

Monitoring migratory geese in the UK through the Goose & Swan Monitoring Programme (GSMP) and other schemes

Teresa Frost and Neil Calbrade





Jess Shaw

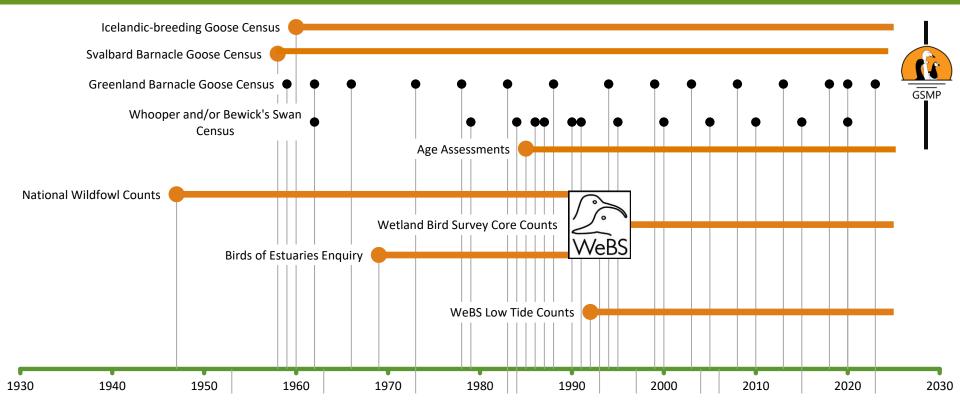




Winter populations of geese in the UK (including residents)



Pink-footed Goose by Tom Cadwallender, Barnacle Goose by Philip Croft, Greylag Goose by Neil Calbrade, White-fronted Goose by Edmund Fellowes, Light-bellied Brent Goose by Adrian Dancy and Taiga Bean Goose by Dave Appleton



- Data for wintering geese from long running UK surveys, mostly organized by the Goose and Swan Monitoring Programme (GSMP) and the Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) partnerships of NGOs and government organisations.
- Most monitoring annual (orange bars), but some censuses run every few years (black dots).
- **WWT** ran the National Wildfowl Counts (1954-1993), WeBS (1998-2004) and main GSMP surveys (1950s-2022), but **BTO** is now responsible for coordinating both GSMP and WeBS. (WWT are no longer actively involved in the partnerships.)
- **NatureScot** are also particularly involved with the GSMP surveys for Icelandic Greylags, Svalbard Barnacles and Greenland Barnacles and extra monitoring.

Goose & Swan Monitoring Programme (GSMP)

GSMP

- Monitors the **abundance** and **breeding success** of the UK's native geese and migratory swans during the non-breeding season
- Suite of species-specific surveys which monitors the different populations of geese (including Pink-footed, Barnacle, Bean, Brent, Greater White-fronted and Greylag) throughout the United Kingdom
- Additional monitoring of resident Greylag and both Barnacle populations by NatureScot for goose management

Funded jointly by the British Trust for Ornithology (NGO), Joint Nature Conservation Committee (UK government) and NatureScot (Scottish government).



Goose Surveys



Surveys run by GSMP partners

- Icelandic-breeding Goose Census (IGC) of Pink-footed Goose and Greylag Goose
- International Census of
 Greenland Barnacle Geese
- Svalbard Barnacle Goose Census
- Goose Age Assessments
- International Swan Census (ISC)

