

## Conservation

### The Wildfowl Trust's contribution in 1972

The results of the research programme were applied in many ways, not only with the Trust's own refuges, but in support of the Nature Conservancy's activities. Close liaison was maintained with other bodies concerned with conservation of the natural environment. Threats to its integrity were resisted at Foulness, the Exe Estuary, Langstone Harbour and Loch Strathbeg.

Activities on the Trust's own refuges at Slimbridge, Welney and Caerlaverock are recorded in the following pages. The developing plans for new wildfowl collections at Martin Mere, Lancashire, at Arundel, Sussex, and at Washington, Durham, will require a comprehensive and scientific system of records, stud books, recruitments

and exchanges. Dr Janet Kear took up the duties of Avicultural Co-ordinator towards the end of the year. The Slimbridge Curator, S. T. Johnstone, retired after 26 years service with the Trust.

International conservation activities were channelled through the International Waterfowl Research Bureau headquarters at Slimbridge. The massive Proceedings of the Ramsar, Iran, Conference in 1971 were published. Conferences were attended in Romania, Iceland, Jersey and Czechoslovakia. Three of the Trust research team were flown into the Thjorsarver oasis in central Iceland to see and advise on the programme of research on the vast, and threatened, Pink-footed Goose colony there.

### Slimbridge: the wild geese 1972-73

#### European White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons albifrons*

The first to arrive were twenty on 2 October, immediately followed by several more parties to give a total of 140 on 5 October. Thereafter, the rate of increase slowed right down and there were still only 182 on 13 November. On 21 November the flock went up to 282, then to 738 on the 26th and 1,100 on 28 November. There was little change during early December but further influxes brought the total to 2,000 on the 28th and to 3,500 on 2 January. Soon after the numbers went over 5,000 and reached a brief peak of 6,000 on and about 15 January. After remaining above 5,000 for the rest of January they declined quickly so that in early February there were not more than 4,000. By the middle of the month there were only 2,600 but this level was maintained until early March. There were 1,000 on 7 March, ninety on the 8th and none on the 9th.

It was an excellent breeding season with 42% young birds in the flocks with an average brood size of 2.7.

#### Lesser White-fronted Goose *Anser erythropus*

No authenticated record of this species was received during the winter. A number of

reports could be traced to a full-winged collection bird.

#### Bean Goose *Anser fabalis*

A first year bird referable to the Russian race *A. rossicus* was present from 2 January to 2 March.

#### Pink-footed Goose *Anser brachyrhynchus*

The sighting of ten birds in flight over the estuary on 12 September brought back memories of the days when Icelandic Pink-feet spent the early winter at Slimbridge, but they did not stay on this occasion. A single adult was present from 1 December to mid-February.

#### Barnacle Goose *Branta leucopsis*

A first year bird was seen on 2 January and subsequently there were up to four different birds present, being last seen on 2 March.

#### Dark-bellied Brent Goose *Branta bernicla bernicla*

An adult was first seen on 2 December. It stayed throughout the winter and was last sighted on 2 March.

M.A.O.

**Slimbridge: The wild swans 1972–73**

Until this winter the earliest the Bewick's Swans had ever returned to Slimbridge was in 1968, on 20 October. This year the first swan, Drift, arrived on 15 October. Rather amazingly, she had left with the last swans on 22 March 1972. Next back, the following day, was Pie, a particularly welcome arrival, as he is the bird that X-rays have shown to be carrying twenty-one lead pellets (p. 57).

Attendances built up to sixty in 8 days, and it took another month for this figure to just more than double. Another sixty arrived towards the end of November, and daily counts were then around 200 until just before Christmas. An influx towards the end of December produced attendances of around 300, and on 8 January the greatest number present in one day for the season was reached, 325. The climax was, however, short-lived. Fifty had disappeared on 13 January, another eighty by the next day, and two days later the day total was only 105. More left gradually towards the end of January, so that by 31 January there were only seventeen left. Numbers were very low during February and most of March, the last swan leaving on the 20th.

