

# Scottish Raptor

Bringing you the latest news from the Scottish Raptor Monitoring Scheme

*Happy New Year! Welcome to the eleventh issue of Scottish Raptor and my second issue as Scottish Raptor Monitoring Coordinator. It has been a busy four months for me since we published the last newsletter back in September. October and November saw me doing the rounds of many autumn SRSG branch meetings which provided a fantastic opportunity for me to meet many volunteers for the first time and also hear first-hand reports of how raptors appeared to have fared in the recent breeding season. Thank you to all the Chairs and volunteers for making me welcome. I've also had a flood of data through to my inbox for the 2014 breeding season which I have just embarked on processing. This issue of Scottish Raptor brings you up to speed with some of the latest developments coming out of the SRMS. We also have some fantastic articles from invited contributors which I'm sure you will enjoy reading. If you would like to offer any articles/snippets/photographs for future issues I would love to hear from you.*

Amy (SRMC)

## RSPB/SNH National Golden Eagle Survey 2015



7-8 week old Golden Eagle chick, Foinavon SPA, Highland (by Derek Spencer).

Thanks to everyone who has already helped in the preparations for the 2015 National Golden Eagle Survey this year. Nearly all the home ranges have been allocated to SRSG members or paid fieldworkers. Thank you to those individuals who have taken on additional home ranges for this year - it is greatly appreciated! Paid fieldworkers started on 12th January and will be in touch with some of you, particularly in Highland Region, in coming weeks where they are surveying adjacent ranges.

It is really important in this national survey year that we maximise coverage so please let your species coordinator and/or myself know if for any reason you are unable to carry out a survey visit to a home range as planned. This year we have the opportunity and the resource of paid fieldworkers to potentially plug any gaps that emerge throughout the season, so please let us know if you have any problems.

Hopefully you have received a copy of the survey forms and instructions (including Stuart Benn and Liz MacDonald's handy hints and tips on Golden Eagle surveying). If you have any questions about these



documents then please do get in touch. We urge people to get out and make first visits to home ranges any time from mid-January; this first period (to end of March) is essential in establishing whether a territory is occupied. We can just hope that the weather will be kind to us!

Thanks again and best wishes for a successful survey!

Daniel Hayhow (RSPB)

*"Surveying Golden Eagles properly is difficult – if it was easy, everyone would be able to do it but they can't. You'll often get cold, wet, tired and frustrated but there will be plenty of absolutely golden days too when you would rather be nowhere else in the whole world."*

Liz Macdonald & Stuart Benn  
(Highland Raptor Study Group)

## Golden Eagles in the south of Scotland

Last year SNH published a report on prospects for Golden Eagles in South Scotland: [http://www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/publications/commissioned\\_reports/626.pdf](http://www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/publications/commissioned_reports/626.pdf). Paul Haworth and Alan Fielding wrote the report, which was very well received. There could potentially be fourteen to sixteen ranges occupied by Golden Eagles if prevailing conditions are good. RSPB and SL&E, working with Buccleuch Estates, have approached the Scottish Government urging further action to reinforce the Golden Eagle population in the south, currently numbering no more than two-four ranges occupied each year. The Scottish Borders Forest Trust is also keen to see such work. Following a presentation to the National Species Reintroduction Forum (<http://www.snh.gov.uk/protecting-scotlands-nature/reintroducing-native-species/nsrf/>) we are working up proposals for boosting the population.

Des Thompson (SNH)

## 2014 Data collation and reporting

The 2013 Annual Report is now published and your personal copy should be winging its way to you via your SRSG branch Chair. Happy reading! As you read this we are bustling away on the 2014 report with the hope to get this out to you early this year.

## Oot and about

Over the next couple of months I am looking forward to representing the Scheme at a number of meetings and events. Shetland Raptor Study Group are just getting themselves established and I am looking forward to attending their first AGM at the beginning of February to welcome them on board. I've also been invited to give a presentation at the Northern England Raptor Forum which will be an excellent opportunity for exchange of information about how the Scheme and NERF activities operate which will hopefully be of benefit to both organisations. I will of course be looking forward to attending as many Spring SRSG meetings as I can practically fit in alongside attending the Chairs meeting and of course the SRSG conference. March sees me potentially representing the Scheme at a EURAPMON conference in Sierra Espuña Natural Park, Spain. I am putting together a list of places to talk about the SRMS so please do let me know if you have any good ideas.



