

Monaghan Town Bird Survey



For: Monaghan Tidy Towns Committee
By: Stephen McAvoy

Date: 24th of May 2012

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1. Introduction

This report summarises the findings of a bird survey carried out in Monaghan Town on behalf of the Monaghan Tidy Towns Committee. The main aim was to establish a baseline of the avifauna (birdlife) present within Monaghan Town and to look at ways to increase the biodiversity of the area. The survey was carried out on four dates between October 2011 and May 2012.

2. Site Description

Monaghan Town lies in southern Ulster within a large Drumlin field that extends over much of Counties Cavan, Fermanagh and Monaghan. Formed at the tail end of the last Ice Age, these Drumlins give rise to an undulating landscape of low hills, with wetlands (ponds or marshes) in the hollows.

There are several small lakes within the area surveyed, most notably Peter's Pond in the centre of Monaghan and the Twin Lakes in Rossmore Park. The only river of note in the area is an unnamed tributary of the Ulster Blackwater, which flows alongside the now disused Ulster Canal in the east of Monaghan Town. Continuous forest is restricted to Rossmore Park, with extensive mature hedgerows found in most of the area surveyed. The built environment consists mainly of low density housing concentrated along the main roads in and out of Monaghan Town.



Peters Pond, Monaghan Town

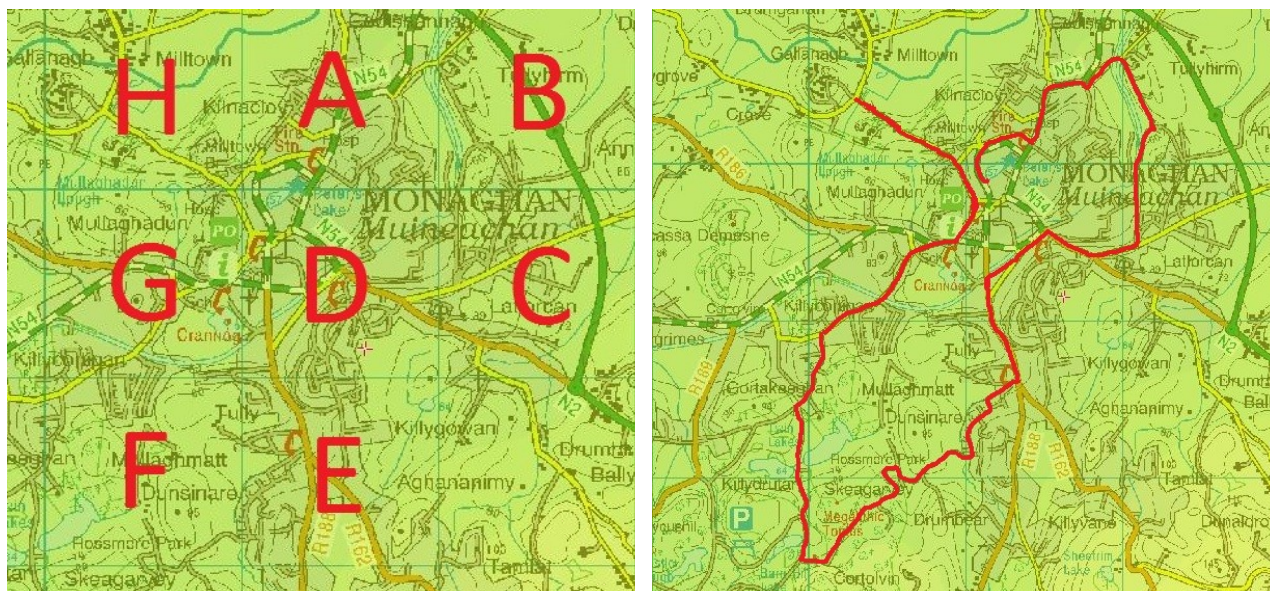
3. Survey Method

The Survey followed the standard methodology of the Countryside Bird Survey used by BirdWatch Ireland to monitor breeding bird populations. This involves selecting a transect route through each 1 Kilometer square and recording all birds within it. Monaghan Town was broken down into 8 separate Kilometer squares and a transect route selected (Distance: 10.8 Km). The route started at Peters Pond (H670 339) and followed roads and tracks through Monaghan Town and Rossmore

Park to finish at Milltown (H662 344).

It should be noted that Square F in Rossmore Park was slightly extended to cover both of the Twin Lakes and some of the track used, which lay outside of the Ordnance Survey 1 Kilometer Square. This was done both to aid the practicality of the survey and to record the biodiversity of Rossmore Park.

Maps 1 and 2: Maps of the squares surveyed (left) and the transect route used (right)



A total of four surveys were carried out – on the 25th of October 2011, the 11th of February 2012, the 14th of April 2012 and the 18th of May 2012. All were carried out in good weather with no precipitation or strong winds.

The terminology used follows that of standard breeding bird surveys. Resident indicates species that can be encountered throughout the year, while winter visitor connotes species that breed outside of Ireland and take advantage of the milder winter climate. Summer visitors are species that breed in Ireland over the summer months, departing once breeding has been completed. Passage migrants tend to be encountered in spring and autumn, but tend not to breed or spend the winter in Ireland. Irruptive species are those whose movements don't follow seasonal patterns, but rather that of food supplies. Vagrants are usually individuals of a species encountered well outside their normal summering or wintering range.

4. Results and Analysis

A total of 49 Bird Species were recorded in the survey, with an average of 27 species per square. Square F, which covered Rossmore Park was found to have the highest number of species present (43), with Square C having the lowest (17).

Table1: Number of species recorded in each square

	SQUARE							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Species	28	24	17	33	23	43	22	24
Percentage of total (49)	57%	49%	35%	67%	47%	88%	45%	49%

4.1 Square Synopsis

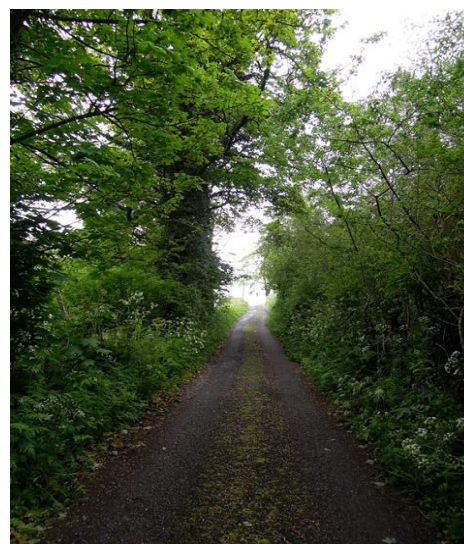
The following gives a brief overview of the habitat and birdlife recorded within each square.

