



Blue Tit
Photo: John Carey

Garden Bird Survey results

In advance of this season's **Irish Garden Bird Survey**, starting at the end of November 2021, **Brian Burke** looks at the results from last winter's survey and picks out some interesting findings



We had an overwhelming response to the **Irish Garden Bird Survey** last winter. There was a 72% (>1,100 additional gardens) increase in the number of households taking

part. The letters from people working from home, unable to work, home-schooling children, socially isolating or sick, or who got some comfort and enjoyment from watching their garden birds extra closely, were truly heart-warming.

The impact of the Covid-19 lockdowns before and during the survey meant that many people had a newfound appreciation for the nature around them, and had more time to watch their garden birds and, because so many of you submitted your counts, we got our best ever glimpse into how birds use gardens across Ireland.

You likely won't have as much time to watch your birds this winter, but please don't let this put you off taking part in the survey! Even a small amount of time peeking out your window on weekends is sufficient to tell us a lot about your garden birds and help us to build on the data you submitted last year.

The **donations** received towards the survey were three times what we usually receive and, given the financial hardship that we're still navigating through as a

charity, they've never been more needed or more appreciated. So, to everyone who took part last year, from those who have contributed to the survey for many years, to the people who took part for the first time, a big thank you! And if you enjoyed doing the survey last winter (and I know you did!), then spread the joy by getting a friend, relative, neighbour, work colleague or member of your local group or team to get involved in the survey this year.

Top ten garden birds

No surprises at the top of the rankings table, with **Robin, Blackbird** and **Blue Tit** respectively taking the top three podium places yet again. Across the country, **Great Tit** moved up one place to 4th – they were present in nearly 2% more gardens than average; **Magpie** rose up one to 5th; and **Chaffinch** dropped two places to fall out of the top five for the first time in 14 years. Despite this, they were still one of the most numerically abundant species across the country, with an average of five per garden per week.

I had noticeably high numbers of **Coal Tits** in my Wicklow garden right throughout the winter, and the fact that they moved up three places to 7th shows it wasn't just me. **Starlings** and **House Sparrows** were the most numerous birds in Irish gardens last winter: they took up the 9th and 8th spots respectively, meaning **Goldfinch** had to settle for 10th. ➤



The Irish Garden Bird Survey is kindly sponsored by Ballymaloe

Your comments

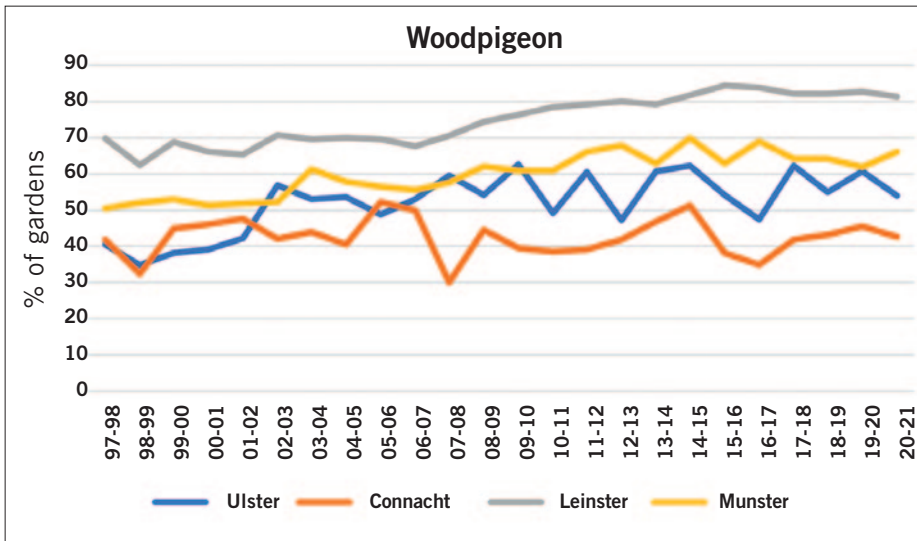
“The garden birds provided much pleasure and entertainment through the prolonged Covid lockdown, especially the Redpolls, Goldfinches, Siskins and Blackcaps.”
– **Hazel Crawford, Dublin**

“I really enjoyed the survey and was fascinated by all the species visiting my garden. I am sure most of them have always been there, but having time to sit and look at them was special.” – **Carol Bone, Wicklow**

