

T25

SPECIES

AN AROCHA UK PROJECT
PARTNERS  **IN ACTION**

Species from left to right: T16 House martin – Norman Crowson, T17 Common toad – David Chandler, T18 Spotted flycatcher – Norman Crowson, T19 Lesser horseshoe bat – F. C. Robiller / Greater horseshoe bat – 01234lukeorom /CC BY-SA 4.0., T20 Red squirrel – Norman Crowson, T21 Common oak – Richard Thornbury, T22 Common swift – pau.artigas, T23 Bullfinch – Norman Crowson, T24 Hedgehog – David Chandler, T25 Marsh tit – Luc Viatour

arocha.org.uk/partners-in-action/



SPECIES

Photos: MikeLane45, Norman Crowson

House martin (*Delichon urbicum*)

Information: Lydia Reese

All about the house martin

- Prefers open country with low vegetation, such as pasture, meadows and farmland near water.
- They spend the majority of their time on the wing and build closed dome-like nests up under the eaves of houses.
- House martins spend the winter in Africa and generally return to the UK around April. Their arrival depends on the weather en route; as they feed on airborne insects, they depend on good weather conditions to catch their prey.

Why do house martins need our help?

House martins are struggling to find and maintain suitable habitat for both foraging and nesting.

How can we help?

- Homeowners can help by providing artificial nests. Putting up five or six nests is more likely to succeed as house martins are communal nesters. They seem to prefer north and east facing walls!
- Provide a small area of wet mud nearby for the birds to use to build and repair their own nests throughout the summer.
- Raise awareness concerning house martins' decline and learn to tell the difference between martins and swifts!
- Get wild! Leave an area of long, uncut grass near your house. House martins hunt for insects here, and such wild areas are in steep decline.

DID YOU KNOW? Young from the first brood have often been observed helping their parents feed the next brood, an unusual occurrence in birds.

How do I monitor and record?

- Towards the end of the breeding season (August/September) observe the number of successful and failed broods.
- All observations need to be carried out from ground level to avoid disturbing the nesting birds. Enter records into iRecord activity.

Learn more

- rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/advice/how-you-can-help-birds/nestboxes/how-to-attract-house-martins/
- rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/wildlife-guides/bird-a-z/house-martin/conflict-with-sparrows/#X3IIVE8or7IGLeW.99
- Contact an A Rocha UK naturalist at naturalist@arocha.org



SPECIES

Photos: David Chandler, Norman Crowson

Common toad (*Bufo bufo*)

Information: Mary Cummins, Lydia Reese

All about the common toad

- Common toads are widespread across England, Wales and Scotland. They are absent from the island of Ireland, and are far from common in most areas.
- They use a broad range of habitats, but favour damp areas with plenty of rough grass or woodland and hibernate there during the winter months.
- They are nocturnal and move by short hops or jumps.
- Common toads are 40–90mm long and well-camouflaged, as their colour can vary according to the colour of the soil in its habitat; dull green/brown bumpy skin.
- A pair of glands on their back produces a toxin which makes them distasteful to potential predators.
- They breed in relatively permanent water-bodies: lakes, lochs, farm ponds, reservoirs or village ponds. Common toads will only inhabit water during the spring breeding season.
- They are carnivores, eating invertebrates such as insects, larvae, spiders, slugs, worms, and occasionally small snakes and rodents, which they catch on their sticky, prehensile tongues.

Why do common toads need our help?

Common toads are in decline nationwide, due to the loss of mature ponds, disturbance of wintering areas as well as habitat fragmentation and connectivity issues, road deaths, pesticides which annihilate invertebrate prey and climate change (increased pressure through droughts and floods).

How can we help?

