

Bittern

Botaurus stellaris

GB max: 36 Jan
NI max: 0

International threshold: 65
Great Britain threshold: ?
All-Ireland threshold: ?

In line with the improving fortunes of the British breeding population, it was another good year for Bitterns, which were recorded from a total of 45 different sites during 2003/04. Despite above average temperatures, peak numbers were in the winter, especially January when 36 birds were found. Most

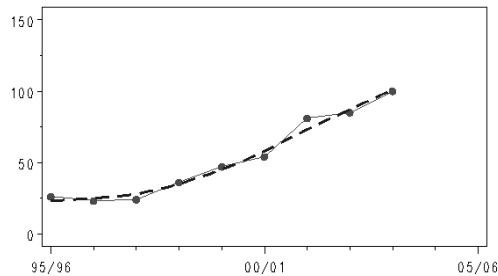
summer records referred to booming birds at known breeding sites, with up to eight recorded for Minsmere, from which site relatively few were reported in the winter months, although this could be due to problems of detection. No Bitterns have ever been recorded by WeBS in Northern Ireland.

Little Egret

Egretta garzetta

GB max: 2,777 Sep
NI max: 1 Jan

International threshold: 1,300
Great Britain threshold: ?[†]
All-Ireland threshold: ?[†]



Annual Index
Trend

Figure 6.a, Annual indices & trend for Little Egret for GB.

The Little Egret continues to go from strength to strength. The plot of the British index, published here for the first time, shows the phenomenal rate of increase for a species still on the British Birds Rarities Committee list until the end of 1990. A review of the status of the species (Musgrove 2002) estimated the 1999 post-breeding population to be of the order of 1,700 birds, over 50% more than the peak WeBS core count total that year. Since then, autumn peaks from core counts have increased by a factor of 2.7 and thus if such a scaling factor still holds true there may actually have been closer to 4,400 Little Egrets present in the UK in autumn 2003. Whilst this is an approximate calculation, and the underlying assumptions could be questioned, continued evidence of the discrepancies between core counts and dedicated roost counts at sites such as the Medway Estuary, where a roost of 413 compared with a core count total of 101 in September 2003, shows that this is a species which can still be easy to overlook. A recent review by Voisin *et al.* (2005) showed that over 8,000 Little Egrets

were present in western France in January 2001.