## Heads up for harriers

Working with PAW Scotland we are ramping up our work to tackle illegal persecution of Hen Harriers. Several key projects are now underway. We are especially pleased that the EU has provided LIFE+ funding to the RSPB for Hen Harrier nest and roost site monitoring, and satellite tagging, led by Blánaid Denman (See *LIFE for Hen Harriers* article below). This builds on the highly successful RSPB Skydancer project (winner of the National Lottery Award for Best Education Project). The Langholm Moor Demonstration Project is entering its eighth year, and was delighted to have 12 harrier nests fledging 47 young last year. In the Cairngorms National Park work is planned to secure better nesting success for harriers, and in England there are well publicised discussions over how to revive Hen Harrier numbers there (four nests recorded last year, none in 2013).

Working under PAW (Partnership for Action Against Wildlife Crime) in Scotland, we are developing several lines of work to tackle persecution of harriers. Working with the National Wildlife Crime Unit (NWCU) and Police Scotland we are endeavouring to have intelligence on persecution concerns acted on by the police. PC Charlie Everitt is our principal contact on this, and we urge raptor workers to contact

Charlie promptly with any information relating to suspected persecution.

We want to raise awareness of harriers, and in particular are urging the general public to report early spring sightings of Hen Harriers in order that we can follow up on these (<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/Wildlife-Habitats/paw-scotland/what-you-can-do/hen-harriers>).

This is important because we get many reports of harriers prospecting moorland areas, but not being seen later on. There could be several reasons for this – the birds have been shot, deliberately disturbed, taken by predators, or moved on for natural reasons. We are asking for sightings to be emailed here:

**HenHarrier@snh.gov.uk**, and they are then checked by Wendy before being passed on to SRSG hen harrier co-ordinators to follow up on. We ensure that these reports are also provided to other schemes, such as Bird Track ([www.bto.org/birdtrak](http://www.bto.org/birdtrak)), and RSPBs skydancer: [henharriers@rspb.org.uk](mailto:henharriers@rspb.org.uk). BirdTrack records of Hen Harriers are also sent to Wendy regularly throughout the year and again passed on to co-ordinators.

Beyond this, we have identified a number of estates where harriers have failed for a succession of years. On these, we want to work with the estates, and Scottish Land and Estates (SL&E, a PAW partner) to see if we can put in place nest cameras to determine why nests are failing. Brian Etheridge is leading on this work through identifying suitable estates and finding nests for surveillance. We hope this partnership approach will help engender a more secure environment for harriers, but realise how challenging this will be for all concerned.

“We urge raptor workers to contact Charlie promptly with any information relating to suspected persecution. This may include: evidence of disturbance (both targeted and secondary); unexplained abandonment of breeding territory; unexplained nest failure; muirburn in close proximity to nests/nest sites; muirburn outwith the permitted season (up to 30th April); any other forms of directed persecution”

**Charles.Everitt@scotland.pnn.police.uk**

Please email Hen Harrier sightings to:  
**HenHarrier@snh.gov.uk**



Finally, for those of you who are frustrated about the levels of persecution suffered by Hen Harriers on some moorland estates we say simply that we hate it as much as you do! We want to try everything in our power to secure better times for Hen Harriers. If collaboration works in the blackspots that will be excellent, and we are mindful that there may be natural reasons for chronic failure by harriers. If it does not work, and we continue to see repeated failure, we will have further evidence for the Government to act on.

Wendy Mattingley, Andy Turner, Brian Etheridge and Des Thompson (PAW)

## SRMS training

In the last issue you might recall that I was looking to set up a Training Working Group to help explore and develop each of three training areas that the SRMS is looking to support: (i) training for already experienced raptor workers; (ii) an entry-level recording scheme for new raptor workers; and (iii) support with data inputting and the new online system. A Training Working Group has now been set up with representatives from six SRSG branches. We will be having our first meeting on 26<sup>th</sup> January at Argaty Red Kite Centre and will bring you news from this meeting in the next issue. Contact me if you are interested in getting involved.

