

2019 RAS Results

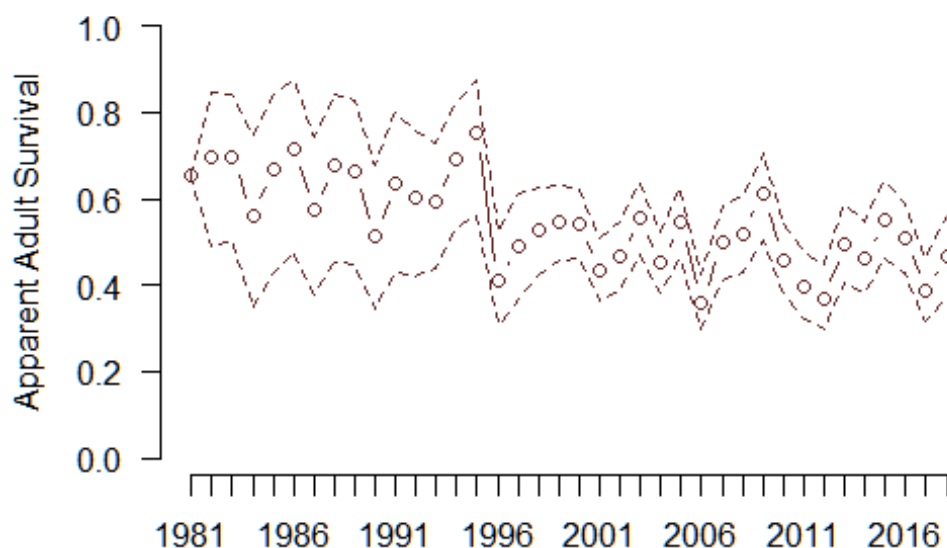
RAS Project 269: Wicken Fen - Reed Warbler

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) and on the RAS website (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: 46% Female annual adult survival rate: 48%

Estimate of average adult survival from your project:

Male annual adult survival rate: 43% Female annual adult survival rate: 51%

Estimate of your average annual recapture probability:

Male recapture probability: 21% Female recapture probability: 16%

Trend Analysis

Yours is one of 10 active projects for Reed Warbler. The national trend is generated from one historical and eight current projects. The quality of the national trend is considered to be 'Good' and this is exemplified by the narrow confident limits (dotted line), giving an accurate survival trend. The CES survival trend has remained stable with 2019 however the RAS national trend shows a slight but gradual decline in the survival rate from the start of the trend in 1981 but more stable in recent years. The mean survival rate for males is 46% and females 48%.

For all Reed Warbler RAS project, males have an increased recapture probability than females, potentially because the female spends more time at the nest. Your projects trend has fluctuated over the years but remained stable, with last year rising to its highest rate for your 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.

Thank you for your continued support for RAS

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