Unsurprisingly, many individual sites exhibited increases over previous years. Whilst the species is still common in its previous core areas of the Solent, Poole and the southwest peninsula, there are a number of sites here where numbers seem to have levelled out and much of the national increase is fuelled by the extremities of the British range, notably around the 'greater Thames', along the east coast of Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk, around the North Norfolk Coast and into the Wash. On the west coast, the Dyfi Estuary, Lavan Sands and the Dee Estuary also hold increased numbers. The cut-off beyond the Dee and the Wash is, however, striking. Counts have yet to exceed three birds on the Humber Estuary or two birds on the Ribble Estuary. Whether this remains the northwards limit for the Little Egret or whether it will continue to push northwards remains to be seen. The species also remains scarce on WeBS counts in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	Mon	Mean
Sites with mean peak counts of 10 or more birds in Great Britain[†]							
Medway Estuary	(71)	(19)	106	(125)	413 ¹²	Sep	260
Chichester Harbour	271 ¹²	220 ¹²	255 ¹²	218	228	Oct	238
Thames Estuary	(30)	83	132	197	255 ¹²	Aug	167
Poole Harbour	156 ²⁰	118	197 ¹²	(140)	(179)	Sep	163
Tamar Complex	143 ²²	121	141	129	143	Sep	135
Longueville Marsh	(70)	(85)	132	145	105	Oct	127
Portsmouth Harbour	(51)	64	123 ¹²	12 ¹¹⁰	(34)	Sep	99
Exe Estuary	58	71	149	67	131	Sep	95
Jersey Shore		64	126				95
Kingsbridge Estuary	58	72	100	105	(99)	Sep	87
North Norfolk Coast	8	15 ¹²	50 ¹¹	81	149 ¹²	Nov	86
Burry Inlet	(86)	58	99	87	(90)	Sep	84
Langstone Harbour	51	51	99	88	90	Oct	76
Pagham Harbour	51 ²⁰	76	81 ¹²	76	63	Aug	69
Taw-Torrige Estuary	77 ²⁰	71	64	60	(74)	Aug	69
Camel Estuary	55 ²⁰	(77)	48	64	65	Sep	62
Colne Estuary	27 ¹²	26	118 ¹²	(2)	(35)	Sep	57
Swale Estuary	10 ²⁰	22	44	(59)	131	Oct	53
Fowey Estuary	40 ²⁰	49	79	48	35	Sep	50
Fal Complex	(34)	39	(30)	55	52	Jul	49
R. Avon: Salisbury-Fordingbridge	(20)	(38)	49	(79)	19	Oct	46
Guernsey Shore	31	46	50	(48)	(51)	Sep	45
Cleddau Estuary	(17)	25	66	48	36	Sep	44
North West Solent	45 ²⁰	(30)	(44)	(25)	42	Sep	44
Severn Estuary	(10)	13	59	41	47	Sep	40
Southampton Water	(11)	25	45 ¹²	(19)	(51)	Sep	40
Newtown Estuary	46 ²⁰	38	44 ¹²	22	41	Sep	38
Orwell Estuary	(0)	11 ¹²	43 ¹²	12 ³⁷	56 ¹²	Aug	37
Helford Estuary	(24)	30	33	47	35	Sep	36
Blackwater Estuary	4	15	(35)	(51)	66	Sep	34
Fleet and Wey	30	37	37	38	25	Sep	33
Lavan Sands	(4)	(6)	6	15	67	Sep	29
Avon Estuary	20 ²⁰	21	33 ¹²	24	35	Aug	27
Stour Estuary	5	10	29	32	57	Sep	27
The Wash	2	5	(6)	29	72	Oct	27
Crouch-Roach Estuary	4	15	24	42	43	Sep	26
R. Avon: R'gwood - Christchurch	(12)	26	(28)	26	22	Jan	26
Christchurch Harbour	9	(20)	24	21	38	Sep	23
Hamford Water	2	9	31	20	53	Sep	23
Teign Estuary	30 ²⁰	25	16	31	15	Sep	23
Beaulieu Estuary	(7)	19	6	42	22	Oct	22
Erme Estuary	26 ²⁰	17	32	14	(18)	Dec	22
Axe Estuary (Devon)	6	10	35	24	32	Jan	21
Cuckmere Estuary	7	15	12	27	41	Oct	20
Alde Complex	(4)	(12)	15	20	(23)	Nov	19
Allington Gravel Pit	0	0	21 ¹²	12 ³⁷	35 ¹²	Jan	19
Dee Estuary (England/Wales)	(5)	7	18 ¹¹	20	32 ¹²	Nov	19
Pegwell Bay	7	17	20	23	26	Aug	19
Rye Harbour and Pett Level	16 ²⁰	9	25	19	27	Aug	19
Dart Estuary	6	12	9	20	44	Sep	18
Yar Estuary	10	19	44 ¹²	12	5	Jul	18
Yealm Estuary	16	9	19	25	18	Aug	17
Brading Harbour	3	9	15	26	23	Oct	15
Dengie Flats	3	3	18 ¹¹	15	(27)	Sep	13
Hayle Estuary	13	13	12	12	15	Jul	13
Bardolf Water Meadows	6	9	10	22	11	Nov	12
Carmarthen Bay	4	(7)	13	9	23	Feb	12
Looe Estuary	(9)	9	5	13	19	Jul	12
Somerset Levels	1	2	14	26	(12)	Jan	11
Breydon Water / Berney Marshes	2	2	7	19	20	Jul	10
Dyfi Estuary	(2)	6	5	10	20	Jan	10

[†] as no British or All-Ireland thresholds have been set a qualifying level of 10 has been chosen to select sites for presentation in this report

Great White Egret

Ardea alba

Vagrant
Native Range: S Europe, Africa, Asia and N & C America

GB max: 1 Aug
NI max: 0

Singles were recorded at Rutland Water in October and on the Humber Estuary in August and September, Drakelow Gravel Pit in November.