- Avoid using insecticides and pesticides.
- If you see a toad in an unsuitable or dangerous location (often found near roads), move it to a nearby suitable habitat, providing cover from extreme weather and protection from predators.
- Create and/or maintain a compost heap in your garden, or a pile of dense foliage, where toads can inhabit. It does not need to be in or near a pond. Please do not use strimmers where toads can be found.
- Maintain patches of overgrown vegetation/rough grassland providing connectivity (around the base of hedges, verges, field margins etc.), enhanced by log piles or gappy stonework.
- Dig the largest pond you can and plant it up with native species; provide shallows so that animals can climb out. Please do not introduce fish. Grow/encourage insect-friendly plants.
- Make a **Toad Abode!** You'll need some twigs, branches, logs, old bricks or large stones and a spade. Dig a hole with a flat bottom in the ground about 30–45 cm deep, ideally in a shady or semi-shady spot. Fill the hole with the assorted stones and logs. Make sure the stones are stable enough that they will not collapse, but loose enough for toads to crawl into. Build it up into a low mound, then cover with the soil you dug out, leaving some entrances free. You could add some branches and twigs for camouflage!

DID YOU KNOW? Common toad eggs get laid in strings up to 7 m in length and contain over 4000 eggs.

How do I monitor and record?

- Once a month take a count of the number of adults and the number of toadlets present in or immediately surrounding areas of water. Please note that the presence of toadlets will be limited to the spring and summer months and most observations of adults will also be between March and November.
- If you are observing at night, remember to take a torch!
- Enter records into iRecord activity.

Learn more

- arc-trust.org/common-toad/
- rspb.org.uk/get-involved/activities/give-nature-a-home-in-your-garden/garden-activities/makeafrogandtoadabode/
- Contact an A Rocha UK naturalist at naturalist@arocha.org



SPECIES

Photos: Norman Crowson, Norman Crowson

Spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa striata*)

Information: David Beattie

All about the spotted flycatcher

- A small migrant that winters in Africa and South West Asia. Seen throughout the mainland UK.
- It is a slim bird with grey brown upperparts and streaky breast and throat. Length 14cm, wingspan 23–25cm and weighing 14–19 grams.
- It favours open woodland, farmland, parks and cemeteries.
- They can often be seen on a high perch which they fly from to catch their prey and return to the same spot.
- They feed predominantly on moths, butterflies, craneflies, damselflies etc.

Why do spotted flycatchers need our help?

Reasons for the rapid decline of spotted flycatchers are climate change, intensive farming (loss of food) and loss of habitat. Much of this is in their wintering areas but also in their breeding grounds as people "tidy up" their gardens; particularly by spraying farmland with pesticides and herbicides, as it reduces food sources.

How can we help?

- Reduce the use of pesticides in our gardens/land and by buying organic.
- We can keep pressure on both local and national government to implement action to limit climate change.
- If possible protect vulnerable nests from predation using leaves and twigs for camouflage.
- Put up open-fronted nest boxes.

DID YOU KNOW? There is at least one instance of spotted flycatchers sharing a nest with house martins. The result was 4 house martins and 1 spotted flycatcher successfully fledged from that spot!

How do I monitor and record?

- Recording and monitoring activities need to happen between May and early September. Check woodland and nest boxes for nesting birds.
- Towards the end of the breeding season (August/September) observe the number of successful and failed broods.
- Enter records into iRecord.

Learn more

- bto.org/understanding-birds/species-focus/spotted-flycatcher/
- wildlifetrusts.org/wildlife-explorer/birds/thrushes-chats-flycatchers-starling-dipper-and-wren/spotted-flycatcher/
- rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/wildlife-guides/bird-a-z/spotted-flycatcher/
- Contact an A Rocha UK naturalist at naturalist@arocha.org



SPECIES

Photos: F. C. Robiller, Rhinolophus ferrumequinum/CC BY-SA

Lesser horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*)

Information: Hilary Bond

All about the lesser horseshoe bat

- This bat is one of the smallest in the UK (roughly the size of a plum).
- Like the greater horseshoe bat, it is so called because of the horseshoe shaped nose leaf which is part of its echolocation system. The echolocation call of lesser/greater horseshoe bats is very distinctive: constant frequency with a frequency modulated component at the start and end.
- At rest, the bats hang with their wings wrapped around their bodies.
- Lesser horseshoe bats feed among vegetation in sheltered lowland valleys. They fly quite low and often take prey from branches. They feed on small insects and spiders.
- Like greater horseshoe bats the breeding females will use buildings with open roof spaces. However in winter they will hibernate in groups in caves, disused mines or cellars.