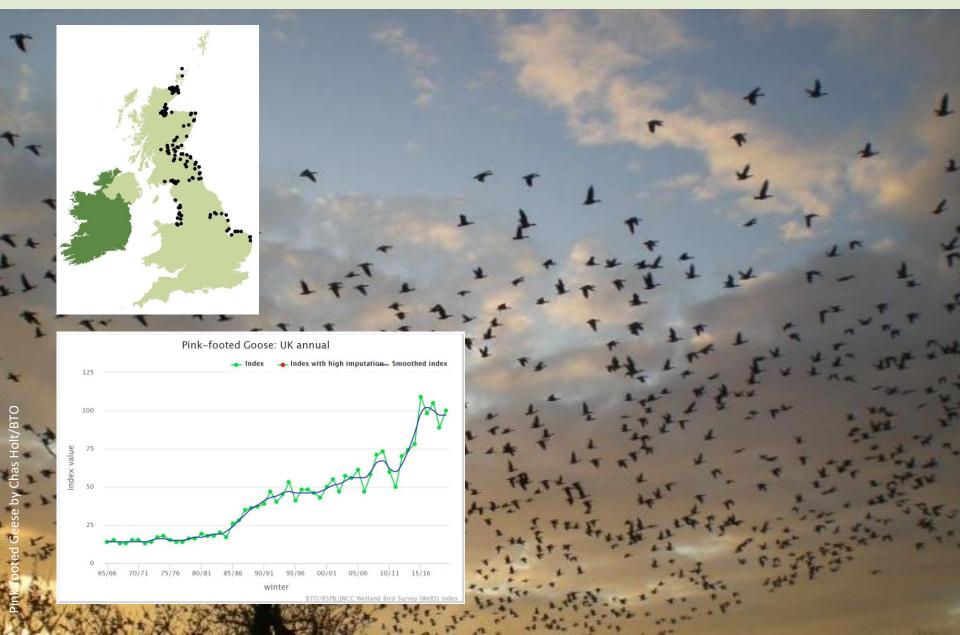
Surveys run by Collaborating Organisations

- Counts and age assessments of Taiga Bean Geese
- Greenland White-fronted Goose Census
- All-Ireland Light-bellied Brent Goose Census
- BTO/RSPB/JNCC Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) Core Counts for abundance of other species/populations – other Brent and White-fronted Goose populations; Tundra Bean Goose; resident populations of Greylag and Barnacle Geese.

Analysis

- Method detail differs between species/populations, but are mostly treated as a census without modelling, except simple estimates for core sites with missing data
- Currently in a transition period for Age Assessments and Icelandic Greylag and Pink-footed Goose:
 - 2021/22 Counts organised by WWT, analysis conducted by JNCC, published spring 2023
 - 2022/23 Counts organised by BTO, analysis to be conducted by BTO using same methods, publication due spring 2024
 - Future Similar timescales, but analysis methods will be reviewed and possibly updated.

Icelandic-breeding Goose Census (IGC) – Pink-footed Goose



Icelandic-breeding Goose Census (IGC)



Icelandic-breeding Goose Census (IGC)

Two counts annually in October and November

Additional September count for Greylag Geese

Coordinated regionally by 14 volunteer Local Organisers

~100 volunteer counters

Counts carried out predominantly at dawn or dusk but some daytime feeding flocks



Icelandic Greylag Geese – resident overlap

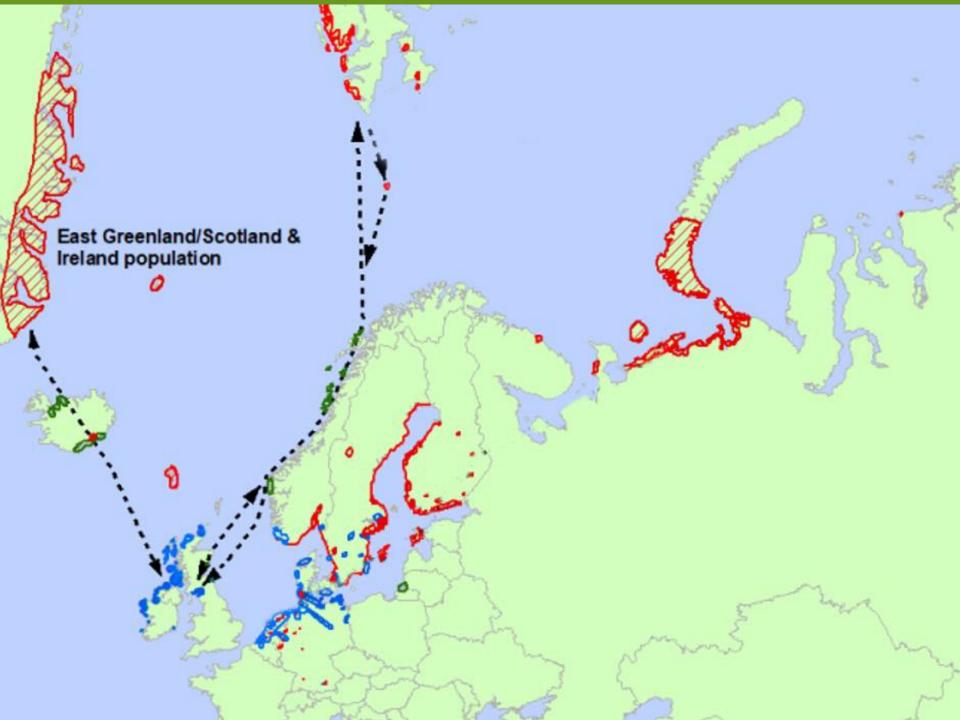
UK also has a resident Greylag Goose population, which overlaps spatially with Icelandic birds in winter