Grey Heron

Ardea cinerea

International threshold: 2,700
Great Britain threshold: ?[†]
All-Ireland threshold: ?[†]

GB max: 4,496 Sep
NI max: 450 Oct

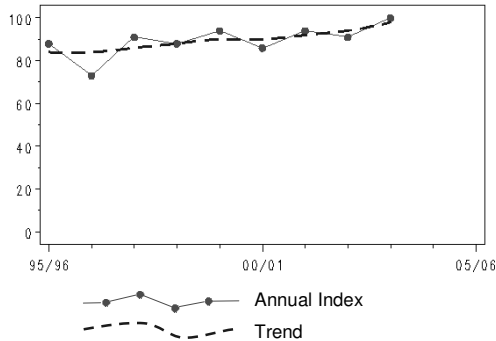


Figure 7.a, Annual indices & trend for Grey Heron for GB.

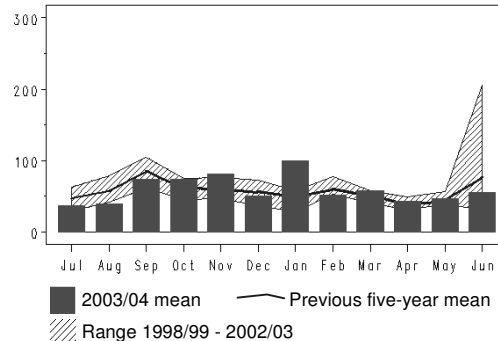


Figure 7.b, Monthly indices for Grey Heron for GB.

Grey Herons are widely distributed waterbirds, generally occurring in low numbers at any given site. As a result, for many of the sites holding larger numbers this is principally a function of their larger size. Although the majority of UK Grey Herons are rather sedentary, some dispersal does occur and in the winter as resident birds are joined by immigrants from northern Europe.

The 2003/04 peak core count total in Britain was the highest yet recorded by WeBS; the annual trend suggests a small rise over the last decade. The Northern Ireland peak also remained at a relatively high level, following

an increasing trend in the late 1990s. As would be expected for a largely resident species, the monthly indices suggest relative stability throughout the year.

In line with the small overall increase, there were no spectacular rises in numbers at individual sites but higher numbers than usual at several sites including the Forth Estuary and Cromarty Firth. Lower than usual peaks were noted from Hanningfield Reservoir, Walthamstow Reservoirs and the Ouse Washes. Numbers at the two key Northern Ireland sites remained stable.

	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	Mon	Mean
Sites with mean peak counts of 50 or more birds in Great Britain[†]							
R. Avon: Salisbury-Fordingbridge	(102)	326	(100)	(83)	(150)	Oct	326
Somerset Levels	143	148	125	134	(130)	Feb	138
Thames Estuary	(118)	145	(129)	124	(94)	Aug	135
Dee Estuary (England/Wales)	80	124	63 ¹¹	(111)	87	Sep	93
Walthamstow Reservoirs	44	117	91	133	56	Feb	88
Inner Firth of Clyde	93 ¹¹	81	90	87	81	Sep	86
Severn Estuary	(51)	(67)	69	104 ¹¹	73	Sep	82
Morecambe Bay	88	69	51	101	91	Aug	80
Ouse Washes	61	70 ¹³	100	104 ¹³	55	Feb	78
Taw-Torridge Estuary	78	69	(20)	(41)	77	Aug	75
Coombe Country Park	11			159	37	Feb	69
Colne Valley Gravel Pits	(25)	(21)	(36)	(33)	68	Mar	68
Tees Estuary	57	83	58	66	63	Aug	65
The Wash	91	56	49	54	76	Aug	65
Humber Estuary	85	(40)	(31)	43	(39)	Nov	64

	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	Mon	Mean
Inner Moray and Inverness Firth	48	44	56	91	67	Oct	61
Montrose Basin	83	87	55	24	54	Sep	61
Whinney Loch	61						61
Forth Estuary	46	59	47	62	78 ¹¹	Dec	58
Durham Coast	60	63	60	41	41	Mar	53
North Norfolk Coast	75	51	39	47	(38)	Oct	53
Ribble Estuary	88	(48)	27	40	(31)	Sep	52
Hanningfield Reservoir	137	57	20	21	18	Sep	51
Solway Estuary	63	(48)	28 ¹¹	(69)	(49)	Oct	51
Cromarty Firth	45	41	48	44	73	Oct	50
Poole Harbour	50	49	50	49	(47)	Sep	50
Sites with mean peak counts of 50 or more birds in Northern Ireland[†]							
Loughs Neagh and Beg	269	267	87	225	208	Sep	211
Strangford Lough	96	92	113	103	102	Oct	101

[†] as no British or All-Ireland thresholds have been set a qualifying level of 50 has been chosen to select sites for presentation in this report

Purple Heron

Scarce

Ardea purpurea

GB max: 1 Aug

NI max: 0

One was recorded at Ormesby Reservoir in August.