DID YOU KNOW? The lesser horseshoe bat can be found as far away as North Africa!

Learn more

- adlib.everysite.co.uk/adlib/defra/content.aspx?doc=4247&id=4255
- cdn.bats.org.uk/pdf/About%20Bats/lesserhorseshoe_11.02.13.pdf?mtime=20181101151300&focal=none



SPECIES

Photos: 01234lukeorom/CC BY-SA 4.0., Remus86

Greater horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*)

Information: Hilary Bond

All about the greater horseshoe bat

- This bat is one of the biggest in the UK (roughly the size of a pear).
- Like the lesser horseshoe bat, it is so called because of the horseshoe shaped nose leaf which is part of its echolocation system. The echolocation call of lesser/greater horseshoe bats is very distinctive: constant frequency with a frequency modulated component at the start and end.
- Like lesser horseshoe bats, in the summer, the breeding females will use buildings with open roof spaces, which warm quickly in the sunshine.
- In winter, male greater horseshoe bats will hibernate in groups in caves, disused mines, cellars or tunnels while, in contrast to the lesser horseshoe bat, females often hibernate alone.
- The greater horseshoe bat is now only found in the southwest of England and in Wales. It is a protected species and although it is only listed as of "Least Concern" on the IUCN Red List, numbers are thought to be dropping.

DID YOU KNOW? The greater horseshoe bat's hibernation site can be up to 50 km from their breeding roost, and the bats can live for up to 30 years!

Learn more

- cdn.bats.org.uk/pdf/About%20Bats/greaterhorseshoe_11.02.13.pdf?mtime=20181101151259&focal=none
- ptes.org/get-informed/facts-figures/greater-horseshoe-bat/
- wildlifetrusts.org/wildlife-explorer/mammals/greater-horseshoe-bat/

Why do lesser and greater horseshoe bats need our help?

The disturbance of roosts, lack of foraging habitats and the loss of permanent pasture are bigger issues than most of us are able to address, but if you have a roost nearby already, there are things that you can do to help maintain the health of that population.

How can we help?

- Leave entrance holes used by the bats clear of obstructions.
- Check for bats if you are renovating an old building, and if you find any, undertake a bat survey.
- Preserve unbroken tree and hedge lines, planting more if necessary, as the bats use these to help them navigate as well as providing feeding perches from which they will hunt.
- Plant flowers which attract insects like moths that bats like to eat.
- Avoid using pesticides and insecticides.
- Cattle should be wormed during winter housing. Lesser/greater horseshoe bats predominantly feed on dung fauna and can be harmed by the presence of worming products in the dung.

How do I monitor and record?

- Without a licence, it is illegal to disturb roosting bats and therefore the easiest way to monitor numbers is by using a bat detector at dusk or dawn outside the entrance of the roost. The best months to observe bat movement are through spring and summer.
- Enter records into iRecord.

Learn more

- The Bat Conservation Trust bats.org.uk
- Contact an A Rocha UK naturalist at naturalist@arocha.org



SPECIES

Photos: Norman Crowson, Norman Crowson

Red squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*)

Information: Rosalind King

All about the red squirrel

- Red squirrels mostly stay high in the trees, rarely coming down to the ground. They build nests called 'dreys' high up from twigs, leaves and moss, which look like large, messy bird nests.
- Red squirrels can be bright ginger to dark brown and are much smaller than grey squirrels.
- During autumn and winter, red squirrels develop distinctively tufted ears.
- They do not hibernate, but may have a slightly longer sleep during colder winter days, called 'winter torpor'.
- Red squirrels eat seeds, fruits, lichen, fungi and nuts but they can live off pine seeds.