The total for the season of individual swans was 452, which is lower than any of the previous three winters. Total numbers on the Ouse Washes were, however, also down, and, the winter being so mild, it is suspected that the birds may not even have come to Britain from the Low Countries. The cygnet proportion was 19%, which was an improvement on last year's 11%. Three families had four cygnets, eleven had three, eleven had two, and there were twenty singles. The mean brood size was 1.9. The return rate of adults and yearlings from previous seasons was 61%.

One hundred and eleven swans were caught this winter, bringing the number of Bewick's ringed at Slimbridge to 481. This year the feeder walked the opposite way round Swan Lake, starting with the pipe, and we think this may have helped the birds to associate the pipe area with the appearance of food. X-raying was continued (see pp. 56), and 107 Bewick's left Slimbridge with their tails and wing tips dyed yellow for easier recognition.

When the weather was mild, and so many birds left so early (some had also left in mid-January in the past two winters, but not in quite such large numbers), we rather expected a flood of reports of the dyed swans. This, however, in marked contrast to the past two winters, was not to be the

case. Apart from the Moors, just a mile from the Trust, dyed swans were only reported from four places in Britain, and totalled only eleven birds. On the continent sightings of five dyed swans on the North Sea coast of West Germany on 17 and 18 January were the earliest ever. Similarly, there were early reports from the Netherlands and Denmark. Dyed swans were reported from these three countries during the next 2 months; also from Gotland, Sweden, in March and Estonia in April. The total reports of dyed swans seen on the continent is eighty-one, but this probably represents a minimum of thirty-one birds, as there were many cases of obvious duplications. These early reports, coupled with the low figures in Britain, confirm the view that many Bewick's Swans come to this country only when forced to by weather on the continent, returning as soon as they can to pass the rest of the winter. One particularly interesting sighting was that of a dyed cygnet in the Netherlands on 30 January. The whole family, which was all marked yellow, had disappeared from Slimbridge together on 25 January, but of the parents and the other two cygnets there was no sign. This cygnet was still in the same place on 17 March. Also in this flock was a rather famous ringed bird, called 'Sahara'. His portrait appears at the front of *Wildfowl* 19, as well as *The Swans*. After five consecutive winters here, he had not been seen since 1969–70. Perhaps he has taken to wintering in the Netherlands. Even without dye the rings are providing some interesting information: we now know of two 'Slimbridge' swans that have each spent two consecutive winters on the Slobs in Co. Wexford; and of one this winter, which appeared at Slimbridge for one day, and later turned up on the Slobs. Welney is also claiming its devotees. Of forty swans there in 1971–72, with Slimbridge experience, fourteen of them were there again this winter, only two of them coming to Slimbridge first. Another three missed out Welney, but did come to Slimbridge. Of those whose Welney experience we do not know about, one came from Welney to Slimbridge, and twelve went the opposite way. The total of 'Slimbridge' birds seen at Welney was forty-eight.

The swan study at Slimbridge was started 10 years ago with twenty-four birds being recorded. Two of these completed the decade this year! They were Lancelot and Amber (quite unconnected), and the latest

news of Lancelot is that he was on the Elbe estuary on 2 March, on that familiar route to the north!

The last bird to leave Slimbridge was called 'Folly'! He had first come in December 1968 but this season only arrived on 21 February, and was then trailing a large amount of nylon fishing line from his left leg. It became apparent that he was not going to lose it by himself, and fortunately we were able to catch him. It was then discovered that the gut was attached to him by two treble fish-hooks, five of the hooks

being embedded in his leg. Part of an even larger treble hook was hanging amongst the rest of the tangle. By the time he left he had quite recovered from his ordeal.

A total of nine Whooper Swans came to Slimbridge during the winter. One was a pair that had been here before, in 1969-70 and 1971-72. They came with a cygnet, and another pair, but they all only stayed one day (16 November). However, another pair with a cygnet, and a single adult, arrived on 19 January, and stayed until 25 February.