Square A

Lacking significant woodland and waterbodies, a relatively average avifauna was recorded in Square A. However, two wetland species (Grey Heron and Moorhen) were noted on the short stretch of the Ulster Canal on the eastern boundary of the square. A record of a Buzzard flying north over square is notable as the only bird of prey recorded during the survey.

Square B

This square contained some of the best mature hedgerows within the area surveyed, especially at H680 343 and was notable for the density of warbler species such as Willow Warbler and Chiffchaff. Of particular interest is the record of Spotted Flycatcher from this square, as it is a species on the Amber List of birds of conservation concern devised by BirdWatch Ireland.



Mature hedgerows in Square B

Square C

Only a relatively small section of this square could be surveyed, which accounts for the relatively low species count (17). In most respects, the section surveyed mirrored that of the previous square – mature hedgerows bordering a section of the Ulster Canal. Despite the seemingly ideal habitat, there were no records of Dunnock or Chiffchaff in this square.

Square D

Despite being one of the most urban of all the squares surveyed, Square D had an above average avifauna. This was mainly due to the presence of Peters Pond within the square, as well as the Ulster Canal Park recently restored by the Monaghan Tidy Towns Committee. Specialist wetland species such as Mute Swan, Mallard and Coot were noted Peters Pond, while Moorhen was found to be breeding at both sites. Monaghan Cathedral was found to have breeding Jackdaws and may also be a likely breeding site for Swifts.

Square E

This square is characterised by a number housing estates, which provide some of the best habitat for typical urban species such as Starling and House Sparrow. However, there is small forested area along Glen Road at H671 329, which held typical woodland species such as Treecreeper and Chiffchaff. The small marshy area behind Beechgrove Lawn Estate (H669 325) is notable for

having a territorial Sedge Warbler, a typical wetland species. Overall, this square contained a nice mixture of habitats, which is not really reflected in its less than average avifauna.

Square F

This square incorporated most of Rossmore Park bordering Monaghan Town and contained the only area of extensive woodland within the scope of the survey. It is notable for having the three largest lakes within the survey area (Barn Hill and the Twin Lakes). This is reflected in the number of bird species recorded (43), which was the highest of all the squares surveyed. Specialist woodland species recorded included Treecreeper, Chiffchaff and Jay. While Barn Hill Lake held relatively few birds of note, the Twin Lakes were much more productive, with Water Rail, Goldeneye and Reed Bunting only noted here. The mature conifers on the northern edge of Rossmore Park also hosted a flock 11 Crossbills on the 19th of May - a relatively scarce breeding bird in Ireland.

Square G

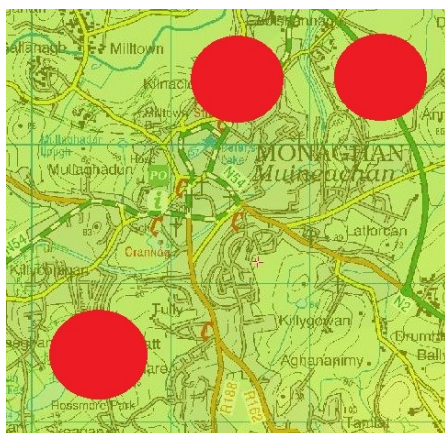
Situated in a relatively built-up area, a below average number of bird species were found in Square G (22). The only area of interest was the small area of woodland bordering the Ulster Canal at H664 331. This held some interesting song birds, most notably Blackcap and Chiffchaff. Unfortunately, the unnamed lake within the Convent at H668 333 could not be surveyed as it was on private property. Wetland species such as Moorhen, Coot and possibly Sedge Warbler may occur at this site.

Square H

This square consisted mainly of open grassland bordered by mature hedgerows. The avifauna here largely mirrored that of other squares lacking wetlands. The only notable sighting was of a Raven feeding with several Hooded Crows and Magpies at an unidentified food source at H665 343 on the 11th of February.

4.2 Species Overview

Of the 49 species recorded, 30 were proven or considered to be likely breeding species within the area surveyed. Two species are considered to be winter visitors (Goldeneye and Redwing), while one (Crossbill) is an irruptive species. The following gives an overview of the species recorded with distribution maps of sighting locations during the survey. A summary table (Table 2) is present at the end of the section.



Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea*)

This species was seen feeding along the shallower parts of the Ulster Canal, as well as along the reed-fringed edge of the Barn Hill Lake in Rossmore Park. Grey Herons tend to breed in small colonies in the crowns of large trees, but despite the presence of suitable habitat there was no evidence of this found during the survey. Common resident in Ireland.

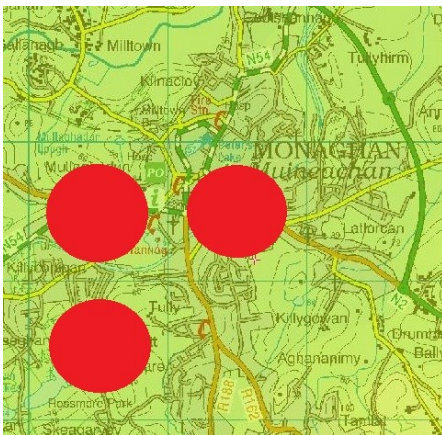
The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*)

Sightings of Mute Swans were restricted to Peters Pond and the Twin Lakes in Rossmore Park. No evidence of territorial behaviour or breeding found. A widespread resident.

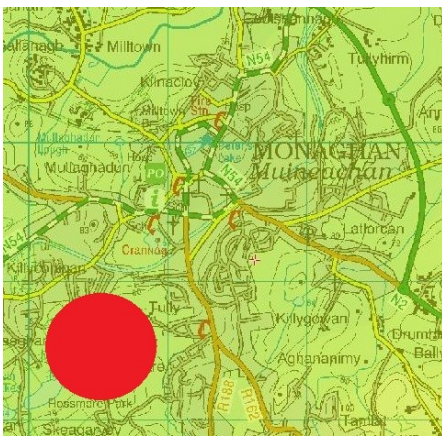
The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)

Fairly common on Peters Pond were several escaped or released domestic ducks were also present. Also noted on the Convent Lake and at the Twin Lakes. Most likely breeds at all three sites, but no specific evidence for this was found during the survey. Resident in Ireland.