Why do red squirrels need our help?

Red squirrels are our only native squirrel and there are estimated to be around 287,000 left in Britain. They are in decline following the introduction of grey squirrels from America; Greys carry squirrelpox which Reds aren't immune to, so Reds can only live where Greys can't reach or survive.

How can we help?

- If you live near red squirrel areas, avoid planting tree species with large seeds, such as hazel or oak as this can encourage grey squirrels.
- If you have grey squirrels nearby, or live near a busy road that squirrels would need to cross, then don't put out food for Reds.
- If it's safe to feed them, put the feeder off the ground away from predators and only provide supplemental feeding. Feeding in summer is best, as that is when their natural food supply is lowest.

DID YOU KNOW? Red squirrels have double jointed ankles and can jump over 2m, which is 8 times their body length!

How can we help?

- If it is safe to feed red squirrels, they eat hazelnuts, sweet chestnuts, sunflower seeds and pine nuts. Take care with peanuts (they mustn't be mouldy and don't give them too many) and feed them bone meal, apple and carrots to help with calcium and vitamin enrichment.

How do I monitor and record?

- The quickest and most effective way to monitor red squirrel populations is through monitoring the occupation of nestboxes (dreys). During autumn and winter, populations can be surveyed through the use of feeding stations.
- If you see any red squirrels in an unexpected areas, take a photo and send the record into iRecord.

Learn more

- woodlandtrust.org.uk/trees-woods-and-wildlife/animals/mammals/red-squirrel/
- wildlifeonline.me.uk/animals/article/squirrel-distribution-habitat/
- wildlifetrusts.org/saving-species/red-squirrels/helping-red-squirrels-your-garden/
- Contact an A Rocha UK naturalist at naturalist@arocha.org



SPECIES

Photos: Richard Thornbury, Hans Pixabay

Common oak (*Quercus robur*)

Information: Andy Lester

All about the common oak

- Oak trees are one of the most important native trees in the UK; of which there are two species: common or pedunculate oak, which is more widely found in southern forested areas and sessile oak which is more common in some of the northern upland areas.
- One tree can produce several million acorns in its lifetime. About one in 10,000 acorns grow up to become a mature oak. Although quite a lot of saplings grow, most get shaded out, eaten or outcompeted.
- A typical mature oak tree can reach up to 45 metres in height.
- Oak trees are one of the oldest trees still around. The species is thought to have appeared on the earth up to 65 million years ago.
- A veteran oak tree is typically one over 150 years old and some oak trees will be 700 years old.

Why do common oaks need our help?

They are resistant to a degree of climate change. However, droughts are getting worse and rainfalls are getting heavier; oak trees are not adapted to very extended periods of drought and heat, or extreme rains and storms.

A changing climate also increases the risk of more insect borne diseases or viral infections. The latter has the potential to wipe out whole oak forest areas. This has already been seen in mainland Europe, with oak trees struggling to survive.

How can we help?

- Plant oak trees! Especially when planning to plant woodland areas, as long as the soils are suitable: ideally needs to be slightly acidic and free draining.
- They will best grow in areas where there aren't extremes of temperatures or rainfall such as South Midlands, East Anglia, parts of Southern England and if planting in the Uplands it is best to plant on sheltered sunny slopes.
- Do not plant lots of oaks together in one place but interplant with other native woodland species to make them more disease resistant.
- Oaks are very slow growing trees, so will take a long time to reach their mature size. Therefore it is important not to plant faster growing species too close to oak trees, to avoid the oaks being shadowed out which would cause them to die back.

DID YOU KNOW? Common oak trees are often described as the rainforest tree of temperate areas; surveys have shown that a single oak can contain as many as 300 different species of wildlife from insects to fungi, birds, small mammals and more!

How do I monitor and record?