Mary E. Evans

### Slimbridge: Curator's report for 1972

The 1972 breeding season, the last of the twenty-five during my time at Slimbridge, has not been the most successful.

Before coming to the Wildfowl Trust, I used to spend my weekends playing golf. Being only a moderate player, each round one expected to make a showing worthy of Henry Cotton. Of course one never did, but somehow one never became completely demoralized. Likewise with the ducks and geese, each season was looked forward to in the hope of doing much better than in previous years, but each was a mixture of successes and failures.

A record number of forms laid eggs in the grounds, 114 if one includes Mute Swan, Atlantic Canada Goose and Mallard—none of whom are exactly encouraged. Ninety-three kinds were reared from Slimbridge eggs, plus three more, Greater Scaup, Maned Goose and Barrow's Goldeneye, brought in from elsewhere. The single Radjah Shelduck was of the Black-backed race *Tadorna radjah radjah* never previously raised at Slimbridge. There were also two leucistic young that give rise to the dark form of the Ruddy Shelduck (see Figures 1 and 2).

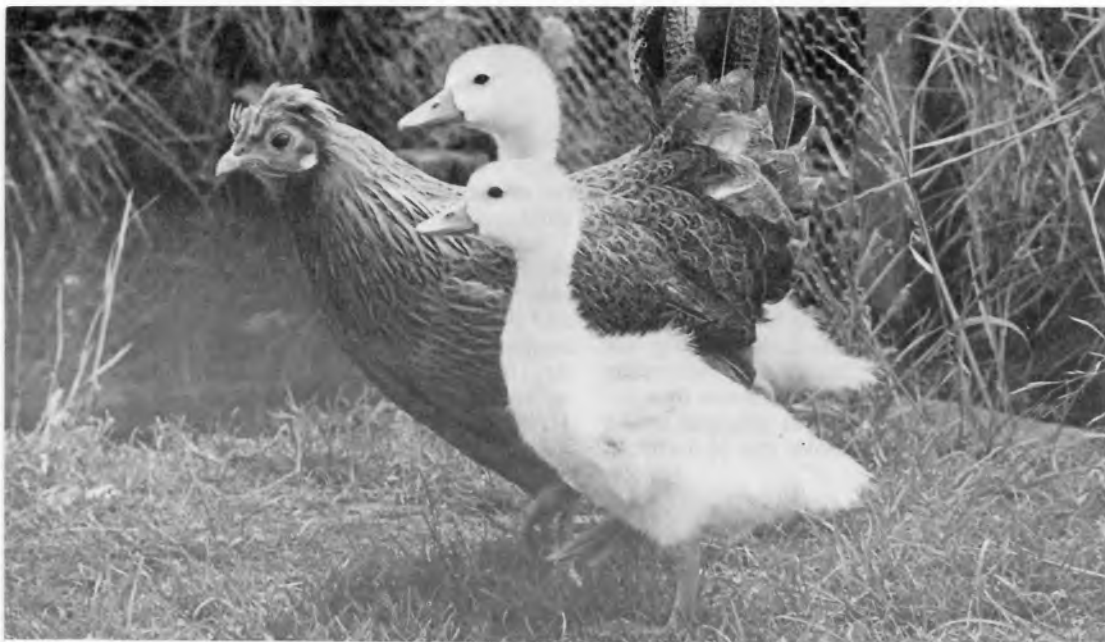
Sadly the hatchings of some of the more exciting species were lost in their entirety from Aspergillosis. These included Bronze-winged Duck, American Goldeneye, Bufflehead, Hooded Merganser and Red-breasted Merganser. There had been storm damage to the roof of the Propagation Building and the chipboard, which formed the ceiling of the internal duckery, became damp and mouldy. In consequence the Duckery was evacuated to brooders outside. A new dry ceiling was put in the building and the whole place treated with fungicide. Spores were also found in some sitting boxes.

