more confidence we have in the accuracy of the survival rates.

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## Thank you for your continued support for RAS

RAS is supported by a partnership between the BTO and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) on behalf of the country agencies (Natural England, Natural Resources Wales, Scottish Natural Heritage and the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs, Northern Ireland). It is also part of the BTO Ringing Scheme which is funded by the BTO/JNCC Partnership, The National Parks and Wildlife Service (Ireland) and the ringers themselves.

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