Abingdon

Seasonal Ecology Atlas
Version 1.0

Contents

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Black Headed Gull

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Black-Headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus), Radley Lakes, UK

David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Black-Headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus), Radley Lakes, UK

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Black-Headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus), Radley Lakes, UK

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Summary

Black Headed Gull

Resident with summer detectability collapse

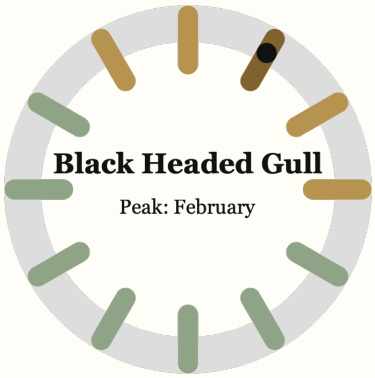
Black Headed Gull is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around February and reaches its lowest point around September. The model indicates moderate baseline presence, weak spring carry-over, strong pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and moderate summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Medium
Fit score	0.224
Peak detectability	February
Lowest detectability	September

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- moderate baseline presence
- winter detectability peak
- autumn detectability trough
- weak spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- moderate summer decay acceleration
- strong pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

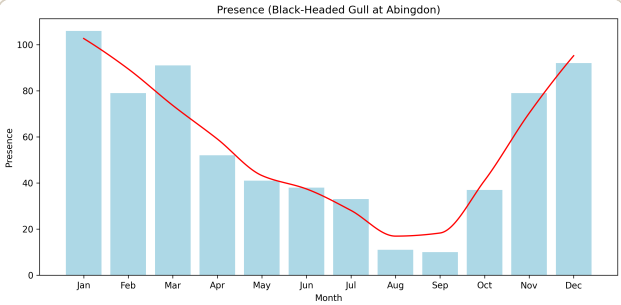
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.63	0.81	0.64	0.42	0.36	0.36	0.33	0.24	0.16	0.26	0.31	0.52

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

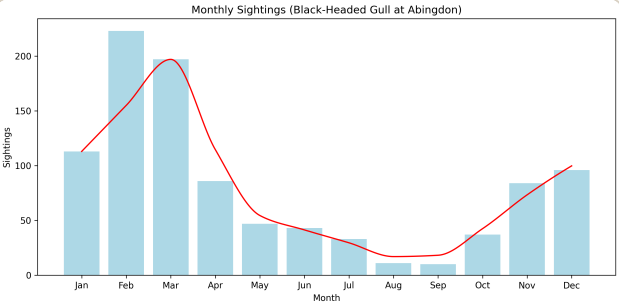
Classification evidence

Target peak month	2
Target peak label	February
Target trough month	9
Target trough label	September
Target peak value	0.81
Target trough value	0.159
Target mean value	0.42
Target amplitude	0.651
Baseline to peak ratio	0.363
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.053
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.445
Decay to growth ratio	1.35

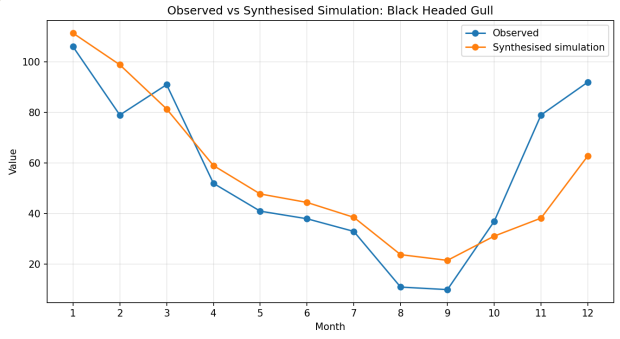
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Black Headed Gull Observed Presence, Abingdon



Black Headed Gull Observed Totals, Abingdon



Black Headed Gull Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Blackbird

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Blackbird (Turdus merula), Abingdon, UK
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Blackbird (Turdus merula), Abingdon, UK
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David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Blackbird (Turdus merula), Abingdon, UK
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Summary

Blackbird

Resident with spring persistence and summer suppression

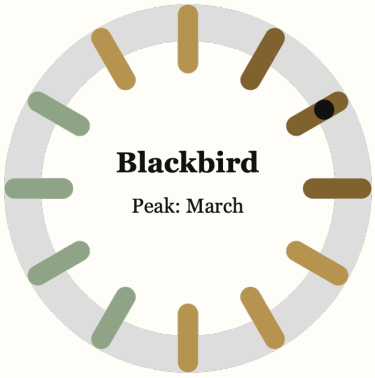
Blackbird is classified as resident with spring persistence and summer suppression. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around March and reaches its lowest point around September. The model indicates strong baseline presence, strong spring carry-over, strong pre-summer retention, strong summer suppression, and strong summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Medium
Fit score	0.227
Peak detectability	March
Lowest detectability	September

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- strong baseline presence
- spring detectability peak
- autumn detectability trough
- strong spring carryover
- strong summer suppression
- strong summer decay acceleration
- strong pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

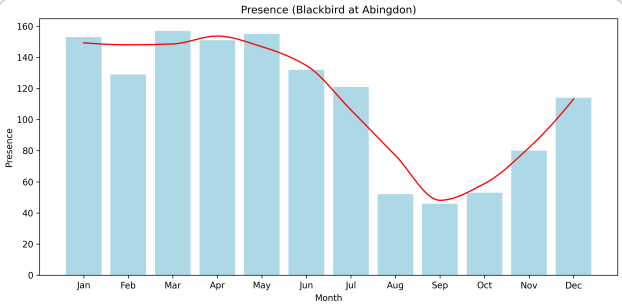
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.66	0.76	0.96	0.83	0.67	0.65	0.63	0.36	0.19	0.3	0.38	0.52

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

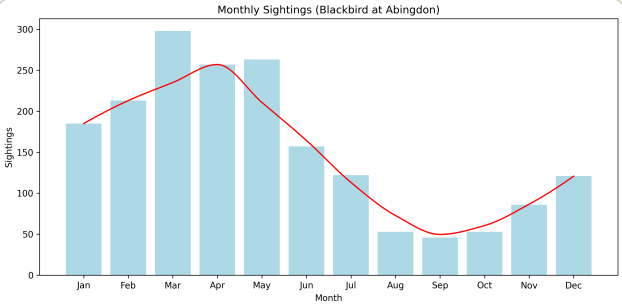
Classification evidence

Target peak month	3
Target peak label	March
Target trough month	9
Target trough label	September
Target peak value	0.963
Target trough value	0.187
Target mean value	0.576
Target amplitude	0.776
Baseline to peak ratio	0.383
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.063
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.576
Decay to growth ratio	1.214

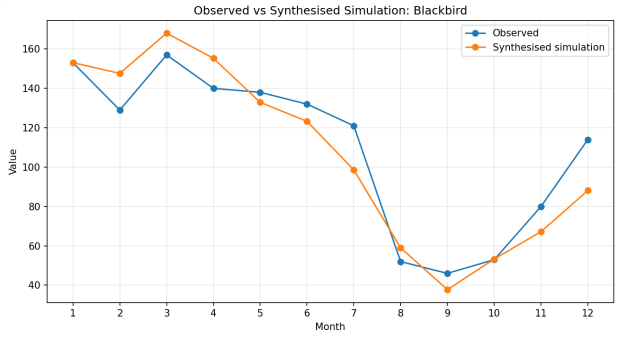
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Blackbird Observed Presence, Abingdon



Blackbird Observed Totals, Abingdon



Blackbird Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Blackcap

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Blackcap

Resident with summer detectability collapse

Blackcap is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around May and reaches its lowest point around September. The model indicates weak baseline presence, moderate spring carry-over, strong pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and moderate summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Low
Fit score	0.41
Peak detectability	May
Lowest detectability	September

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- weak baseline presence
- late spring early summer detectability peak
- autumn detectability trough
- moderate spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- moderate summer decay acceleration
- strong pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- weak year end component
- rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

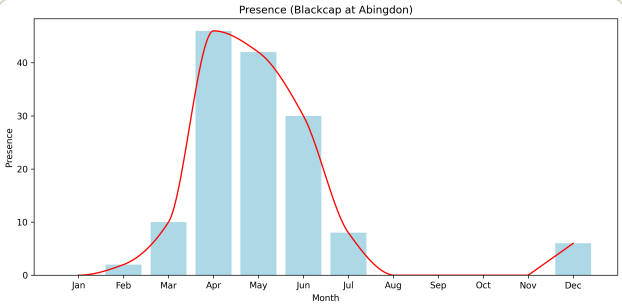
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.14	0.15	0.2	0.56	0.67	0.33	0.13	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.16

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

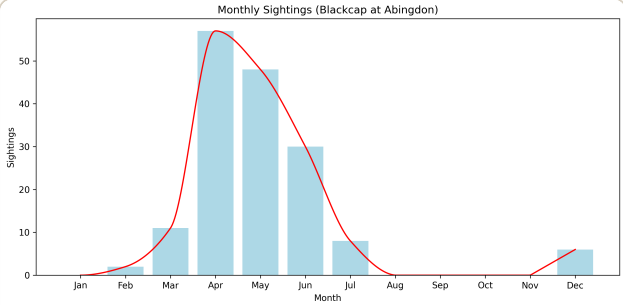
Classification evidence

Target peak month	5
Target peak label	May
Target trough month	9
Target trough label	September
Target peak value	0.674
Target trough value	0.041
Target mean value	0.212
Target amplitude	0.632
Baseline to peak ratio	0.061
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.042
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.253
Decay to growth ratio	1.972

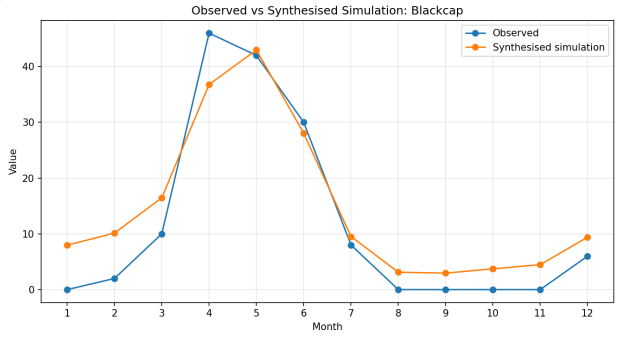
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Blackcap Observed Presence, Abingdon



Blackcap Observed Totals, Abingdon



Blackcap Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Blue Tit

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Blue Tit (Cyanistes caeruleus), Abingdon, UK
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Blue Tit (Cyanistes caeruleus), Abingdon, UK
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Summary

Blue Tit

Resident with summer detectability collapse

Blue Tit is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around March and reaches its lowest point around August. The model indicates strong baseline presence, weak spring carry-over, strong pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and moderate summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Medium
Fit score	0.255
Peak detectability	March
Lowest detectability	August

meaningful year-end component

rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

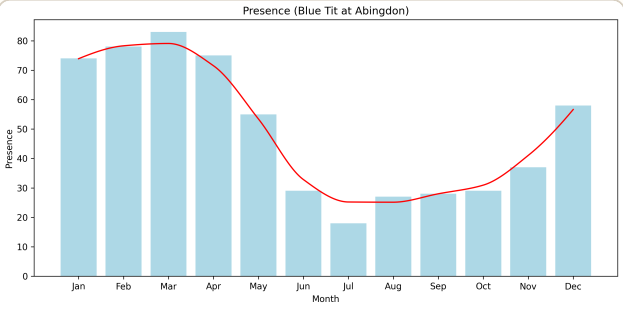
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.4	0.57	0.8	0.61	0.4	0.38	0.29	0.19	0.29	0.34	0.35	0.46

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

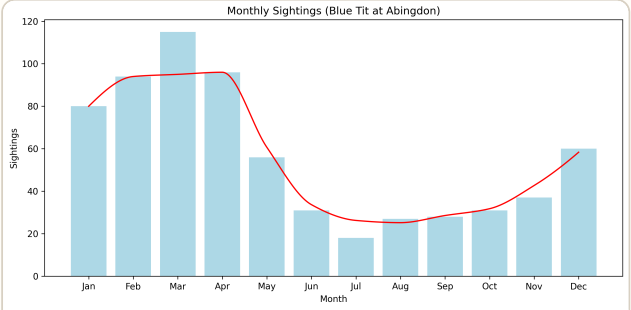
Classification evidence

Target peak month	3
Target peak label	March
Target trough month	8
Target trough label	August
Target peak value	0.803
Target trough value	0.187
Target mean value	0.422
Target amplitude	0.616
Baseline to peak ratio	0.407
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.047
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.366
Decay to growth ratio	1.885

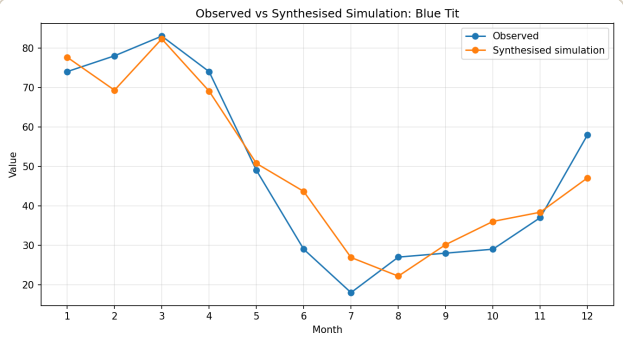
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Blue Tit Observed Presence, Abingdon



Blue Tit Observed Totals, Abingdon



Blue Tit Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Bluebell

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

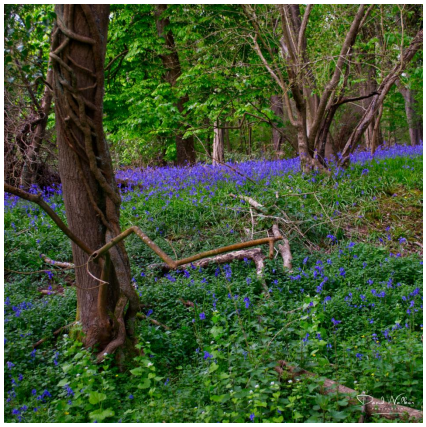
A single bluebell (Hyacinthoides non-scripta) against a soft field of blue and green
David Walker, Pixelfed (CC BY 4.0)
Source - No changes made

Bluebells beneath mixed woodland, Radley Large Wood
David Walker, Pixelfed (CC BY 4.0)
Source - No changes made

A large trunk rising through bluebells in bright spring light
David Walker, Pixelfed (CC BY 4.0)
Source - No changes made

Bluebells under broken sunlight beneath fresh leaf
David Walker, Pixelfed (CC BY 4.0)
Source - No changes made

A leaning trunk cutting across a dense bluebell carpet
David Walker, Pixelfed (CC BY 4.0)
Source - No changes made



Woodland structure above the bluebell layer, Radley Large Wood
David Walker, Pixelfed (CC BY 4.0)
Source - No changes made

Summary

Bluebell

Narrow spring seasonal presence

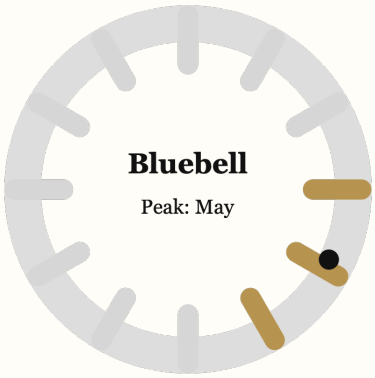
Bluebell is classified as narrow spring seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about April to June, with a spring peak around May. The season is narrow, with a sharp active window, moderate post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	High
Fit score	0.047
Peak	May
Season	April–June

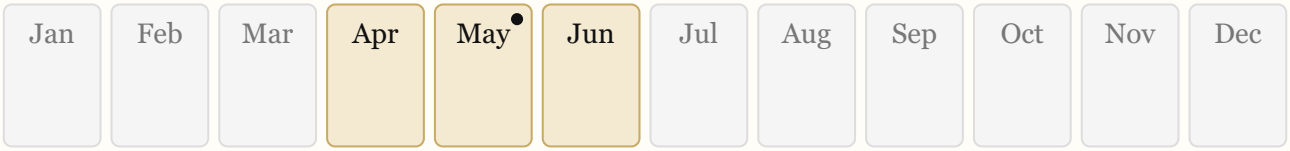
Traits

- spring peak
- narrow season
- sharp seasonal window
- moderate post peak decline
- strong offseason suppression
- central peak alignment

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

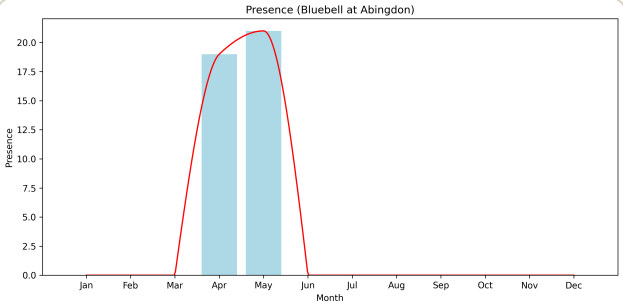


Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

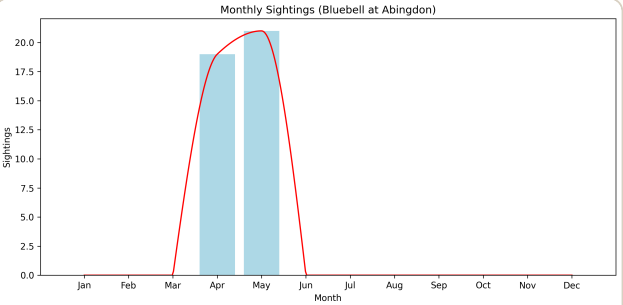
Classification evidence

Season start month	4.185
Season end month	5.595
Forcing peak month	4.88
Season width months	1.41
Season midpoint month	4.89
Season start label	April
Season end label	June
Forcing peak label	May

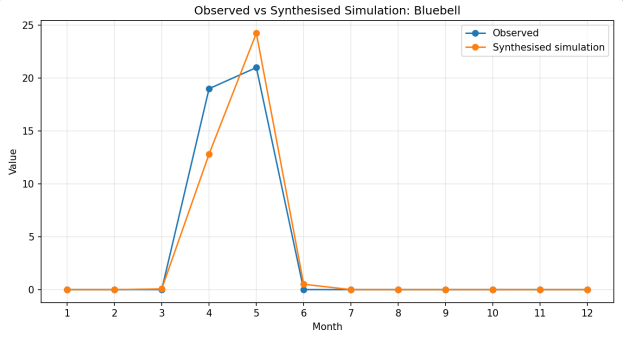
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Bluebell Observed Presence, Abingdon



Bluebell Observed Totals, Abingdon



Bluebell Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Brimstone Butterfly

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Brimstone Butterfly

Extended spring seasonal presence

Brimstone Butterfly is classified as extended spring seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about February to September, with a spring peak around April. The season is very_broad, with a moderate active window, strong post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	Medium
Peak	April
Season	February–September

Traits

- spring peak
- very broad season
- moderate seasonal window
- strong post peak decline
- strong offseason suppression
- early peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