White Stork

Vagrant and escape

Ciconia ciconia

Native Range: Europe, Africa and Asia

GB max: 3 Mar

NI max: 0

The usual free-flying White Storks of the year, the maximum being three in March. Harewood Lake were noted there throughout

Glossy Ibis

Vagrant

Plegadis falcinellus

Native Range: S Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and N & C America

GB max: 1 May

NI max: 0

The long-staying and well-watched bird remained on the Exe Estuary, being noted in six months between May 2003 and March 2004; this bird was originally recorded on the November 2002 WeBS count.

Sacred Ibis

Escape

Threskiornis aethiopicus

Native Range: Africa and Middle East

GB max: 1 Apr

NI max: 0

One was recorded every month at Outwood Swan Sanctuary, where this species was also noted back during the 1998/99 winter, presumably the same individual. Whilst most likely a local escape, the increasing naturalised population in western France is also a potential source.

Spoonbill

International threshold: 100

Platalea leucorodia

GB max: 10 May

NI max: 0

Spoonbills were recorded from 14 sites in Exe Estuary was the most reliable site for this species in 2003/04, with records from nine months. The

Sites with two or more birds in 2003/04

Benacre Broad	4	Oct
Exe Estuary	4	Apr
Poole Harbour	3	Feb
Taw-Torridge Estuary	3	Dec
Beaulieu Estuary	2	May
Humber Estuary	2	Jun
Otter Estuary	2	May

Greater Flamingo

Phoenicopterus ruber

Escape

Native Range: S Europe, Africa and C America

GB max: 1 Jan
NI max: 0

One was recorded at Mersea Island on the Colne Estuary in January and March.

Fulvous Whistling Duck

Dendrocygna bicolor

Escape

Native Range: C & S America, Africa and S Asia

GB max: 2 Feb
NI max: 0

One was at Walland Marsh from April to June, and two were at Chichester Harbour in February, one at Godmanchester Gravel Pit in September

Lesser Whistling Duck

Dendrocygna javanica

Escape

Native Range: S & E Asia

GB max: 1 Apr
NI max: 0

One was recorded at Bittell Reservoirs in April.

Mute Swan

Cygnus olor

International threshold (British population): 380

International threshold (Irish population): 100

GB max: 20,299 Oct
NI max: 1,819 Dec

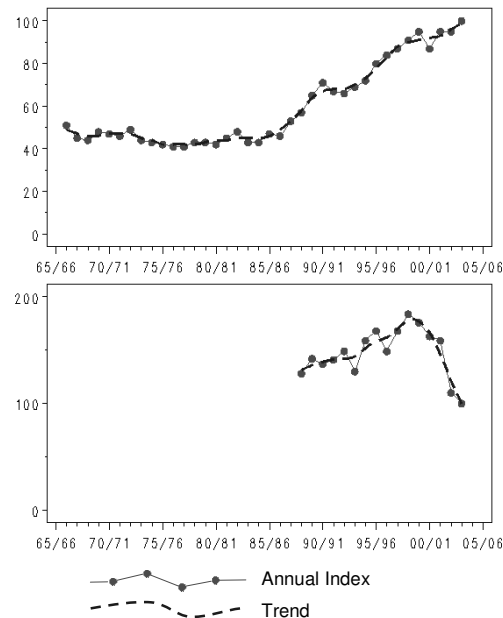


Figure 8.a, Annual indices & trend for Mute Swan for GB (above) & NI (below).