Residents counted annually for adaptive management pilot schemes in some island areas in recent years, including Orkney (Aug/Sept)

Corrections made in Icelandic Greylag Goose count around the Aberdeen-Bute line







Greenland Barnacle Goose Monitoring - Scotland

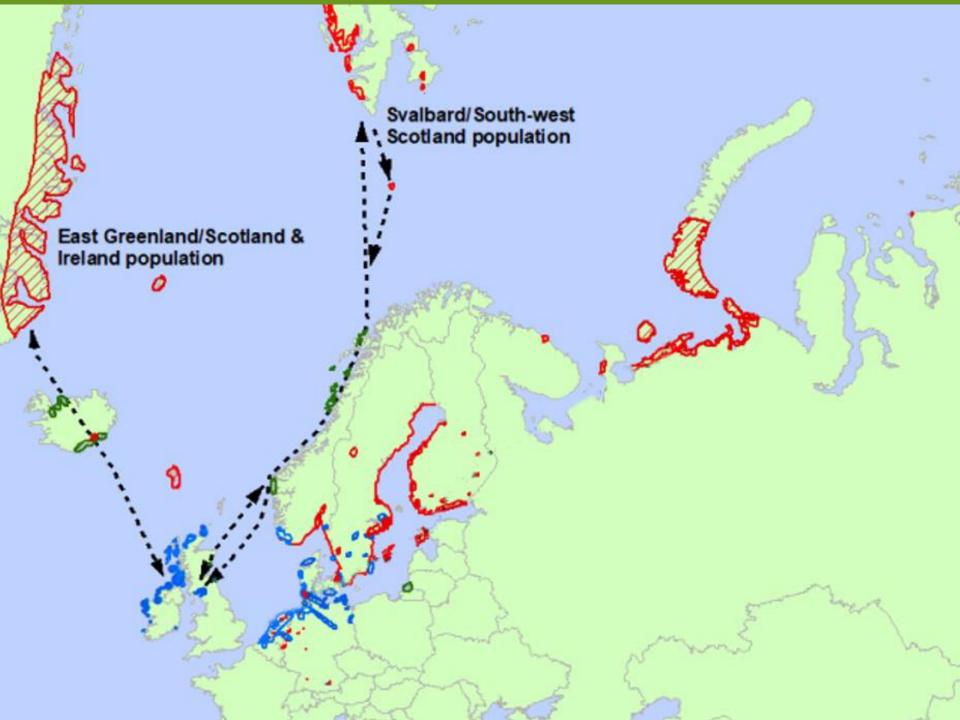
Monitored annually by NatureScot

- Daytime population counts
 - Islay since 1982 (main winter resort)
 - Uist, Tiree, South Walls more recently (2005)
 - Usually 4 counts/winter (over two days)
- Daytime fortnightly field counts (Islay)
 - Goose densities for payments since 1992
- Age assessments (Islay)
- Data available within weeks
- Satellite tagging on Islay 2019-2021 (n>30) part of PhD