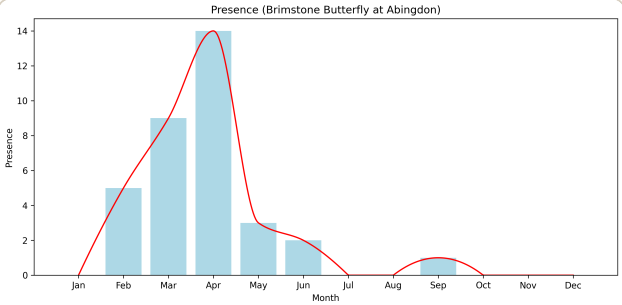
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			●								

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

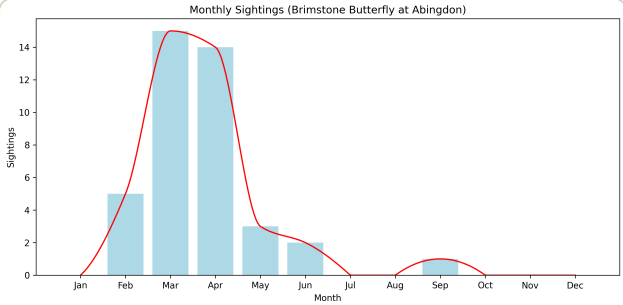
Classification evidence

Season start month	2.295
Season end month	9.265
Forcing peak month	4.065
Season width months	6.97
Season midpoint month	5.78
Season start label	February
Season end label	September
Forcing peak label	April

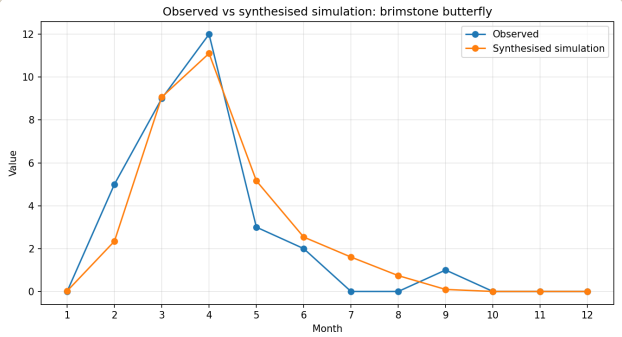
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Brimstone Butterfly Observed Presence, Abingdon



Brimstone Butterfly Observed Totals, Abingdon



Brimstone Butterfly Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Buttercup

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Buttercup

Extended spring seasonal presence

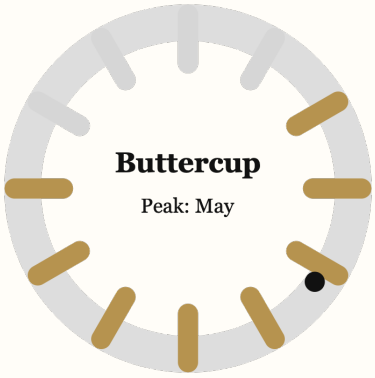
Buttercup is classified as extended spring seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about March to October, with a spring peak around May. The season is very_broad, with a moderate active window, moderate post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	Medium
Peak	May
Season	March–October

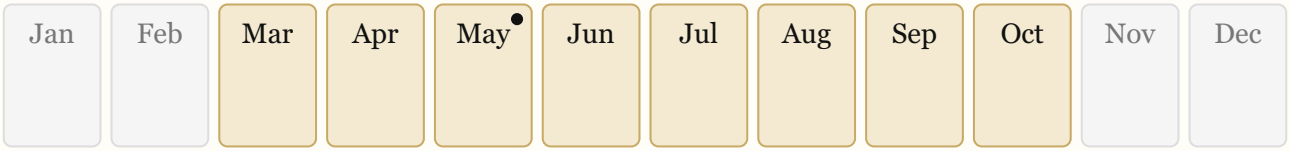
Traits

spring peak
very broad season
moderate seasonal window
moderate post peak decline
strong offseason suppression
early peak alignment

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

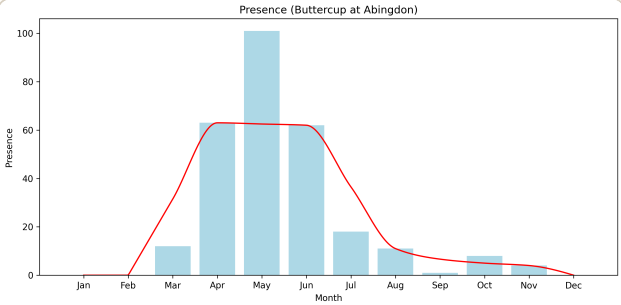


Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

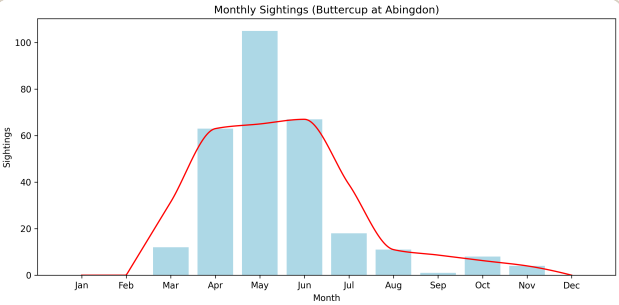
Classification evidence

Season start month	3.225
Season end month	10.135
Forcing peak month	5.21
Season width months	6.91
Season midpoint month	6.68
Season start label	March
Season end label	October
Forcing peak label	May

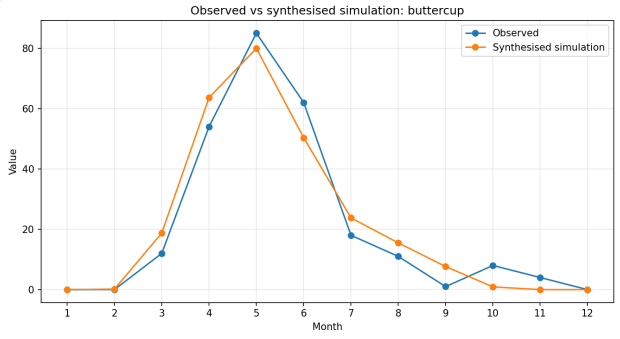
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Buttercup Observed Presence, Abingdon



Buttercup Observed Totals, Abingdon



Buttercup Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Buzzard

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Buzzard

Resident with summer detectability collapse

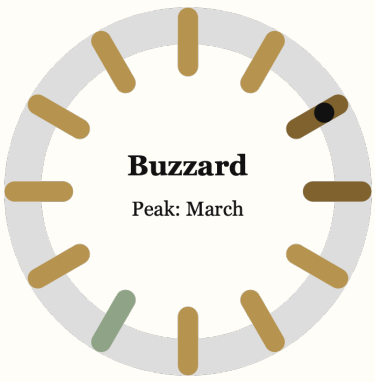
Buzzard is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around March and reaches its lowest point around August. The model indicates strong baseline presence, weak spring carry-over, strong pre-summer retention, strong summer suppression, and moderate summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Medium
Fit score	0.24
Peak detectability	March
Lowest detectability	August

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- strong baseline presence
- spring detectability peak
- summer detectability trough
- weak spring carryover
- strong summer suppression
- moderate summer decay acceleration
- strong pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

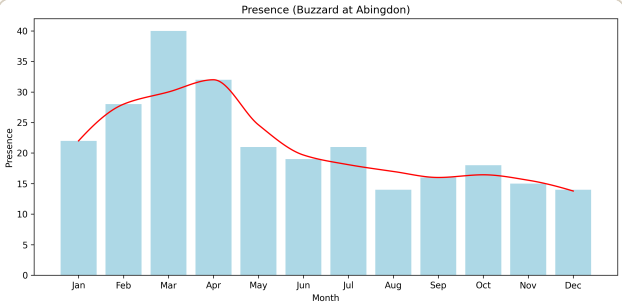
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.57	0.74	0.99	0.83	0.6	0.55	0.51	0.34	0.44	0.5	0.51	0.63

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

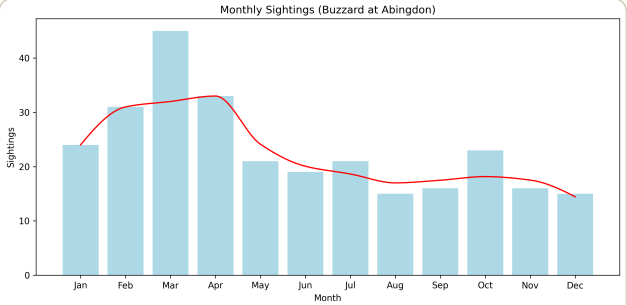
Classification evidence

Target peak month	3
Target peak label	March
Target trough month	8
Target trough label	August
Target peak value	0.994
Target trough value	0.344
Target mean value	0.601
Target amplitude	0.65
Baseline to peak ratio	0.501
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.065
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.406
Decay to growth ratio	1.476

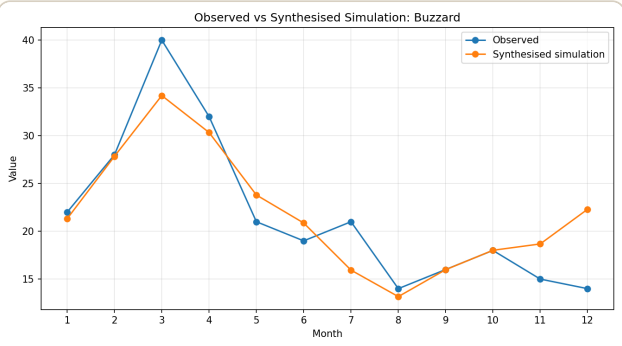
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Buzzard Observed Presence, Abingdon



Buzzard Observed Totals, Abingdon

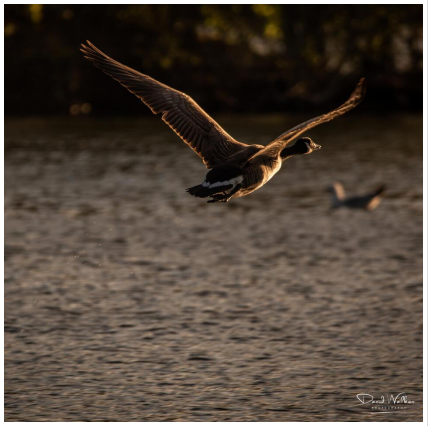


Buzzard Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Canada Goose

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability



Canada Goose (Branta canadensis), Radley Lakes, UK

David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Canada Goose (Branta canadensis), Radley Lakes, UK

David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Canada Goose (Branta canadensis), Radley Lakes, UK

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Canada Goose (Branta canadensis), Radley Lakes, UK

David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Summary

Canada Goose

Resident with summer detectability collapse

Canada Goose is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around April and reaches its lowest point around November. The model indicates weak baseline presence, moderate spring carry-over, moderate pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and strong summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Low
Fit score	0.365
Peak detectability	April
Lowest detectability	November

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- weak baseline presence
- spring detectability peak
- late autumn detectability trough
- moderate spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- strong summer decay acceleration
- moderate pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

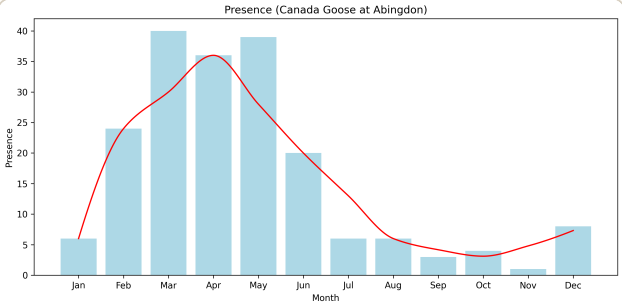
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.16	0.22	0.52	0.62	0.28	0.16	0.15	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.0	0.15

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

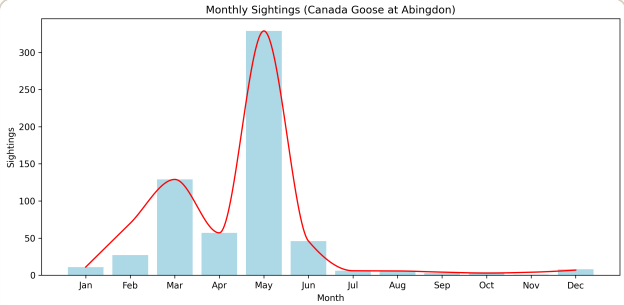
Classification evidence

Target peak month	4
Target peak label	April
Target trough month	11
Target trough label	November
Target peak value	0.62
Target trough value	0.0
Target mean value	0.195
Target amplitude	0.62
Baseline to peak ratio	0.055
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.059
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.393
Decay to growth ratio	1.856

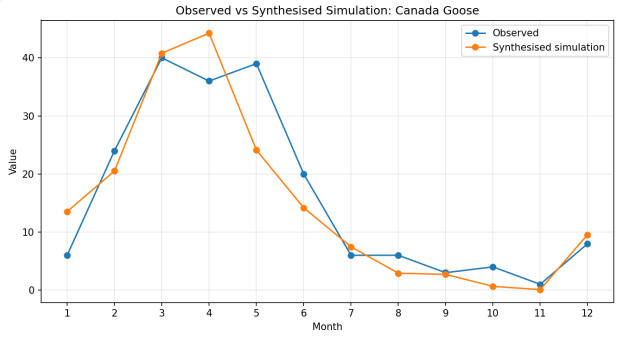
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Canada Goose Observed Presence, Abingdon



Canada Goose Observed Totals, Abingdon



Canada Goose Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Chaffinch

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Chaffinch

Resident with summer detectability collapse

Chaffinch is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around June and reaches its lowest point around August. The model indicates weak baseline presence, strong spring carry-over, strong pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and strong summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Medium
Fit score	0.237
Peak detectability	June
Lowest detectability	August

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- weak baseline presence
- late spring early summer detectability peak
- summer detectability trough
- strong spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- strong summer decay acceleration
- strong pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

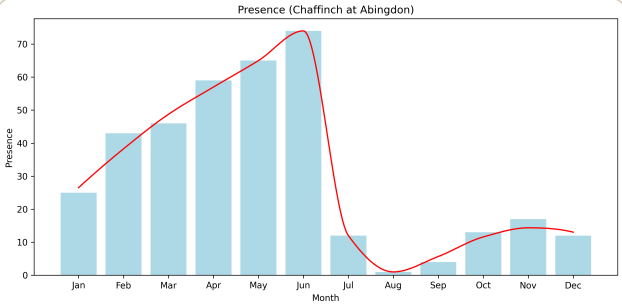
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.32	0.32	0.33	0.43	0.73	0.82	0.43	0.0	0.0	0.04	0.06	0.19

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

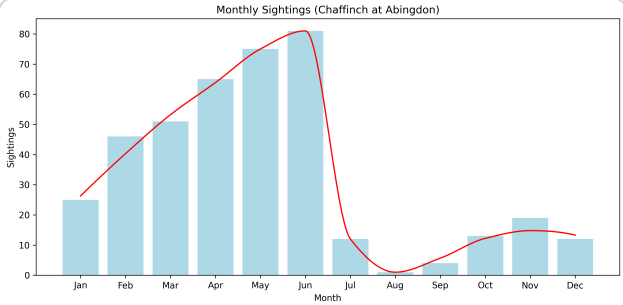
Classification evidence

Target peak month	6
Target peak label	June
Target trough month	8
Target trough label	August
Target peak value	0.819
Target trough value	0.0
Target mean value	0.306
Target amplitude	0.819
Baseline to peak ratio	0.054
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.056
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.391
Decay to growth ratio	1.541

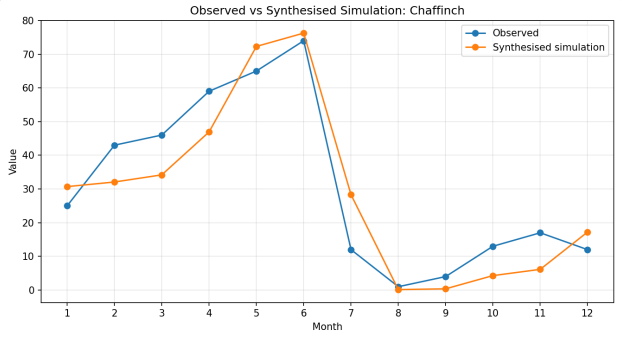
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Chaffinch Observed Presence, Abingdon



Chaffinch Observed Totals, Abingdon



Chaffinch Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Chiffchaff

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Chiffchaff

Extended spring seasonal presence

Chiffchaff is classified as extended spring seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about March to July, with a spring peak around April. The season is broad, with a sharp active window, moderate post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	Medium
Peak	April
Season	March–July

Traits

- spring peak
- broad season
- sharp seasonal window
- moderate post peak decline
- strong offseason suppression
- early peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

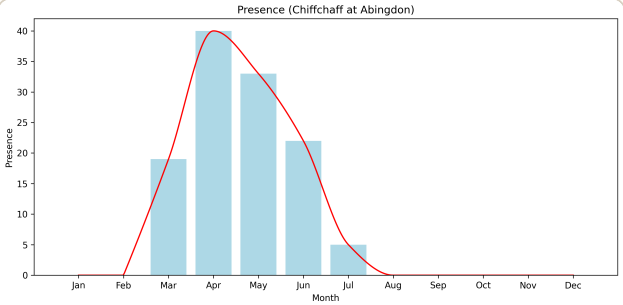
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			●								

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

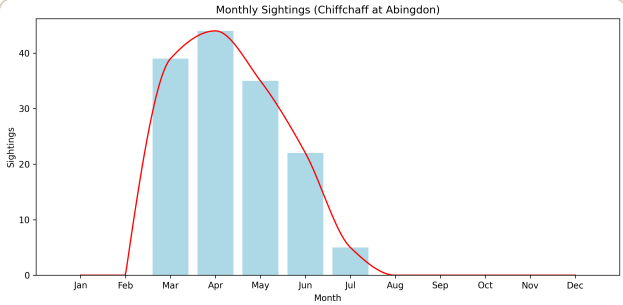
Classification evidence

Season start month	3.015
Season end month	7.445
Forcing peak month	4.385
Season width months	4.43
Season midpoint month	5.23
Season start label	March
Season end label	July
Forcing peak label	April

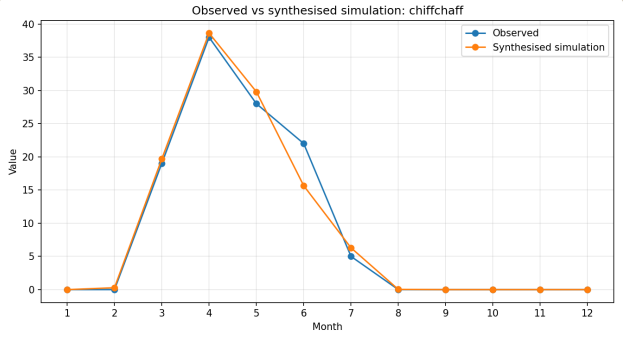
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Chiffchaff Observed Presence, Abingdon



Chiffchaff Observed Totals, Abingdon



Chiffchaff Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Coal Tit

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Coal Tit

Resident with summer detectability collapse

Coal Tit is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around May and reaches its lowest point around July. The model indicates weak baseline presence, weak spring carry-over, moderate pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and strong summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Low
Fit score	0.537
Peak detectability	May
Lowest detectability	July