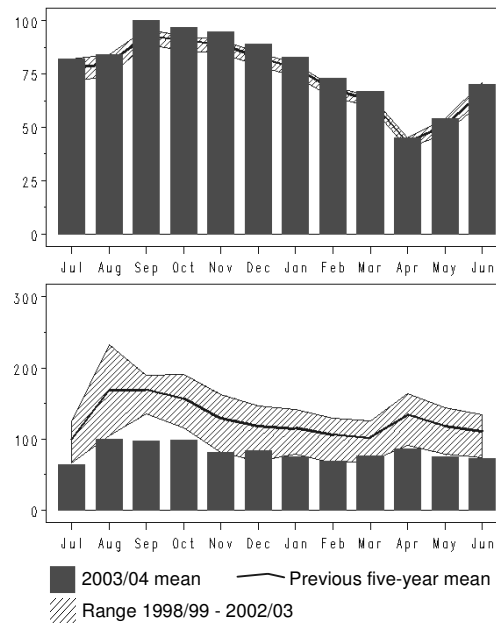


Figure 8.b, Monthly indices for Mute Swan for GB (above) & NI (below).

Mute Swans are widespread, being found in a variety of wetland habitats and showing tolerance to human activity. The majority of birds are thought to be sedentary although post-natal dispersal and winter movements, mainly southwest or towards coastal regions, are common.

Although British and Northern Irish maxima were both comparable to previous years, very different patterns were evident in annual indices. The British index rose 5% to its highest ever level, whilst in contrast the fifth consecutive decline in the Northern Irish indices equates to current values being almost half of those five years ago. Furthermore, monthly indices were below the range of the previous five years in all months except

December, February and March, although these still failed to reach average levels. Conversely, British monthly indices peaked above average throughout the year.

Counts at Lough Neagh and Beg were well below average for the site, although the five-year mean for the site still exceeds any other in the UK. The Fleet and Wey remained the top site in Britain with the 2003/04 peak over 20% higher than that for any other site. As during 2002/03 current counts for Abberton Reservoir exceeded the international qualifying threshold levels, however, mean values fell to just below this level. The second year of below average counts recorded at Lough Foyle have resulted in a mean peak below the international qualifying threshold.

	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	Mon	Mean
Sites of international importance in the UK							
Loughs Neagh and Beg	1,887	1,931	1,346	1,391	920	Sep	1,495
Fleet and Wey	1,177	1,150	1,228	1,368	1,092	Oct	1,203
Somerset Levels	(1,011)	(1,110)	(1,121)	(1,039)	(883)	Dec	(1,121)
Ouse Washes	662	726 ¹³	1,110 ¹³	782 ¹³	530 ¹³	Jan	762
Loch of Harray	(495)	597	597	672	522	Feb	597
Rutland Water	617	547	590	594	542	Jul	578
Loch Leven	406	496	506	550	526	Sep	497
Tweed Estuary	580	575	464 ¹³	414	446	Jul	496
R. Avon: Salisbury-Fordingbridge	(263)	(395)	(229)	(162)	(311)	Oct	(395)
Hornsea Mere	364	346	217	486	527 ¹³	Aug	388 ▲
Upper Lough Erne	328	445	306	323	272	Dec	335
Lower Lough Erne				199	(286)	Dec	243
Strangford Lough	225	174	183	180	193	Oct	191
Broad Water Canal		113	77	172	152	Oct	129
Sites no longer meeting table qualifying levels in WeBS-Year 2003/2004							
Lough Foyle	115	98	101	77	66	Jan	91
Other sites attaining table qualifying levels in WeBS-Year 2003/2004 in Great Britain							
Loch Bee (South Uist)	341	343	200	297	407	Aug	318
Abberton Reservoir	520	328	187	387	379	Aug	360 ▼
Other sites attaining table qualifying levels in WeBS-Year 2003/2004 in Northern Ireland							
Upper Quoile River	88	32	117	(71)	108	Oct	86

Black Swan

Cygnus atratus

Escape
Native Range: Australia

GB max: 49 Nov
NI max: 0

The GB maximum count of 49 was similar to that recorded by WeBS in recent years. None were noted in Northern Ireland. The species was recorded from a total of 73 sites, slightly up on recent years, as was the summed site maxima of 128. Twelve sites held three or more birds, compared to eight and 10 in the previous two years. Overall, this suggests consolidation or stabilisation of this relatively regular escape/feral bird.

