

## CARMARTHENSHIRE NATURE RECOVERY PLAN – BIRDS

### Environment (Wales) Act 2016 – Section 7 - Biodiversity lists and duty to take steps to maintain and enhance biodiversity

The species listed in this table have been identified by Welsh Government as part of a list of species and types of habitat found in Wales that they consider are of key significance to maintain and enhance biodiversity in this country. This list (S7 list) is currently under review by WG and Natural Resources Wales.

Public authorities (e.g. WG, councils) must take reasonable steps to maintain and enhance the species and types of habitat included in Section 7, and encourage others to take such steps. By safeguarding these species and habitats, improving their management and raising awareness about them it is hoped that a resilient natural environment in Wales will be sustained into the future.

For more detailed species description information:

[www.carmarthenshirebirds.co.uk](http://www.carmarthenshirebirds.co.uk)






[State of Birds in Wales 2018](#) report

[www.biodiversitywales.org.uk/Birds](http://www.biodiversitywales.org.uk/Birds)








[Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3: the population status of birds in Wales](#)

\* data taken from RSPB *State of Birds in Wales 2018* report – Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) trends (1995-2016)








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SPECIES		HABITAT/CARMARTHENSHIRE SITES	ISSUES/ACTION REQUIRED
<p><i>Alauda arvensis arvensis/scotica</i></p> <p><b>Skylark</b></p> <p>© Derek Moore</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmland/ Lowland Grassland and Heathland/Coastal/Uplands</li> <li>• A widespread resident breeder. Also a passage migrant and winter visitor.</li> <li>• Breeding predominantly upland and coastal areas. Population currently reasonably stable but on the heels of large declines.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>AMBER</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wales Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) trend % (1995-2016): +1%*</li> <li>• Limited food resources in the winter is a probable cause of decline.</li> <li>• Potential for habitat management at key sites.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Anthus trivialis</i></p> <p><b>Tree pipit</b></p> <p>© Derek Moore</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodlands/Uplands/Lowland Grassland and Heathland</li> <li>• A breeding summer visitor to most parts of the county.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>AMBER</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wales BBS trend % (1995-2016): -18%*</li> <li>• Decline probably linked to habitat changes in farmland practises and forestry management.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Botaurus stellaris</i></p> <p><b>Bittern</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal reedbed and marshes</li> <li>• Irregular winter visitor, including WWT, Penclacwydd</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>AMBER</b></li> </ul>	
<p><i>Branta bernicla</i></p> <p><b>Brent Goose</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal marshes and estuaries</li> <li>• Regular winter visitor to the Burry Inlet</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>GREEN</b></li> </ul>	
<p><i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i></p> <p><b>European nightjar</b></p> <p>© Dai Rees</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodland/ Lowland Grassland and Heathland/Upland</li> <li>• Scarce, though increasing, summer visitor, breeding in upland conifer plantations</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>AMBER</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of suitable forest habitat (open and young tree age-classes) is a limiting factor for nesting. Large areas of continuous cover areas would be detrimental.</li> <li>• In Wales nightjar showed strong increases in range between 1990 and 2010 following declines in earlier Atlas periods.*</li> <li>• 2013 radiotracking survey of nightjars in Brechfa forest. Predation and inclement weather impacted on breeding success.</li> </ul>