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- weak baseline presence
- late spring early summer detectability peak
- summer detectability trough
- weak spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- strong summer decay acceleration
- moderate pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

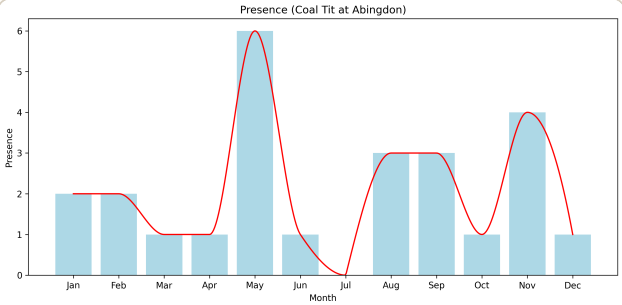
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.1	0.1	0.15	0.41	0.6	0.25	0.0	0.0	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.2

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

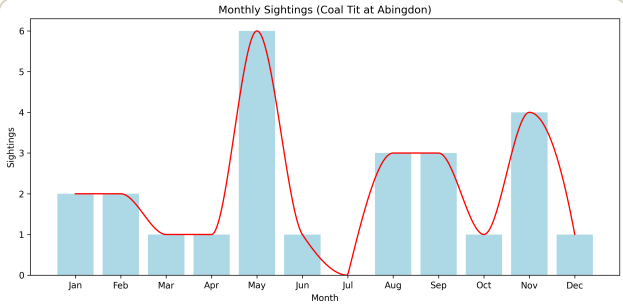
Classification evidence

Target peak month	5
Target peak label	May
Target trough month	7
Target trough label	July
Target peak value	0.595
Target trough value	0.0
Target mean value	0.164
Target amplitude	0.595
Baseline to peak ratio	0.081
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.048
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.343
Decay to growth ratio	1.87

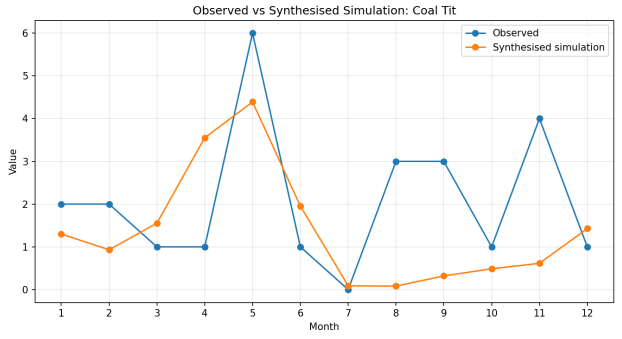
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Coal Tit Observed Presence, Abingdon



Coal Tit Observed Totals, Abingdon



Coal Tit Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Collared Dove

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Collared Dove

Resident with summer detectability collapse

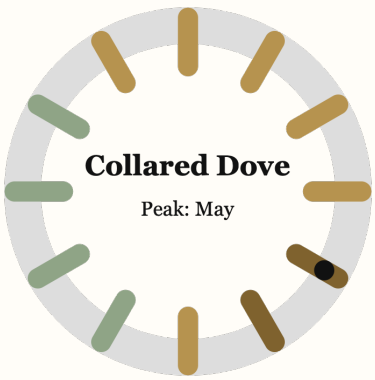
Collared Dove is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around May and reaches its lowest point around October. The model indicates strong baseline presence, strong spring carry-over, moderate pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and moderate summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Medium
Fit score	0.31
Peak detectability	May
Lowest detectability	October

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- strong baseline presence
- late spring early summer detectability peak
- autumn detectability trough
- strong spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- moderate summer decay acceleration
- moderate pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

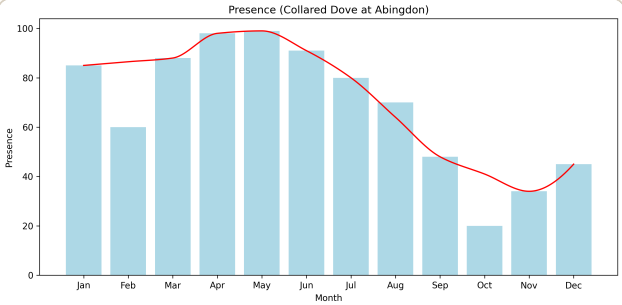
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.57	0.57	0.59	0.75	0.94	0.76	0.56	0.32	0.32	0.19	0.24	0.48

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

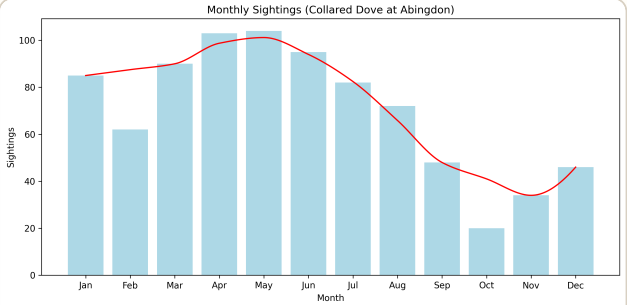
Classification evidence

Target peak month	5
Target peak label	May
Target trough month	10
Target trough label	October
Target peak value	0.942
Target trough value	0.187
Target mean value	0.525
Target amplitude	0.755
Baseline to peak ratio	0.342
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.064
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.568
Decay to growth ratio	0.874

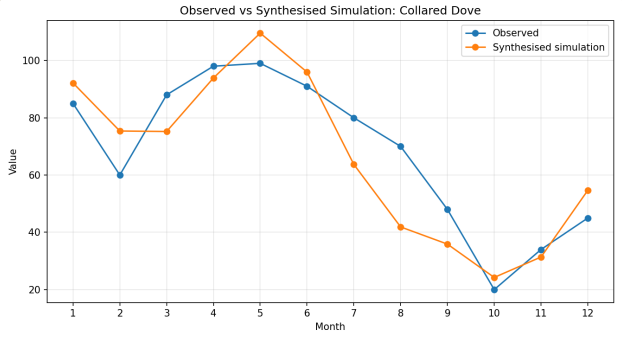
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Collared Dove Observed Presence, Abingdon



Collared Dove Observed Totals, Abingdon



Collared Dove Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Common Cleavers

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Common Cleavers

Resident with summer detectability collapse

Common Cleavers is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around May and reaches its lowest point around September. The model indicates weak baseline presence, moderate spring carry-over, moderate pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and strong summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Low
Fit score	0.498
Peak detectability	May
Lowest detectability	September

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- weak baseline presence
- late spring early summer detectability peak
- autumn detectability trough
- moderate spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- strong summer decay acceleration
- moderate pre summer retention
- minimal autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

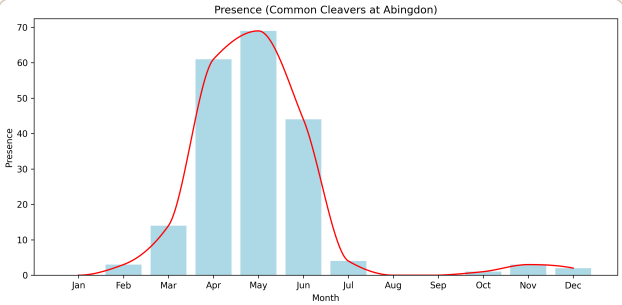
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.22	0.22	0.25	0.5	0.76	0.45	0.17	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.2

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

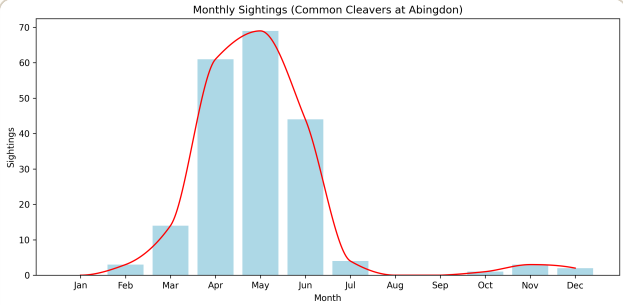
Classification evidence

Target peak month	5
Target peak label	May
Target trough month	9
Target trough label	September
Target peak value	0.762
Target trough value	0.042
Target mean value	0.247
Target amplitude	0.72
Baseline to peak ratio	0.055
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.037
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.326
Decay to growth ratio	1.67

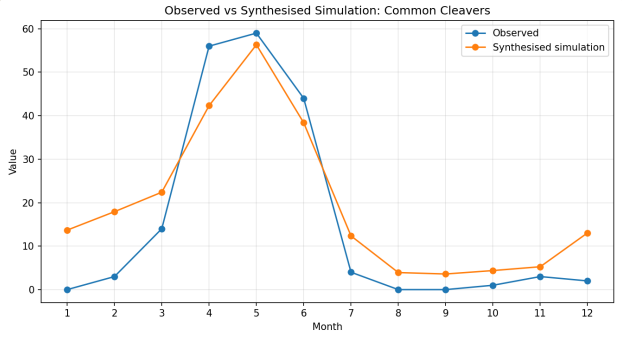
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Common Cleavers Observed Presence, Abingdon



Common Cleavers Observed Totals, Abingdon



Common Cleavers Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Common Comfrey

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Common Comfrey

Extended spring seasonal presence

Common Comfrey is classified as extended spring seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about March to September, with a spring peak around May. The season is broad, with a moderate active window, strong post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

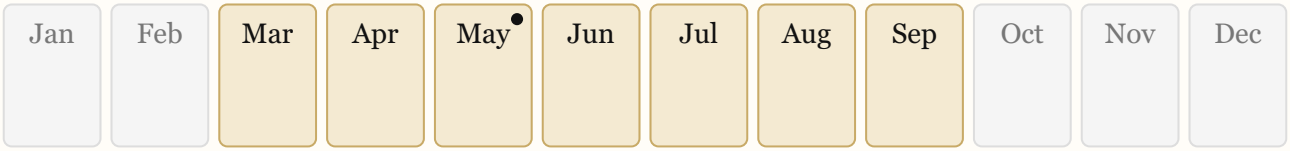
Confidence	High
Fit score	0.035
Peak	May
Season	March–September

Traits

spring peak · broad season · moderate seasonal window · strong post peak decline · strong offseason suppression · early peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

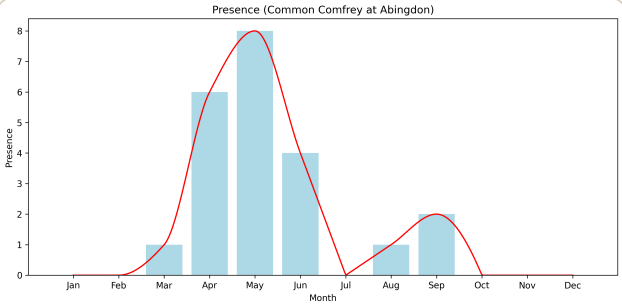


Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

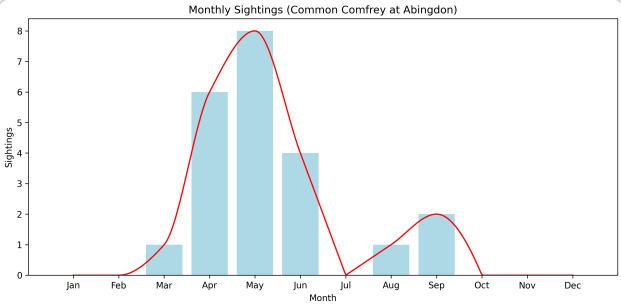
Classification evidence

Season start month	3.355
Season end month	9.32
Forcing peak month	5.245
Season width months	5.965
Season midpoint month	6.338
Season start label	March
Season end label	September
Forcing peak label	May

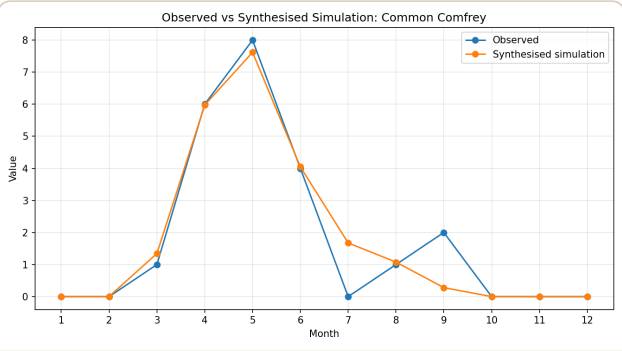
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Common Comfrey Observed Presence, Abingdon



Common Comfrey Observed Totals, Abingdon



Common Comfrey Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Common Kestrel

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Common Kestrel

Resident with summer detectability collapse

Common Kestrel is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around April and reaches its lowest point around November. The model indicates moderate baseline presence, weak spring carry-over, strong pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and strong summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Low
Fit score	0.549
Peak detectability	April
Lowest detectability	November

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- moderate baseline presence
- spring detectability peak
- late autumn detectability trough
- weak spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- strong summer decay acceleration
- strong pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

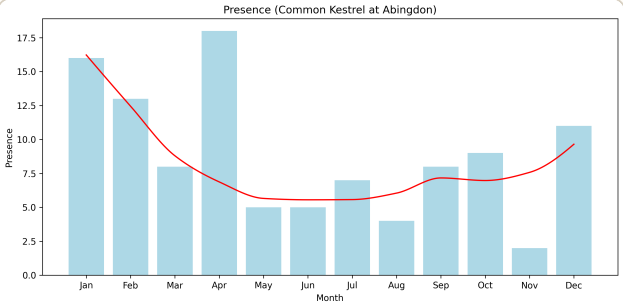
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.33	0.35	0.55	0.76	0.51	0.34	0.32	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.16	0.49

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

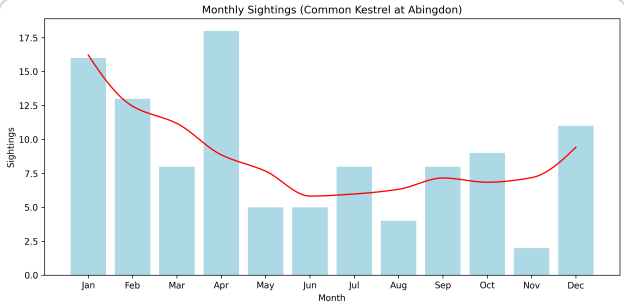
Classification evidence

Target peak month	4
Target peak label	April
Target trough month	11
Target trough label	November
Target peak value	0.765
Target trough value	0.164
Target mean value	0.388
Target amplitude	0.601
Baseline to peak ratio	0.369
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.069
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.619
Decay to growth ratio	1.134

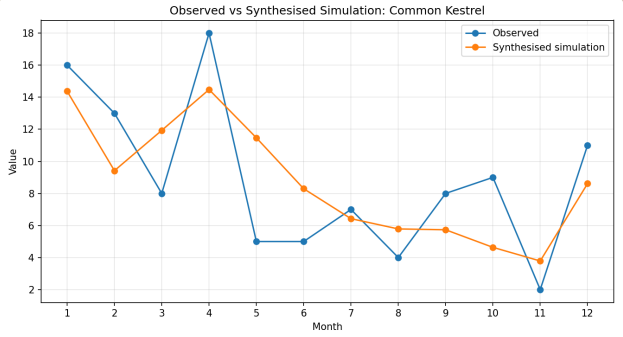
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Common Kestrel Observed Presence, Abingdon



Common Kestrel Observed Totals, Abingdon



Common Kestrel Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Common Poppy

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Common Poppy (Papaver rhoeas), Abingdon, UK
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Common Poppy (Papaver rhoeas), Abingdon, UK
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Common Poppy (Papaver rhoeas), Abingdon, UK
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Summary

Common Poppy

Extended summer seasonal presence

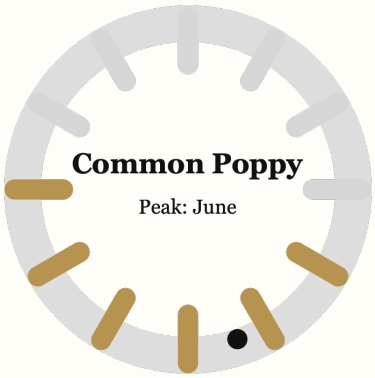
Common Poppy is classified as extended summer seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about May to October, with a summer peak around June. The season is broad, with a sharp active window, strong post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	Medium
Peak	June
Season	May–October

Traits

summer peak
broad season
sharp seasonal window
strong post peak decline
strong offseason suppression
early peak alignment

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

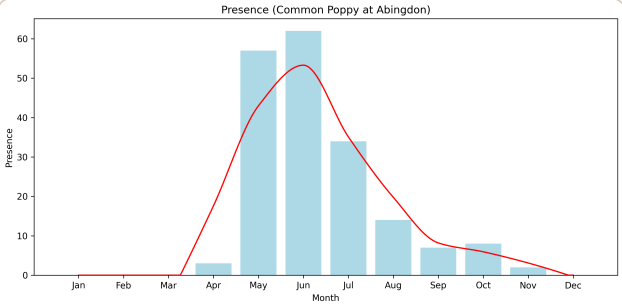
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
					●						

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

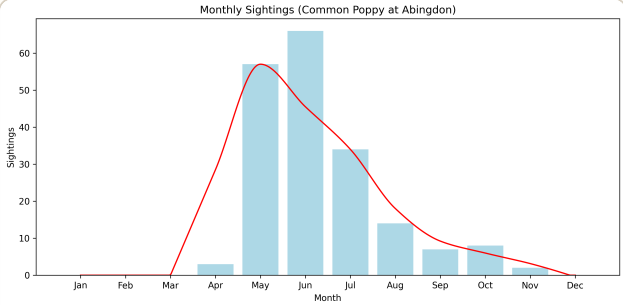
Classification evidence

Season start month	4.95
Season end month	10.215
Forcing peak month	6.39
Season width months	5.265
Season midpoint month	7.583
Season start label	May
Season end label	October
Forcing peak label	June

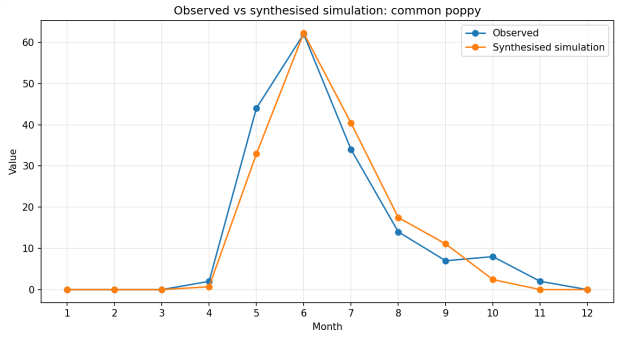
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Common Poppy Observed Presence, Abingdon



Common Poppy Observed Totals, Abingdon



Common Poppy Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Common Starling

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

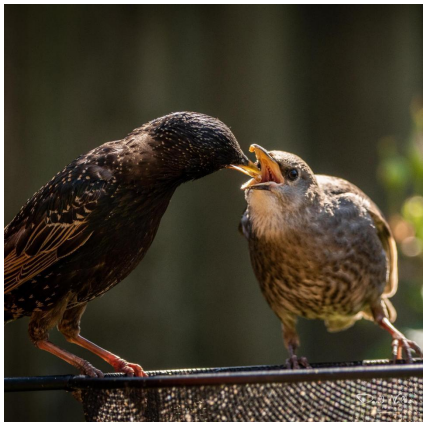
Model Family : Resident detectability

Common Starling (Sturnus vulgaris), Abingdon, UK

David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Common Starling (Sturnus vulgaris), Abingdon, UK