## Red Kites nest on Osprey platform in what could be a first for Scotland



Figure 1 Red kites nesting on an Osprey platform (Mike McDonnell)

With the help of RSG tree climbers Keith Burgoyne and Lawrence Monckton, we built two Osprey platforms on the farm at Argaty in May 2013, one was claimed by a male Osprey within 6 weeks (he was back again in 2014 and attracted a female, but his mating attempt was unsuccessful!). The other platform was visited by a pair of inexperienced Red Kites in early last March, but the 2012 Male bird (Red/Red H4) soon started to add fresh sticks to it. As Red Kites are not designed for this kind of nesting habitat, all the Red Kite experts thought this was unfeasible and would probably fail, but the untagged female laid eggs and began to incubate! With no prior breeding experience, 23 metres up a tree, with no shelter, this pair raised and fledged two chicks!! Their tags are red/orange 67/68. This is a first for Scotland, possibly the UK or even Globally!

Mike McDonnell (Central Scotland Raptor Study Group and Argaty Red Kites)





## Current requests for SRMS data

This section provides readers with an update on current requests for access to SRMS data that SRMG have agreed to support. Please be assured that volunteers that have collected relevant data which will be supplied to service these requests have been consulted via SRSR reps on the SRMG.

**Objective reviewing for the Scottish Windfarm Bird Steering Group:** BTO Scotland are doing a piece of objective reviewing for the Scottish Windfarm Bird Steering Group (a partnership of Scottish Government, SNH, RSPB and Scottish Renewables; see <http://www.swbsg.org/>). This will involve two phases. Firstly, they will be reviewing the NHZ-scale population estimates for raptors previously compiled by SNH (see <http://www.snh.gov.uk/docs/A709758.pdf>) and producing estimates for a wider range of species (including a number of raptor species: Red Kite, Hen Harrier, Goshawk, Golden Eagle, Osprey, Merlin, Peregrine, Kestrel, White-tailed Eagle, Short-eared Owl). Then, in phase two they will be reviewing the evidence for impacts of terrestrial windfarms on the range of species and producing dossiers (fact folders) that will include the reviewed information for each species, along with summarised population information (from phase 1). Overall the idea is to compile a shared objective evidence base in a form that will be accessible to all the major stakeholders in the terrestrial wind farm industry (regulators, developers and conservation NGOs). Much of the populations work will involve single-species national survey datasets and bird atlas data to come up with NHZ-scale estimates but for some of the raptor work, SRMS data will provide a valuable cross-check of the NHZ population estimates based on the broader-scale datasets.

**Assessment of Raven information for SNH:** SNH have requested a brief review of the information that is available from the SRMS and other sources on Raven populations in Scotland to better inform licensing decisions.

**Environmentally Sustainable Grouse Moor Management Project:** Over the last two years, the RSPB has developed their thinking on the impacts of grouse moor management on biodiversity and ecosystem services (e.g. carbon storage and clean water in relation to burning and erosion)<sup>1</sup>. The RSPB is concerned with the intensification of grouse moor management, which takes many forms (e.g. treatment of grouse disease, illegal persecution of raptors, establishment of new tracks, burning on deep peat and mountain hare culls). For a long time, RSPB has argued for a shift toward more extensive shooting styles and management likely to be more compatible with achievement of biodiversity and wider environmental outcomes. RSPB think that a more sympathetic form of grouse shooting might be walked-up shooting, rather than the driven style of shooting, but so far, no study has investigated this question. The only published estimate of hen harrier breeding success on driven grouse moors in the UK comes from Steve Redpath and colleagues<sup>2</sup>, who estimated that the area of driven grouse moor in the UK would be able to host an expected 499 successful hen harrier nests. However, in 2008, there were only 5 successful hen harrier nests on driven grouse moors in the UK, suggesting a widespread intolerance of hen harriers on these types of grouse moors. In the light of this, RSPB Scotland has requested hen harrier data from the SRMS to contribute to a project testing the hypothesis that estates practicing walked-up grouse shooting have more hen harrier pairs and that they breed more successfully than on estates practicing driven grouse shooting. All partner organisations and main hen harrier data suppliers (i.e. SRSR members) have agreed that the SRMS should supply the requested data. The data was delivered to RSPB in summarised form without revealing exact nest locations. After completion of the project, RSPB has promised to update the SRSR members of the results.