It has become obvious over the years that the weakest link in the chain of events that produce fully grown ducklings is the incubation by broody hens. Their advantages are that, provided the sitting boxes are on an earth bank, the hens can control the humidity of the eggs by drawing up moisture. Again the eggs are turned by the bird at regular intervals. They also protect the young from the attention of predators, will teach them to feed and facilitate the nightly shutting up by leading the brood into the brooder.

The disadvantages are that the hen can carry diseases, in particular tuberculosis. They very easily become infested with insects, redmite, fleas, etc., which if not quickly detected may cause the death of the broody or at least cause the bird to give up incubating with the consequent loss of a clutch of eggs. Occasionally a hen or bantam will peck out the webs from the feet of the young or even peck them to death on hatching.

A further disadvantage is that on the scale of production at Slimbridge one has to keep a veritable poultry farm in order to produce broodies and even so I can never remember a season when there were enough broodies at any given time.

Incubators have never proved to be really successful and there have always been heavy losses during the early stages of incubation, possibly due to the Heath Robinson methods of controlling the humidity. However, they are satisfactory for finishing off well incubated eggs and are quite satisfactory as hatching machines. It would seem that there are ample reasons for research into producing an efficient incubator, holding twenty or thirty eggs which can be used in battery form.



K. Holder

**Figures 1 and 2.** The Ruddy Shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea* sometimes produces leucistic downies (above with bantam foster parent) which surprisingly turn into adults that are much

darker than normal (below). The female (right) has an all-white head, however, reminiscent of the Paradise Shelduck *T. variegata*.

K. Holder





*K. Holder*

**Figures 3 and 4.** An admiring group of Chilean Flamingos *Phoenicopterus ruber chilensis* round their youngsters. Below: feeding of the young

on regurgitated fluid starts early in the Andean Flamingo *Phoenicoparrus andinus*.

*K. Holder*



After the depressing results with the ducks and with those geese not left to their parents, it is refreshing to turn to the swans, which had a very good season, and especially to the flamingos. For the first time in any collection in the world four of the six kinds reared young (Figures 3 and 4) and a fifth, the Lesser Flamingo, laid the first egg in captivity. Unfortunately it was badly holed by some predator.

The greater part of 1972 was taken up with the development of the 60 acres that has been added to the existing pens. This involved extending the Big, Asian, European and African pens out to the rhine in the 30-acre field and fox-proofing the area together with the two meadows beyond the rhine.

The oak and lime spinney below the Acrow Tower is also enclosed. The Long Ground is likewise within the periphery. The 11-acre field to the north of the car park has been fenced as a rearing area. It is proposed to build aviaries to house all forms of the Mallard family and also to construct a row of enclosures for the White-winged Wood Duck. Large pens have been made for the swans and a considerable number of ponds and waterways dug and anti-eroded. Extra water is to be provided with the aid of a series of well points. It was intended to turn the Long Ground into a Nene Park with a series of side pens for potential breeding pairs.

S. T. Johnstone

#### Peakirk: Curator's Report for 1972

The breeding season began on 13 January when the *Cereopsis* laid its first egg. This was a month earlier than usual, and owing to the difficulty of obtaining broody hens at this time of the year, the eggs were left with the mother to incubate. Unfortunately cold weather and snow was experienced and all five eggs proved to be addled.

Apart from a fine spell during the latter part of March, weather conditions throughout the first half of the year were generally unsettled and wet.

The Nene pens on the Neaverson Area were not used this season and the breeding Nene were placed in the Main Side pens. Fertile eggs were obtained from all the pairs, and eight young were successfully reared. For the second year in succession, the Trumpeter Swans produced a clutch of

seven eggs, from which four cygnets were reared. Ring-necked Duck bred for the second year and, with more than one pair of these birds now in the Gardens, it is hoped that this species will multiply in the future. The season ended with a late clutch of Southern Red-billed Whistling Duck that hatched on 28 September.

During the season some sixty-seven species and subspecies laid eggs, and of these, 370 individuals of fifty-one varieties were reared. The more notable species included Cackling Canada Goose, Red-breasted Goose, Patagonian Crested Duck, Garganey (for the first time for several years), Baer's Pochard and Maned Goose.

