

Fig. 2. Numbers of confirmed breeding Slavonian Grebes Podiceps auritus in the UK, 1973–2015

Scotland, N & W

Highland 17 sites: 28 pairs bred, 14 young fledged. At the main site, Loch Ruthven, eight pairs fledged four

	Naise of op	0	Black-necked
	25y trend: we:) - -	Slack-necked Grebe Podiceps nigricollis
000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	25y trend: weak increase +44%	. (nigricollis
	Near-complete		

The most productive colony was in Hertfordshire, where 13 young fledged. young of which at least 12 fledged. This is a significant increase on the five pairs there in 2014. 17 sites: 45-59 pairs. The UK's largest colony is now in Yorkshire, where 18 pairs hatched 37

47	59	45	17	TOTALS	S	1	,_	-	Cambridgesnire
14	23	20	4	Yorkshire	S	. \	. 4		Cambridge Line
2	S	1	S	Northumberland) C	1 U	~ /	۱ د	England E
0	1	0	1	Greater Manchester	2.5	· ×	۰ ،	۱ د	Kent
8	∞	6	1	Cheshire & Wirral	; <	o -	1 <	- د	Hertfordshire
24	35	27	9	England, N	5		> \	_ ,	Essex
7	5	5	_	Nottinghamshire	13 1	13 I	۽ م	ר כ	England, SE
7	5	5	_	England, C	VE	d.L	Cp	S	
n/a	6	3	1	Lincolnshire				be	Black-necked Grebe

	\$1000000000000000000000000000000000000
	Honey-bu Rare 40 bp
	<u> </u>
	7 =
	Honey-buzzard Pernis apivorus Rare 40 bp 25y trend: stror
	4 (1)
	0 <
	ō U
	_
	N
	N
	0)
	CANADA CA
	6
	0
	5
	3
	20
	Ÿ' '
	7
	ernis apivorus 25y trend: strong increase +219%
	⊋ ≤
	÷ 0
	S
	<u></u>
	V
	2
	~~
	UU
	ATT TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF TH
	O O
	Ď
	S
	(D)
	4
	N)
	9
	%

	200
	Q
	<u>~</u>
	1oderate
	ല്
	A .
1	
9 90 10	
	101000000000000000000000000000000000000
į	
ı	
3	

deemed to be sufficient for its conservation. total given here. Only 12% of the UK population occurs within SPAs but this proportion is where no-one is looking for Honey-buzzards and the population could be more than double the held from the Panel. Observers are less secretive now, but that cannot be said for the Honeybuzzard itself, which is a difficult species to monitor effectively. There are large areas of Britain the baseline of lower numbers reported before that year, when we believe some data were with-18-39 pairs. The 5-year mean has been above 35 pairs since 1999. The long-term increase is from

vviitsnire	Hampshire	Dorset	Erigiand, SW	England CM	Honey-buzzard
С	0	0	· C	-	4
1	~	0		Ę)
_	11	2	14	TP	
2	8	0	10	YF	,
Norfolk	England, E	Sussex	Surrey	Kent	England, SE
1	_	0	0	0	0
0	0	4	0	2	6
0	0	∞	4	4	16
0	0	6	0	2	∞

Bri	
British Birds 110 • December 2017	
ecember 2017 •	

706-754

722

7	TOTALS	2	2	_	0	Wales
0	Perth & Kinross	သ	2	2	2	Yorkshire
_	Moray & Nairn	0	-	0	0	Cumbria
_	Angus & Dundee	3	3	2	2	England, N
2	Scotland, Mid	0	0	0	_	Nottinghamshire
	and the state of t	0	_	0	0	Heretorasitie