Sites with three or more birds in 2003/04

Woburn Park Lakes	8	Sep
Walthamstow Reservoirs	6	May
Nene Washes	4	Jan
R.Kennet: R'bury-Chilton Foliat	4	Jun
Abberton Reservoir	3	Apr
Cassington & Yarnton GPs	3	Oct
Dungeness Gravel Pits	3	Jan
Fleet and Wey	3	Aug
Hill Ridware Lake	3	Nov
King George V Reservoirs	3	Oct
Mersey Estuary	3	Sep
R. Cam: Owlstone - Baits Bite	3	Oct

Bewick's Swan
Cygnus columbianus

GB max: 6,691 Jan
NI max: 32 Jan
% young: 7.9

International threshold (*bewickii*): 290
Great Britain threshold: 81
All-Ireland threshold: 25*
S M L
GB change: -- -- --
NI change: -- -- --

*50 is normally used as a minimum threshold

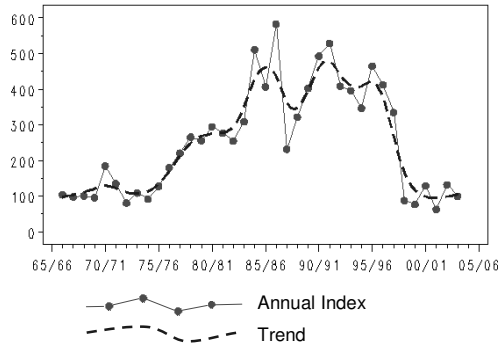


Figure 9.a. Annual indices & trend for Bewick's Swan for GB.

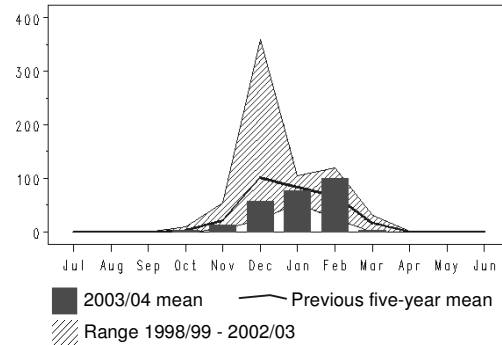


Figure 9.b. Monthly indices for Bewick's Swan for GB.

Bewick's Swans breed across the far northern tundra of Russia, the western population, which breed on the Kanin Peninsula, migrate southwest in the autumn to winter mainly in Britain and the Netherlands.

Peak GB numbers in 2003/04 were slightly higher than the previous year, although the total is heavily influenced by roost counts from a single site, the Ouse Washes. A high roost count early in January at the Ouse Washes (in fact, the highest single site total ever recorded in the UK), although not synchronised with WeBS Core Counts elsewhere in Britain, perhaps suggests that the true peak was even higher, perhaps about 7,000. The annual indices suggest that numbers remain low but are similar to the last few years; the indices are, however, based on core counts alone and so may well be somewhat unrepresentative. Productivity was low during the summer of 2003, with 7.9% young being the lowest since 1997.

Elsewhere, numbers of birds using the Nene Washes, Severn Estuary and Martin Mere appeared to be similar to recent winters, whilst counts at Breydon Water, St Benet's Levels and Walmore Common were higher than their recent averages.

Whilst the peak count in Northern Ireland was higher than during the two previous winters, it was still extremely small compared to the early 1990s, when a peak count of 805 was recorded. There remains uncertainty as to whether overall numbers of this population have declined, or whether birds have redistributed and are mostly wintering further east, closer to the breeding grounds. An international census carried out in early 2005 should help to provide answers.

A bird identified as being of the nominate race, known as Whistling Swan, was present at Gadloch between April and October, with presumably the same bird also recorded from nearby Bridgend Farm Pool in May.

	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	Mon	Mean
Sites of international importance in the UK							
Ouse Washes	5,649 ⁸	4,693 ¹²	5,735 ⁸	5,177 ⁸	6,330 ⁸	Dec	5,517
Nene Washes	327	1,100	347 ¹²	1,068	790	Feb	726
Sites of national importance in Great Britain							
Severn Estuary	216 ⁸	272 ⁸	310 ⁸	345 ⁸	230	Jan	275
Martin Mere and Ribble Estuary	163 ⁸	322 ⁸	296 ⁸	315	221	Jan	263
St Benet's Levels	209	(206)	147	287	280	Jan	231
Breydon Water / Berney Marshes	132	186	85	240	220	Feb	173
Old Romney	160 ⁸				184 ¹³	Jan	172
Somerset Levels	(117)	(146)	(108)	(69)	(112)	Jan	(146)
Confidential SE England Site	64	10	180	220	148	Jan	124
Dee Estuary (England/Wales)	56 ⁸	(118)	(78)	(70)	(92)	Feb	83 ▲