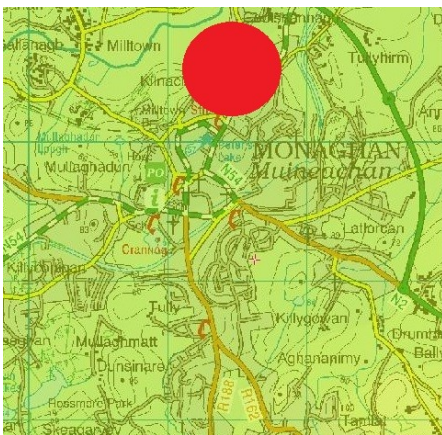
The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*)

One female was seen on the Twin Lakes on the 25th of October. A relatively common winter visitor to larger ponds and lakes.

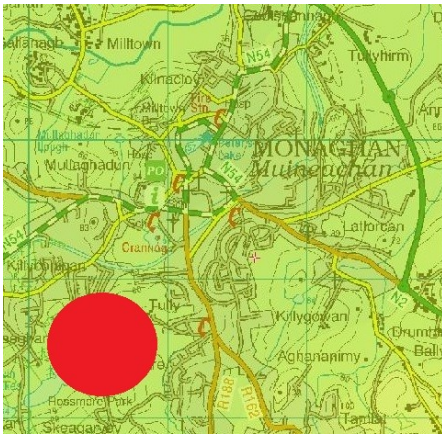
Goldeneye is currently Amber listed in Ireland due to its very small breeding population.



Buzzard (*Buteo buteo*)

One was seen flying over Monaghan Bus Station on the 18th of May. Outside of the survey period two were seen along the N2 on the eastern edge of Monaghan Town on the 14th of April. Probably breeds in the wider area, but not in the area surveyed. Formerly restricted to Northern Ireland, this species has increased its range significantly in the last ten years and now breeds throughout Ireland. Resident.

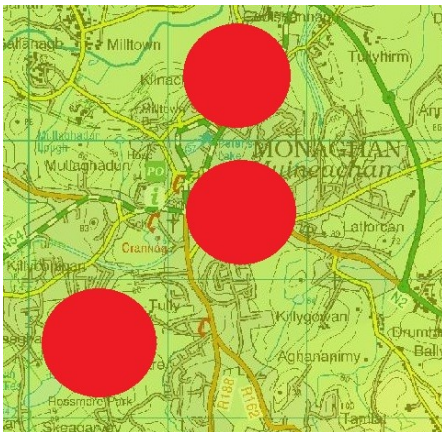
Buzzards still suffer from low levels of persecution (poisoning, shooting) due to misplaced fears over predation of livestock. However, the overall population is not threatened.



Water Rail (*Rallus aquaticus*)

A very secretive inhabitant of large reedbeds, one was heard at the Twin Lakes on the 18th of May. With only one record in four visits, it is impossible to assess the status of Water Rail in the area. However, the habitat seems suitable to support one or two breeding pairs at the Twin Lakes. Resident.

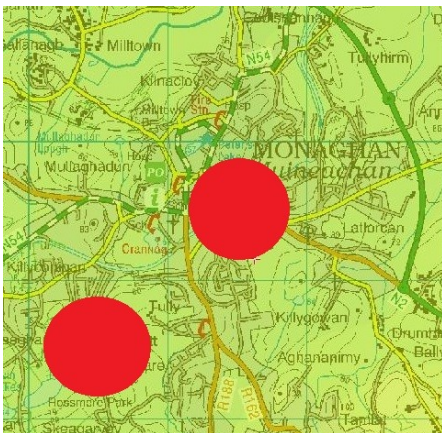
Amber listed in Ireland due to a lack information on population trends.



Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*)

Common on Peters Pond and the Twin Lakes in Rossmore Park. One adult with three recently hatched chicks was seen in the Ulster Canal Park on the 14th of February, while one fledged juvenile was found at Peters Pond on the 18th of May. Resident in Ireland.

The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Coot (*Fulica atra*)

Coots were seen on Peters Pond and on the Twin Lakes in Rossmore Park. There was no evidence of breeding at either site, but the habitat seems suitable at the latter site. Resident.

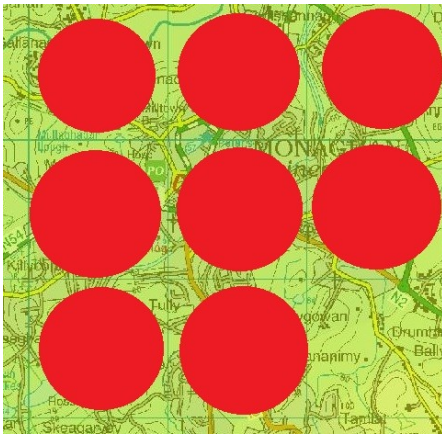
Amber listed in Ireland due to a decline in the non-breeding population.



Feral Pigeon (*Columba livia* var. *Domestica*)

Small numbers were noted around the centre of Monaghan Town and in one of the housing estates in the south of the town. Resident.

The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Woodpigeon (*Columba palumbus*)

One of the comonest species found during the survey and noted in all squares. Territorial birds were noted in most areas. Woodpigeons are a common resident throughout Ireland, with the population augmented by winter visitors from Scandinavia and eastern Europe.

The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Collared Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*)

Surprisingly few seen during the survey period and restricted to the most urban areas in the area. One reason for the low population may have been the harsh winters of 2010 and 2011, which adversely impacted several bird species. Another factor may the prevalence of grassland in the area, as Collared Doves tend to favour areas with cereal crops. Colonised Ireland in 1959. Resident.