<p><i>Carduelis cabaret</i> Lesser redpoll</p> <p>© Derek Moore</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodlands</li> <li>• A breeding resident. Mainly found in young conifer plantations in upland regions.</li> <li>• Regularly seen in suitable habitat.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>AMBER</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informal data suggests this species is declining.</li> <li>• There is a lack of data on this species – could be a target species for local survey.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Carduelis cannabina autochthona/cannabina</i> Common linnet</p> <p>©</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmland/ Lowland Grassland and heathland/Coastal/Uplands/ Brownfield</li> <li>• A widespread breeding resident. Large flocks occur along the coast in winter</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>RED</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wales BBS trend % (1995-2016): -12%*</li> </ul>
<p><i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i> Hawfinch</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodlands/Farmland</li> <li>• A rarely recorded, presumed resident, and doubtless overlooked species, with a concentration of recent records from the mid-Tywi valley. Prefers mature broadleaved or mixed woodland, hornbeam a favourite food tree. Seen very occasionally in gardens.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>AMBER</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UK decline but unconfirmed in Carms.</li> <li>• There is a lack of knowledge of the limiting factors or reason for decline.</li> <li>• Could be a target species for local survey.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Cuculus canorus</i> Common cuckoo</p> <p>© Hans Kampf</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmland/ Lowland Grassland and Heathland/Uplands/ Wetlands</li> <li>• Widespread but declining summer visitor.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>RED</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wales BBS trend % (1995-2016): -25%*</li> <li>• BTO tracking project suggests that the migration journey and African wintering grounds may be more of a factor than realised in its decline.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Cygnus columbianus</i> Bewick's Swan</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Winter migrant but rarely recorded in the county now. Last record sent to local record centre in 2011.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>RED</b></li> </ul>	
<p><i>Dendrocopos minor comminutus</i> Lesser spotted woodpecker</p> <p>© M.J. Clark</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodland</li> <li>• Shy, local resident breeder in woods, copses and well-timbered areas.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>RED</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The lesser spotted woodpecker has declined by more than 25% in range over the longer term (1970–2010)*.</li> <li>• Detecting this species is always a problem.</li> <li>• Standing dead wood in woodland is important.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Emberiza citrinella</i> Yellowhammer</p> <p>© Derek Moore</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmland/ Lowland Grassland and Heathland/Coastal/Uplands</li> <li>• A declining breeding resident with a patchy distribution, being absent from large tracts of countryside. Most frequently seen on dry bracken covered hillsides and arable land in coastal areas.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>RED</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wales BBS trend % (1995-2016): -58%*</li> <li>• Decline probably due to lack of seed food in winter because decline in arable farming.</li> </ul>










<p><i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> <b>Reed bunting</b></p> <p>© M.J. Clark</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wetlands</li> <li>• A breeding resident. It occurs throughout the county, but is most common in the wetlands and low-lying rushy pastures of the coast.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>AMBER</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wales BBS trend % (1995-2016): +49%*</li> </ul>
<p><i>Larus argentatus argenteus</i> <b>Herring gull</b></p> <p>© Derek Moore</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal/Brownfield</li> <li>• A common resident with small numbers breeding on western cliffs and rooftops.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>RED</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Herring gull showed strong increases in <u>range</u> between 1990 and 2010.</li> <li>• Rooftop nesting in urban areas is perhaps worth investigating.</li> <li>• There was a significant roost in Llanelli nesting on the Pontrillas building but this building has been demolished.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Locustella naevia</i> <b>Common grasshopper warbler</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lowland Grassland and Heathland/Wetland/Woodland/Upland</li> <li>• A local, breeding summer visitor</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>RED</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seems to be currently faring well in the county.</li> <li>• Decrease in breeding habitat and changes in wintering conditions in Africa may be factors in overall decline.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Melanitta nigra</i> <b>Common scoter</b></p> <p>© I. Macho</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marine</li> <li>• Present all year round in Carmarthen Bay often in nationally important numbers. Birds generally concentrate along the five fathom line.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>AMBER</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instrumental species in the creation of Carmarthen Bay SPA.</li> <li>• Regularly monitored by NRW.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Motacilla flava flavissima</i> <b>Yellow wagtail</b></p> <p>© Derek Moore</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wetlands</li> <li>• Formerly a scarce breeding summer visitor. Now an uncommon spring and autumn passage migrant</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>RED</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population trend in Wales: decline*</li> <li>• Decline linked to drainage and changes in farming leading to a reduction in soil-dwelling inverts.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Muscicapa striata</i> <b>Spotted flycatcher</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodland/Farmland</li> <li>• A rather unobtrusive declining breeding summer visitor to open woodland, parkland and bushy gardens</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>RED</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % change in Wales 1995–2010: decline</li> <li>• Possible that nest predation and poor survival of young birds are major factors in the decline. Decline more obvious in urban areas.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Numenius arquata</i> <b>Eurasian curlew</b></p> <p>© M Newton</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal/Lowland and Heathland/Grassland/Upland</li> <li>• A much-declined, local breeder on extensive areas of pasture (preferably damp, rough grazing). It is also a passage migrant and common winter visitor to estuarine sites</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>RED</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wales BBS trend % (1995-2016): -63%*</li> <li>• Likely too little habitat is in favourable condition for nesting and rearing chicks.</li> <li>• Changes in agricultural practice and patterns of grazing a factor – loss of wet grassland, and mixed farming)?</li> </ul>