David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)



Common Starling (Sturnus vulgaris), Abingdon, UK

David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Common Starling (Sturnus vulgaris), Abingdon, UK

David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Summary

Common Starling

Resident with spring persistence and summer suppression

Common Starling is classified as resident with spring persistence and summer suppression. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around February and reaches its lowest point around August. The model indicates strong baseline presence, moderate spring carry-over, strong pre-summer retention, strong summer suppression, and strong summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Low
Fit score	0.442
Peak detectability	February
Lowest detectability	August

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- strong baseline presence
- winter detectability peak
- summer detectability trough
- moderate spring carryover
- strong summer suppression
- strong summer decay acceleration
- strong pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

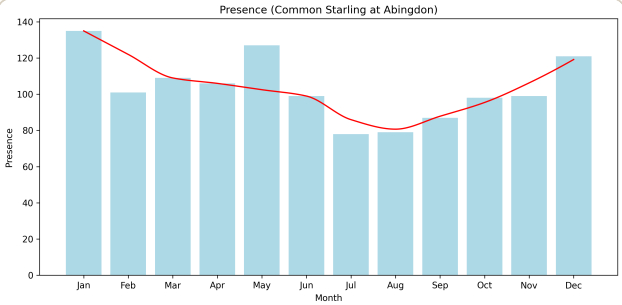
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1.04	1.22	1.07	0.9	0.87	0.86	0.62	0.59	0.66	0.69	0.7	0.84

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

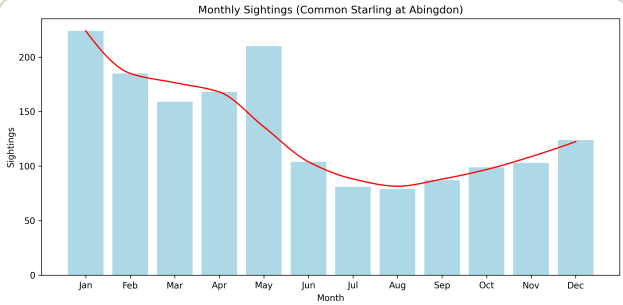
Classification evidence

Target peak month	2
Target peak label	February
Target trough month	8
Target trough label	August
Target peak value	1.219
Target trough value	0.586
Target mean value	0.839
Target amplitude	0.633
Baseline to peak ratio	0.556
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.071
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.482
Decay to growth ratio	1.191

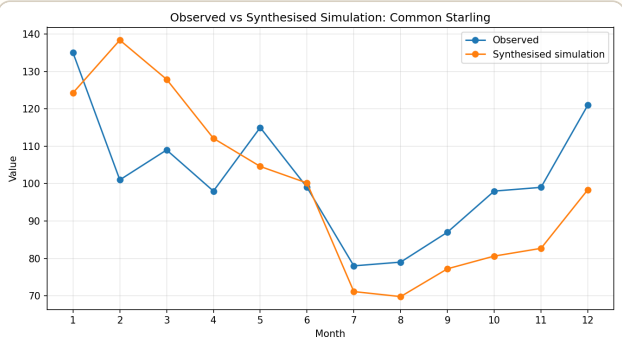
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



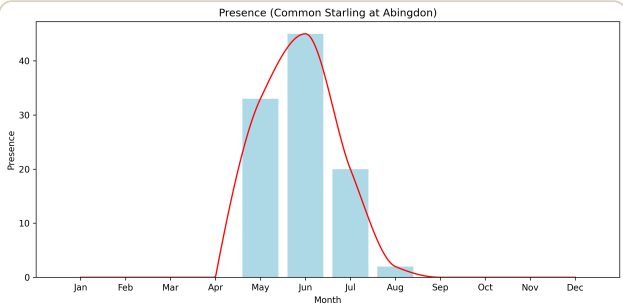
Common Starling Observed Presence, Abingdon



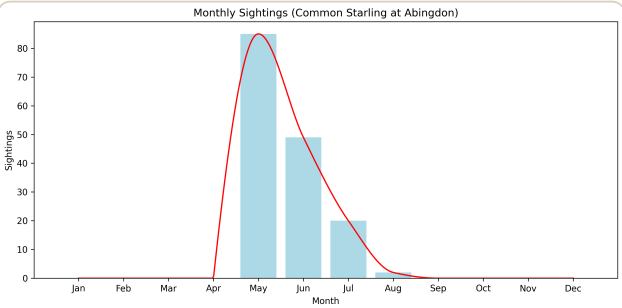
Common Starling Observed Totals, Abingdon



Common Starling Simulated Presence, Abingdon



Common Starling Observed Breeding Presence, Abingdon



Common Starling Observed Breeding Totals, Abingdon

Common Vetch

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Common Vetch

Moderate spring seasonal presence

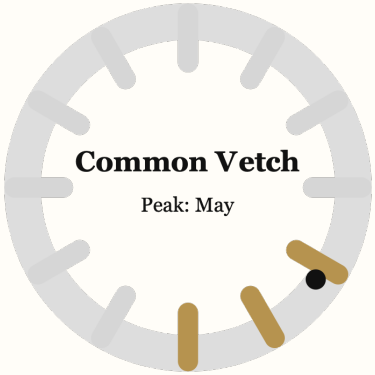
Common Vetch is classified as moderate spring seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about May to July, with a spring peak around May. The season is moderate, with a sharp active window, strong post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	High
Fit score	0.036
Peak	May
Season	May–July

Traits

spring peak · moderate season · sharp seasonal window · strong post peak decline · strong offseason suppression · central peak alignment

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

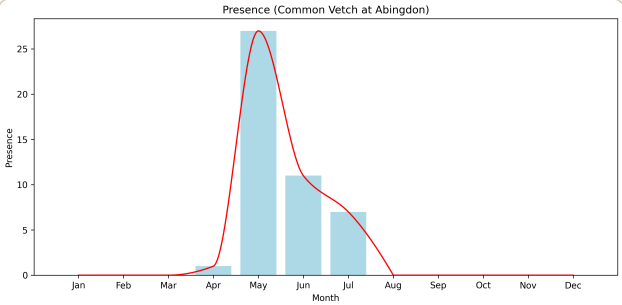
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
				●							

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

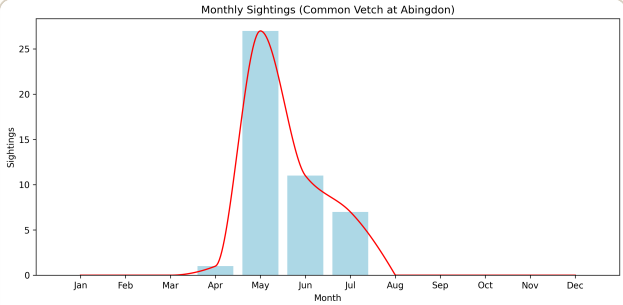
Classification evidence

Season start month	4.545
Season end month	7.19
Forcing peak month	5.19
Season width months	2.645
Season midpoint month	5.868
Season start label	May
Season end label	July
Forcing peak label	May

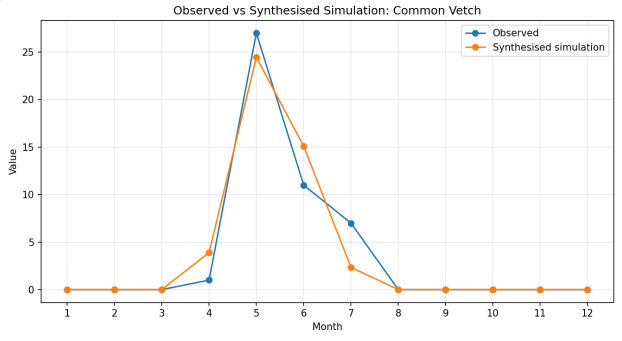
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Common Vetch Observed Presence, Abingdon



Common Vetch Observed Totals, Abingdon



Common Vetch Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Coot

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

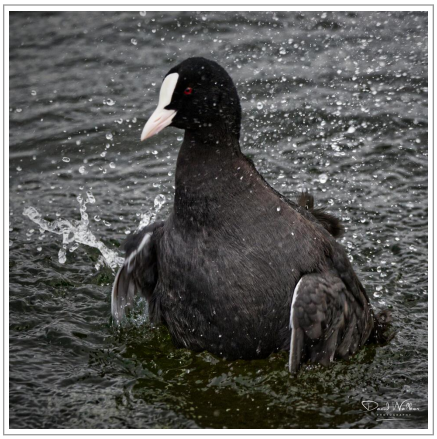
Model Family : Resident detectability

Coot (Fulica atra), Farmoor Reservoir, UK

David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Coot (Fulica atra), Farmoor Reservoir, UK

David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)



Coot (Fulica atra), Farmoor Reservoir, UK

David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Coot (Fulica atra), Farmoor Reservoir, UK

David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Summary

Coot

Resident with summer detectability collapse

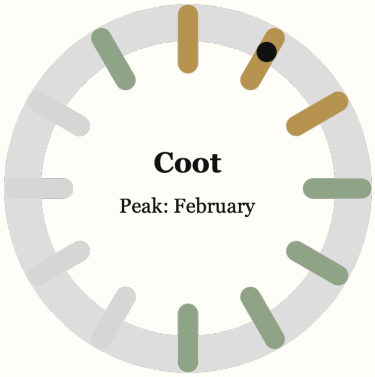
Coot is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around February and reaches its lowest point around September. The model indicates weak baseline presence, strong spring carry-over, strong pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and moderate summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Medium
Fit score	0.234
Peak detectability	February
Lowest detectability	September

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- weak baseline presence
- winter detectability peak
- autumn detectability trough
- strong spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- moderate summer decay acceleration
- strong pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

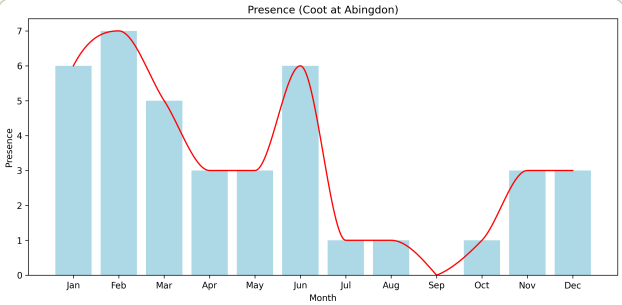
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.52	0.65	0.51	0.35	0.31	0.31	0.3	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.05	0.24

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

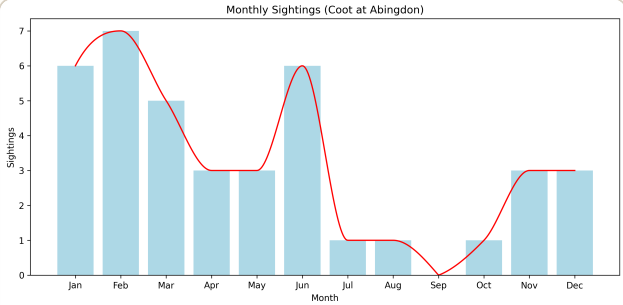
Classification evidence

Target peak month	2
Target peak label	February
Target trough month	9
Target trough label	September
Target peak value	0.65
Target trough value	0.0
Target mean value	0.273
Target amplitude	0.65
Baseline to peak ratio	0.077
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.07
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.459
Decay to growth ratio	1.322

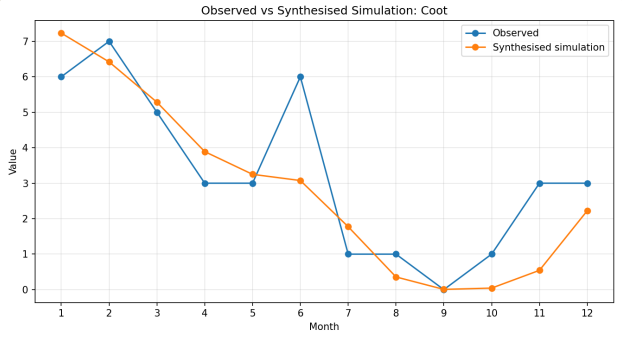
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Coot Observed Presence, Abingdon



Coot Observed Totals, Abingdon



Coot Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Cormorant

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo), Farmoor Reservoir, UK

Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo), Farmoor Reservoir, UK

Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo), Radley Lakes, UK

Summary

Cormorant

Resident with summer detectability collapse

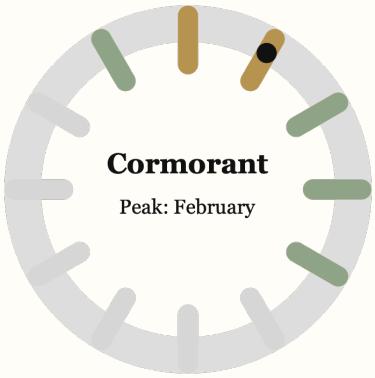
Cormorant is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around February and reaches its lowest point around July. The model indicates weak baseline presence, weak spring carry-over, strong pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and moderate summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	High
Fit score	0.154
Peak detectability	February
Lowest detectability	July

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- weak baseline presence
- winter detectability peak
- summer detectability trough
- weak spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- moderate summer decay acceleration
- strong pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

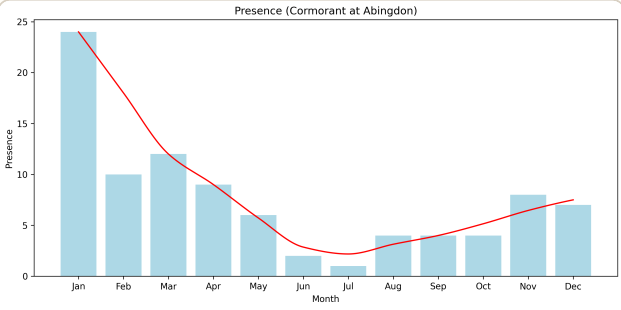
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.41	0.46	0.23	0.11	0.1	0.07	0.0	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.29

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

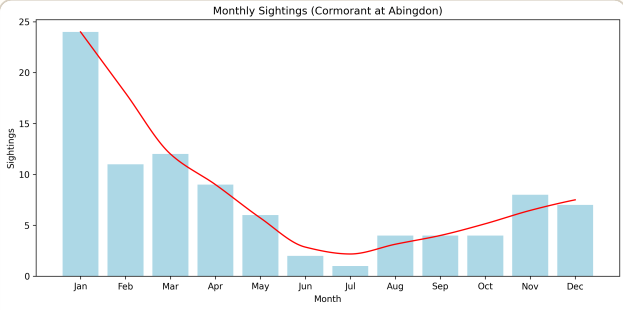
Classification evidence

Target peak month	2
Target peak label	February
Target trough month	7
Target trough label	July
Target peak value	0.465
Target trough value	0.0
Target mean value	0.16
Target amplitude	0.465
Baseline to peak ratio	0.116
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.083
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.424
Decay to growth ratio	1.484

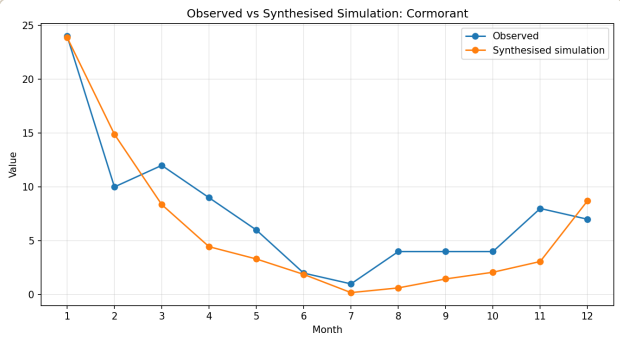
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Cormorant Observed Presence, Abingdon



Cormorant Observed Totals, Abingdon



Cormorant Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Cornflower

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Cornflower

Extended summer seasonal presence

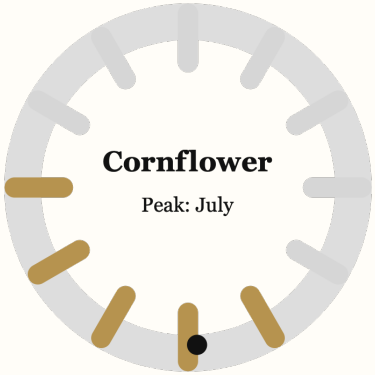
Cornflower is classified as extended summer seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about June to October, with a summer peak around July. The season is broad, with a moderate active window, strong post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	High
Fit score	0.017
Peak	July
Season	June–October

Traits

summer peak
broad season
moderate seasonal window
strong post peak decline
strong offseason suppression
early peak alignment

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

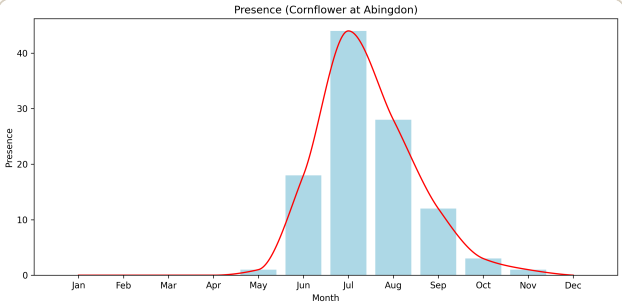
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
						●					

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

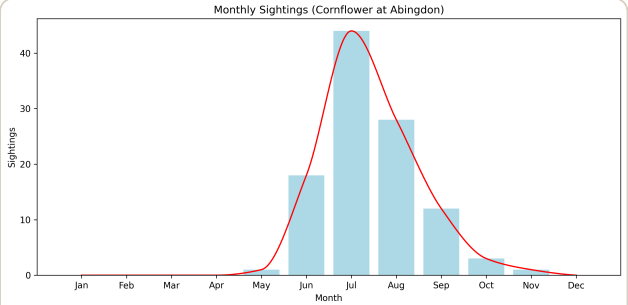
Classification evidence

Season start month	6.11
Season end month	10.205
Forcing peak month	6.89
Season width months	4.095
Season midpoint month	8.158
Season start label	June
Season end label	October
Forcing peak label	July

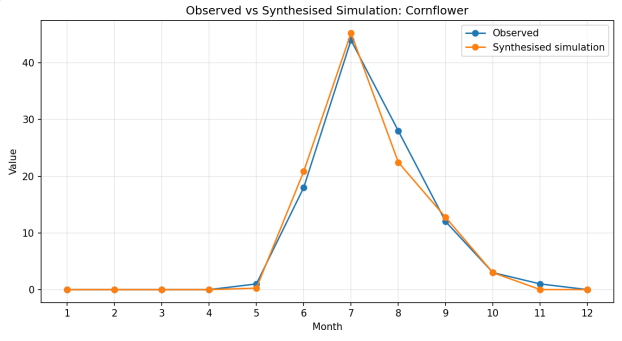
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Cornflower Observed Presence, Abingdon