Greenland Barnacle Goose Monitoring - Flyway

Regular full spring census

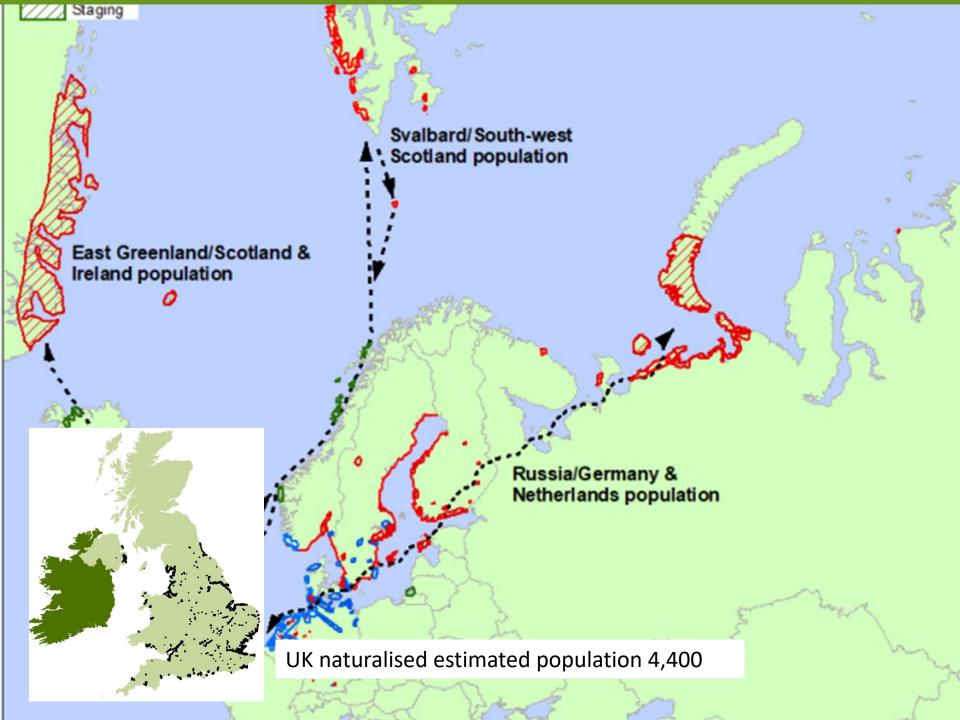
- Every 5 years since 1959, now aim is every 3 years
- Combination of ground and aerial surveys, aim to synchronise
- Surveys commissioned by NatureScot (Scotland) and National Parks & Wildlife Service (Ireland)
- Data usually available by the spring/summer



Svalbard Barnacle Goose Monitoring

Monitored annually

- Previously coordinated by WWT, currently by a subcontractor
- Daytime population counts
 - Volunteer counter network
 - Solway and Budle Bay, Northumberland
 - Usually ~14 counts/winter
 - Adopted peak count
- Age assessments
- Same subcontractor conducts daytime field counts of Solway Goose Management Scheme area
 - Goose densities for payments
- Report produced by summer

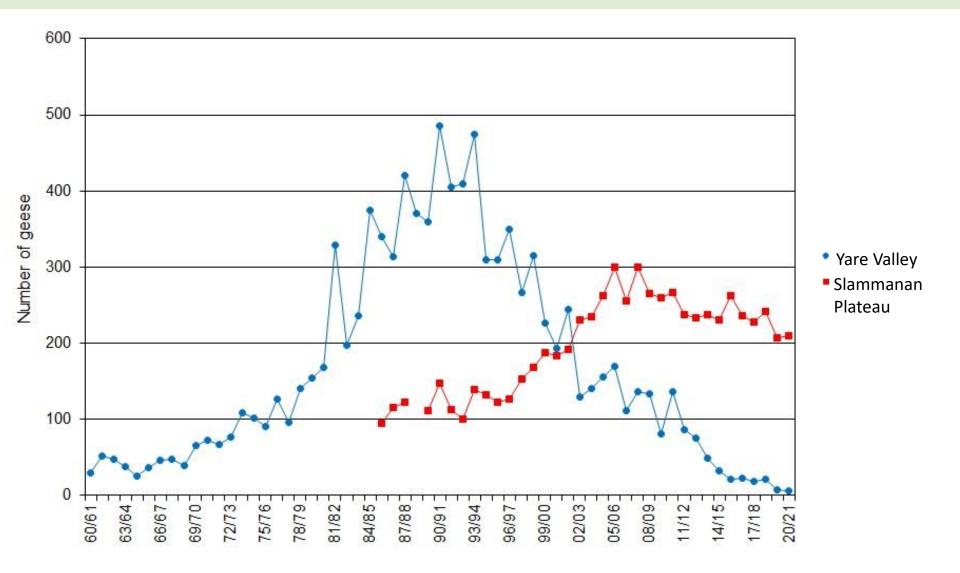


Taiga Bean Goose by Dave Appleton

Taiga Bean Goose locations



Taiga Bean Goose populations



Taiga Bean Goose Monitoring

Yare Valley population monitored by RSPB

Slammanan Plateau population monitored by Bean Goose Advisory Group (BGAG)