	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	Mon	Mean
Sites of all-Ireland importance in Northern Ireland							
Loughs Neagh and Beg	16	102	19	6	5	Dec	30
Sites no longer meeting table qualifying levels in WeBS-Year 2003/2004							
Medway Estuary	(42)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)		(42)
Other sites attaining table qualifying levels in WeBS-Year 2003/2004 in Great Britain							
Walmore Common	41 ⁸	7	51	99	95	Feb	59
Other sites attaining table qualifying levels in WeBS-Year 2003/2004 in Northern Ireland							
Lough Foyle	6 ⁸	10	12	8	27	Jan	13

Whooper Swan *Cygnus cygnus*

GB max: 7,558 Jan
NI max: 2,321 Jan
% young: 14.9

International threshold: 210
Great Britain threshold: 57
All-Ireland threshold: 100

	S	M	L
GB change:	+	+	++
NI change:	o	+	o

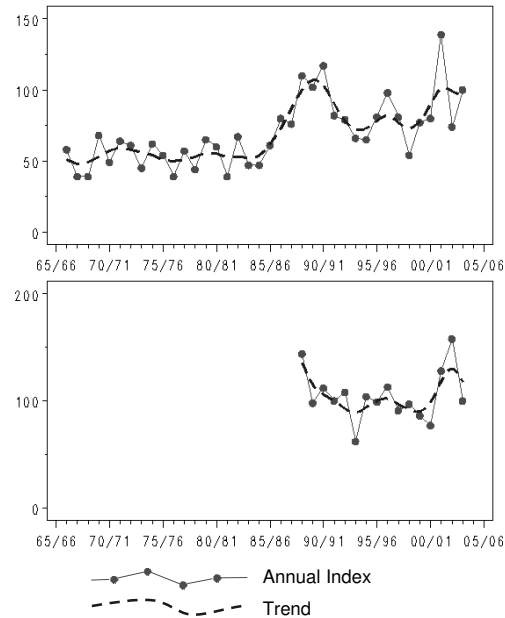


Figure 10.a, Annual indices & trend for Whooper Swan for GB (above) & NI (below).

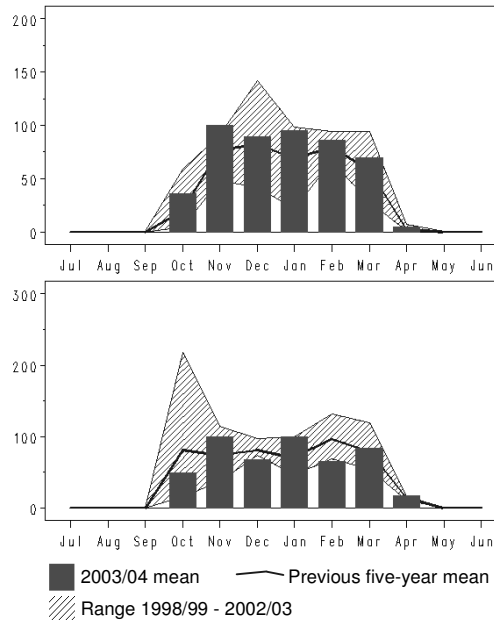


Figure 10.b, Monthly indices for Whooper Swan for GB (above) & NI (below).

Almost the entire Icelandic breeding population of Whooper Swan winters in Britain and Ireland, although significant numbers remain in Iceland and small numbers continue on to the Netherlands, Denmark and southern Scandinavia (Brazil, 2003). With the UK regularly hosting the majority of this population it is unsurprising that a total of nine sites held internationally and a further 29 nationally important numbers in the five years up to 2003/04.

The Ouse Washes and Martin Mere/Ribble Estuary remained the only sites outside Northern Ireland or Scotland to hold internationally important numbers; and while

peak numbers at the latter were lower than those of the past three years supplementary counts at the Ouse Washes helped boost the 2003/04 peak. This trend was reflected across sites of international importance that, with the exception of Loch of Strathbeg, all held peak numbers below average. The five-year mean for Black Cart Water fell below the international qualifying level, while in contrast, mean peaks at four sites Lindisfarne, Loch Connell, Barons Folly and Clatto Reservoir each surpassed 57 birds.