<sup>1</sup> Grant, M. C., Mallord, J. W., Stephen, L. & Thompson, P. S. The costs and benefits of grouse moor management to biodiversity and aspects of the wider environment: a review. Report No. RSPB Research Report Number 43, 103 (RSPB, Sandy, Bedfordshire, UK, 2013).

<sup>2</sup> Redpath, S., A., Smith, A., Thompson, D. B. A. & Thirgood, S. in Species Management: Challenges and solutions for the 21st Century. (eds J. M. Baxter & C. A. Galbraith) Ch. 18, 335-350. (Scottish Natural Heritage, 2010).

## LIFE for Hen Harriers

The RSPB has launched a new cross-border project, which aims to secure a future for one of the UK's most threatened birds of prey, the Hen Harrier. Running until 2019, the Hen Harrier LIFE Project is an ambitious five-year programme of Hen Harrier conservation consisting of direct conservation action, community engagement and awareness-raising measures.

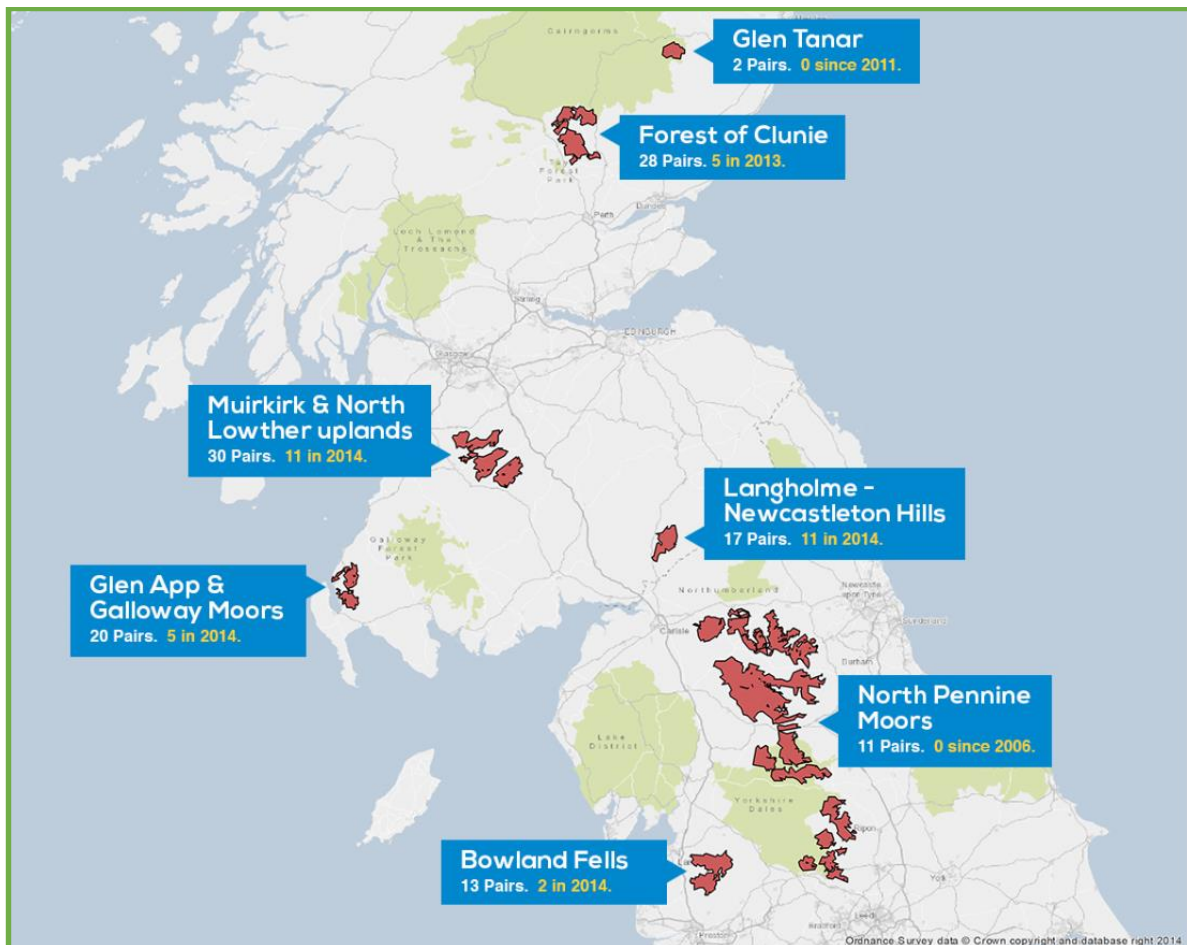
Half funded by the European LIFE+ scheme, the project focuses on seven Special Protection Areas (SPAs), five in southern and eastern Scotland and two northern England, which have been designated for breeding Hen Harriers under the European Birds Directive. In Scotland, these include the Forest of Clunie, Glen Tanar, Langholm & Newcastleton Hills, Glen App & Galloway Moors, and Muirkirk & North Lowther Uplands.