- Surveillance carried out late-September to mid-February
- Weekly field counts and monthly coordinated roost counts
- Satellite tracking has been carried out

Age Assessments

Determine the annual reproductive success of each goose or swan population and are mostly carried out at wintering and autumn stop-over sites.

> Comprise two measures of annual reproductive success (or productivity):

- the proportion of young (first-winter) birds in nonbreeding flocks
 - and the average brood size.
- Many age assessments were carried out by staff at WWT and we now have coverage gaps. BTO plan to recruit volunteers to carry these out in future.
- Taiga Bean Geese Action Group, the contractor working on Svalbard Barnacle Geese and the NatureScot Greenland Barnacle survey continue to carry out age assessments
- However, Icelandic Greylag assessments are no longer carried out, due to the overlap with British population.

GSMP Online system for IGC and AA

Data Home

Welcome to GSMP Online! From here you can submit your Icelandic Goose Census and Goose and Swan Age Assessment counts.

The menus at the top of the page can be used to access other parts of the GSMP website. If you are unsure how to proceed please review the GSMP Online instructions.

This winter the Icelandic Goose Census dates are:

- 22nd/23rd October 2022
- 19th/20th November 2022

Full details of the relevant months for age assessments are giving in the instructions, but there is a focus on particular months for these species:

- September: Pink-footed Goose
- October: Dark-bellied Brent Goose; East Atlantic (Svalbard) Light-bellied Brent Goose; Svalbard Barnacle Goose; Icelandic Greylag Goose; Pink-footed Goose
- November: Dark-bellied Brent Goose; East Atlantic (Svalbard) Light-bellied Brent Goose; Svalbard Barnacle Goose; Icelandic Greylag Goose; Pink-footed Goose
- · December: Svalbard Barnacle Goose; Bewick's Swan
- January: European White-fronted Goose; Bewick's Swan; Whooper Swan

Contributions

Protocol	Ļţ	Site	↓₹	Date/time ↓†	
GSMP Icelandic-breeding Goose Census		Wedholme Flow [NY2253]		20/11/2022 07:15	Delete 🖍 View/edit
GSMP Icelandic-breeding Goose Census		Wedholme Flow [NY2253]		23/10/2022 07:15	Delete 🖍 View/edit
GSMP Age Assessment		Wedholme Flow [NY224529]		23/10/2022 07:15	Delete 🖍 View/edit
GSMP Icelandic-breeding Goose Census		Rockcliffe [NY341638]		20/11/2022 07:00	Delete 🖍 View/edit
GSMP Icelandic-breeding Goose Census		Rockcliffe [NY341638]		23/10/2022 07:10	Delete 🖍 View/edit
GSMP Age Assessment		R Wampool-Kirkbride east [NY238558]		20/10/2022 15:30	Delete 🖍 View/edit

www.bto.org/gsmp

YOUR OPTIONS

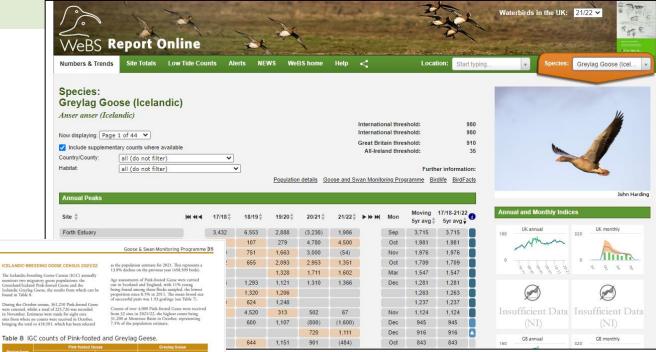
Icelandic-breeding Goose Census

% Age Assessment

Data Flow and storage for BTO-led surveys

- Icelandic-breeding Goose Census Counts and Age Assessments are entered into GSMP Online over each winter survey season and stored in Oracle database.
- Validation checks carried out in following autumn, followed by annual WeBS and GSMP processing and analysis in the next winter.
- After quality assurance checks, Government Official Statistics published in *Waterbirds in the UK* report in the next spring, i.e. up to 18 months after field data collected.
- Some of the individual survey results are available sooner than this.