Cornflower Observed Totals, Abingdon



Cornflower Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Cow Parsley

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Cow Parsley

Moderate spring seasonal presence

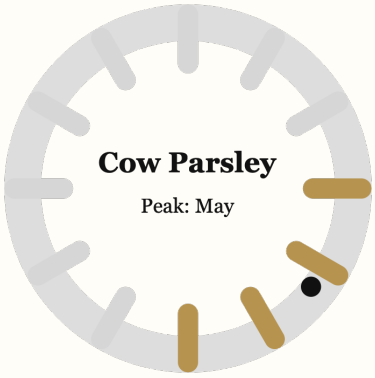
Cow Parsley is classified as moderate spring seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about April to July, with a spring peak around May. The season is moderate, with a moderate active window, strong post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	Medium
Peak	May
Season	April–July

Traits

spring peak · moderate season · moderate seasonal window · strong post peak decline · strong offseason suppression · central peak alignment

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

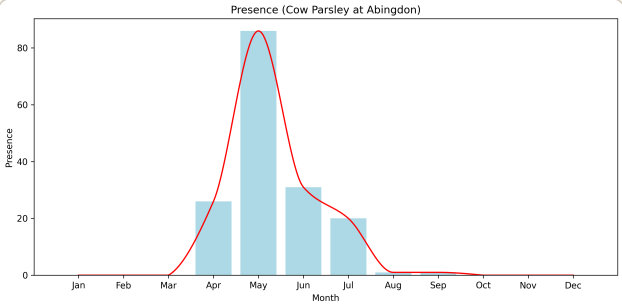
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
				●							

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

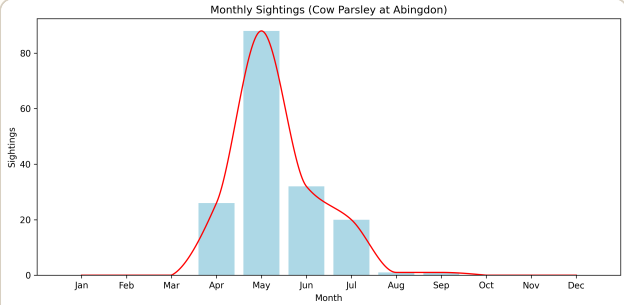
Classification evidence

Season start month	4.19
Season end month	7.155
Forcing peak month	5.285
Season width months	2.965
Season midpoint month	5.673
Season start label	April
Season end label	July
Forcing peak label	May

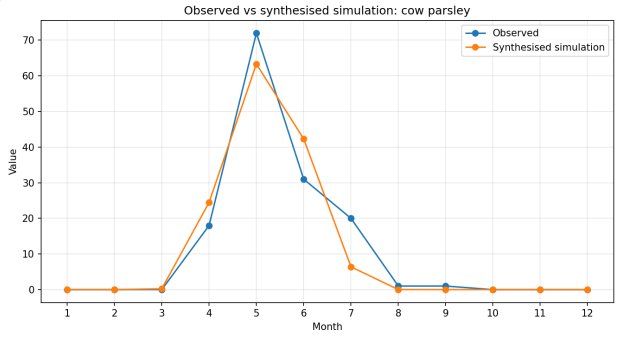
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Cow Parsley Observed Presence, Abingdon



Cow Parsley Observed Totals, Abingdon



Cow Parsley Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Cowslip

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Cowslip (Primula veris), Abingdon, UK
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Cowslip (Primula veris), Abingdon, UK
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Summary

Cowslip

Moderate spring seasonal presence

Cowslip is classified as moderate spring seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about March to May, with a spring peak around April. The season is moderate, with a sharp active window, strong post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	Medium
Peak	April
Season	March–May

Traits

- spring peak
- moderate season
- sharp seasonal window
- strong post peak decline
- strong offseason suppression
- central peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

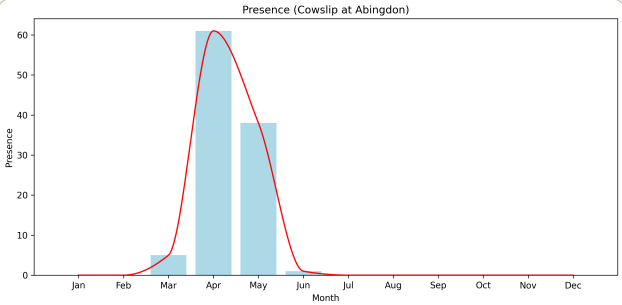
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
		■	●	■							

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

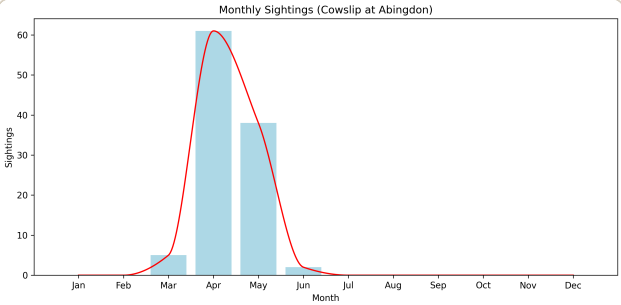
Classification evidence

Season start month	3.41
Season end month	5.49
Forcing peak month	4.265
Season width months	2.08
Season midpoint month	4.45
Season start label	March
Season end label	May
Forcing peak label	April

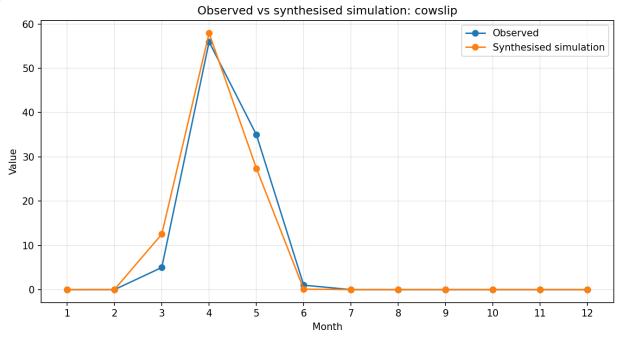
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Cowslip Observed Presence, Abingdon



Cowslip Observed Totals, Abingdon



Cowslip Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Crow

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Crow

Resident with spring persistence and summer suppression

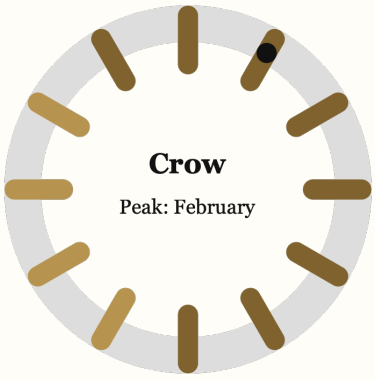
Crow is classified as resident with spring persistence and summer suppression. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around February and reaches its lowest point around August. The model indicates strong baseline presence, moderate spring carry-over, moderate pre-summer retention, strong summer suppression, and strong summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Low
Fit score	0.477
Peak detectability	February
Lowest detectability	August

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- strong baseline presence
- winter detectability peak
- summer detectability trough
- moderate spring carryover
- strong summer suppression
- strong summer decay acceleration
- moderate pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

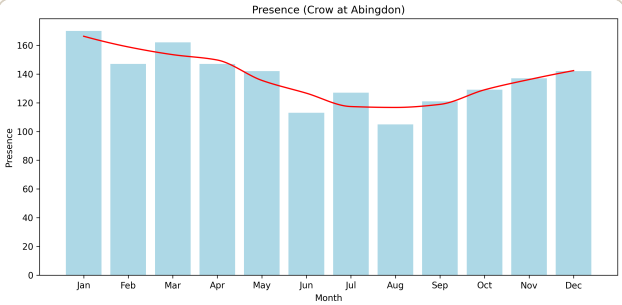
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.89	1.02	0.9	0.78	0.77	0.77	0.75	0.49	0.57	0.65	0.69	0.81

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

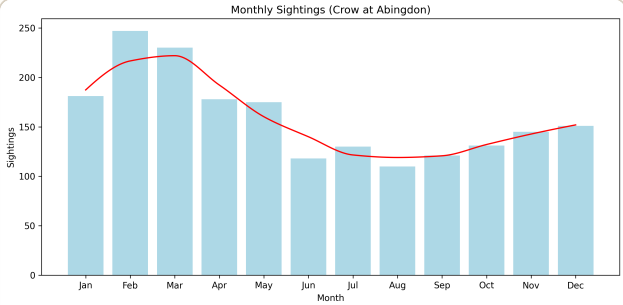
Classification evidence

Target peak month	2
Target peak label	February
Target trough month	8
Target trough label	August
Target peak value	1.023
Target trough value	0.488
Target mean value	0.758
Target amplitude	0.535
Baseline to peak ratio	0.645
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.114
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.598
Decay to growth ratio	1.36

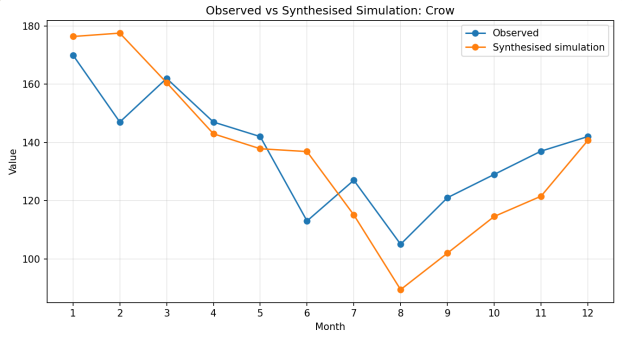
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Crow Observed Presence, Abingdon



Crow Observed Totals, Abingdon



Crow Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Cuckoo Pint

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Cuckoo Pint

Extended summer seasonal presence

Cuckoo Pint is classified as extended summer seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about April to September, with a summer peak around August. The season is broad, with a moderate active window, moderate post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	Medium
Peak	August
Season	April–September

Traits

summer peak
broad season
moderate seasonal window
moderate post peak decline
strong offseason suppression
late peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

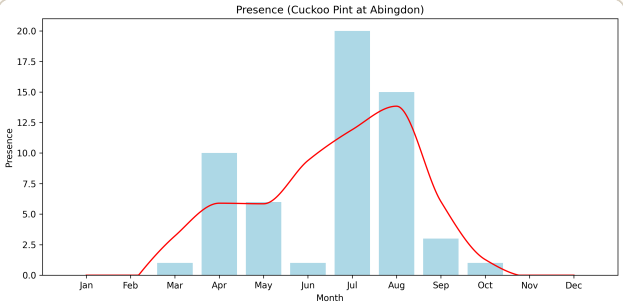
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
							●				

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

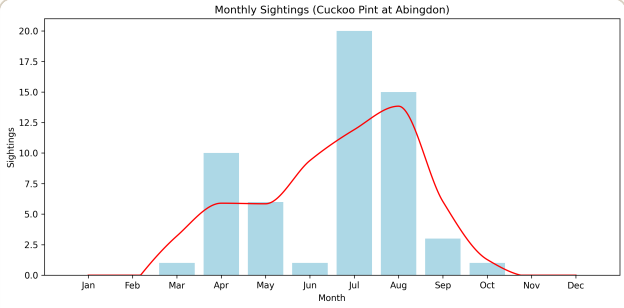
Classification evidence

Season start month	3.92
Season end month	9.31
Forcing peak month	7.815
Season width months	5.39
Season midpoint month	6.615
Season start label	April
Season end label	September
Forcing peak label	August

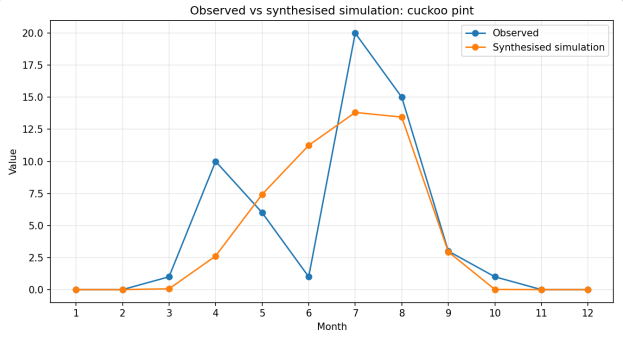
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Cuckoo Pint Observed Presence, Abingdon



Cuckoo Pint Observed Totals, Abingdon



Cuckoo Pint Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Cuckoo

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Cuckoo

Narrow spring seasonal presence

Cuckoo is classified as narrow spring seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about April to June, with a spring peak around May. The season is narrow, with a sharp active window, moderate post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	High
Fit score	0.007
Peak	May
Season	April–June

Traits

- spring peak
- narrow season
- sharp seasonal window
- moderate post peak decline
- strong offseason suppression
- central peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

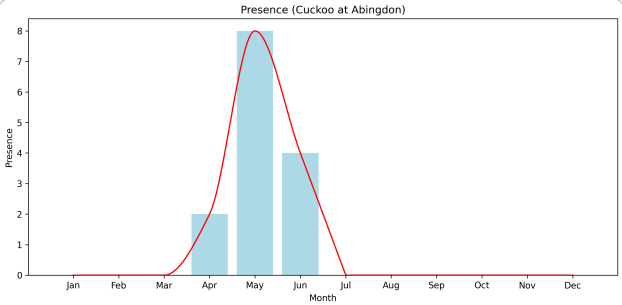
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
				●							

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

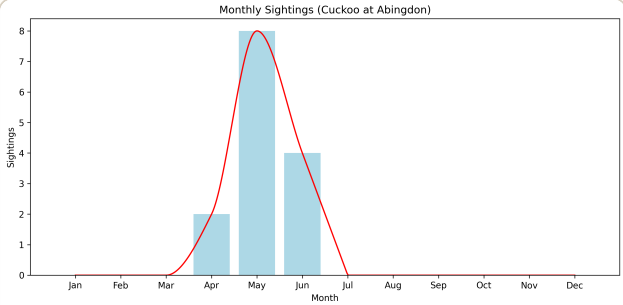
Classification evidence

Season start month	4.365
Season end month	6.195
Forcing peak month	5.49
Season width months	1.83
Season midpoint month	5.28
Season start label	April
Season end label	June
Forcing peak label	May

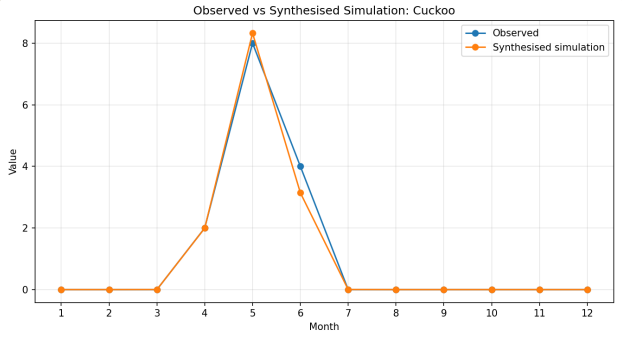
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Cuckoo Observed Presence, Abingdon



Cuckoo Observed Totals, Abingdon



Cuckoo Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Daisy

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Daisy

Resident with summer detectability collapse

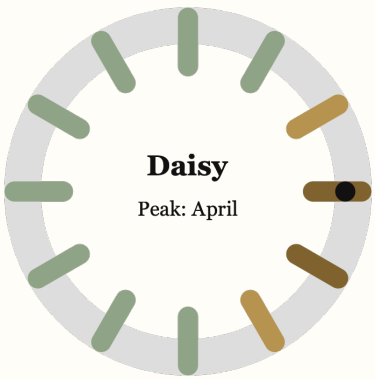
Daisy is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around April and reaches its lowest point around September. The model indicates moderate baseline presence, moderate spring carry-over, moderate pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and moderate summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Medium
Fit score	0.276
Peak detectability	April
Lowest detectability	September

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- moderate baseline presence
- spring detectability peak
- autumn detectability trough
- moderate spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- moderate summer decay acceleration
- moderate pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- weak year end component
- rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

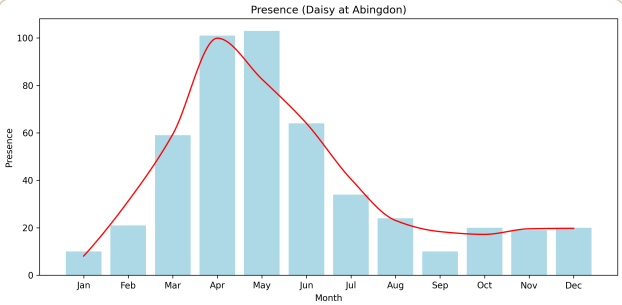
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.36	0.37	0.53	0.88	0.77	0.46	0.35	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.4

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

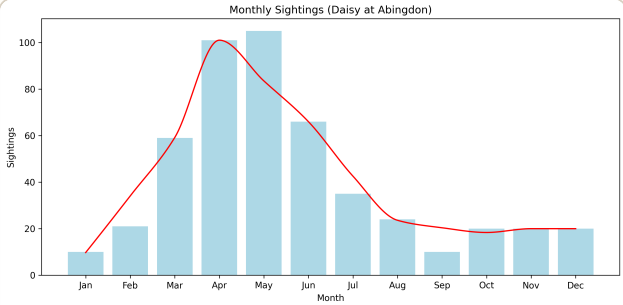
Classification evidence

Target peak month	4
Target peak label	April
Target trough month	9
Target trough label	September
Target peak value	0.88
Target trough value	0.256
Target mean value	0.432
Target amplitude	0.624
Baseline to peak ratio	0.291
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.044
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.281
Decay to growth ratio	1.404

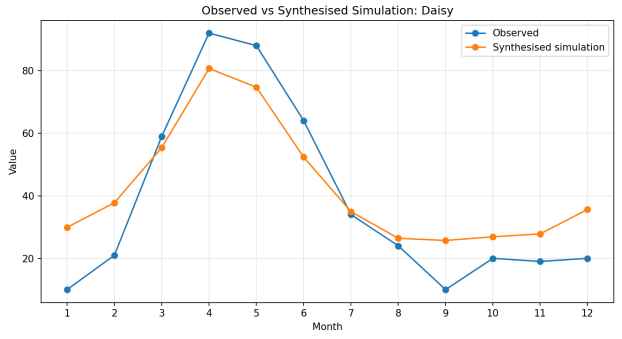
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Daisy Observed Presence, Abingdon



Daisy Observed Totals, Abingdon



Daisy Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Dandelion

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Dandelion (Taraxacum officinale), Abingdon, UK
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Dandelion (Taraxacum officinale), Abingdon, UK
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Summary

Dandelion

Extended spring seasonal presence

Dandelion is classified as extended spring seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about February to December, with a spring peak around May. The season is very_broad, with a moderate active window, weak post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	Medium
Peak	May
Season	February–December

Traits

- spring peak
- very broad season
- moderate seasonal window
- weak post peak decline
- strong offseason suppression
- early peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

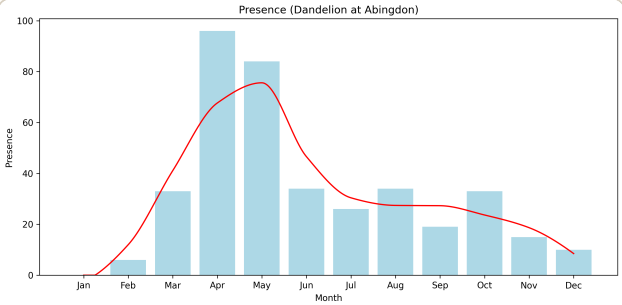
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
				●							