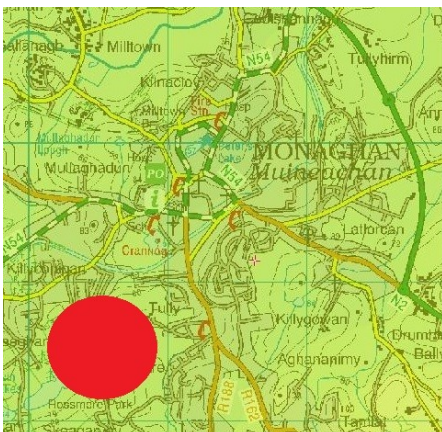
The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Common Swift (*Apus apus*)

Mainly seen flying over Monaghan Town centre on the 18th of May. Away from the breeding site, this summer visitor spends virtually all its life in the air. Nests primarily in buildings such as church towers and Monaghan Cathedral seems a typical location.

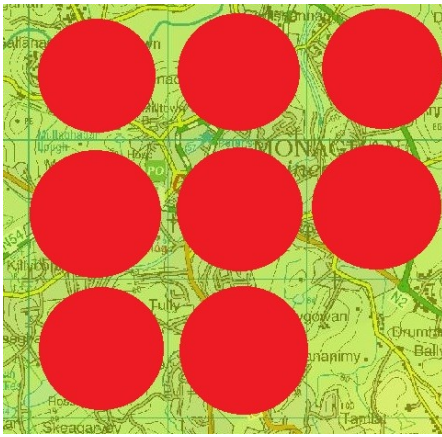
Currently Amber listed in Ireland.



Sand Martin (*Riparia riparia*)

One was seen flying over the Twin Lakes on the 18th of May. A widespread summer visitor breeding in small colonies in sand or earthen banks along rivers and in quarries.

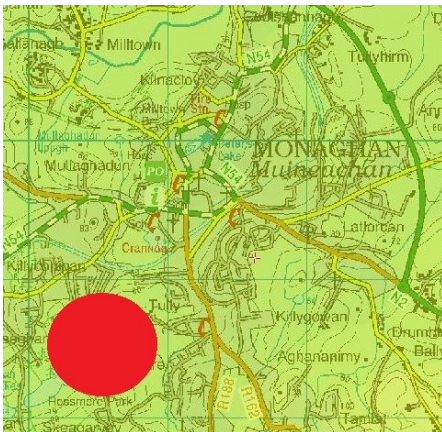
Amber listed in Ireland.



Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)

This common summer visitor was noted in all squares. Builds its distinctive nest in sheds and ruined buildings. Although there was no evidence of breeding noted during the survey, it almost certainly does so.

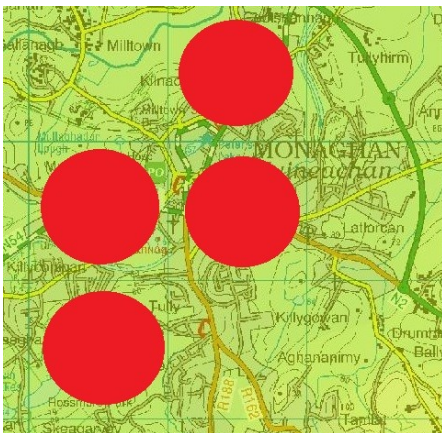
Amber listed in Ireland.



House Martin (*Delichon urbicum*)

Two or three were seen flying over the Twin Lakes on the 18th of May. These birds could be either migrants passing through or local breeders that have just arrived. Summer visitor to Ireland.

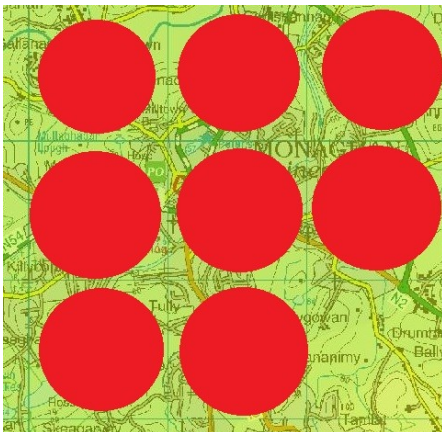
Amber listed in Ireland.



Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla alba yarrellii*)

Restricted to the most urban areas in Monaghan Town, with one record from Rossmore Park. A common resident throughout Ireland.

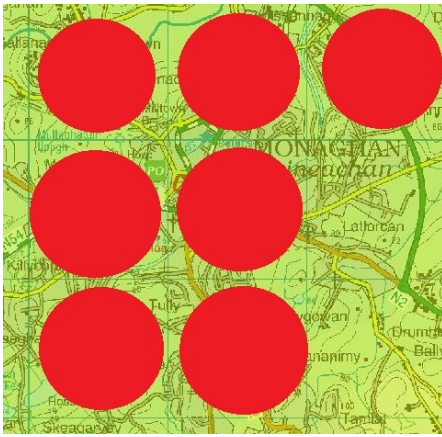
The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*)

Found in all squares surveyed. One adult and several fledglings were seen in Square B on the 18th of May. A common resident throughout Ireland, inhabiting virtually all habitats as long as there is at least some taller vegetation.

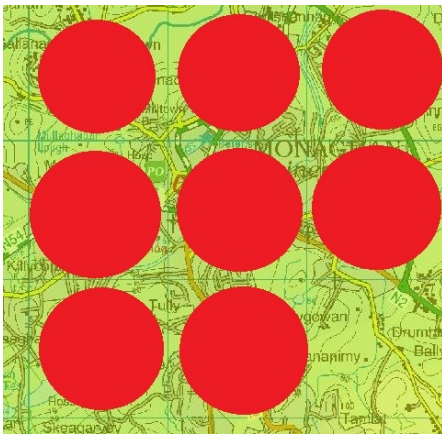
The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Dunnock (*Prunella modularis*)

Common in all squares surveyed, though oddly not recorded in Square C. Common throughout Ireland. Resident.

The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Robin (*Erithacus rubecula*)

Common in all the squares surveyed. A recently fledged juvenile was seen in Square H on the 14th of April, a very early date. Common resident.

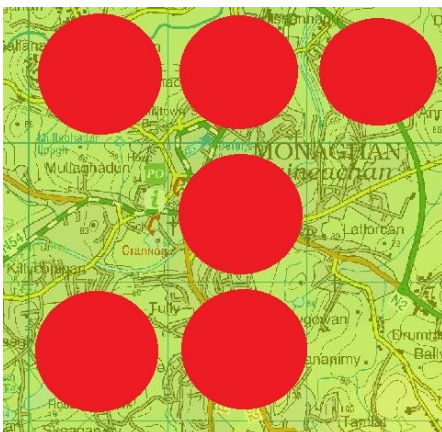
The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Song Thrush (*Turdus melophilus*)

Fairly common throughout Monaghan Town, mainly in areas with larger gardens, parks or woodland. Resident.