Though doing reasonably well in parts of Northwest Scotland and the Northern Isles, Hen Harrier populations are in serious decline in southern and eastern Scotland, where the bird's tendency to eat red grouse brings it into conflict with intensive moorland management for driven grouse shooting practices. Between 2004 and 2010, hen harrier numbers in Scotland fell by 20% and in England in 2013, the species failed to breed successfully for the first time in almost half a century.

Hen Harriers are incredibly wide-ranging birds, with many Scottish birds wintering in the north, south and east of England. Anything that affects them in one part of their range is likely to affect the population as a whole, and the Hen Harrier LIFE Project is unique in being the first truly joint Scottish-English initiative for this species.

A key part of the project will be the use of satellite tagging to better understand Hen Harrier movements and identify "black spots" where they're most at risk. This will be complimented by close working with the Scottish Raptor Study Group (SRSG) and Northern England Raptor Forum (NERF) as specialist contractors, to carry out on-the-ground winter roost and breeding season monitoring and protection. To further support this work, the project has employed two new Assistant Investigations Officers and will provide access to state-of-the-art technology for remote monitoring and protection. John McMahon has been employed as the project Assistant Investigations Officer covering southern and eastern Scotland. He will be liaising with other raptor workers, working closely on monitoring and protecting hen harriers, while investigating issues concerning other birds of prey in the uplands. John is based at RSPB Scotland headquarters and can be reached on 07525 617601.





Map showing the project target SPAs, indicating the number of Hen Harriers each site is designated for and the most recent actual numbers. ©RSPB

Alongside direct action to protect Hen Harriers now, community engagement and awareness-raising activities are also planned to protect Hen Harriers for the future. A website will allow members of the public to follow the movements of individual tagged birds (though not live, for reasons of protection), while work with schools, community groups, and gamekeeping colleges will extend the work of RSPB's award-winning Skydancer Project to promote Hen Harrier conservation across the project area.

Finally, wherever possible, the LIFE Project aims to work progressively with landowners and the shooting community, championing good practice where it occurs. It will link up and support the work of the PAWS Raptor Group 'Heads Up for Hen Harriers' project (See Heads up for harriers article above), which includes Scottish Government, Scottish Natural Heritage, conservation and landowning interests.

For more information on the Hen Harrier LIFE Project, please visit [www.rspb.org.uk/henharrierlife](http://www.rspb.org.uk/henharrierlife) or contact the Project Manager, Blánaid Denman, on 0191 2334314 or [blanaid.denman@rspb.org.uk](mailto:blanaid.denman@rspb.org.uk). For more information on the Skydancer Project, please visit [www.rspb.org.uk/skydancer](http://www.rspb.org.uk/skydancer)

Blánaid Denman (RSPB)



## Hen Harrier conservation framework - update

Following the publication of the Hen Harrier conservation framework in 2011: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/jncc441.pdf> we have updated it to include the results of the 2010 national survey and more recent survey work under the auspices of the SRMS (including 2014). The report is currently being reviewed and will be published as a JNCC report.