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

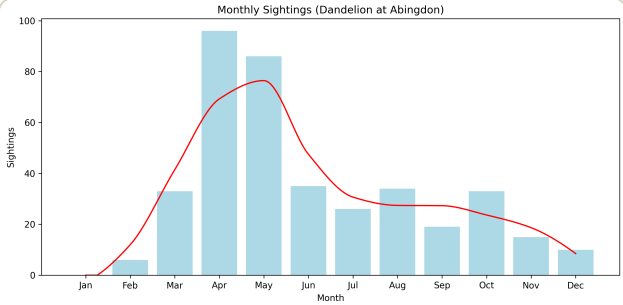
Classification evidence

Season start month	2.345
Season end month	11.55
Forcing peak month	4.505
Season width months	9.205
Season midpoint month	6.948
Season start label	February
Season end label	December
Forcing peak label	May

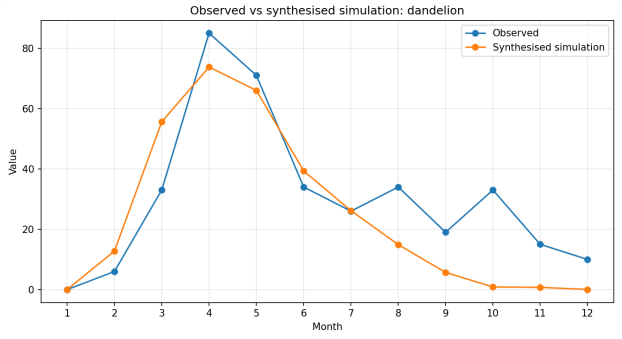
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Dandelion Observed Presence, Abingdon



Dandelion Observed Totals, Abingdon



Dandelion Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Dog Rose

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Dog Rose

Extended summer seasonal presence

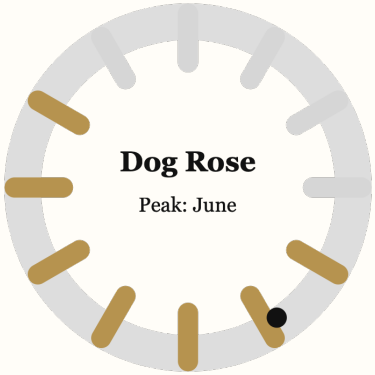
Dog Rose is classified as extended summer seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about May to November, with a summer peak around June. The season is very_broad, with a sharp active window, strong post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	Medium
Fit score	0.085
Peak	June
Season	May–November

Traits

- summer peak
- very broad season
- sharp seasonal window
- strong post peak decline
- strong offseason suppression
- early peak alignment

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

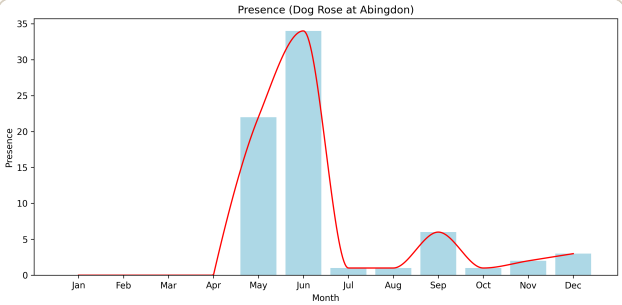
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
					●						

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

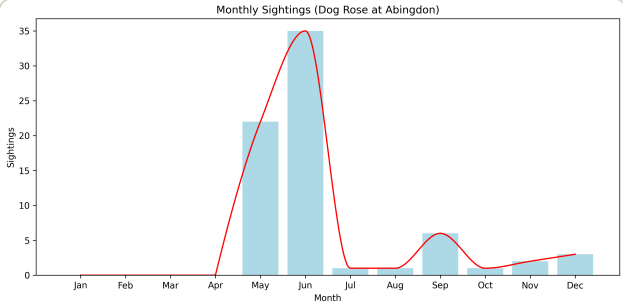
Classification evidence

Season start month	5.12
Season end month	11.455
Forcing peak month	5.855
Season width months	6.335
Season midpoint month	8.288
Season start label	May
Season end label	November
Forcing peak label	June

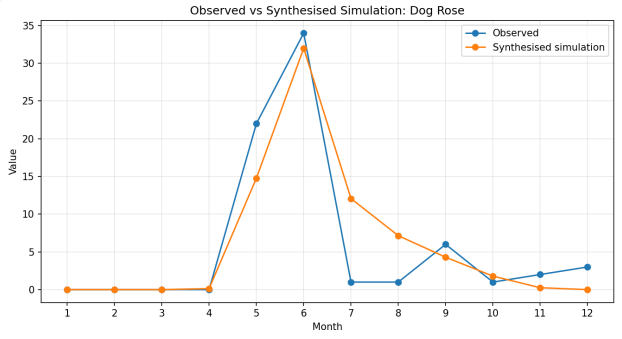
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Dog Rose Observed Presence, Abingdon



Dog Rose Observed Totals, Abingdon



Dog Rose Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Doves Foot Cranesbill

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Doves Foot Cranesbill

Extended spring seasonal presence

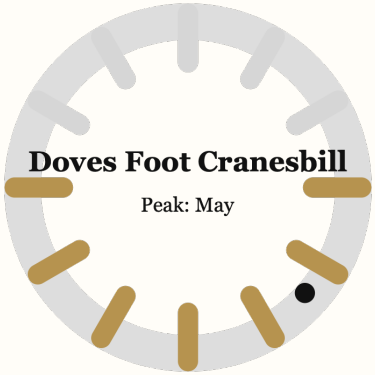
Doves Foot Cranesbill is classified as extended spring seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about April to October, with a spring peak around May. The season is very_broad, with a sharp active window, strong post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	High
Fit score	0.042
Peak	May
Season	April–October

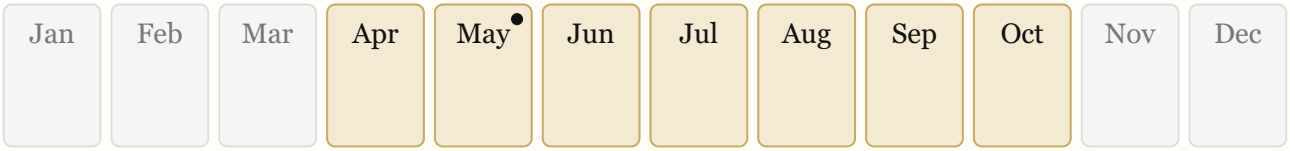
Traits

- spring peak
- very broad season
- sharp seasonal window
- strong post peak decline
- strong offseason suppression
- early peak alignment

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

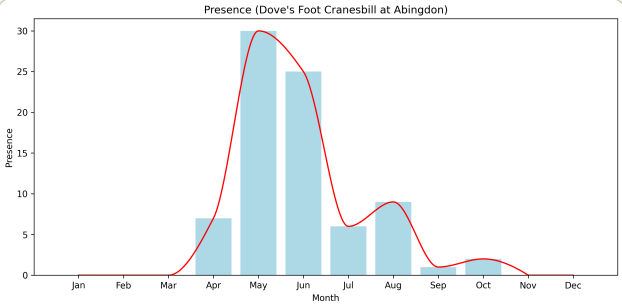


Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

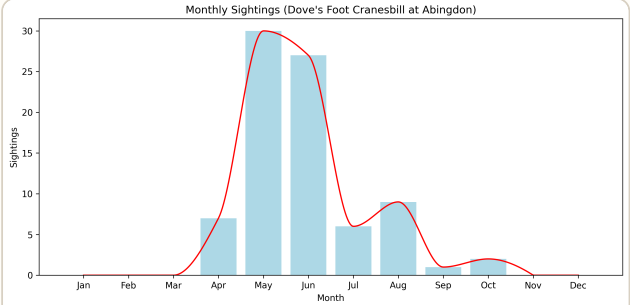
Classification evidence

Season start month	4.185
Season end month	10.41
Forcing peak month	5.4
Season width months	6.225
Season midpoint month	7.298
Season start label	April
Season end label	October
Forcing peak label	May

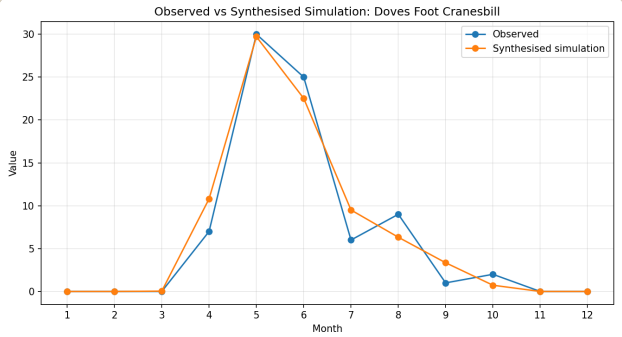
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Doves Foot Cranesbill Observed Presence, Abingdon



Doves Foot Cranesbill Observed Totals, Abingdon



Doves Foot Cranesbill Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Dunnock

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Dunnock

Resident with summer detectability collapse

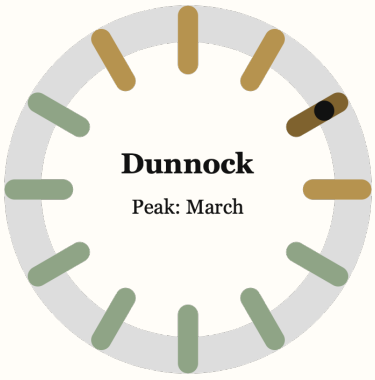
Dunnock is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around March and reaches its lowest point around September. The model indicates moderate baseline presence, weak spring carry-over, strong pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and moderate summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	High
Fit score	0.178
Peak detectability	March
Lowest detectability	September

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- moderate baseline presence
- spring detectability peak
- autumn detectability trough
- weak spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- moderate summer decay acceleration
- strong pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

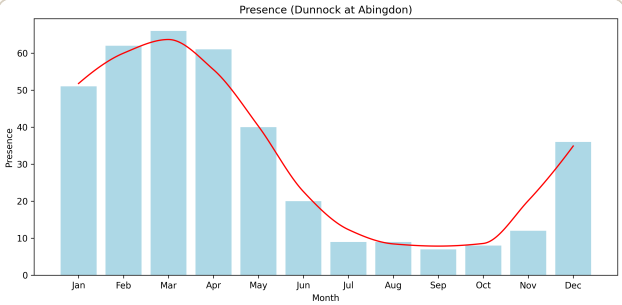
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.4	0.69	0.79	0.45	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.28	0.2	0.25	0.29	0.45

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

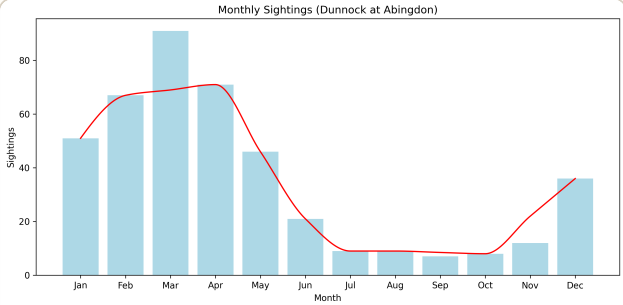
Classification evidence

Target peak month	3
Target peak label	March
Target trough month	9
Target trough label	September
Target peak value	0.788
Target trough value	0.195
Target mean value	0.399
Target amplitude	0.593
Baseline to peak ratio	0.36
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.049
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.407
Decay to growth ratio	1.505

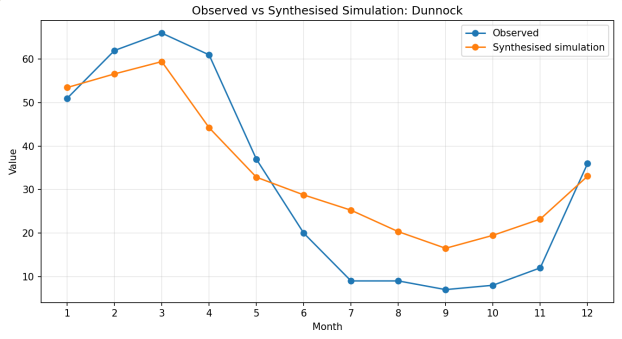
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Dunnock Observed Presence, Abingdon



Dunnock Observed Totals, Abingdon



Dunnock Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Garden Warbler

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Garden Warbler

Extended early spring seasonal presence

Garden Warbler is classified as extended early spring seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about February to June, with a early spring peak around March. The season is broad, with a sharp active window, moderate post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

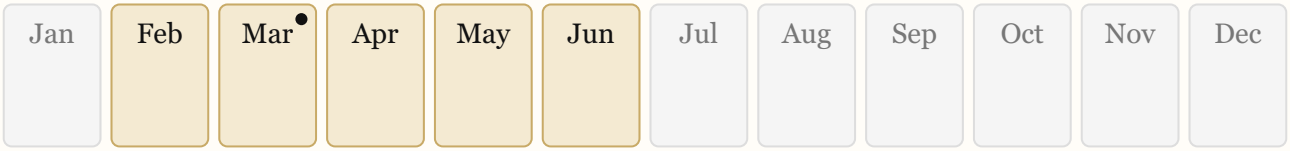
Confidence	High
Fit score	0.065
Peak	March
Season	February–June

Traits

- early spring peak
- broad season
- sharp seasonal window
- moderate post peak decline
- strong offseason suppression
- early peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

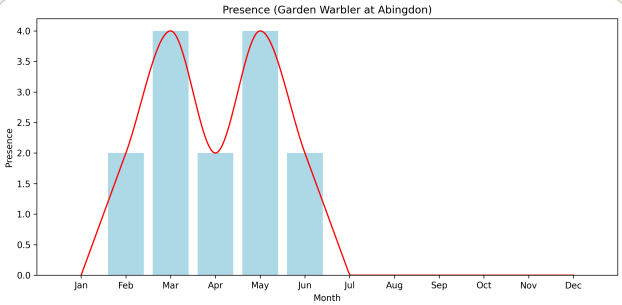


Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

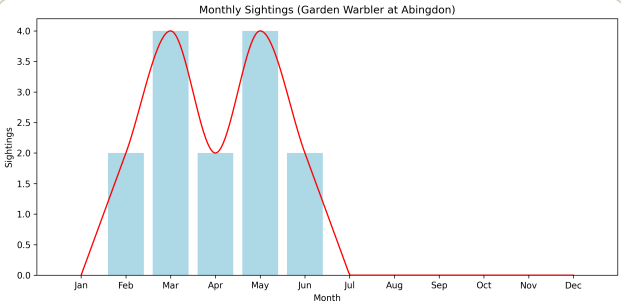
Classification evidence

Season start month	2.035
Season end month	6.495
Forcing peak month	3.12
Season width months	4.46
Season midpoint month	4.265
Season start label	February
Season end label	June
Forcing peak label	March

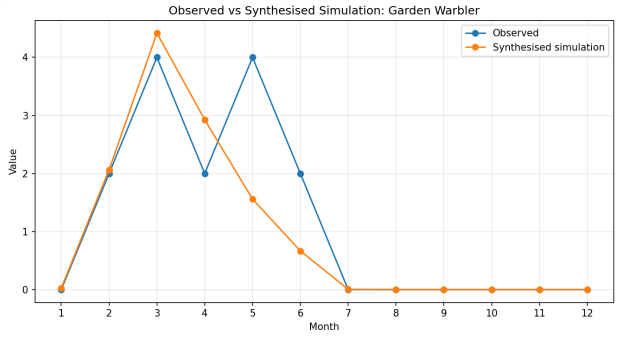
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Garden Warbler Observed Presence, Abingdon



Garden Warbler Observed Totals, Abingdon



Garden Warbler Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Garlic Mustard

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Garlic Mustard

Moderate spring seasonal presence

Garlic Mustard is classified as moderate spring seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about April to June, with a spring peak around May. The season is moderate, with a sharp active window, moderate post-peak decline, and moderate off-season suppression.

Confidence	Medium
Peak	May
Season	April–June

Traits

- spring peak
- moderate season
- sharp seasonal window
- moderate post peak decline
- moderate offseason suppression
- central peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

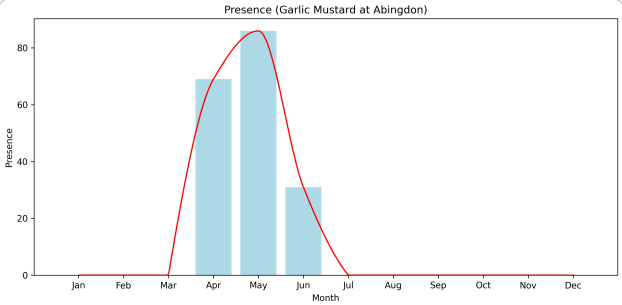
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
				●							

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

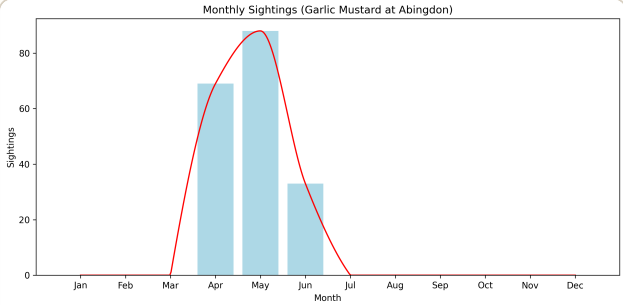
Classification evidence

Season start month	3.945
Season end month	6.345
Forcing peak month	5.07
Season width months	2.4
Season midpoint month	5.145
Season start label	April
Season end label	June
Forcing peak label	May

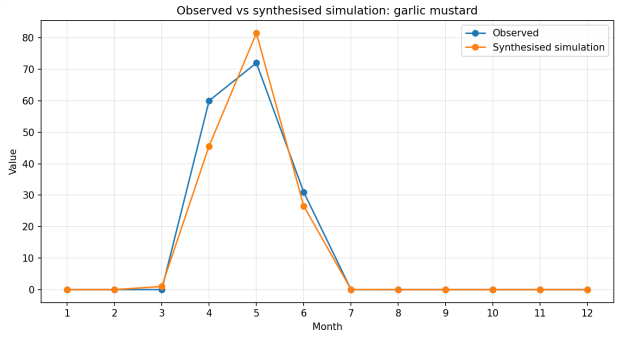
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Garlic Mustard Observed Presence, Abingdon



Garlic Mustard Observed Totals, Abingdon



Garlic Mustard Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Gatekeeper Butterfly

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Gatekeeper Butterfly

Moderate summer seasonal presence

Gatekeeper Butterfly is classified as moderate summer seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about June to September, with a summer peak around July. The season is moderate, with a moderate active window, strong post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	High
Fit score	0.037
Peak	July
Season	June–September

Traits

summer peak
moderate season
moderate seasonal window
strong post peak decline
strong offseason suppression
central peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

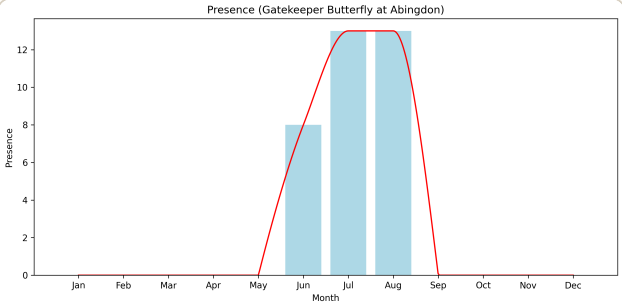
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
						●					