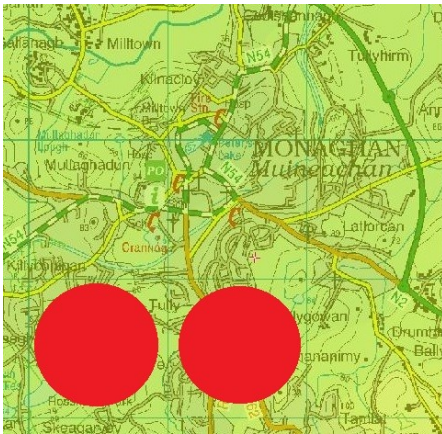
The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Mistle Thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*)

Widespread in Monaghan Town, but not common. As the species is very territorial, usually only seen singly or in pairs. One Mistle Thrush was seen chasing off a Jackdaw from a potential nest site near Peters Pond on the 18th of May. Widespread resident.

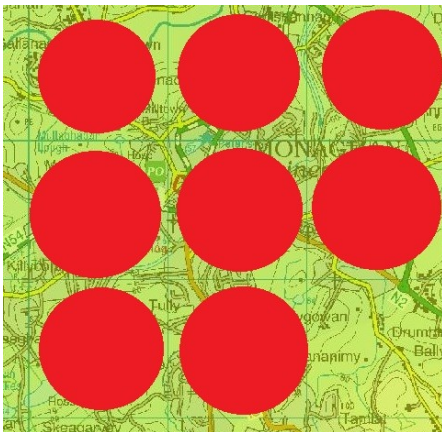
The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Redwing (*Turdus iliacus*)

This winter visitor from Iceland and Scandinavia was seen fairly commonly in the pastures bordering Rossmore Park, as well as on one of the large grass fields in one of the estates in Square E.

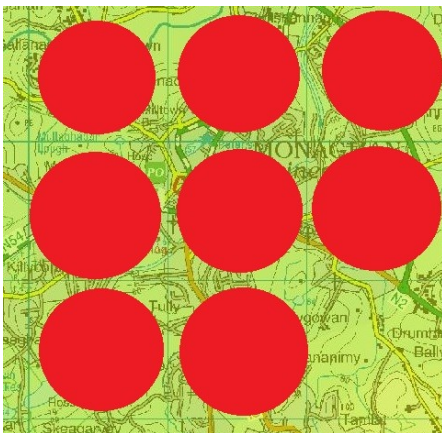
The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Blackbird (*Turdus merula*)

Common throughout Monaghan Town and recorded in every square. A common resident.

The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*)

Rather surprisingly, this species was noted in every square. This may be due to the presence of good habitat (broadleaf trees with good ground cover) within Monaghan Town. Mainly a summer visitor to broadleaf woodlands, but some winter along the south and east coast.

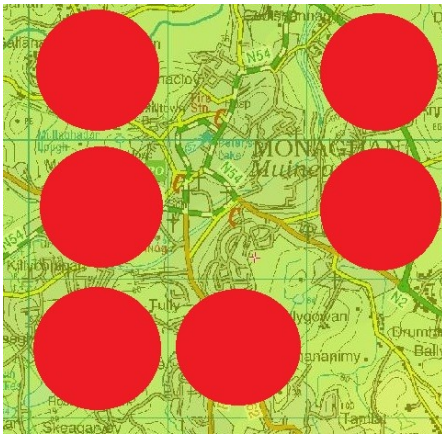
The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Sedge Warbler (*Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*)

This summer visitor inhabits reedbeds and rank vegetation bordering wetlands throughout Ireland. Noted at two sites during survey – at the Twin Lakes in Rossmore Park and at a marshy area bordering Beechgrove Lawns Estate at H669 325. May possibly occur at the Convent Lake.

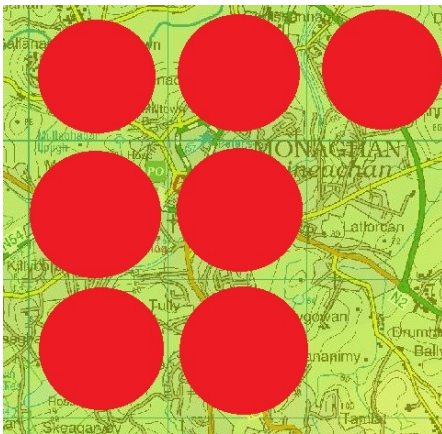
The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Willow Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*)

Found in most squares surveyed, avoiding the most urban ones. As the name suggests, found in areas of Willow scrub. A common summer visitor.

The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus collybita*)

Widespread in Monaghan Town, remaining unrecorded in only one square (C). Replaces Willow Warbler in suburban and more forested areas. Mainly a summer visitor to Ireland, though some winter along the south and east coasts.

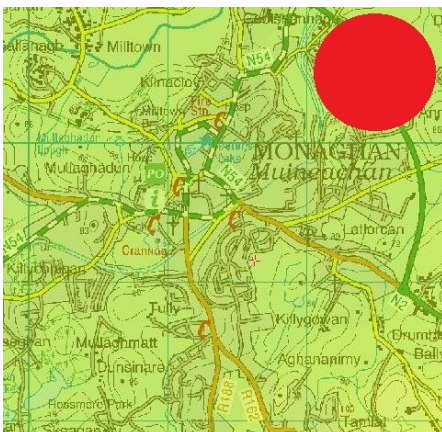
The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Goldcrest (*Regulus regulus*)

Ireland's smallest bird was noted fairly commonly throughout Monaghan Town. Breeds in areas with at least a few conifers present, but will forage in hedgerows and suburban gardens. Common resident.