“Nice to see Song Thrush, Blackcap, Collared Dove, Siskin and Reed Bunting on a fairly regular basis. Sadly, no Greenfinch and, for the second year in a row, no Lesser Redpoll.”
– **Nuala & Tom Lynch, Clare**

“It is disappointing that we have had no Greenfinches since 2016. And this year the numbers of Goldfinches and sparrows were way down.” – **Ann Hennessy, Dublin**

“A male woodpecker came regularly to the feeders, then on the week of February 15th a female came, so hopefully a breeding pair!” – **Lynn Cassidy, Wexford**



Woodpigeon. Some species show marked differences in occurrence in different parts of Ireland. Woodpigeons occur in *circa* 70% of Irish gardens each year, but are most commonly seen in gardens in Leinster, and least often in Connacht.

North, south, east and west

The national rankings provide much food for thought, but the more gardens that take part each year, big or small, urban or rural, and from every province and county, the more we can tease out the differences that exist and better understand the species trends over time.

For example, the top three of **Robin**, **Blackbird** and **Blue Tit** was consistent across Leinster, Munster and Connacht, but differed in Ulster, albeit by very small margins in some cases.

- In Ulster, **Blackbird** took top spot, while **Robin** shared 2nd place with **Great Tit**. **Blue Tit** didn't even make 4th, falling behind its coal-coloured cousin to 5th.
- Despite falling to 6th nationally, **Chaffinch** took 4th place in both Connacht and Munster, and 6th in Ulster, but languished in 9th place in Leinster.
- **Magpies** were ranked higher in Leinster (4th) than in Connacht or Munster (6th in both), or in Ulster (7th).
- **Goldfinch** was 7th in gardens in Connacht, and 8th in Ulster and Munster, but we received a few reports of them being absent from urban gardens in the east last winter, so their 11th-place finish in Leinster is perhaps unsurprising.
- Connacht had both **Pied Wagtail** (9th) and **Wren** (10th) in the top 10, while **Starling** featured for Leinster (8th) and Munster (10th), and **Dunnock** only reached that level in Ulster (9th).
- Munster and Leinster had **House Sparrows** in 7th place, Ulster had them in 10th, but they were 11th in Connacht.
- **Woodpigeons** are abundant across the country, but they're much less likely to visit gardens in Connacht (20th), Ulster (19th) or Munster (17th) than in Leinster (10th) (see graph above).

The urban and rural divide

There is undoubtedly an urban/suburban/rural bias in the data, given that we get a higher proportion of urban/suburban gardens in Leinster, though thankfully our

data is pretty evenly split between urban/suburban and rural gardens each winter.

There's no change in the top three between urban/suburban and rural gardens, but more differences are found further down the table.

- **Magpie** was 4th (92.6%) in urban/suburban gardens, but 6th (91.9%) in rural areas.
- **Chaffinch** was 4th (96.5%) in rural gardens, but only 9th (84.3%) in urban ones.
- **Woodpigeon** was 10th (79.3%) in urban gardens, but only 19th (61.1%) in rural ones. **Collared Dove**, too, came in much higher in urban areas (13th, 72.6%) than in rural gardens (20th, 52.2%).
- **Rooks** and **Hooded Crows** were more frequently seen in rural gardens (15th, 75.2% and 18th, 64.4%) than in urban ones (both 18th, 55.9%), but **Jackdaws** were similarly common across all garden types (~66%).

Ireland's Top 30 Garden Birds in Winter 2020/21

The rankings from last winter compared with the rankings from previous years.