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

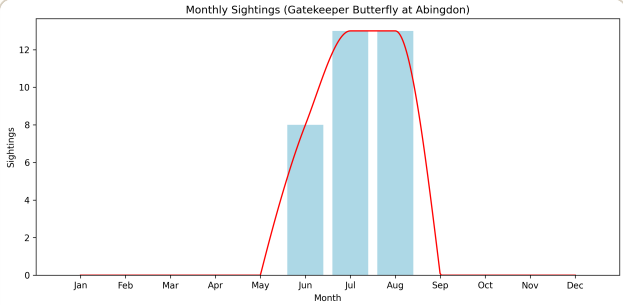
Classification evidence

Season start month	6.125
Season end month	8.56
Forcing peak month	7.475
Season width months	2.435
Season midpoint month	7.343
Season start label	June
Season end label	September
Forcing peak label	July

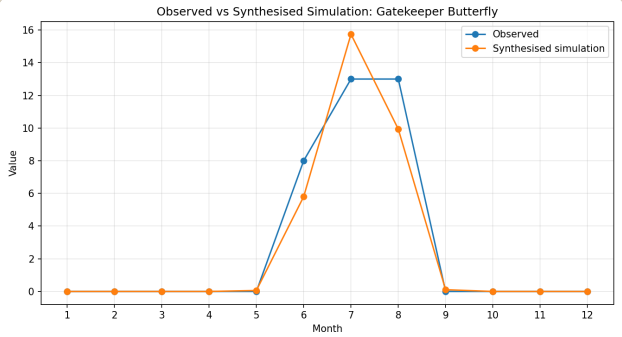
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Gatekeeper Butterfly Observed Presence, Abingdon



Gatekeeper Butterfly Observed Totals, Abingdon



Gatekeeper Butterfly Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Germander Speedwell

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Germander Speedwell

Resident with summer detectability collapse

Germander Speedwell is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around May and reaches its lowest point around September. The model indicates weak baseline presence, weak spring carry-over, moderate pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and moderate summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Low
Fit score	0.417
Peak detectability	May
Lowest detectability	September

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- weak baseline presence
- late spring early summer detectability peak
- autumn detectability trough
- weak spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- moderate summer decay acceleration
- moderate pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- weak year end component
- decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

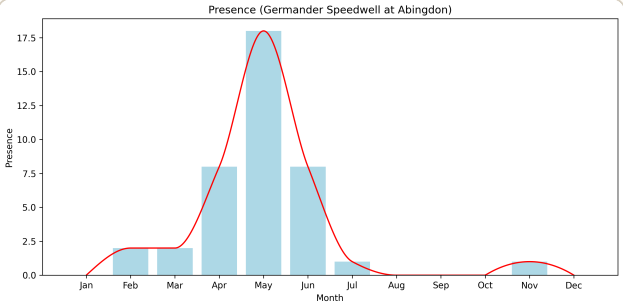
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.1	0.1	0.13	0.36	0.63	0.41	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.19

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

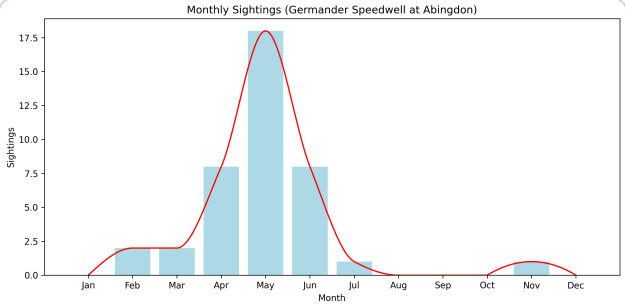
Classification evidence

Target peak month	5
Target peak label	May
Target trough month	9
Target trough label	September
Target peak value	0.635
Target trough value	0.045
Target mean value	0.19
Target amplitude	0.59
Baseline to peak ratio	0.071
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.047
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.28
Decay to growth ratio	1.626

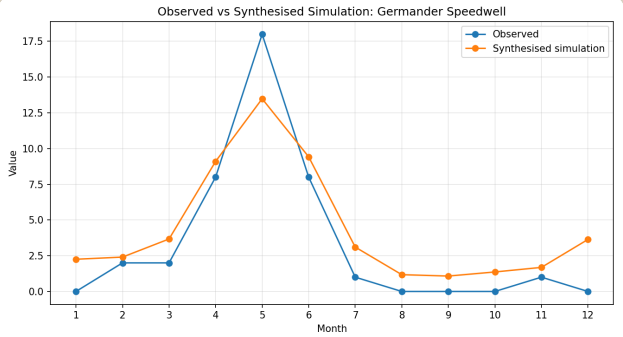
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Germander Speedwell Observed Presence, Abingdon



Germander Speedwell Observed Totals, Abingdon



Germander Speedwell Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Goats Beard

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Goats Beard

Moderate summer seasonal presence

Goats Beard is classified as moderate summer seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about May to August, with a summer peak around June. The season is moderate, with a moderate active window, strong post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	High
Fit score	0.021
Peak	June
Season	May–August

Traits

summer peak
moderate season
moderate seasonal window
strong post peak decline
strong offseason suppression
central peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

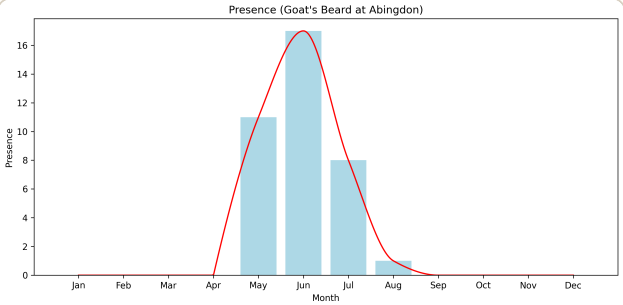
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
					●						

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

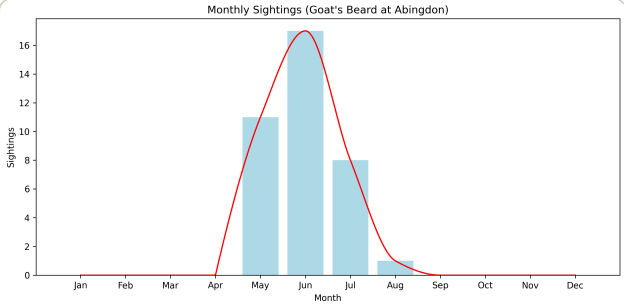
Classification evidence

Season start month	5.005
Season end month	8.31
Forcing peak month	6.175
Season width months	3.305
Season midpoint month	6.658
Season start label	May
Season end label	August
Forcing peak label	June

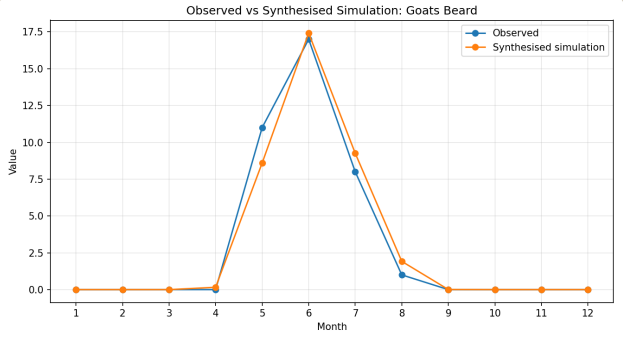
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Goats Beard Observed Presence, Abingdon



Goats Beard Observed Totals, Abingdon



Goats Beard Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Goldfinch

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Goldfinch

Resident with spring persistence and summer suppression

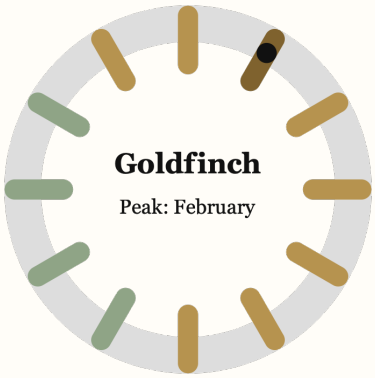
Goldfinch is classified as resident with spring persistence and summer suppression. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around February and reaches its lowest point around September. The model indicates strong baseline presence, strong spring carry-over, strong pre-summer retention, strong summer suppression, and moderate summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Low
Fit score	0.376
Peak detectability	February
Lowest detectability	September

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- strong baseline presence
- winter detectability peak
- autumn detectability trough
- strong spring carryover
- strong summer suppression
- moderate summer decay acceleration
- strong pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

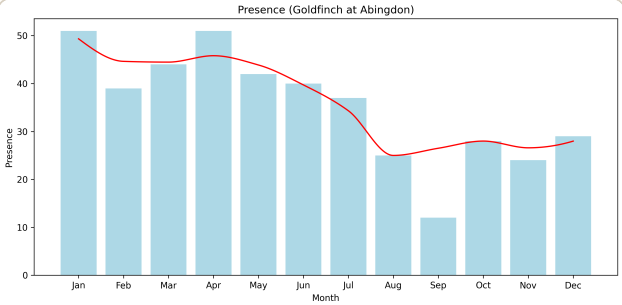
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.73	0.93	0.73	0.59	0.58	0.58	0.55	0.31	0.15	0.2	0.31	0.5

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

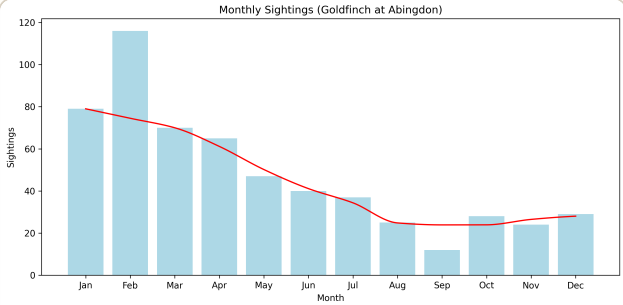
Classification evidence

Target peak month	2
Target peak label	February
Target trough month	9
Target trough label	September
Target peak value	0.926
Target trough value	0.152
Target mean value	0.513
Target amplitude	0.774
Baseline to peak ratio	0.337
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.064
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.666
Decay to growth ratio	1.433

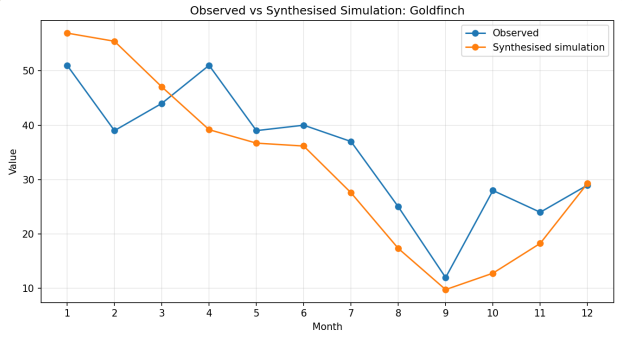
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Goldfinch Observed Presence, Abingdon



Goldfinch Observed Totals, Abingdon



Goldfinch Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Great Tit

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Great Tit

Resident with summer detectability collapse

Great Tit is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around April and reaches its lowest point around August. The model indicates moderate baseline presence, moderate spring carry-over, strong pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and strong summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	High
Fit score	0.176
Peak detectability	April
Lowest detectability	August

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- moderate baseline presence
- spring detectability peak
- summer detectability trough
- moderate spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- strong summer decay acceleration
- strong pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

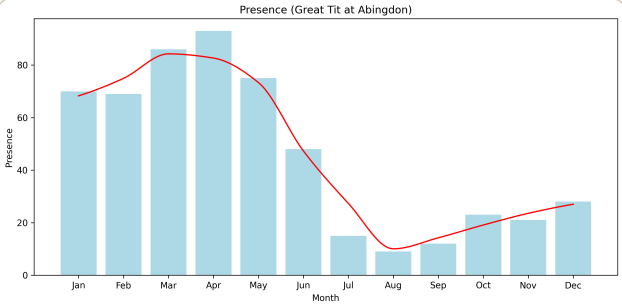
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.4	0.45	0.72	0.82	0.52	0.41	0.3	0.16	0.23	0.27	0.3	0.41

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

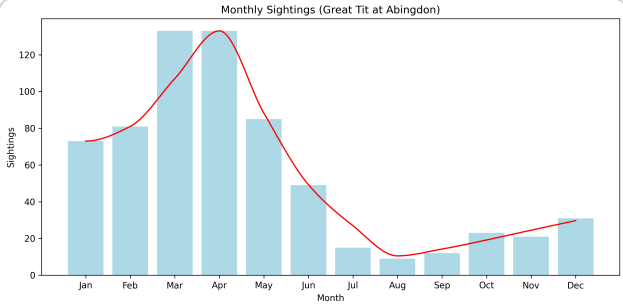
Classification evidence

Target peak month	4
Target peak label	April
Target trough month	8
Target trough label	August
Target peak value	0.817
Target trough value	0.159
Target mean value	0.415
Target amplitude	0.658
Baseline to peak ratio	0.331
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.066
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.345
Decay to growth ratio	1.913

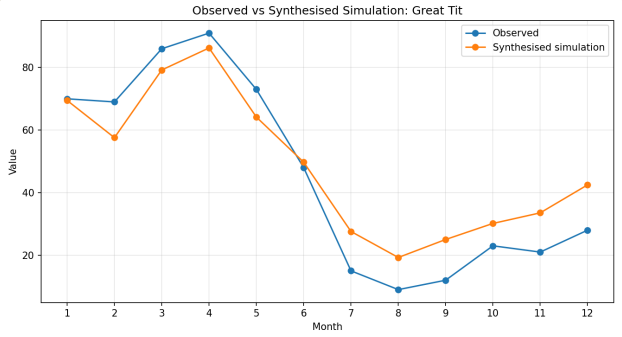
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



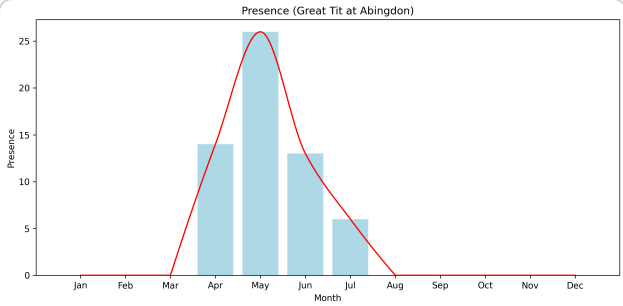
Great Tit Observed Presence, Abingdon



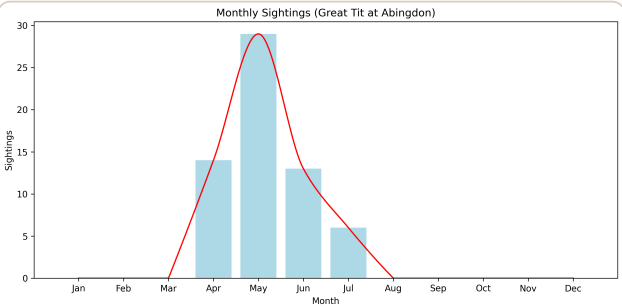
Great Tit Observed Totals, Abingdon



Great Tit Simulated Presence, Abingdon



Great Tit Observed Breeding Presence, Abingdon



Great Tit Observed Breeding Totals, Abingdon

Green Alkanet

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Green Alkanet

Extended spring seasonal presence

Green Alkanet is classified as extended spring seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about March to August, with a spring peak around May. The season is broad, with a moderate active window, strong post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	High
Fit score	0.025
Peak	May
Season	March–August

Traits

- spring peak
- broad season
- moderate seasonal window
- strong post peak decline
- strong offseason suppression
- central peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

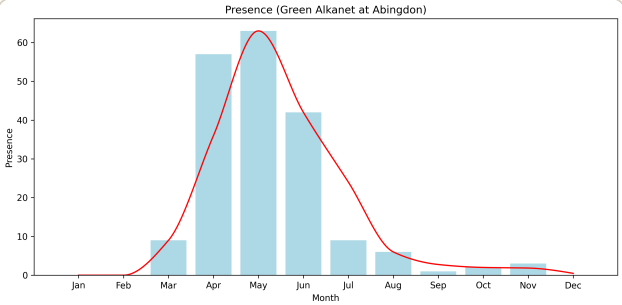
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
				●							

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

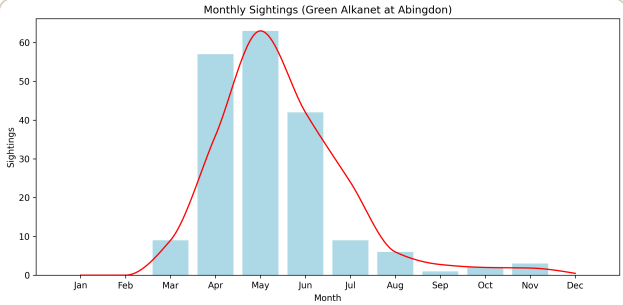
Classification evidence

Season start month	3.27
Season end month	8.29
Forcing peak month	5.25
Season width months	5.02
Season midpoint month	5.78
Season start label	March
Season end label	August
Forcing peak label	May

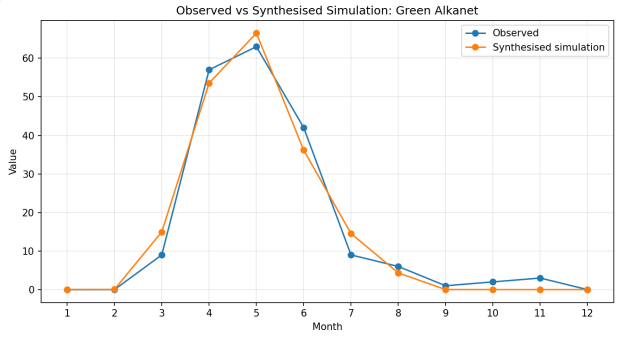
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Green Alkanet Observed Presence, Abingdon



Green Alkanet Observed Totals, Abingdon



Green Alkanet Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Greenfinch

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Greenfinch

Resident with summer detectability collapse

Greenfinch is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around April and reaches its lowest point around August. The model indicates weak baseline presence, moderate spring carry-over, moderate pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and strong summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Low
Fit score	0.389
Peak detectability	April
Lowest detectability	August

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- weak baseline presence
- spring detectability peak
- summer detectability trough
- moderate spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- strong summer decay acceleration
- moderate pre summer retention
- minimal autumn component
- weak year end component
- rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

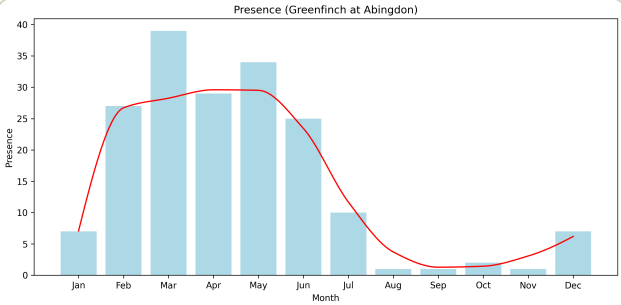
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.17	0.22	0.59	0.65	0.27	0.17	0.11	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.06	0.17