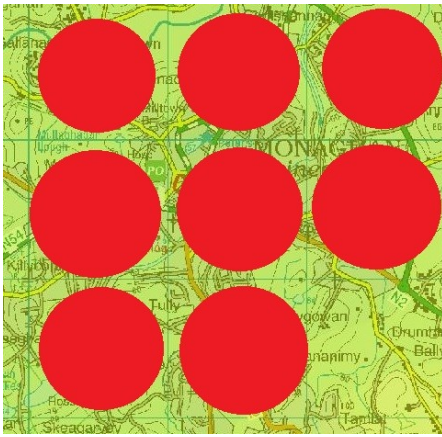
The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscipapa striata*)

One was seen feeding in an area of mature hedgerows in Square B on the 18th of May. A declining breeding bird in Ireland, so this is an interesting sighting. The behaviour of the bird seemed to indicate some territoriality, but it is difficult to assess this based on just one sighting. May uses nestboxes if provided. Uncommon summer migrant.

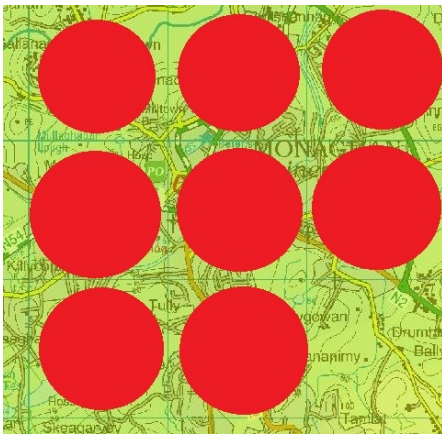
Amber listed in Ireland.



Blue Tit (*Cyanistes caeruleus*)

Common throughout Monaghan Town and recorded in all squares. Common resident throughout Ireland.

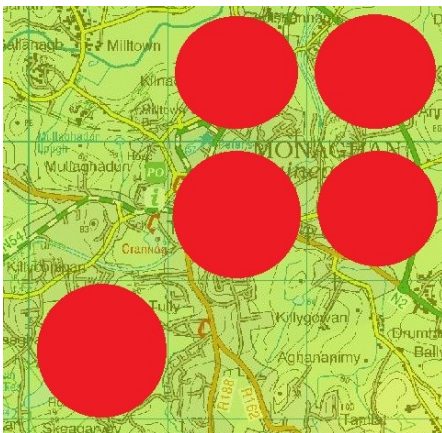
The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Great Tit (*Parus major*)

As with the previous species, common throughout Monaghan Town. Common resident.

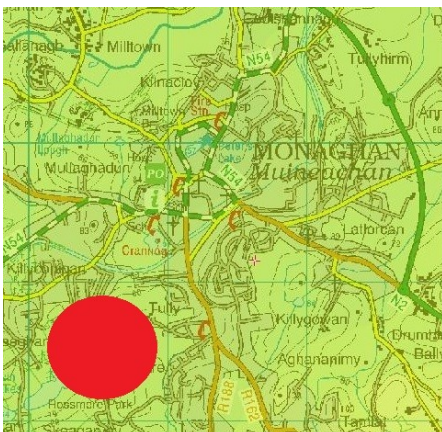
The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Coal Tit (*Parus ater*)

Widespread, but not common in Monaghan Town with the exception of Rossmore Park. Very much a bird of coniferous forests (like the Goldcrest), but will also forage in hedgerows and gardens. Common resident.

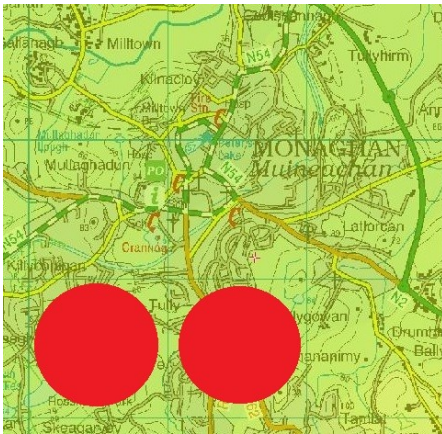
The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Long-tailed Tit (*Aegithalos caudatus*)

Surprisingly only recorded in Rossmore Park, where it was seen fairly commonly. Will also breed in areas of mature hedgerows and larger parks and gardens, so the absence of records from Squares B and C is very odd. Common resident throughout Ireland.

The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Treecreeper (*Certhia brachydactyla*)

This widespread resident is restricted to areas of relatively mature forest and this is reflected in the sightings during the survey. Treecreepers were seen feeding in the small woddland along Glen Road, as well as in Rossmore Park.

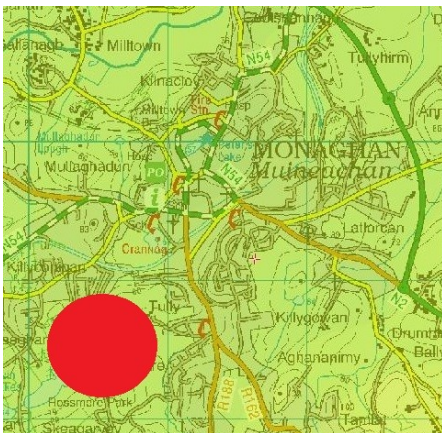
The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Magpie (*Pica pica*)

Although recorded in most squares, Magpies were not common in Monaghan Town, with only singles or pairs noted. The reason for this is not immediately apparent.

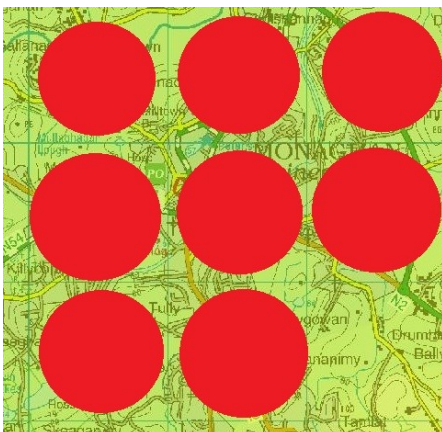
Although (unfairly) blamed for songbird declines and occasionally persecuted, Magpies are one of the most intelligent birds living in Ireland The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*)

Jays are widespread residents in extensive areas of broadleaf or mixed deciduous/coniferous woodlands. One or two Jays were seen on all four visits to Rossmore Park.