- Count the number of oaks on your land each year and monitor the change in the numbers that survive year to year.
- If you are creating an oak tree nursery and planting them out, monitor how many survive once planted out.
- Enter records into iRecord.

Learn more

- treegrowing.tcv.org.uk/identify/pedunculateoak/
- woodlandtrust.org.uk/trees-woods-and-wildlife/british-trees/a-z-of-british-trees/english-oak/
- woodlandtrust.org.uk/trees-woods-and-wildlife/british-trees/a-z-of-british-trees/sessile-oak/
- Contact an A Rocha UK naturalist at naturalist@arocha.org



SPECIES

Photos: pau.artigas, Norman Crowson

Common swift (*Apus apus*)

Information: Lydia Reese

All about the common swift

- Can survive (and thrive) in a range of different habitats including farmland, forests, open plains, parklands, and even brownfield sites and urban areas.
- In wilder areas, common swifts breed in holes in caves or hollows of trees.
- In the UK, they mostly nest in towns and villages in holes in walls or under the eaves of houses. They favour old buildings, rarely nesting in buildings constructed after the year 2000.

Why do common swifts need our help?

Common swifts are struggling to find and maintain suitable nest sites.

How can we help?

- Homeowners can help by providing artificial nests. Provide suitable nesting locations for them such as a special nest box or a 'swift brick'.
- Avoid disturbing existing nests by not working on walls or roofs near nesting common swifts during the May to August breeding season.
- Avoid using insecticides and pesticides.
- Get wild! Grow a 'wild lawn' to provide insects for them to feed on.
- Raise awareness concerning the common swifts' decline and learn how to differentiate between swifts and martins!

- The RSPB have launched a national project called **Swift Cities** in order to stop the declining numbers of common swifts in the UK. Swift Cities work with local people to raise awareness, track populations through citizen surveys, and to provide habitat in new developments. Following the success of the first Swift Cities, in Belfast and Oxford, the RSPB aims to launch more Swift Cities all around the UK – so watch this space!

DID YOU KNOW? The common swift's closest genetic relations are the hummingbirds; they are not related to swallows or house martins.

How do I monitor and record?

- Observe and record the arrival and departure dates of swifts. After one month of them being present, record the number of nests that are occupied. Towards the end of June and again at the end of July record the number of occupied nests and the number of young birds fledged in each nest.
- All observations need to be carried out from ground level to avoid disturbing the nesting birds. Enter records into iRecord activity.

Learn more

- rspb.org.uk/get-involved/activities/give-nature-a-home-in-your-garden/garden-activities/createahighhomeforswifts/
- rspb.org.uk/our-work/conservation/conservation-and-sustainability/safeguarding-species/swiftmapper/case-studies/oxford-swift-city/
- Contact an A Rocha UK naturalist at naturalist@arocha.org



SPECIES

Photos: Norman Crowson, Norman Crowson

Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*)

Information: Chris Baillie

All about the bullfinch

- In Britain and Ireland bullfinch pairs stay together, usually in the same area all year, and mostly for life. Their distinctive fluted contact call is often heard before the birds are seen, however they do not sing as much as most other finches, as they are fairly relaxed about defending territory.
- Bullfinches eat buds, and years ago were considered a major problem by fruit growers. Sadly, their populations are dramatically reduced and they pose no threat. Their beaks and unusually long digestive system helps them handle and process buds. They also eat a wide range of seeds.
- While many finches like open country, bullfinches much prefer well-grown scrub and woodland. Here they can feed unseen and nest in undergrowth or less-trimmed hedges.

Why do bullfinches need our help?

Loss of suitable breeding habitat and reduction in the availability of food. Loss of food-rich farmland (fruit and seeds). Loss of scrub, woodland and hedgerows as nesting and wintering sites.

How can we help?