Species	Rank in 2020/21	Percentage of gardens	Change from 2019/20 rank	5-year average (16/17-20/21)
Robin	1	99.7%	No change	99.7%
Blackbird	2	99.1%	No change	98.7%
Blue Tit	3	97.3%	No change	97.6%
Great Tit	4	93.9%	↑ Up 1	92.0%
Magpie	5	92.3%	↑ Up 1	91.4%
Chaffinch	6	89.9%	↓ Down 2	91.9%
Coal Tit	7	86.5%	↑ Up 3	83.8%
House Sparrow	8	85.4%	No change	84.6%
Starling	9	83.3%	↑ Up 2	80.0%
Goldfinch	10	83.2%	↓ Down 3	84.1%
Wren	11	77.9%	↓ Down 2	79.7%
Dunnock	12	74.2%	No change	75.8%
Song Thrush	13	71.5%	↑ Up 2	69.6%
Woodpigeon	14	70.9%	↓ Down 1	71.3%
Jackdaw	15	66.5%	↓ Down 1	68.6%
Rook	16	64.8%	No change	64.3%
Collared Dove	17	63.3%	No change	63.5%
Pied Wagtail	18	61.3%	↑ Up 2	54.2%
Hooded Crow	19	59.8%	↓ Down 1	58.2%
Greenfinch	20	58.1%	↓ Down 1	63.2%
Siskin	21	46.1%	↑ Up 7	37.7%
Blackcap	22	44.4%	No change	43.5%
Long-tailed Tit	23	41.1%	No change	40.8%
Bullfinch	24	38.5%	↓ Down 3	41.8%
Sparrowhawk	25	30.0%	No change	31.6%
Mistle Thrush	26	29.8%	No change	28.6%
Feral Pigeon	27	25.7%	No change	25.8%
Lesser Redpoll	28	23.8%	↑ Up 1	27.8%
Goldcrest	29	23.6%	↓ Down 5	31.2%
Pheasant	30	18.2%	No change	15.6%



Coal Tit. Photo: John Carey

- We see some other stark contrasts between urban and rural gardens in species such as **Pied Wagtail** (42.3% versus 83.8%, respectively), **Blackcap** (62.6% versus 23.2%) and **Greenfinch** (48.7% and 69.0%).

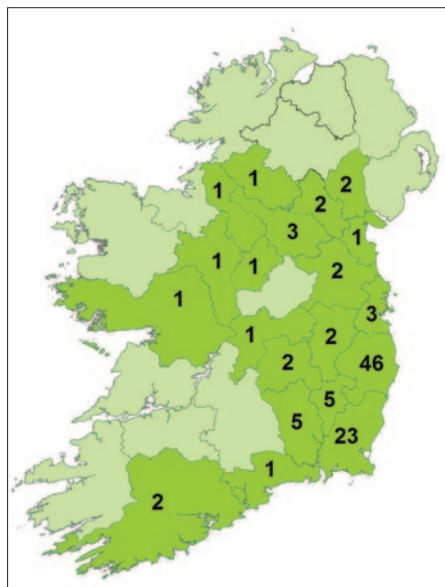
That's a lot of numbers and a lot of different rankings, depending on how you look at things, and there's clearly a link between urban/suburban gardens and what we see in Leinster overall. That link doesn't tell the whole story, however, and there are likely to be other factors at play, such as how far east or west, or north or south, you live; the dominant land-use in your area; altitude; distance to the coast; the foods you provide, etc. So, what's the takeaway from all this? Every single garden is different, and the more gardens that take part in the survey, the more statistical power we'll have to clearly pinpoint those differences and get a closer insight into where our birds are doing well and where they're doing poorly.



Greenfinch. Photo: Cillín Ó Foghlú

Rising up the 'pecking' order

The larger number of gardens taking part last year really highlighted the spread of **Great Spotted Woodpeckers** around the country, with 105 (mostly rural) gardens reporting woodpeckers from 20 different counties (compared to 37 in 11 counties in 2019/20). Only Wicklow (46) and Wexford (23) had them in double digits, and strongholds in Northern Ireland will be under-represented here, but we know they were breeding in almost every county last summer, so these numbers will only increase over time. So, keep your peanut feeders filled! At 39th place, they are now recorded in more gardens than **Yellowhammer** (40th), **Kestrel** (42nd) or **Tree Sparrow** (46th).



Distribution of Great Spotted Woodpecker sightings in survey gardens last winter. Map: Brian Burke

Not easy being green

I can't not mention the **Greenfinch**. We know from the **Countryside Bird Survey** (CBS) that Greenfinches have declined by 4.2% on average each year. They reached their lowest ever ranking in the **Irish Garden Bird Survey** last year, at 20th. Though percentage-wise they occurred in a similar

proportion of gardens as the previous year (58.1% versus 58.0%), this is still a decline of 5% from the five-year average, and is a far cry from the 90% of gardens they occurred in as recently as 2007/08.