Des Thompson (SNH)

### SRMS data sharing protocols

One of the major priorities for the SRMS over the next few months is to develop the data sharing protocols work which was mentioned in the last newsletter. This work would provide an important step forward towards making raptor monitoring data held by the SRMS more readily available for statutory purposes and routine conservation uses to benefit raptor conservation, whilst having appropriate safeguards in place.

At December's SRMG meeting we discussed the best ways to develop this work. The SRMG plans to (i) develop "data sharing agreements" with each SRMS partner organisation, (ii) develop "data sharing agreements" with other non-SRMS partners who are important for realising SRMS objectives, and (iii) for situations where more general "data sharing agreements" are not appropriate ensure there are clear processes in place to help those requesting SRMS data in an efficient and professional manner.

SRMG reps discussed the scope of statutory and conservation uses that everyone would expect a data sharing agreement to include and also the uses that they felt would require an alternative case-by-case process. We also outlined some of the general principles that would be common to most of the data sharing agreements that get developed. I now have the guidance I need to work effectively with each SRMS partner organisation to develop draft data sharing agreements over the next few months that we will then put out for consultation with SRMS contributors.

#### Consultation with SRMS contributors!

This is the most critical stage on the whole pathway.

Finalised drafts of all data sharing agreements will be put out for consultation with SRMS contributors. Please be assured that your data held by the SRMS will not be shared without your consent.

### International action for raptors

We are involved in developing conservation action plans for African and Eurasian migratory raptors. This work is under the auspices of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (<http://www.cms.int/node/24>). An international Technical Advisory Group (TAG, chaired by Des) is pulling together data on threats to raptors and work needed to tackle these. The EU and 48 countries are signatories to the Memorandum, meaning that we have a very powerful international grouping in place to help raptors. The TAG will report in early October.

Des Thompson (SNH)





## New study of raptor health

A NERC-SNH CASE PhD studentship has been secured to study the health of nesting raptors. The work will be led by Professor Anna Meredith at the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies at Edinburgh University, and in addition to SNH will involve SASA, RSPB and the BTO. Anna will be known to some readers following her work on Ospreys and White-tailed Eagles. We hope to work closely with members of the SRSG to collect feather and other samples from raptor nests, and to provide a means of analysing any dead raptor nestlings. Several raptor workers have commented that they were puzzled to find dead chicks showing no signs of injury, and this has partly given rise to the study. We hope that the student will develop tools for assessing the health of raptors, and will provide many insights to what helps make raptors healthy. The student should start in October, with fieldwork beginning in spring 2016.

Des Thompson (SNH) and Andrew Stevenson (SNH)

## Mountain hare culls

SNH, GWCT and SL&E recently issued a joint statement urging estates to refrain from large-scale culls of mountain hares, and announcing a new trial to survey hare numbers: <http://snh.presscentre.com/News-Releases/SNH-GWCT-SL-E-position-on-large-scale-culls-of-mountain-hares-to-reduce-louping-ill-15f.aspx>. One of our concerns here is to ensure that the conservation status of mountain hares is assured. If you see evidence of large scale culls and/or you have evidence of declines in mountain hare numbers we would like to hear from you, by contacting Robert.Raynor@snh.gov.uk. We are approaching a number of outdoor groups to ask for feedback on this measure.

Rob Raynor (SNH)

## Watson Raptor Science Prize

We will shortly announce the 2015 winner of this Prize, now in its fifth year: <http://www.watsonbirds.org/raptor-prize>. This recognises the most outstanding, peer reviewed scientific publication on raptor ecology, based on research undertaken in Europe. Established in the name of the late Donald and Jeff Watson, the award forms part of a unique initiative to establish the Watson Bird Centre, and Dalry as a bird town. The winning papers last year, both published in Journal of Animal Ecology, reflected remarkable progress being made in satellite tracking raptors. Ian Newton, Steve Redpath and Des Thompson form the judging panel.

Des Thompson (SNH)

## Taken any interesting raptor monitoring pics in 2014?

If so please do send them in so that they can be considered for use in the 2014 Annual Report and other SRMS products such as the newsletter and new SRMS website – coming soon!



## Derek Ratcliffe - nature's conscience

Many members of the SRMS will have been inspired by Derek Ratcliffe's work on Peregrines, and more widely in nature conservation. Nature's Conscience: the life and legacy of Derek Ratcliffe is a 500+ pages book on Derek (<http://www.eecrg.uib.no/NewsItems/DAR.htm>) and has just gone to press.