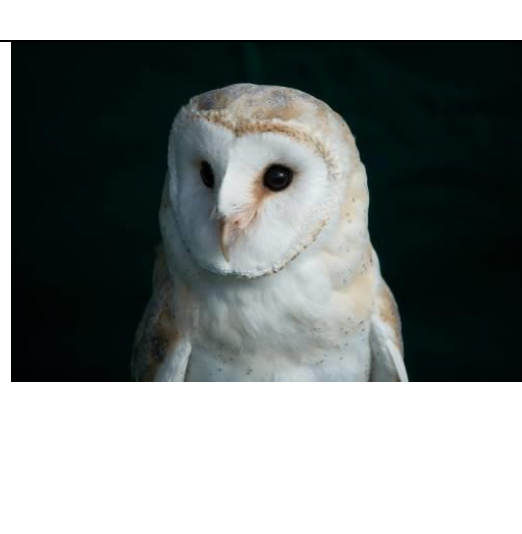


<p><i>Parus montanus kleinschmidti</i> <b>Willow tit</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodland/Wetlands</li> <li>• A resident breeder. It can occur in similar habitats to the Marsh Tit, but also on damper ground where rotten timber provides nesting sites.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>RED</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The willow tit declined by more than 25% in range over the longer term (1970–2010).</li> <li>• Wales is particularly important for resident UK willow tits in the winter.</li> <li>• In 2019/20 the aim is to conduct county-level surveys conducted across the known range by willow tit study groups, county bird clubs and other organisations. The RSPB is coordinating the survey.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Parus palustris palustris/dresseri</i> <b>Marsh tit</b></p> <p>© Derek Moore</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodland</li> <li>• A widespread resident breeder. Thinly distributed in open woods and copses</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>RED</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informal data indicate a decline in numbers.</li> <li>• Between 1970 and 2010 the range of the marsh tit declined by more than 10%.*</li> </ul>
<p><i>Passer domesticus</i> <b>House sparrow</b></p> <p>© B Stewart</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmland/Brownfield/Urban</li> <li>• An abundant resident breeder in urban situations, villages, farmyards, etc.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>AMBER</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wales BBS trend % (1995-2016): +75%*</li> <li>• Currently seems to be doing reasonably well.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Passer montanus</i> <b>Eurasian tree sparrow</b></p> <p>© M.J. Clark</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmland</li> <li>• A scarce resident breeder; confined to the mid Tywi valley and western coastal areas with arable farmland. The Tywi valley is a Welsh stronghold for this species - possibly 70–80% or more of the whole Welsh population.</li> <li>• In the Tywi Valley they are virtually confined to the floodplain and are very rarely observed beyond sight of the river.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>RED</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Declined in range by more than 50% in Wales (1970-2010).*</li> <li>• The availability of winter and spring seed sources are limiting factors.</li> <li>• There is a volunteer monitoring and nest project in the Tywi valley.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Perdix perdix</i> <b>Grey partridge</b></p> <p>© Derek Moore</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmland</li> <li>• Rare. Most recent records probably relate to captive reared and released birds.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>RED</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Declined in range by more than 50% in Wales (1970-2010).*</li> <li>• Decline in insect and seed resources in late summer and winter probably a factor.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i> <b>Wood warbler</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodland</li> <li>• A breeding summer visitor. It is most common in upland woods.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>RED</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Declined in range by more than 10% in Wales (1990-2010).*</li> <li>• Europe-wide unexplained decline possibly linked to African overwintering areas.</li> </ul>