The decline has been more rapid in urban areas (present in 48.7%) than rural ones (69.0%), likely due to a higher density of bird feeders in towns and cities, facilitating increased transmission of the *Trichomonas* parasite. Make no mistake, though, this serious decline is happening all across the country and the Greenfinch is now **Amber-listed** as a bird of conservation concern in Ireland, alongside species such as **Hen Harrier** and **Tree Sparrow**. ➤

Your comments

“I can honestly say the birds have never been as important to us as they have been during this bizarre Covid winter. The early morning chat with one or more of our four Robins was, at times, the social highlight of the day!” – **Sophia Leonard, Wexford**

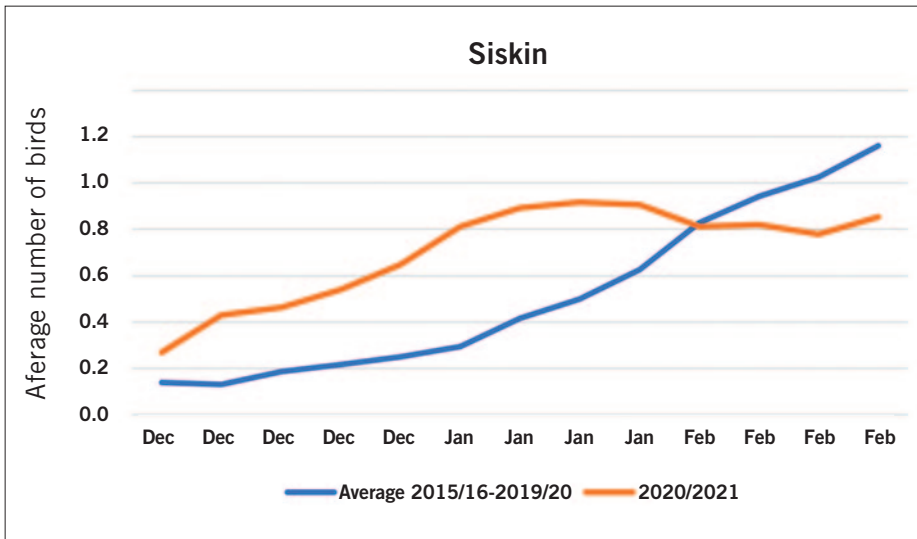
“Noticeable drop in Goldfinches compared to last year.” – **John Shackleton, Kildare**

“A very exciting start to the survey with two Buzzards on the first day. The week before the survey started, we were delighted to see two Grey Wagtails visiting and were even more delighted when they came back during the survey ‘to be counted!’” – **Daniela and Patrick O’Hara, Cork**

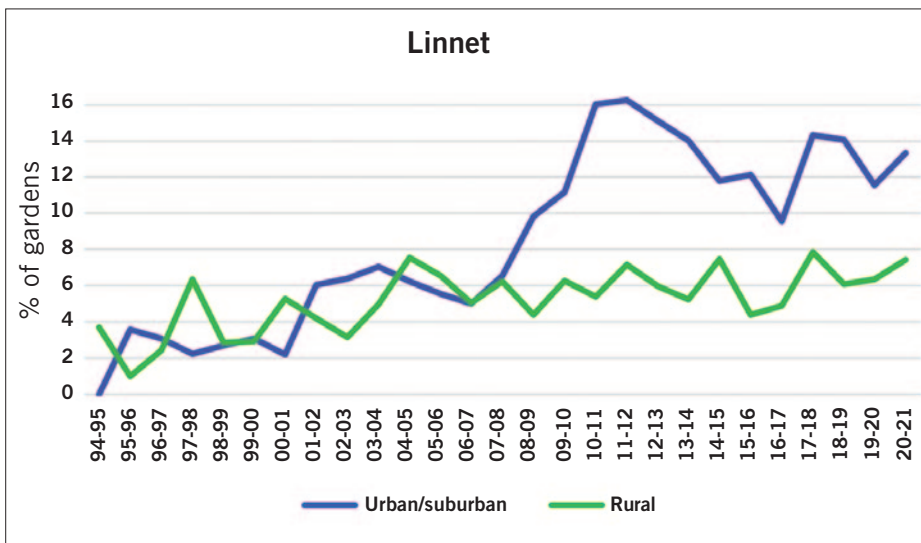
“A rather uneventful year, with the overall number of species in my garden on the low side of average, at 26. Those doing better than usual were Blackcap, Herring Gull, Long-tailed Tit and Sparrowhawk.” – **Bob Aldwell, Dublin**