In general, 1972 appeared to be a poor year for geese, probably due to the wet weather conditions.

P. B. Vardy

#### Welney Wildfowl Refuge, 1972

Despite the relatively mild winter the numbers of duck on the refuge during January were consistently high. A count on 15 January produced 22,000 Wigeon, 2,300 Mallard, 2,000 Teal, 450 Pintail and 200 Shoveler. The high water level at this time drove the Wigeon to feed on the grass of the new screen banks, often within feet of the observation hides. The lagoon in front of the Observatory was the home of a great flock of Bewick's Swans, totalling about 400 through January, rising to a peak of 550 in late February and keeping at this level for about a fortnight. With them were

up to thirty-one Whoopers and 100 Mutes. All these swans were fed daily by the warden and became completely accustomed to his appearances with barrows of wheat. The majority of the Bewick's left rather suddenly in mid-March though two did stay on until the middle of April.

Although Wigeon numbers dropped right away to 14,000 in February and 9,000 in March, there was a brief influx of Pintail in the latter month with 600 on the 11th, when there were also 500 Shoveler. Small numbers of wild geese were seen from time to time, with up to a dozen Whitefronts and two Beans being positively identified.

The breeding season had begun well before the last two Bewick's had departed, though early broods of Mallard suffered heavy losses in the wet cold weather at the end of April. Four pairs of Black-tailed Godwits bred as did two pairs of Ruff, and they and the later ducks successfully reared their young. Among the latter were more Mallard, plus Teal, Garganey, Shoveler, Tufted Duck and Shelduck.

The autumn build-up of ducks was fairly slow with only 2,000 Wigeon present in mid-October, together with 1,600 Mallard and 400 Teal. The first Bewick's arrived in early October but increased steadily so

that by mid-November there were 350. At this time the duck numbers started to increase with 12,500 Wigeon on 23 November. However, this figure was dwarfed at the end of the year when it was estimated that there were not less than 30,000 Wigeon on the Refuge. Other duck numbers remained low, however, with no more than 2,000 Mallard and 1,300 Teal. Pintail and Shoveler both reached 500.

Bewick's Swans increased to 540 by the end of the year when there were also twenty-one Whooper Swans, and up to twenty-three Whitefronts.

M.A.O.

### Eastpark Wildfowl Refuge, Caerlaverock, 1972-73

#### Barnacle Goose *Branta leucopsis*

The first fourteen geese arrived on 27 September. Numbers rose to 350 by 1 October, passed 1,000 on 7 October, 3,200 on the 13th and reached a post-war record peak of 4,365 on 15 October. Over 4,000 were present, except for short periods, until 8 February. By 18 February numbers had decreased to 3,500 and by 21 February all save fifty-three were at Rockcliffe. They remained there most of the rest of the season, paying odd return visits to Eastpark in numbers up to 2,100.

Two white juveniles, together with a normal sibling and normal parents were observed on 12 October. The next day a white adult appeared and the following day yet another. These two adults were in all probability the birds that overwintered last season; as then, they did not associate. One of these birds disappeared about 20 November and is feared dead as there was no change in numbers such as would have indicated a movement away of part of the flock. A close-up photograph of the remaining adult was obtained (Figure 1).

From a sample of 900 geese scrutinized in good light conditions, the proportion of young in the flock was estimated at 26%, nearly twice last year's figure. The average brood size was 1.9.

Not only were more geese present for much longer, but improvement in the stock management on the merse (see p. 123), and the mild weather, resulted in a much higher proportion of their time being spent there than in the previous 2 years (70.7% v. 31.6% and 42.1%).

#### Pink-footed Goose *Anser brachyrhynchus*

Thirty arrived on 10 September and numbers built up to 2,000 in February and March. Although these were lower than last season, they represent a bigger proportion of the population in the area which rose to around 5,000. Arrangements successfully concluded with the local wildfowling clubs to reduce shooting pressure on the land immediately across the boundary Lochar Water probably helped to bring about this improvement.