<p><i>Prunella modularis occidentalis</i> <b>Dunnock</b></p> <p>© Derek Moore</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmland/Woodland/ Brownfield</li> <li>• A common and widespread resident breeder.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>GREEN</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wales BBS trend % (1995-2016): +37%*</li> <li>• UK decline overall but locally stable, polyandrous behaviour worthy of highlighting [doesn't form pairs (like most birds), but breeds in groups of up to three males and three females].</li> </ul>
<p><i>Pyrrhonorax pyrrhonorax</i> <b>Chough</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal</li> <li>• Birds are moving east from Pembrokeshire and there are now records in the coastal area in the west of the county.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>AMBER</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % population change in Wales 1982–2014: +42%*</li> </ul>
<p><i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula pileata</i> <b>Common bullfinch</b></p> <p>© D. Moore</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hedgerow/Woodland</li> <li>• A widespread, if shy and retiring, breeding resident of scrub, orchards and thick hedgerows.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>COCH</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wales BBS trend % (1995-2016): +6%*</li> <li>• Locally, seemingly a stable species.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Sterna dougallii</i> <b>Roseate tern</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal</li> <li>• Very rare – only one recent record off Pembrey harbour in 2013</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>RED</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ringing studies appear to show that the decline in roseate terns is due to birds deserting colonies in Wales (and Northern Ireland) and emigrating to those in the Republic of Ireland.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris</i> <b>Common starling</b></p> <p>© D. Moore</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wetlands/Woodlands/ Farmland/Brownfield</li> <li>• Although still reasonably common this is a declining resident and numerous winter visitor.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>RED</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wales BBS trend % (1995-2016): -72%*</li> <li>• Breeding decline possibly due to grassland management regimes leading to a reduction in invertebrates, poor survival of young birds may be adding to the decline but the cause of decline yet to be identified.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Streptopelia turtur</i> <b>Turtle Dove</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only one recent record in the county – in 2016 at WWT, Penclacwydd</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>RED</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Declined in range by more than 50% in Wales (1970-2010).*</li> </ul>
<p><i>Turdus philomelos clarkei</i> <b>Song thrush</b></p> <p>© Derek Moore</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodland/Farmland/ Brownfield</li> <li>• Widespread resident breeder with small winter influxes</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>AMBER</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wales BBS trend % (1995-2016): +35%*</li> <li>• May be linked to availability of winter molluscs and insect resources, which are associated with moist soil conditions.</li> </ul>



<p><i>Turdus torquatus</i> Ring ouzel</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upland</li> <li>• Rare breeding summer visitor on upland crags in the north east. No recent breeding records. Occasional coastal passage records.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>RED</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % population change in Wales 1999–12: –11%*</li> <li>• Breeding range seems to be contracting to higher altitudes especially those with denser heather growth. Breeding only a possibility in Carmarthenshire.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Vanellus vanellus</i> Northern lapwing</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal/Brownfield/Wetlands/Farmland</li> <li>• Now a very rare breeder mostly confined to the coast. A regular passage/winter visitor occurring in large flocks during cold spells.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>RED</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % breeding distribution change (1970–2010): –46%.*</li> <li>• No recent survey but further decline is certain.</li> <li>• Decline almost certainly linked to grassland improvement leading to food deprivation and increased predation.</li> <li>• WWT have undertaken management to help lapwings and breeding success has increased.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> Ringed Plover</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Freshwater/Brownfield</li> <li>• Breeds on beaches and disturbed ground along the coast. Passage birds build up at Burry Port, Cefn Sidan, Salmon Scar and Machynys, where smaller numbers winter.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>RED</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ringed plover showed strong increases in range between 1990 and 2010, following declines in the earlier Atlas period.*</li> <li>• Wintering ringed plovers have declined because milder winters encourage more to spend winter farther north and east of Wales.</li> <li>• In Carmarthenshire there seems to be a small but stable breeding population.</li> <li>• Predation and human disturbance may also be factors.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Circus cyaneus</i> Hen Harrier</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wetlands/Coastal</li> <li>• A regular passage and winter visitor, most often recorded along the coast, but also occurring at other areas where rough semi-natural vegetation dominates.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>RED</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Numbers have increased in Wales since 1998 - probably due to cessation in persecution.</li> <li>• In Carmarthenshire numbers of records are lower than they are in the 1990s (<i>Carmarthenshire Birds 2012</i>).</li> <li>• As breeding increases in neighbouring counties will hopefully spread to Carmarthenshire; young forest seems to be favourable.</li> <li>• Helped in winter by open farmland good bird and mammal populations in grassland, ditches and margins.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Falco tinnunculus</i> Kestrel</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmland/Lowland grassland and Heathland/Brownfield</li> <li>• Now a scarce resident breeder occurring extremely locally throughout the county. It is most frequent where areas of rough pasture or heath afford cover to its principal prey species.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>RED</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informal data indicate a decline in breeding distribution in Wales between 1970 and 2010.</li> <li>• Reductions in small mammal populations could be a limiting factor.</li> <li>• Predation by goshawks probably a factor in decline.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i> Pied Flycatcher</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodland</li> <li>• Breeding summer visitor, most common in upland woods; but which has recently colonised nearly all woodland down to the coast.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>RED</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wales hosts 69% of the UK breeding population of pied flycatchers.*</li> <li>• Boxes erected in the county.</li> </ul>