- Bullfinches can feed in gardens where there are trees and large shrubs, but they are quiet, shy and often go unnoticed. They rarely use nest boxes and are not readily attracted to bird feeders.
- Traditional field hedges have helpful food plants and if they are allowed to gain height and thickness can be a great help, especially if there is nearby woodland.
- Such hedgerows are also a great source of insects needed by the growing young.
- Plant fruiting trees and bushes, as well as maple and sycamore, which are some of their favourites. These are especially important as replacement species when dealing with Ash Die Back.

DID YOU KNOW? The bullfinch's call is a soft piping note that carries surprisingly far, you often hear the call but don't see the caller!

How do I monitor and record?

- The best way of monitoring the species is through recording in spring at suitable nest site habitats, such as hedgerows. This can only be achieved through familiarising yourself with the song and call. Watch carefully for nesting pairs but please remember not to disturb the nests themselves. In winter populations can be monitored by feeding birds seed or fruit at bird tables in suitable habitat.
- Enter records into iRecord.

Learn more

- bto.org/understanding-birds/species-focus/bullfinch/
- Contact an A Rocha UK naturalist at naturalist@arocha.org



SPECIES

Photos: David Chandler, David Beattie

Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*)

Information: Lydia Reese

All about the hedgehog

- Hedgehogs favour hedgerows, woodlands, and meadows but are commonly found in suburban gardens, assuming a few sleeping nests are present.
- Their colour varies from white, to pale or deep brown and black.
- Hedgehogs have approximately 6,000 short 'quills' on their back. The rest of their body is covered by short, rough textured fur.
- They feed on insects (such as beetles, slugs, and earthworms) as well as fruits and berries.

Why do hedgehogs need our help?

Hedgehogs are struggling to find suitable habitats and food. The changing climate is also effecting their hibernation and feeding patterns.

How can we help?

- Place a pile of hay, straw, or leaves under a dry shed, log pile, or thick hedge in the garden for a safe place to hibernate. Leave wild areas for foraging.
- Avoid using slug pellets and pesticides.
- Don't interfere with nests and be especially careful when working in the garden and strimming.
- Make small holes in walls or fences allowing hedgehogs to move freely between gardens.
- Where there are ponds, ensure there is a ramp (wrapped in chicken wire), or create shallow areas at the pond's edge. Hedgehogs are great swimmers, but they struggle to climb out of steep-sided ponds.

- Leave out pet food, not milk! Lactose upsets hedgehogs' digestion, so contrary to popular belief, leaving out a dish of milk is not the best thing to do! Instead, leave out any meaty pet food (such as cat food) with some water.

DID YOU KNOW? In one night a single hedgehog can munch up to 200g of insects (hence the title the gardeners' friend) and roam up to 2 miles!

How do I monitor and record?

- Hedgehogs are not easy to record. The easiest way is to provide hedgehog food where they are known to occur and observe either through a window or using a mammal camera.
- Alternatively provide a hedgehog house for winter where hibernating hedgehogs can be observed but be careful of frequent disturbance.
- You can also make use of footprint tubes to record their presence.
- Enter records into iRecord activity.

Learn more

- hedgehogstreet.org/help-hedgehogs/link-your-garden/
- wildlifetrusts.org/actions/how-build-hedgehog-home/
- Contact an A Rocha UK naturalist at naturalist@arocha.org



SPECIES

Photos: Norman Crowson, Luc Viatour

Marsh tit (*Poecile palustris*)

Information: Richard Thornbury

All about the marsh tit

- A bird of mature deciduous woods with a tall (<15m), mature canopy and well-developed understorey. They primarily use the lower parts of trees and the shrub layer, especially if it is so well-developed that you can't see through the woodland. They avoid structurally similar secondary habitats, such as scrub and hedgerows.
- They need a large territory of >5ha (preferably >10ha) of contiguous mature woodland with a well-developed shrub layer and are completely sedentary once established in a territory.
- Young birds disperse short distances to establish new territories, typically <1.5km. Dispersing birds are very reluctant to cross open ground with anything over 100m unlikely to be attempted.
- They nest low down in cavities in medium to large hardwood trees which they may enlarge but do not excavate. They like old knotholes and seem to prefer ash trees, avoiding oak and field maple.
- They less frequently use nest boxes than blue and great tits.