“A male Blackcap (my first) showed up on a few days in late January and early February, when the weather was cold. Similarly, this is the first time I have seen a Stonechat, again only over a couple of weeks when it was cold and I was working in the veg patch.” – **Tracy Watson, Clare**

“There were no Greenfinches this year and the Goldfinches disappeared from early January. Also only one Siskin – there used to be lots at this time of year.” – **Verney Naylor, Dublin**



Siskin. The average number of Siskins per garden per week in 2020/21 was higher through December and January than in previous years, but lower in February



Linnet. Linnets formerly occurred in similar proportions of urban/suburban and rural gardens, but they have shown notable growth in numbers in urban areas in recent years

To read more about **trichomoniasis**, visit bit.ly/SickGardenBirds, and be sure to clean your feeders regularly!

Trees a crowd?

Siskins jumped up seven places from the previous year, coming in at 21st. This isn't their best showing in the survey, and really it's a bounce-back from a low level in 2019/20, but the week-on-week pattern from last year was interesting. **Siskins**, along with **Lesser Redpolls**, generally don't occur in many gardens throughout December or January, but arrive in big numbers in the last few weeks of the survey. Last year, though, **Siskins** were 2-3 times more common in gardens throughout December and January. Usually they have enough seeds from alder, spruce, pine and birch trees in the autumn and early winter to keep them going, before resorting to feeders when natural food runs low after Christmas, so these supplies were obviously low from the get-go.

Jays showed us the other side of that particular coin last winter: It was a 'mast year'

for oak in 2020, which means there was a huge abundance of acorns, and as a result there were fewer **Jays** bothering with gardens (36th, 8.6%).

* * * * *

It was a cool, wet winter for the most part last year, with occasional storms and a couple of spells of snow. Many species seemed to have a good breeding season in 2020, and the fact that the harshest winter weather was largely short-lived meant that many species came through the winter comparatively unscathed, as can be seen in the largely stable results for most species.

The spring and early summer that followed were unseasonably cold, however. This had a severe impact on many of our common birds, both directly and indirectly, through the loss of their usual spring bounty of caterpillars and invertebrate prey. Many early broods of species like **Blue Tit**, **Great Tit**, **Robin**, **Goldfinch** and others failed for this reason in 2021, and it's likely some adult birds of our smaller species perished too.

Birds of concern

This year, the **Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland** list was updated, based on the most recent data available. The list utilises a traffic-light colour system to highlight species that we need to be worried about. There are several ways a species can make it onto the Red list (top concern) or Amber list (medium concern), including a large decline from historical numbers, a very rapid decline in a short space of time, significant decline at international level, or only occurring in a small number of locations across the country.

Many of us might have one or more Red- or Amber-listed species in our gardens this winter. Some of these species benefit from winter feeding, others can benefit from nestboxes in the spring and, in the case of **Greenfinch**, it's vital to clean feeders to stop the spread of **trichomoniasis**.

Red-listed: Meadow Pipit, Grey Wagtail, Yellowhammer, Redwing

Amber-listed: Starling, Goldcrest, House Sparrow, Tree Sparrow, Greenfinch, Linnet, Brambling, Black-headed Gull, Herring Gull

Thankfully, the rest of the summer was more manageable, allowing some broods to fledge successfully. All that is to say that no two years are exactly the same, and the diversity and numbers of birds in your garden this winter will certainly be different to last. So, make sure to take part in the survey again, and even better if you can convince some friends, family or work colleagues to take part too. The more data we have, the more we can delve into the fascinating lives of Ireland's garden birds ■

Thanks

We are hugely grateful to everyone who volunteered their time to help get survey data from paper forms, and from forms that came in via email, into our database.

Thanks to **N Gohar, J Bainbridge, S Dowdall, A David, N Jensen, J Lennon, M Grehan, B Hamilton, C Cullen, D Long, E Green, E Keane, E McGillion, K Harding, M Beck, M Daly, MJ O'Farrell, T Morgan, P Reid, J Bates, L Cocchiglia, P Craven, A McMullen, E McCrudden, A Duggan, M Purinton** and my colleague **John Kennedy** for lending his coding expertise.