<p><b><i>Larus ridibundus</i></b> <b>Black-headed Gull</b></p> <p>© Derek Moore</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal</li> <li>• An abundant non-breeding visitor July to March with smaller numbers in other months. It is more common on the coast.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>RED</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The marked decline in black-headed gulls (down by 52% between 1968–72 and 2007–11) appears to be a mainly Welsh phenomenon.*</li> <li>• There is a healthy breeding population at WWT, Penclacwydd.</li> </ul>
<p><b><i>Limosa lapponica</i></b> <b>Bar-tailed Godwit</b></p> <p>© Derek Moore</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal</li> <li>• Regular passage and winter visitor to coasts.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>RED</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % change in Wales (winter) 1990/91–2015/16: –74%</li> <li>• Has been recorded all year round albeit small numbers in summer in Carmarthenshire.</li> <li>• Declines may be due to wintering redistribution as a response to climate change.</li> </ul>
<p><b><i>Pluvialis apricaria</i></b> <b>Golden Plover</b></p> <p>© B. Stewart</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upland/Coastal</li> <li>• A rare breeder in upland areas, with good numbers passing through on spring passage. Large numbers winter around Carmarthen Bay.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>RED</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Breeding undoubtedly linked to suitable moorland management – over/undergrazing of bogs. Winter populations, despite reducing, are still in good numbers.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Section 7 species previously recorded in the county but now considered extinct here</b></p>			
<p><b>Black grouse <i>Tetrao tetrix</i></b></p>			
<p><b>Corn bunting <i>Emberiza calandra</i></b></p>			
<p><b>Corncrake <i>Crex crex</i></b></p>			
<p><b>Greenland white-fronted goose <i>Anser albifrons</i> subsp. <i>flavirostris</i></b></p>			
<p><b>Twite <i>Linaria flavirostris</i></b></p>			
<p><b><i>Tyto alba</i>†</b> <b>Barn Owl†</b></p> <p>© M. Newton</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmland/Lowland Grassland and Heathland</li> <li>• A local resident breeding species which has declined due to habitat loss and pesticides.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>GREEN</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Postcard campaign for records has been in place for some time.</li> <li>• A local project and NRW grant funding used to put up boxes in the county.</li> <li>• Surveys carried out for planning applications that may impact on barn owls.</li> <li>• Decline almost certainly linked to improved grasslands and intensification.</li> </ul>
<p><b><i>Charadrius dubius</i>†</b> <b>Little Ringed Plover†</b></p> <p>© D. Moore</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Breeding summer visitor to riverside shingle on the Tywi, Cothi and Bran. Still increasing in numbers and range. Occasional coastal records on passage.</li> <li>• Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 3 status: <b>GREEN</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Casual annual reporting along the Tywi takes place. Heavy rain during breeding season can wash nests away and trampling by anglers/cows could be a problem.</li> <li>• c.8% of UK population bred in Carms in 2010. <i>British Birds</i> 106, 2013.</li> </ul>
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>			

† Local priority species