#### Greylag *Anser anser*

Numbers in the Solway area were lower than in the previous two seasons. Although small flocks used the refuge throughout the winter, the largest was seventy-two.

#### Other wildfowl

In August sixty-eight Canada Geese regularly flighted to the merse from Kinmount Estate near Annan, but wisely remained there once the shooting season opened.

A Light-bellied Brent was with the Barnacles as in the two previous seasons and came into the enclosure one day. Up to eleven wild Whooper Swans spent November to April within the enclosure, mainly feeding on grass but also taking some of the grain offered to the tame birds. Wild Bewick's also came in, up to nine and including a brood of two and another of three. They departed on 6 March. Wigeon





**Figure 1.** Adult leucistic Barnacle Goose *Branta leucopsis* at Eastpark, Caerlaverock, January, 1973.

*Myrfyn Owen*

in the enclosure reached a peak of over 240 in January and the first wild Goldeneye and Gadwall were noted therein. Most

surprisingly a male Baikal Teal *Anas formosa* flew in on 19 February and remained for several weeks.

*C.R.G. Campbell*

**Slimbridge: Breeding results 1972**

Species	Date of 1st egg	Eggs set under hens	Hatched by hens	Reared by hens	Reared from incubator	Reared by parents	Total reared
Fulvous Whistling Duck	.	44	7	7	.	10	17
Cuban Whistling Duck	.	7	1	1	.	.	1
N. Red-billed Whistling Duck	11.7	.	.	.	8	.	8
S. Red-billed Whistling Duck	28.4	8	6	5	35	.	40
Black Swan	23.1	.	.	.	.	3	3
Black-necked Swan	23.2	.	.	.	.	4	4
Whooper Swan	22.4	.	.	.	.	5	5
Trumpeter Swan	13.4	.	.	.	.	8	8
Swan Goose	13.4	5	1	1	.	.	1
Western Bean	.	6	1	1	.	.	1
Russian Bean	5.5	4	0	0	.	.	0
Pink-footed Goose	25.4	.	.	.	.	1	1
European White-fronted Goose	.	.	.	.	.	3	3
Pacific White-fronted Goose	2.5	4	1	1	.	.	1
Greenland White-fronted Goose	17.4	14	4	4	.	3	7
Lesser White-fronted Goose	5.5	14	9	9	.	2	11
Western Greylag	3.4	4	1	1	.	24	25
Eastern Greylag	6.4	6	1	1	.	2	3
Bar-headed Goose	2.5	.	.	.	.	2	2
Lesser Snow Goose	3.5	.	.	.	.	7	7
Greater Snow Goose	14.5	.	.	.	7	.	7