Why do marsh tits need our help?

The need for a large contiguous territory, a high degree of sedentism, short dispersal distances for young birds establishing new territories and an inability to cross open country make this species extremely vulnerable to the impacts of habitat fragmentation.

They are vulnerable to any factors damaging the shrub layer, such as overgrazing by deer, shading out by canopy closure and clearance of shrub cover.

How can we help?

- The most important way we can help is by maintaining and improving habitat connectivity. Land managers should identify blocks of suitable habitat that are isolated or at risk of isolation and work to provide and protect connectivity through woods, trees and hedges.
- Management that produces a dense shrub layer under taller trees will help marsh tits.
- Canopies should neither be allowed to close over (as this will inhibit shrub layer development) or be opened up too much; around 60–80% cover is ideal.
- Where there is a poorly developed shrub layer, steps should be taken to improve it. This could include enrichment planting under existing trees, pollarding suitable trees, winching over living trees and allowing them to regrow along their length, and thinning over-shaded canopies.
- The impacts of deer browsing on shrub development also needs to be considered and managed by culling and/or exclusion.

DID YOU KNOW? Marsh tits look almost identical to the even more threatened willow tits. They are best told apart by their calls and local knowledge.

Marsh tits are also food hoarders and will carry off food from bird feeders to hide for later!

How do I monitor and record?

- It is important to identify habitats, particularly mapping suitable habitat and establishing marsh tits' presence or absence. Next, identify any connectivity issues, vulnerabilities and opportunities for enhancement. This will work best with a combined plan with neighbouring land managers.
- Marsh tits will respond to a play-back of their calls which can help find out where they are living. Please remember not to disturb marsh tits during the breeding season.
- Enter records into iRecord.

Learn more

- Broughton, R and Hinsley, S. "The ecology and conservation of the Marsh Tit in Britain" ResearchGate [researchgate.net/publication/275583913](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/275583913) [The ecology and conservation of the Marsh Tit in Britain](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/275583913)
- Broughton, R et al. "An efficient survey method for estimating populations of Marsh Tits *Poecile palustris*, a low-density woodland passerine." ResearchGate [researchgate.net/publication/327779038](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/327779038) [An efficient survey method for estimating populations of Marsh Tits *Poecile palustris* a low-density woodland passerine](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/327779038)
- Bird Guides (2010) Marsh and Willow Tits [birdguides.com/articles/identification/marsh-and-willow-tits/](https://www.birdguides.com/articles/identification/marsh-and-willow-tits/) (Accessed 22nd September 2021)
- Contact an A Rocha UK naturalist at naturalist@arocha.org

T25



SPECIES – credits

Photos: Red squirrel – Norman Crowson, Greater horseshoe bat – Remus86

Information

Photographs

T16 House martin	Lydia Reese	MikeLane45, Norman Crowson
T17 Common toad	Mary Cummins, Lydia Reese	David Chandler, Norman Crowson
T18 Spotted flycatcher	David Beattie	Norman Crowson, Norman Crowson
T19 Lesser horseshoe bat / Greater horseshoe bat	Hilary Bond	F. C. Robiller, Rhinolophus ferrumequinum/CC BY-SA 4.0. 01234lukeorom/CC BY-SA 4.0., Remus86
T20 Red squirrel	Rosalind King	Norman Crowson, Norman Crowson
T21 Common oak	Andy Lester	Richard Thornbury, Hans Pixabay
T22 Common swift	Lydia Reese	pau.artigas, Norman Crowson
T23 Bullfinch	Chris Baillie	Norman Crowson, Norman Crowson
T24 Hedgehog	Lydia Reese	David Chandler, David Beattie
T25 Marsh tit	Richard Thornbury	Norman Crowson, Luc Viatour