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# Seabird monitoring handbook for Britain and Ireland

*A compilation of methods for survey and monitoring of breeding seabirds*

P.M. Walsh, D.J. Halley, M.P. Harris, A. del Nevo, I.M.W. Sim, & M.L. Tasker

General consultants: J.F. Bell, P.J. Ewins, & J.J.D. Greenwood  
Species consultants: M. de L. Brooke, G.M. Dunnet, R.W. Furness, M. Heubeck,  
S. Murray, I.C.T. Nisbet, C.M. Perrins, R.M. Sellers, S.J. Sutcliffe, & S. Wanless

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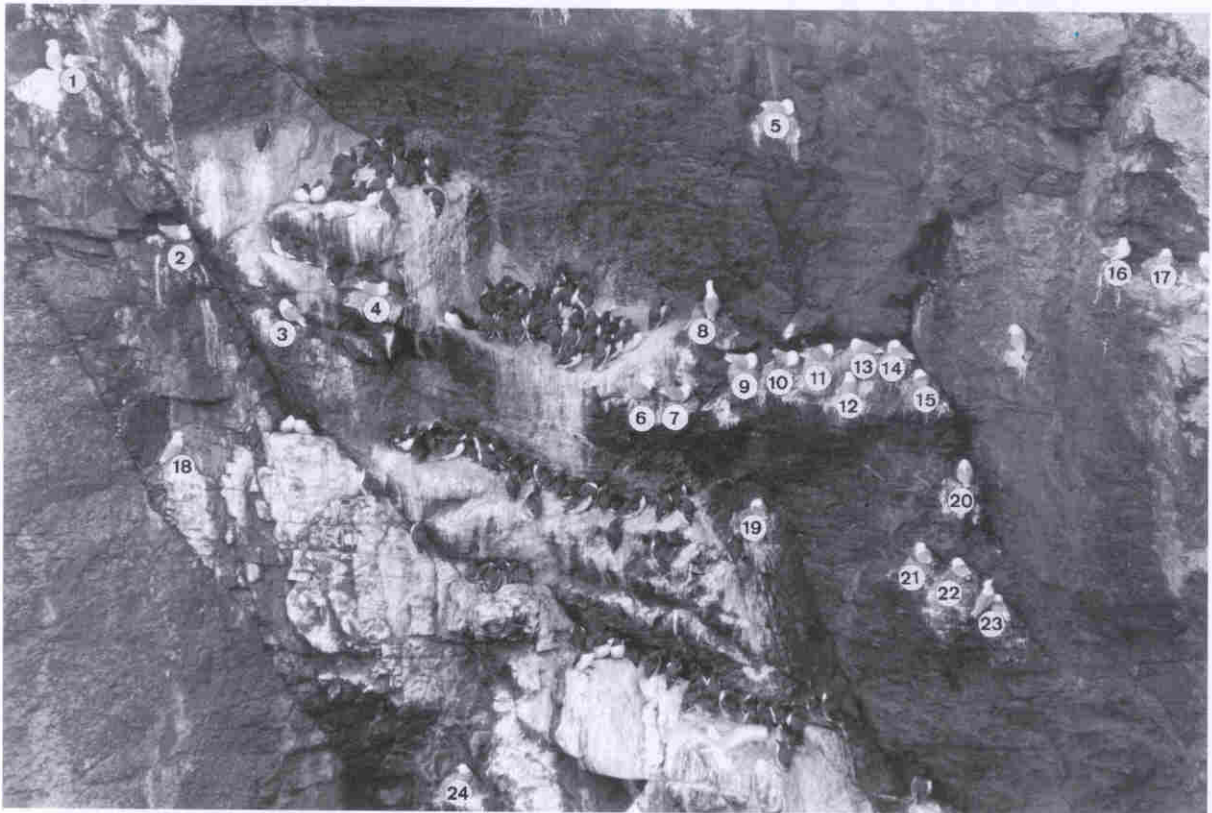
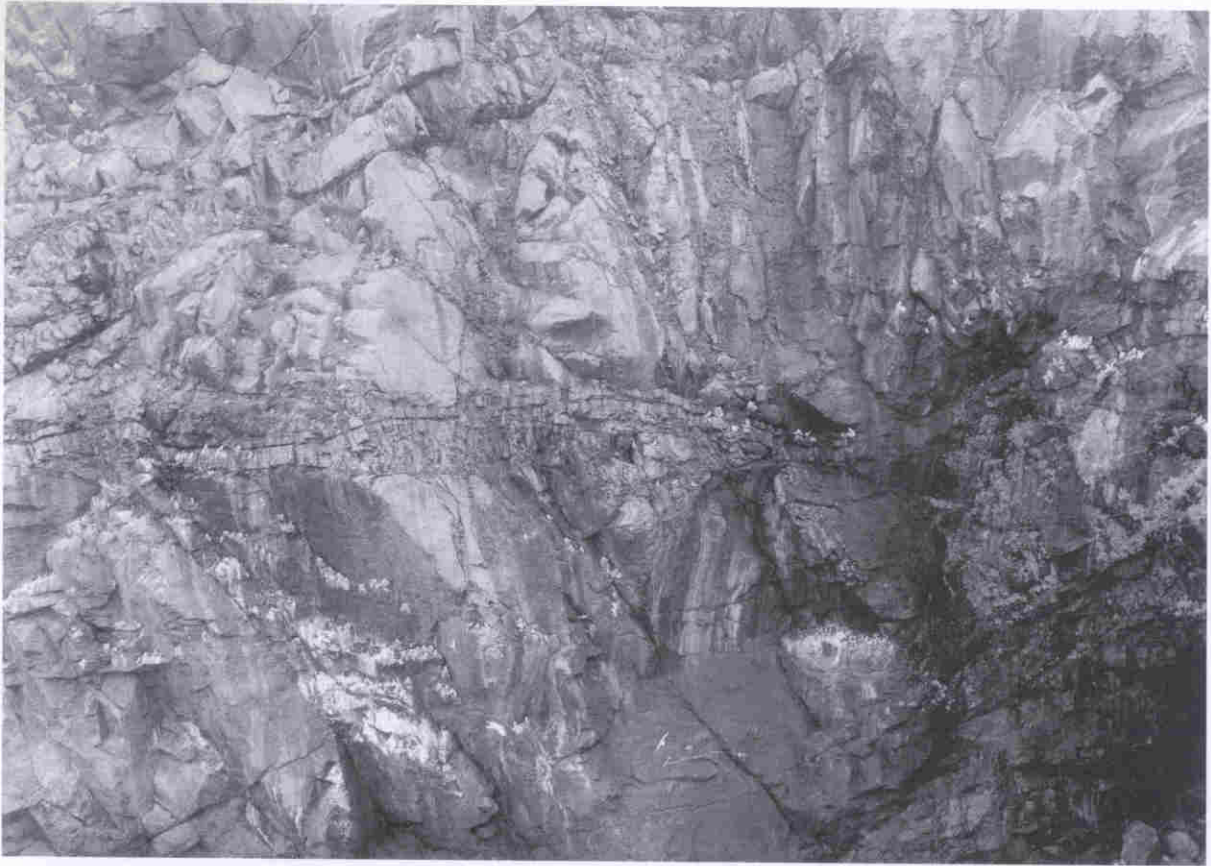