433				
E10				
43	500			-
-84	577	~		100
35		100	22.00	3
- 35	200	2 PA 23 hn	Helico C	
	800	900	יוונפ-ני	-
	19:35	200		- 60
	88 a	100	0000	4000
250	200	2469	2007	-
200	100	44905		100
983	2%6	\mathbf{r}	2001.9	1000
200	200	15/4/6		No.
533	88.	·	200 Y	ASSES
199			1000	Secretary Secretary
	3	-	200000	100000
133	12.5	1.00	100 m	1000
233	100	7 606		1000
\$333	195	123	666 v	100.95
800			5	1000
- 822			500 mm	-
350			1000	-8
				23501
2000			865	10000
6103			No.	43000
522			500 G	200
500			200	-8
Sin				
5400			565	100
160			880 8	1 10
190			1995 A	
7/00			0	5000
100			300	Model
558			C	10000
20065				100
0000			22	
1800			100	10.00
1968			100	1000
120			1000000	200000
133				2000
235	1000	0.000	illian.	160
400			10000	69696
925	200		500	198
1500		6 600		10000
725.00	-	526	100 100	10000
4000	600	250		2000
1000	2000		-	
	0	200	1000	300
200	1	Name		10000
16000	-	10000		oppor.
200	W	2000		1000
200	1000	0.8355	100	460000
		4555		0.0200
				2000
		133	Y.	
	-		ď	
100			ä	
	2.5		מ	
	J. SC		Sma	
	1. SCI		Sma	
	J. SUP		Sma	
	J. SUPC		Sun	
	J. Stro		ecus a	
	J. Stron		ecus al	
	1. Stron		Scns dir	
	3. strong		ecus alb	
	g: strong		ecus albi	
	I. strong		ecus albi	
	I strong I		ecus aibic	
	II strong in		ecus dibici	
	I strong in	•	ecus dibicil	
	1: strong inc	•	ecns dipicili	
	1: strong inch		ecns albicille	
	1. strong incr	•	erns albicilia	
	1. strong incre	•	ecus aibicilia	
	1: strong incre.		ecus aibicilia	
	1: strong increa		ecus albicilia	
	1: strong increas		ecus albicilia	
	1: strong increas		ecus aibicilia	
	1: strong increase		ecus dibicilid	
	a: strong increase		ecns albicilia	
	1: strong increase		ecus albicilia	
	a: strong increase	•	ecus albicilia	
	1: strong increase +		ecns dibicilid	
	1: strong increase +		erns dipicilid	
	1: strong increase + i		erns dibicilid	
	1: Strong Increase +1,		erns alpicilla	
	1: strong increase +1,1		etus aibicilia	
	1: strong increase +1,17		erns aibicilia	
	1: Strong increase +1,18		etus aibicilia	
-	1: Strong increase +1,18		etus aibicilia	
	1: strong increase +1,181		ecus aibicilia	
	1: Strong increase +1,181		erns dipicilid	
	1: strong increase +1,181%		ecus aibicilia	
-	23y trend: strong increase +1,181%		ecus albicilla	
	1: Strong increase +1,181%	1	ecus aibicilia	
	1: Strong increase +1,181%		erus albicilla	
	1: Strong increase +1,181%	1010	ecus aibicilia	
	1: strong increase +1,181%		ecus albicilla	
	1: Strong increase +1,181%		ecus dibicilid	
	1: strong increase +1,181%		etus aibicilia	
	1: strong increase +1,181%		ecus dibicilid	
	1: strong increase +1,181%		ecus aibicilia	
	1: strong increase +1,181%		ecus albicilla	

Near

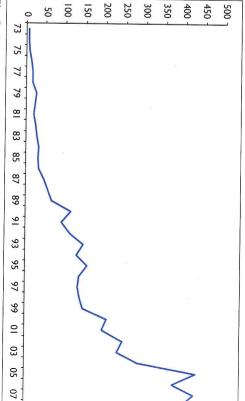
UK population exceeded 100 pairs. 75–108 pairs. For the first time since the re-established population began to b

TOTALS	21	30	22	Argyll	2	Н	_	Angus & Dundee
Outer Hebrider	63	105	73	3 3 Scotland, N & W	3	သ	2	Scotland, Mid
Orkney	0	_	0	Perth & Kinross	ΥF	TP	CP	
Highland	_	1	_	Fife			е	White-tailed Eagle

Scarce 354 bp Marsh Harrier Circus aeruginosus 25y trend: strong increase +462%

polygynous male.) There were further signs of range expansion, with the first Oxfordshire, and the first in Hampshire since 1957. 343-393 breeding females/pairs. (Some 'pairs' actually refer to multiple fema

to report pairs in breeding habitat between April and July (and not to assume t encouraging, with probably 420-450 breeding pairs/females in 2015. Observer has recorded the birds) fluctuation in the last decade (fig. 3). Yet despite incomplete coverage, the annually to the Panel is incomplete in the core counties of the range (particular Kent, where at least 25 pairs are thought unaccounted for), which leads to the The last national survey, in 2005 (see Holling et al. 2008), found 429 pairs



some 9-22 pairs. Fig. 3. Total numbers of 'pairs' of breeding Marsh Harriers Circus aeruginosus in the Note that since 2012 the total has included pairs nesting in the Channel Islands, acc