Thanks also to **Rachel Hudson Illustrations** for our new survey logo. You can see more of Rachel's work on Instagram at [@rhudsonillustration](https://www.instagram.com/rhudsonillustration) and Twitter at [@rhudsondraws](https://twitter.com/rhudsondraws).



Your name and address

Name

Address

County Eircode

E-mail address

Tips on counting your garden birds

- Each week you note the highest number of each bird species that you see *at any one time* when looking at your garden. If you see some birds almost every day, remember that we only want your highest single count for a species in a given week. And then start fresh the following week!
- So, if you see two Blue Tits in the morning and three in the evening, then your number 'to beat' for the rest of the week is three. Never sum your counts between days, or even from different times of the day.
- Count birds that come into your garden, even if they do not feed on the food you put out for them.
- Don't count birds that are in neighbouring fields or flying overhead (except birds of prey seen hunting).
- Count as accurately as possible. Please do not use plus signs, as we do not know if that means at least one or as many as 500!
- If you see a bird that is not on the list overleaf, please add it to the end of the form. If you're not sure of a new species, look it up in a bird book or get in touch with us to help identify it.
- See bit.ly/GardenBirdsInstructions for more details.

Your garden

Is your garden... (tick box if answer is 'yes')

Urban (in a town or city centre?)

Suburban (on outskirts of a town or city?)

Rural (in or beside open country or farmland?)

What size is your garden?

Half the size of a tennis court or smaller

Approximately tennis court-sized

Larger than a tennis court but less than an acre

An acre or larger

Do you provide any of the following?

Peanuts Fruit

Seeds (sunflower, mixed) Berry bushes

Nyjer seed Scraps

Fatballs, suets (any form) Water

Have you completed the survey from this address before? yes no

Have you seen a sick bird?

We are asking survey participants to provide a little extra information on sick birds. We are particularly focusing on finch species that are increasingly suffering from trichomoniasis.

Affected birds will appear slow and lethargic and have difficulty swallowing, often with bits of food stuck to their bills. If you see a sick bird with these symptoms in your garden, please let us know the species and put the number in the box for the corresponding week(s). See bit.ly/SickGardenBirds if you need more information.

Name of sick species	Survey weeks (showing starting dates)														I didn't see any sick birds in my garden <input type="checkbox"/>
	29 Nov	6 Dec	13 Dec	20 Dec	27 Dec	3 Jan	10 Jan	17 Jan	24 Jan	31 Jan	7 Feb	14 Feb	21 Feb		
<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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Please donate to help the Irish Garden Bird Survey

I enclose a cheque or postal order made payable to BirdWatch Ireland

Or... I would like to donate by MasterCard/Visa/Debit Card

Please accept my gift of (please tick) €250* €100 €50 €25 €10

Card number:

Other I would like to donate €

Expiry date: Security code:

* BirdWatch Ireland can claim back tax paid on donations of €250 or more by individuals who are taxed on PAYE. That means a donation of €250 or more could be worth up to an extra 72% to us.

Cardholder's signature:

(Please give name and address of cardholder if different from donor)

Or you can donate online instead at bit.ly/IrishGardenBirdsDonation



Irish Garden Bird Survey Recording Form

Week starting:

29 6 13 20 27 3 10 17 24 31 7 14 21
Nov Dec Dec Dec Dec Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan Feb Feb Feb

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Sparrowhawk	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Robin	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Wren	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Duncock	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Pied Wagtail	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Starling	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
House Sparrow	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Blackcap	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Goldcrest	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Blackbird	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Song Thrush	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Mistle Thrush	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Blue Tit	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Great Tit	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Coal Tit	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Long-tailed Tit	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Chaffinch	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Greenfinch	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Goldfinch	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Bullfinch	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Siskin	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Redpoll	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Woodpigeon	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Feral pigeon	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Collared Dove	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Magpie	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Jackdaw	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Rook	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Hooded Crow	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Pheasant	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Linnet	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
other species	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
other species	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
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other species	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13

Please return completed form not later than 31st of March 2022. You can email it to gardenbirds@birdwatchireland.ie or post it to: Irish Garden Bird Survey, BirdWatch Ireland, Unit 20, Block D, Bullford Business Campus, Kilcoole, Greystones, Co Wicklow A63 RW83



Or you can fill out your form online at bit.ly/IrishGardenBirdSurvey