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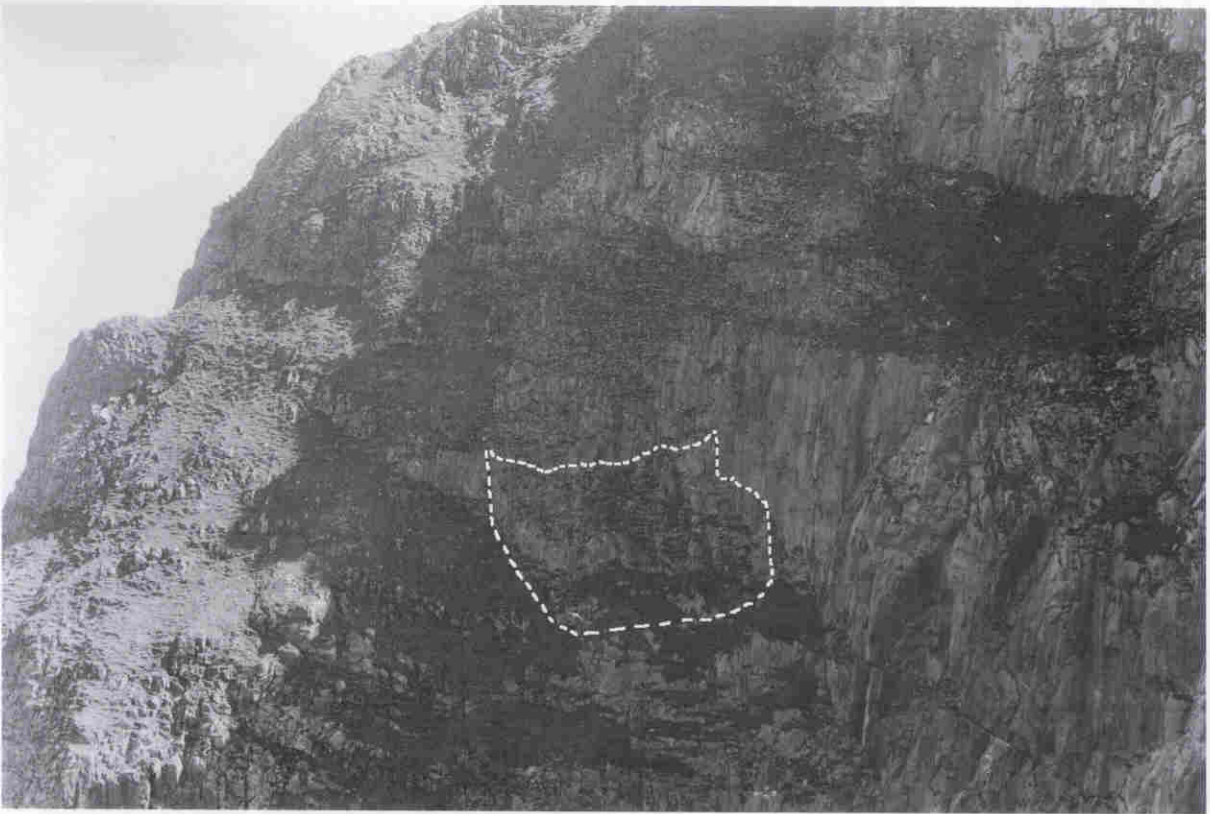
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**Plate 1** Example of a study-plot used for monitoring breeding success: kittiwakes on St Kilda, north-west Scotland. The enlarged sub-section shows positions of 24 pairs which constructed nests during a season. Copyright: P.M. Walsh.