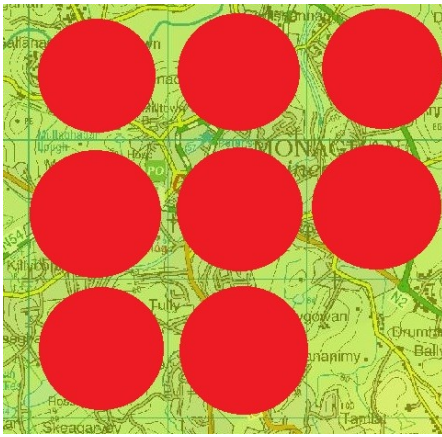
The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*)

A common resident throughout Ireland mainly breeding in church towers, ruined buildings or holes in trees. Common throughout Monaghan Town and recorded in all squares surveyed. Several were seen flying in and out of Monaghan Cathedral, a likely breeding site.

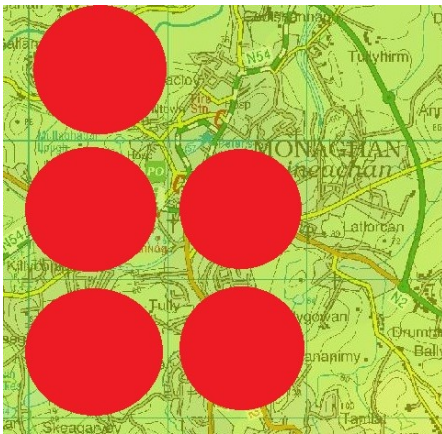
The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Rook (*Corvus frugilegus*)

Like the previous species, common throughout Monaghan Town. Breeds in loose colonies known as Rookeries. These were found in at least two Squares (E and H). Resident.

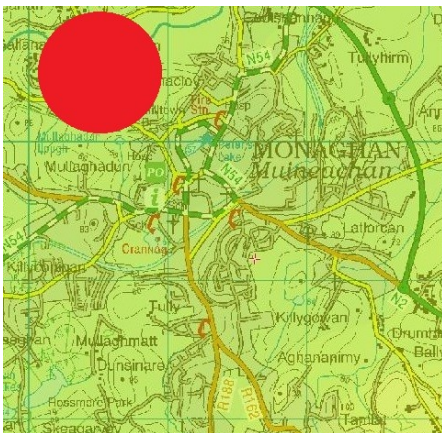
The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Hooded Crow (*Corvus cornix*)

Widespread in the area surveyed, but nowhere common with only records of singles from each square. Resident.

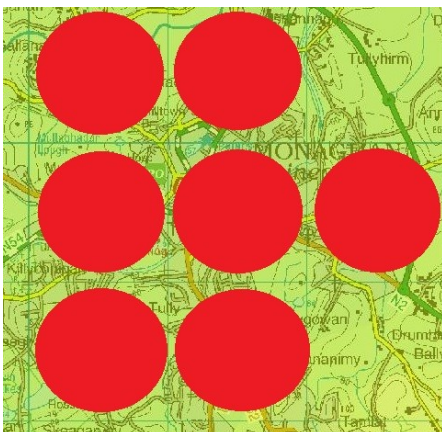
The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Raven (*Corvus corax*)

Only one record – a single feeding with Hooded Crows and Magpies on the 11th of February. Later seen flying north. Formerly restricted to uplands, Ravens are beginning to recolonise lowland areas, due to less persecution. Resident.

The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)

Common throughout Monaghan Town, but strangely not recorded in Square B. A dead fledgling was found in Square C on the 18th of May, while several recently fledged juveniles were seen feeding with adults in fields adjacent to Rossmore Park.

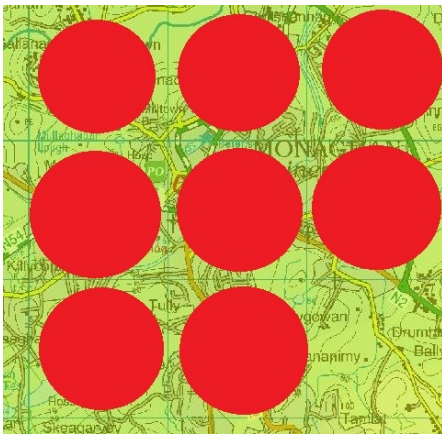
Amber listed in Ireland due to declines in the breeding population.



House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)

Recorded in only three squares, all of which are very urban in character. The species is very much tied to urban development, avoiding dense forests and open grasslands. Possibly overlooked in Square A. Resident.

Amber listed in Ireland.



Chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*)

Common throughout Monaghan Town and recorded in all squares surveyed. One of the commonest breeding species in Ireland (c1 million pairs). Resident.

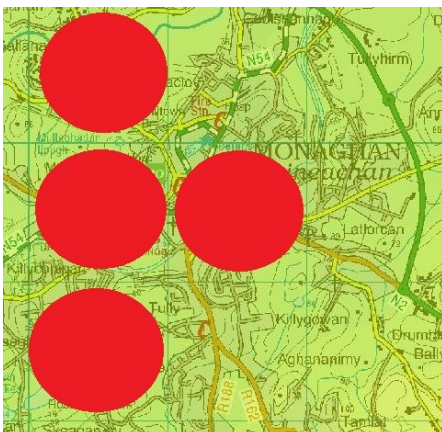
The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Greenfinch (*Carduelis chloris*)

Curiously only found in three squares in the north of Monaghan Town. Tied to areas of weedy fields and scrubby hedgerows. Widespread in Ireland, but has declined in some areas due to a viral infection (Trichomoniasis).

The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*)

Recorded in four squares and almost appears to replace Greenfinch in the west of Monaghan Town. Like that species prefers areas of scrubby hedgerow and arable land. Resident.

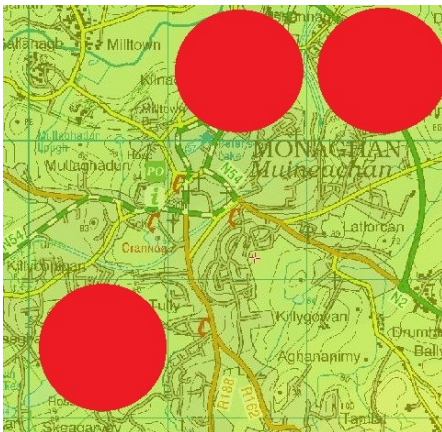
The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Siskin (*Carduelis spinus*)

Resident in mixed conifer and broadleaf forests, but in winter will disperse to visit bird feeders in suburban gardens. One record in Rossmore Park in April may indicate that the species may breed there.