Species	Date of 1st egg	Eggs set under hens	Hatch- ed by hens	Reared by hens	Reared from incuba- tor	Reared by parents	Total reared
Ross's Goose	15-5	11	6	2	.	.	2
Moffitt's Canada Goose	8-4	.	.	.	.	2	2
Lesser Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	5	5
Taverner's Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	0	0
Cackling Goose	28-4	9	7	6	.	2	8
Hawaiian Goose	8-2	112	29	21	.	3	24
Barnacle Goose	14-4	.	.	.	.	32	32
Black Brant	25-5	3	0	0	.	.	0
Red-breasted Goose	15-6	19	6	3	.	.	3
Radjah Shelduck	10-5	4	1	1	.	.	1
Ruddy Shelduck	1-4	11	2	2	.	9	11
New Zealand Shelduck	26-3	8	1	1	.	.	1
Common Shelduck	8-4	.	.	.	11	.	11
Abyssinian Blue-winged Goose	23-4	10	2	2	.	3	5
Egyptian Goose	25-1	.	.	.	.	8	8
Orinoco Goose	24-3	.	.	.	.	0	0
Andean Goose	11-4	.	.	.	.	10	10
Flightless Steamer Duck	16-4	.	.	.	.	0	0
Ashy-headed Goose	24-4	.	.	.	.	4	4
Greater Magellan Goose	16-4	.	.	.	.	5	5
Cape Barren Goose	3-12	.	.	.	.	3	3
Patagonian Crested Duck	8-4	.	.	.	.	6	6
Andean Crested Duck	12-3	10	4	0	.	3	3
Bronze-winged Duck	24-4	3	2	0	.	.	0
Marbled Teal	31-5	.	.	.	12	.	12
Hottentot Teal	13-12	.	.	.	.	3	3
Versicolor Teal	11-4	20	7	7	.	.	7
Puna Teal	8-4	21	7	7	.	.	7
Red-billed Pintail	.	.	.	.	4	.	4
Bahama Pintail	.	.	.	.	30	9	39
Chilean Pintail	4-4	.	.	.	2	.	2
Kerguelen Pintail	15-4	13	4	3	.	.	3
Northern Pintail	5-4	10	6	6	1	.	7
Chilean Teal	23-3	.	.	.	2	.	2
Sharp-winged Teal	.	5	3	0	.	.	0
American Green-winged Teal	22-5	.	.	.	3	.	3
Falcated Duck	8-6	12	7	5	.	.	5
Australian Grey Teal	2-4	29	14	11	.	.	11
Chestnut-breasted Teal	7-4	24	3	3	4	.	7
New Zealand Brown Teal	20-4	7	3	1	1	.	1
Hawaiian Duck	23-3	6	5	5	2	.	7
Laysan Teal	20-4	16	9	9	2	.	11
Mexican Duck	28-3	.	.	.	4	.	4
Indian Spotbill	20-5	11	6	5	.	.	5
New Zealand Grey Duck	20-3	.	.	.	13	.	13
Philippine Duck	20-3	12	6	6	5	.	11
Abyssinian Yellowbill	2-3	.	.	.	5	.	5
Gadwall	16-4	.	.	.	5	25	30
European Wigeon	25-5	.	.	.	13	.	13
American Wigeon	.	8	0	0	.	.	0
Chiloe Wigeon	.	10	0	0	1	.	1
Blue-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
N. Cinnamon Teal	.	6	0	0	.	.	0
Argentine Shoveler	14-4	15	8	7	.	.	7
Cape Shoveler	.	8	3	0	.	.	0
Australian Shoveler	24-2	16	0	0	.	.	0
New Zealand Shoveler	.	4	0	0	.	.	0

Species	Date of 1st egg	Eggs set under hens	Hatched by hens	Reared by hens	Reared from incubator	Reared by parents	Total reared
Common Shoveler	11-4	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ringed Teal	17-4	45	9	8	-	-	8
European Eider	18-4	23	17	11	-	-	11
Red-crested Pochard	20-3	40	13	13	7	-	20
Rosybill	28-4	-	-	-	15	-	15
African Pochard	-	4	0	0	-	-	0
European Pochard	9-4	-	-	-	2	-	2
Redhead	20-4	-	-	-	5	-	5
Common White-eye	15-5	-	-	-	18	-	18
Baer's Pochard	4-6	5	1	1	-	-	1
Australian White-eye	1-5	-	-	-	4	-	4
New Zealand Scaup	28-4	9	4	0	9	-	9
Ring-necked Duck	31-5	8	7	6	4	-	10
Tufted Duck	6-6	10	10	10	9	-	10
Lesser Scaup	31-5	-	-	-	3	-	3
L. Brazilian Teal	18-6	7	2	0	-	-	0
Mandarin	3-4	13	6	6	15	-	21
North American Wood Duck	19-3	27	26	26	10	-	36
Comb Duck	7-7	41	14	12	-	-	12
White-winged Wood Duck	15-4	-	-	-	-	13	13
Muscovy	1-5	9	4	4	-	8	12
European Goldeneye	12-5	6	3	3	-	-	3
American Goldeneye	13-4	13	4	0	-	-	0
Bufflehead	11-5	6	5	0	-	-	0
Smew	12-5	43	9	2	-	-	2
Hooded Merganser	1-4	11	8	4	-	-	4
Red-breasted Merganser	16-6	14	6	0	-	-	0
North American Ruddy Duck	3-5	-	-	-	4	16	20
Greater Flamingo	30-4	-	-	-	-	5	5
Rosy Flamingo	7-6	-	-	-	-	7	7
Chilean Flamingo	31-5	-	-	-	-	16	16
Andean Flamingo	12-5	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lesser Flamingo	9-7	-	-	-	-	0	0