**Plate 2** Example of a study-plot used for monitoring breeding numbers: fulmars on St Kilda. This plot holds, on average, >200 apparently occupied sites. Copyright: P.M. Walsh.



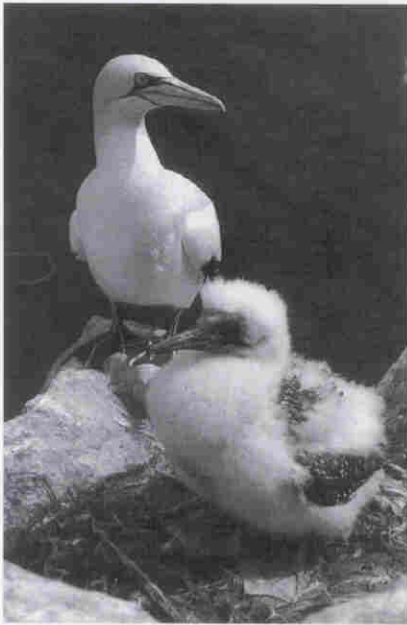
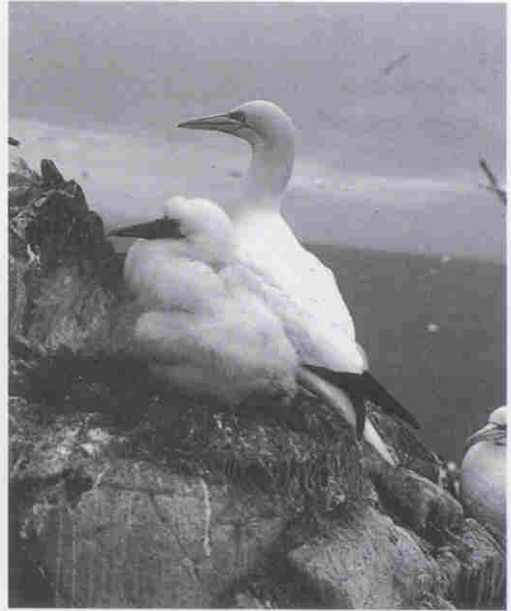
**Plate F.1** Large fulmar chicks, retaining (top) all, (middle) some, and (bottom) no down. When counting 'fledgable' fulmar chicks in August, the majority of chicks should preferably be at the partly downy stage. Copyright: P.M. Walsh (top, middle) and J. Vaughan (bottom).



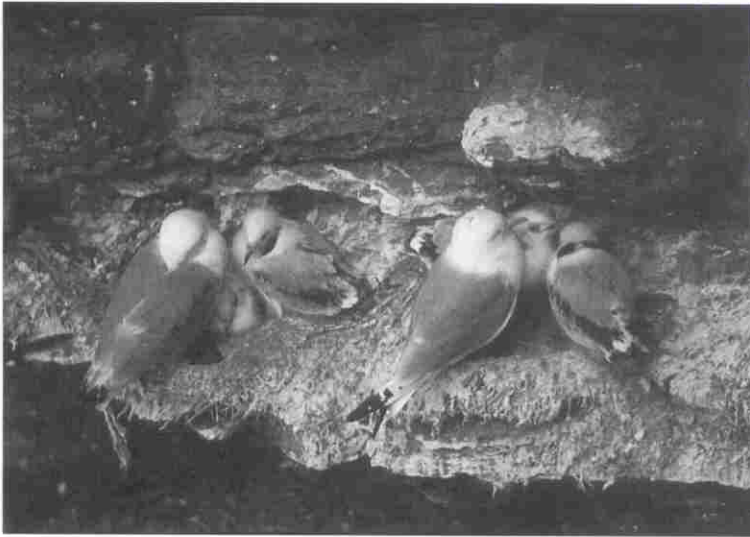
**Plate Gm.1** Well-grown guillemot chick (>15 days old). Copyright: M.P. Harris.



**Plate R.1** Well-grown razorbill chick (>15 days old). Copyright: T.R. Barton.



**Plate Gn.1** Gannet chicks of varying ages (accompanied by adults): (top left) week 3; (top right) week 5; (bottom left) week 7; (bottom right) weeks 10–12. Copyright: R. Revels/RSPB, E. Wright/RSPB (x2), and D. Emerson/RSPB, respectively.



**Plate K.1** Examples of (top) small and medium-sized, (middle) medium-sized, and (bottom) large kittiwake chicks. Copyright: P.M. Walsh.