Des Thompson (SNH)

## Using human hair clippings to deter fox predation at Hen Harrier Nests

In the early spring of 2013 I had the wireless on in the house but was not really listening to it. However, when I heard a poultry keeper being interviewed about how he stopped his hens being predated by foxes, I immediately sat up and paid attention. He had lost a lot of birds and it was starting to impact on his business therefore a solution needed to be found quickly. There are fox deterrent products available that can be purchased off the shelf, which range from ultrasound to a liquid that mimics another fox's

scent. All of these have been tried out in South Strathclyde at Hen Harrier nests with little success. What the poultry man did was simple and inexpensive (particularly if you have a wife or lady friend with an inclination towards wearing stockings!). He collected human hair clippings and stuffed them into ladies nylons and placed them at strategic points round where the Hens were vulnerable. After having done this he said he never lost another Hen. I was impressed.

That season, I had one Hen Harrier nest in heather so decided to give it a try. First I needed hair which I got from my hairdresser who kept a bag full for me. For correctness I thought I'd better collect some ladies hair also. When I asked the lady hairdresser to keep me some she said she already supplies a lady who puts it on her lawn to keep the rabbits away, but there would be enough for the two of us. I was encouraged to hear that hair kept away rabbits so why not foxes. Next the hard bit - getting my hands on stockings. I went into the chemists which was busy and asked for nylon stockings. The lady serving looked at me and loudly asked "what denier would you like?" - The normal one would be fine. Then "what size do you require?" - er, you'd better make it a big pair. My face was skelpit and I couldn't get out the place quick enough!

I waited till the youngest chick would be at least a week old and chose a good sunny day for putting in the hair. When at the nesting heather I had to consider the most likely approach a fox might take. The stocking had 30 cm of hair with a knot tied at the top with another knot 3 cm up from it. The stocking was secured to the heather with a small tie-rip placed between the two knots, 1.5 m from the nest. I made sure the hair was clear of the ground. Another stocking was secured as before on the other side. That nest was successful fledging 5 chicks.



Ladies stocking filled with human hair – used to successfully deter fox predation at a Hen Harrier site in South Strathclyde (by Richard Gladwell).

In the 2014 breeding season this technique was employed at a total of 5 Hen Harrier nests, 4 in heather and 1 in Soft Rush *Juncus effusus*, in three separate areas, two of which were in South Lanarkshire the other in East Ayrshire. In the nest monitored by Kenny Sludden he used four stockings equally placed round the nest at distance of 1 m, which was successful. At the nest in rushes monitored by Scott Smith, here we attached two stockings to hazel sticks pushed into the wet ground, but still hidden in the rushes. This nest was also successful. At the remaining nests Peter McHugh and I used two stockings at each, where two nests were successful with one failure. On examining the failed nest I could find no evidence of fox predation. It looked to have failed shortly after putting in the hair as there were no indication it had held large chicks.



Hen Harrier brood in soft rush at a site monitored by Scott Smith (by Scott Smith).

If we are to continue using hair at Hen Harrier nests it should be done selectively and as scientifically as possible. In other words proceed with caution as there is a view held that maybe human scent attracts foxes? Urban foxes live alongside people and may have no fear of them?

At food dumps put out on the hill human urine is used successfully in keeping foxes away (D. Anderson *pers. comm.*) As these food dumps have cameras at them why not substitute the urine with human hair and learn how effective it is. In 50% of the camera activations in a study on Skye, there was no other evidence to suggest that there had been a fox intrusion at the nest (McMillan, 2014). In other words there had been a 'clean lift' by foxes at the nest. There is a risk that such failures could be attributed to other causes.

We need to know the causes of nest failures whether it's human interference or natural, therefore installing cameras at nests where possible would be

advantageous.

McMillan. R.L. (2014) Hen harriers on Skye, 2000-12: nest failures and predation. *Scottish Birds*. **34**: 126-135.

Richard Gladwell (South Strathclyde Raptor Study Group)

## Scottish Raptor Monitoring Scheme (SRMS) contact

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