GSMP/WeBS Summary Report and Report Online



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GSMP Surveys 2021/22

Censuses and age assessments of migratory goose and swan species were carried out in 2021/22. By Kirsl Peck JNCC and Nell Calbrade BTO

GOOSE AND SWAN AGE ASSESSMENTS

Age assessments comprise two measures of annual breeding success (or productivity): the proportion of young (first-winter birds in non-breeding flocks), and the mean brood size (number of young produced by successful breeding pairs).

Table 7 shows the number of birds aged and the breeding success of goose and swan populations wintering in the UK, recorded during various surveys in 2021/22.

The timing of migration and post-juvenile moult differs between species, meaning that the time period in which data can be collected also varies between species. Plumage differences also vary between species and are more subtle for some species than others, meaning that a high level of for some species than others, mean experience is required by observers.





Table 7 Age assessments of geese and swans.

		Nean brood stree (yeung per successful pair) 1.52 1.59 1.8 1.93 2.51 (CB) 2.21 (Weeford) - 2.1		
12,176	3.24			
1,738	7.08 (Lindistarne)			
11,928	3.94			
151	11.3 (Slamannan)			
15,373	1			
5,337	11.22 (GB) 5.62 (Wexford)			
654	32.26			
836	18.42			
20,032	13.11	2.02		
	12,176 1,738 11,928 151 15,373 5,337 654 836	1,738 7.08 (Lindistarne) 11,928 3.94 151 11.3 (Siamannan) 15,337 11.22 (GB) 5,337 11.22 (Weiford) 654 32.26 836 18.42		

			Greylag Goose					
	October 2021			November 2021		November 2021		
	Count	Sites	Estimates	Count	Sites	Count	Sites	Adjustment
toeland	230	1				15,595		
Norway								
Faroe Islands								
Ireland				492	9	716	7	
Shetland				0	1	6.069		-1034
Oriney	5	1		1195	1	67743	1	42,802
Cathrest	2229	22		2,347	14	U775	34	4,222
Highland	21,227	8		4,500	5	444	5	
Moray	8,295	5	25,200	527	10	409	10	
Aberdeenshire	6708	6	5,715	14,035	4	629	-4	629
Angus & Dundee	47900	2		5,600	2	0	2	
Ferth & Kinness	23,801	8	3.871	22,377	8	90	19	-93
Upper Forth	220	2		5,937	.4	42	3	-47
File	10,318	6		3,779	4	354	4	-354
Argell & Bule	0	2						
Dumfries & Galloway	1,262		7,81	8,646	.4.	0		
Cumbria	11,2289	6		10,060	3	0	3	
Lothian	2,028	1	8,838	0	5	560	.7	-560
Scottish Borders	20,629	12	2,506	9,030	54	356	13	:256
Northumberland	12,452	12	4,000	0	1) (16	2	-16
Lancs/Merseyside	23,502	9		33,853	10	5	10	-15
N Wales/Dee Estuary	\$00	1		650	1			
Cheshine	13,790	3						
Humberside	38,588			25,041		0		
Lincolnshire								
Norfolk	56,864	54		77,657	- 11	367	13	
North Yorkshine								
Rew total	361,210			225,726		96,008		
Adjustments						00,355		
Estimated	\$7,298			not available				
Total	418,501			225,726		65,693		

https://app.bto.org/webs-reporting



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A huge number of people make this work possible – special thanks to Greenland White-fronted Goose Study Group, Bean Goose Action Group, Birdwatch Ireland, Irish Brent Goose Research Group, WWT, colleagues across BTO and NatureScot, the GSMP partnership for funding and all the volunteers who carry out the counts.