Stark differences were also evident at the national level with the Northern Irish index falling and that of Britain rising. Following its

highest ever peak in 2002/03 the Northern Irish index fell by over a third, however, numbers remain comparable to those of the past decade. Conversely, the British rose by a third contributing to the increase witnessed over the past 20 years.

Previous *Wildfowl and Wader Counts* have suggested the possibility of winter movements

between Britain and Northern Ireland. However, with November and January counts above average in both Britain and Northern Ireland, and December counts below average, no evidence of this interchange was seen during 2003/04. The overall productivity of 14.9% was similar to that of 2002/03.

	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	Mon	Mean
Sites of international importance in the UK							
Ouse Washes	2,120 ¹²	1,797 ⁸	2,894 ⁸	2,745 ¹²	3,624 ⁸	Jan	2,636
Martin Mere and Ribble Estuary	1,335 ⁸	1,650	1,762 ⁸	1,770 ⁸	1,597	Dec	1,623
Loughs Neagh and Beg	(641)	(735)	(1,532)	1,514	867	Jan	1,304
Lough Foyle	657	434	548	3,284	680	Nov	1,121
Upper Lough Erne	985	1,010	1,228 ¹³	658	855	Dec	947
Loch of Strathbeg	262	424	(223)	(67)	794	Nov	493
Solway Estuary	223 ⁸	466 ⁸	(309)	340 ⁸	(188)	Nov	343
R. Clyde: Carstairs - Thankerton	393	142	242	(101)	91	Feb	217
Black Cart Water	187 ³	299	238 ³	176 ³	151 ³	Mar	210
Sites of national importance in Great Britain							
Loch Eye and Cromarty	180 ⁸	(39)	230	141	322	Oct	205
Nene Washes	9	111	110 ¹²	663 ¹²	111	Feb	201
Loch of Wester	45	(86)	341				193
Wigtown Bay	134	(110)	156	(135)	255	Mar	182
Lower Teviot Valley	(12)	(179)	(50)	(29)			(179)
R. Nith: Keltonbank to Nunholm	(146)	131	125	(108)	165	Feb	142
Killimster Loch			135				135
Ravenstruther		347		0	48	Mar	132
Loch a` Phuill (Tiree)	142	36		168	118	Nov	116
Dornoch Firth	84	307	53 ¹¹	23	94	Oct	112
Loch Insh and Spey Marshes	125 ¹³	96	92	91			101
Castron Quarry		71	71	67	164	Dec	93
Loch of Lintrathen	68	96	10	166	93	Jan	87
Inner Moray and Inverness Firth	17	1	173	60	165	Feb	83
Vasa Loch Shapinsay				68	96	Nov	82
Lower Derwent Ings	81						81
Forth Estuary	(20)	(95)	(20)	(24)	62 ¹¹	Feb	79
Milldam and Balfour Mains Pools	53 ¹³	112	98	41	86	Jan	78
R. Tweed: Kelso to Coldstream	50	47	60	116	109	Dec	76
Warkworth Lane Ponds	113 ⁸	62	25	128	47	Mar	75
Threave Estate	(117)	74	21				71
Lindisfarne	47	45 ¹¹	15	(90)	(139)	Mar	67 ▲
Loch Leven	144	144	0	13	19	Dec	64
Loch of Spiggie	24	73	47	86	89	Nov	64
Loch Connell	63						63 ▲
Kinnordy Loch	17		116	82	35	Feb	63
Barons Folly	71	107	3	4	126	Jan	62 ▲
Clatto Reservoir	52	108	62	10	58	Nov	58 ▲
Sites of all-Ireland importance in Northern Ireland							
Strangford Lough	177	220 ¹¹	212	191	150	Jan	190
Other sites attaining table qualifying levels in WeBS-Year 2003/2004 in Great Britain							
Tynningham Estuary	76 ⁸	15	49	3	135	Feb	56
Loch Moraig	37	15	12	20	121	Nov	41
St Benet`s Levels	27	(26)	6	58	108	Jan	50
Douglas Estate Ponds	13	30	21	22	100	Nov	37
Fergus Loch	32	31	38	36	73	Nov	42
Wilkhaven to Rockfield	70	1	60	0	70	Feb	40
Martnaham Loch	1	34	37	32	67	Dec	34