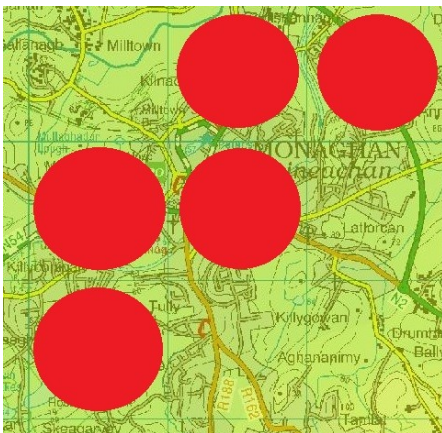
The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Lesser Redpoll (*Carduelis flammea cabaret*)

Breeds mainly in conifer forests in upland areas, but disperses into the lowlands in winter. The records in Squares A and B were made during the winter months, while one Redpoll was seen in April in Rossmore Park, making it likely that the species breeds there.

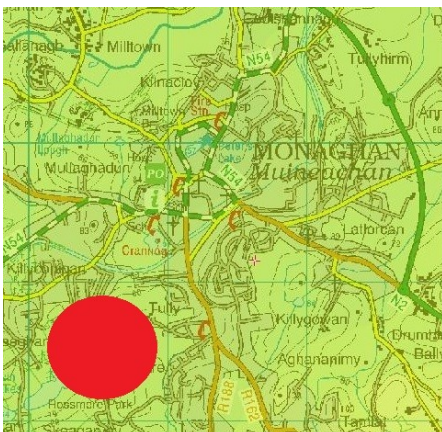
The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*)

Relatively widespread in Monaghan Town, with the majority of records of birds feeding in hedgerows in winter. Only a handful of sightings in April and May, as the species becomes much more elusive during the breeding season. Resident in Ireland.

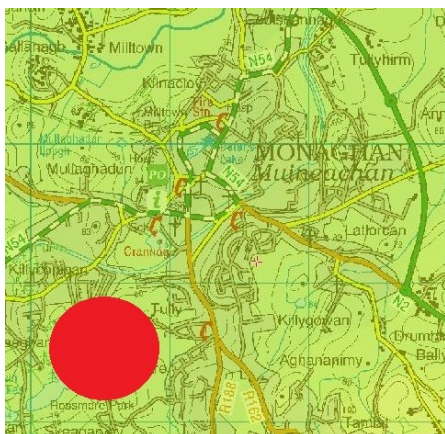
The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*)

One flock of 11 birds was noted on the northern edge of Rossmore Park on the 18th of May. This species feeds on conifer seeds, moving large distances in search of ripe conifer cones. With only one observation it is difficult to assess if the species breeds locally or if this flock is only passing through.

The population is not threatened in Ireland.



Reed Bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*)

One singing bird was heard at the Twin Lakes in Rossmore Park on the 18th of May. Breeds in extensive areas of reedbed throughout Ireland. Resident.

The population is not threatened in Ireland.

The following table gives a summary of sightings in each square.

Table 2: Summary table of the species recorded in each square.

SPECIES	SQUARE							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Grey Heron	P	P				P		
Mute Swan				P		P		
Mallard				P		P	P	
Goldeneye						P		
Buzzard	FL							
Water Rail						P		
Moorhen	P			P		P		
Coot				P		P		
Feral Pigeon				P	P			
Woodpigeon	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Collared Dove	P			P				
Common Swift	FL			FL				FL
Sand Martin						FL		
Swallow	FL	FL	FL	FL	FL	FL	FL	FL
House Martin						FL		
Pied Wagtail	P			P		P	P	
Wren	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Dunnock	P	P		P	P	P	P	P
Robin	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Song Thrush	P	P	P	P	P	P		P
Mistle Thrush	P	P		P	P	P		P
Redwing					P	P		P
Blackbird	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

Blackcap	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Sedge Warbler					P	P		
Willow Warbler			P		P	P	P	P
Chiffchaff	P	P		P	P	P	P	P
Goldcrest	P	P	P	P	P	P		P
Spotted Flycatcher		P						
Blue Tit	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Great Tit	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Coal Tit	P	P	P	P		P		
Long-tailed Tit						P		
Treecreeper					P	P		
Magpie	P	P	P	P		P	P	P
Jay						P		
Jackdaw	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Rook	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Hooded Crow				P	P	P	P	P
Raven								P
Starling	P	P		P	P	P	P	P
House Sparrow				P	P		P	
Chaffinch	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Greenfinch	P	P		P				
Goldfinch				P		P	P	P
Siskin				P		P		
Lesser Redpoll	P	P				P		
Bullfinch	P	P		P		P	P	
Crossbill						P		
Reed Bunting						P		

5. Comments

With just under 50 species recorded, Monaghan Town was found to have a good bird diversity. Despite some development in recent years, there is still some good habitat present, most notably in Rossmore Park and the area bordering the Ulster Canal on the eastern fringe of Monaghan Town. There were several notable sightings of species that are relatively scarce in Ireland (Jay and Spotted Flycatcher) or difficult to survey (Water Rail).

Several expected species were missed, most notably Sparrowhawk which is one of the commonest birds of prey in Ireland. It is frequently underrecorded in Surveys due to using quite large territories and its generally secretive nature. Rossmore Park more than likely has one or two

breeding pairs. Other species not recorded but likely to occur in the area included duck species such as Teal or Tufted Duck both of which should turn up at the Twin Lakes.

6. Recommendations

The majority of ways to enhancing the area for wildlife are already highlighted in the 2010 Monaghan Town Habitat Survey by Billy Flynn. A few of these points are highlighted again:

- Creation of a wildlife trail from Peters Pond to Rossmore Park or as a looped walk from Peters Pond along the Ulster Canal would be of some local and tourism interest.
- Siting of nest boxes in Rossmore Park or other suitable areas. Spotted Flycatchers frequently use nest boxes and putting up one or two in the hedgerows in Squares B or C may help this declining species.
- Encouraging schools to participate in Environmental Projects such as SpringAlive (see SpringAlive.net) or the BirdWatch Ireland Garden Bird Survey.
- Preparing a small leaflet on the commoner birds of Monaghan Town and good local birdwatching spots for visiting or local birdwatchers

7. Acknowledgements

Thanks must go to Emer Brennan and the Monaghan Tidy Towns Committee for organising this survey.

8. References

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