## Peakirk breeding results, 1972

Species	Date of 1st egg	Eggs incubated	Eggs hatched	Young reared
Fulvous Whistling Duck	19-4	24	8	7
Red-billed Whistling Duck	3-6	30	17	10
Black-necked Swan	4-3	5	0	0
Trumpeter Swan	11-4	7	5	4
Swan Goose	5-4	12	1	0
Western Bean Goose	22-4	6	0	0
Pink-footed Goose	20-4	10	6	3
Greenland White-fronted Goose	22-4	9	3	1
Lesser White-fronted Goose	20-5	2	0	0
Western Greylag Goose	13-4	13	7	7
Emperor Goose	22-5	13	3	2
Lesser Snow Goose	26-4	16	7	5
Ross's Goose	22-5	4	0	0
Taverner's Canada Goose	26-4	6	0	0
Cackling Canada Goose	26-4	10	8	8
Hawaiian Goose	22-2	31	10	8
Barnacle Goose	2-5	14	0	0
Red-breasted Goose	18-6	4	1	1
Ruddy Shelduck	19-4	7	2	2

Species	Date of 1st egg	Eggs incubated	Eggs hatched	Young reared
Cape Shelduck	30.3	13	3	3
New Zealand Shelduck	20.4	9	2	1
Common Shelduck	7.5	10	1	1
Abyssinian Blue-winged Goose	3.6	4	1	1
Andean Goose	20.5	4	4	3
Ruddy-headed Goose	24.4	8	6	0
Lesser Magellan Goose	4.4	13	12	4
Greater Magellan Goose	29.4	8	3	2
Cape Barren Goose	13.1	5	0	0
Patagonian Crested Duck	23.5	4	4	4
Marbled Teal	8.5	38	32	25
Cape Teal	28.4	6	5	5
Red-billed Pintail	27.4	7	1	0
Bahama Pintail	10.6	7	3	2
Chilean Pintail	5.4	18	11	9
Northern Pintail	18.4	51	28	19
Chilean Teal	18.3	30	11	8
Falcated Teal	7.6	6	0	0
Australian Grey Teal	29.5	9	0	0
Chestnut Teal	1.5	3	0	0
North American Black Duck	16.5	7	1	0
Hawaiian Duck	9.4	22	12	11
Laysan Teal	13.4	19	9	8
Mexican Duck	28.4	8	1	1
Philippine Duck	10.5	8	0	0
African Yellow-bill	25.5	6	6	5
Abyssinian Yellow-bill	31.3	17	16	8
Gadwall	23.4	38	21	20
European Wigeon	13.5	28	22	22
Chiloe Wigeon	28.4	8	0	0
Garganey	18.5	9	9	8
Common Shoveler	19.5	27	16	12
European Eider	5.5	17	10	8
Red-crested Pochard	9.4	49	11	5
Rosybill	18.5	43	20	17
African Pochard	11.6	6	2	2
European Pochard	14.4	24	12	11
Redhead	28.5	7	5	2
Baer's Pochard	9.6	8	4	3
Australian White-eye	8.6	18	14	4
New Zealand Scaup	8.6	10	8	7
Ring-necked Duck	22.5	14	7	3
Tufted Duck	29.5	27	22	11
Lesser Scaup	16.6	2	0	0
Maned Goose	7.3	34	20	10
Mandarin Duck	1.4	24	17	13
North American Wood Duck	16.3	51	37	24
North American Ruddy Duck	15.5	41	28	10