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

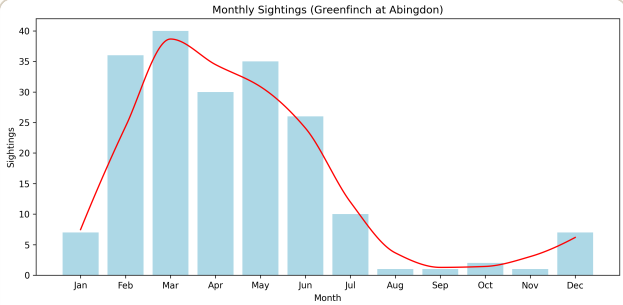
Classification evidence

Target peak month	4
Target peak label	April
Target trough month	8
Target trough label	August
Target peak value	0.646
Target trough value	0.0
Target mean value	0.202
Target amplitude	0.646
Baseline to peak ratio	0.054
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.038
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.25
Decay to growth ratio	2.112

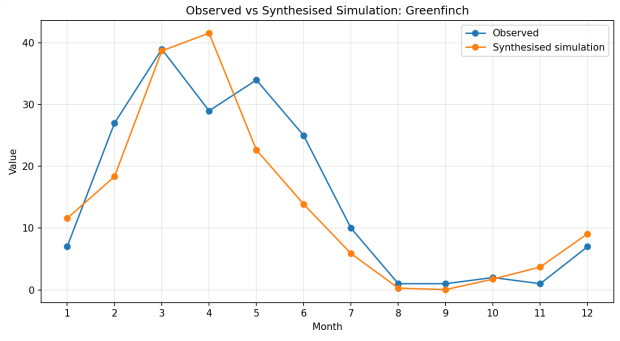
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Greenfinch Observed Presence, Abingdon



Greenfinch Observed Totals, Abingdon



Greenfinch Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Grey Heron

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Grey Heron

Resident with spring persistence and summer suppression

Grey Heron is classified as resident with spring persistence and summer suppression. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around April and reaches its lowest point around August. The model indicates strong baseline presence, moderate spring carry-over, strong pre-summer retention, strong summer suppression, and moderate summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Medium
Fit score	0.206
Peak detectability	April
Lowest detectability	August

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- strong baseline presence
- spring detectability peak
- summer detectability trough
- moderate spring carryover
- strong summer suppression
- moderate summer decay acceleration
- strong pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

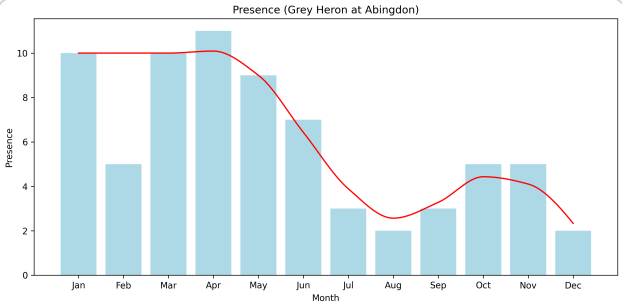
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.43	0.45	0.59	0.8	0.67	0.47	0.39	0.16	0.26	0.32	0.34	0.43

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

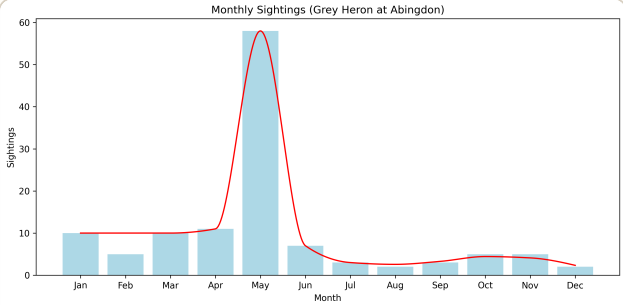
Classification evidence

Target peak month	4
Target peak label	April
Target trough month	8
Target trough label	August
Target peak value	0.801
Target trough value	0.157
Target mean value	0.443
Target amplitude	0.644
Baseline to peak ratio	0.394
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.074
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.362
Decay to growth ratio	1.332

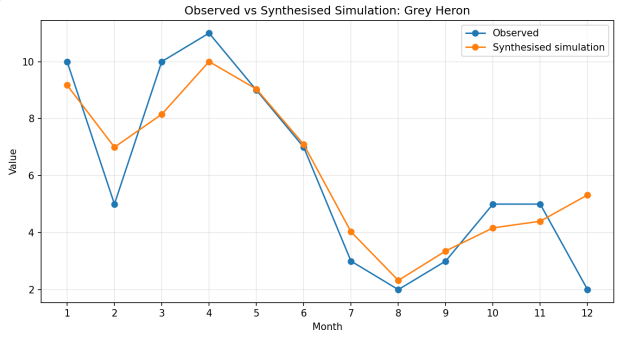
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Grey Heron Observed Presence, Abingdon



Grey Heron Observed Totals, Abingdon



Grey Heron Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Greylag Goose

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Greylag Goose (Anser anser), Farmoor Reservoir, UK
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Greylag Goose (Anser anser), Farmoor Reservoir, UK
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Greylag Goose (Anser anser), Farmoor Reservoir, UK
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Summary

Greylag Goose

Resident with summer detectability collapse

Greylag Goose is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around April and reaches its lowest point around September. The model indicates moderate baseline presence, weak spring carry-over, moderate pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and moderate summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	High
Fit score	0.184
Peak detectability	April
Lowest detectability	September

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- moderate baseline presence
- spring detectability peak
- autumn detectability trough
- weak spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- moderate summer decay acceleration
- moderate pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

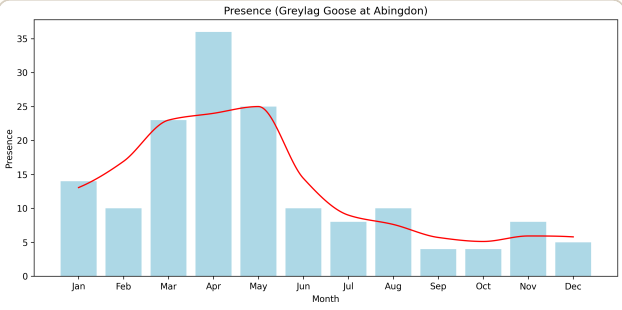
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.3	0.32	0.5	0.85	0.68	0.35	0.3	0.25	0.15	0.16	0.25	0.43

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

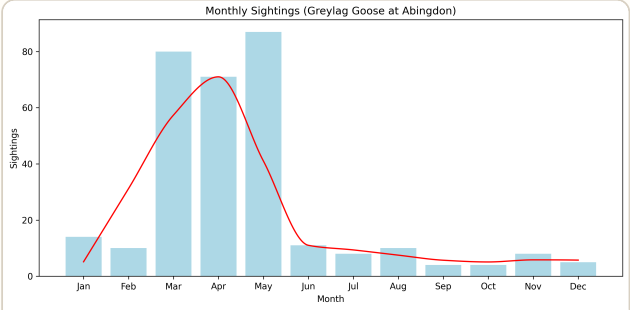
Classification evidence

Target peak month	4
Target peak label	April
Target trough month	9
Target trough label	September
Target peak value	0.845
Target trough value	0.152
Target mean value	0.378
Target amplitude	0.694
Baseline to peak ratio	0.296
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.051
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.341
Decay to growth ratio	1.496

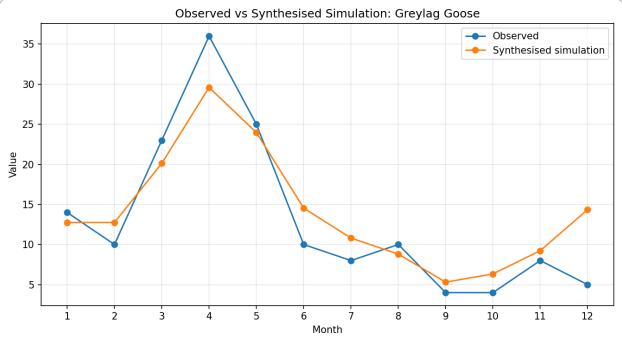
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Greylag Goose Observed Presence, Abingdon



Greylag Goose Observed Totals, Abingdon



Greylag Goose Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Herring Gull

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Herring Gull (Larus argentatus), Marazion, UK

Herring Gull (Larus argentatus), Pembrokeshire, UK

Herring Gull (Larus argentatus), Pembrokeshire, UK

Summary

Herring Gull

Resident with summer detectability collapse

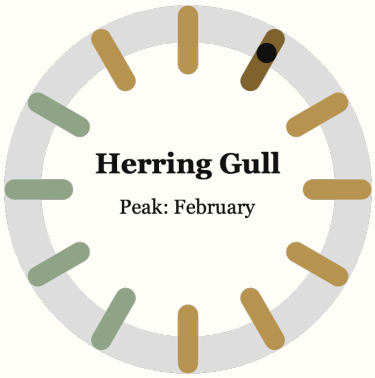
Herring Gull is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around February and reaches its lowest point around September. The model indicates strong baseline presence, moderate spring carry-over, moderate pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and strong summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Medium
Fit score	0.347
Peak detectability	February
Lowest detectability	September

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- strong baseline presence
- winter detectability peak
- autumn detectability trough
- moderate spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- strong summer decay acceleration
- moderate pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

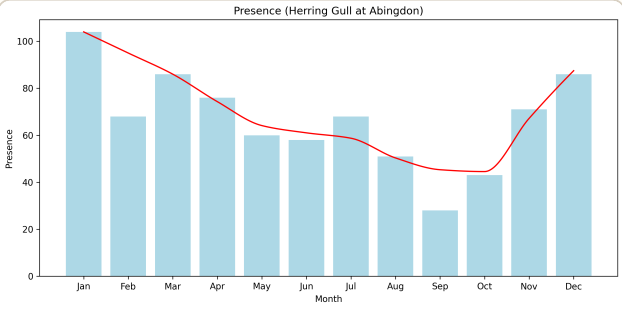
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.62	0.84	0.72	0.52	0.5	0.5	0.49	0.38	0.25	0.32	0.4	0.61

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

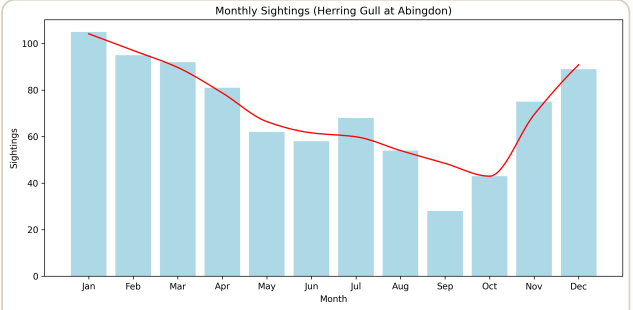
Classification evidence

Target peak month	2
Target peak label	February
Target trough month	9
Target trough label	September
Target peak value	0.845
Target trough value	0.252
Target mean value	0.513
Target amplitude	0.592
Baseline to peak ratio	0.464
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.068
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.682
Decay to growth ratio	0.773

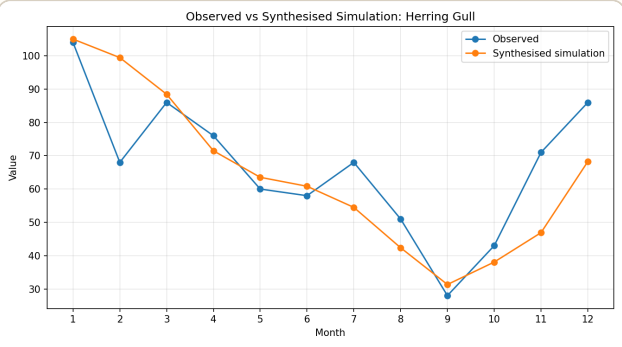
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Herring Gull Observed Presence, Abingdon



Herring Gull Observed Totals, Abingdon



Herring Gull Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Honeysuckle

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Honeysuckle

Extended spring seasonal presence

Honeysuckle is classified as extended spring seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about April to September, with a spring peak around May. The season is broad, with a sharp active window, strong post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

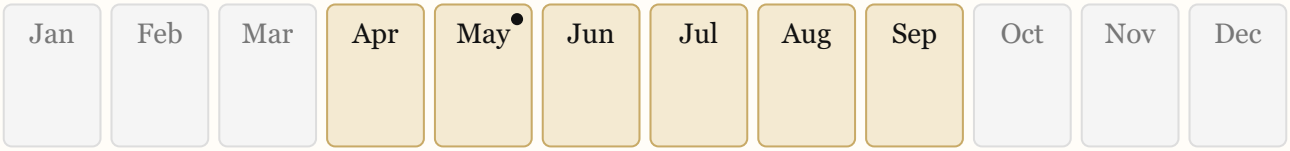
Confidence	High
Fit score	0.056
Peak	May
Season	April–September

Traits

spring peak
broad season
sharp seasonal window
strong post peak decline
strong offseason suppression
early peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

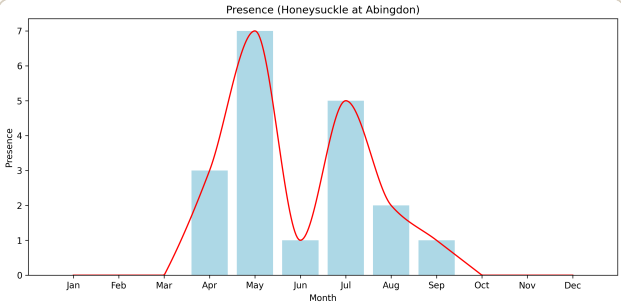


Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

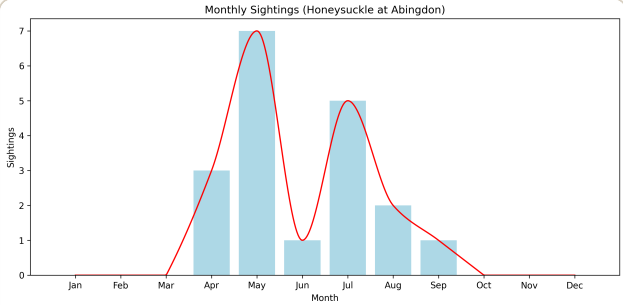
Classification evidence

Season start month	4.17
Season end month	9.085
Forcing peak month	4.96
Season width months	4.915
Season midpoint month	6.628
Season start label	April
Season end label	September
Forcing peak label	May

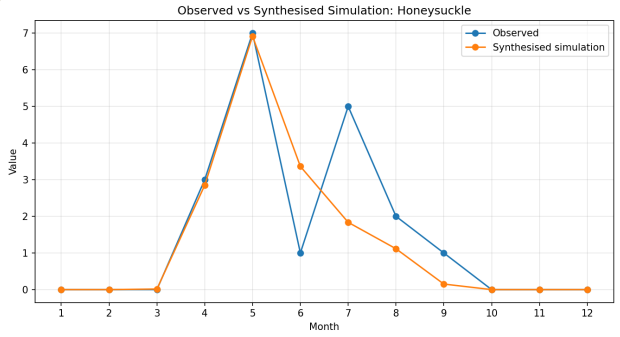
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Honeysuckle Observed Presence, Abingdon



Honeysuckle Observed Totals, Abingdon



Honeysuckle Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Horsetail

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Horsetail

Extended summer seasonal presence

Horsetail is classified as extended summer seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about April to September, with a summer peak around July. The season is broad, with a moderate active window, moderate post-peak decline, and moderate off-season suppression.

Confidence	High
Fit score	0.026
Peak	July
Season	April–September

Traits

summer peak
broad season
moderate seasonal window
moderate post peak decline
moderate offseason suppression
central peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

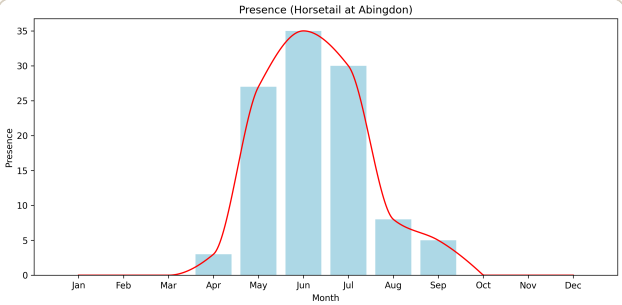
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
						●					

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

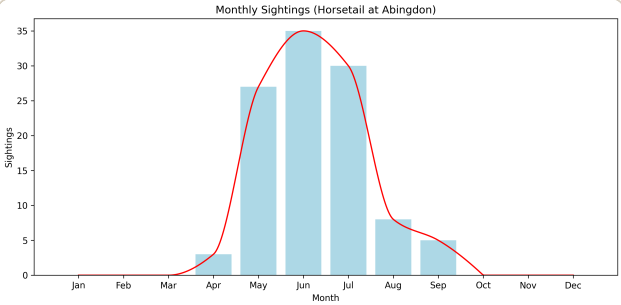
Classification evidence

Season start month	4.235
Season end month	8.78
Forcing peak month	6.58
Season width months	4.545
Season midpoint month	6.508
Season start label	April
Season end label	September
Forcing peak label	July

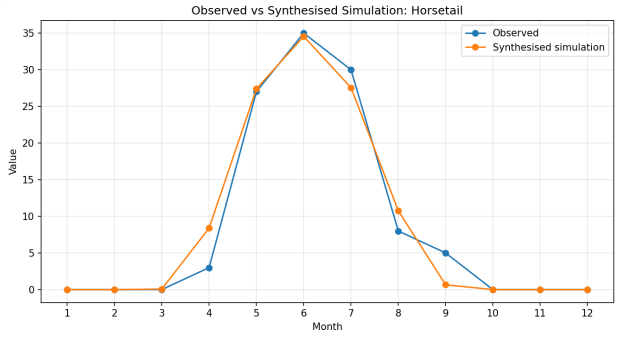
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Horsetail Observed Presence, Abingdon



Horsetail Observed Totals, Abingdon



Horsetail Simulated Presence, Abingdon

House Sparrow

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

House Sparrow (Passer domesticus), Abingdon, UK
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

House Sparrow (Passer domesticus), Abingdon, UK
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

House Sparrow (Passer domesticus), Abingdon, UK
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

House Sparrow (Passer domesticus), Abingdon, UK
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Summary

House Sparrow

Resident with summer detectability collapse

House Sparrow is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around May and reaches its lowest point around November. The model indicates strong baseline presence, strong spring carry-over, moderate pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and strong summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	High
Fit score	0.188
Peak detectability	May
Lowest detectability	November

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- strong baseline presence
- late spring early summer detectability peak
- late autumn detectability trough
- strong spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- strong summer decay acceleration
- moderate pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

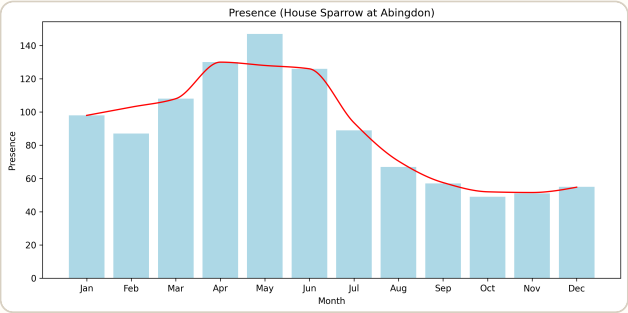
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.79	0.79	0.85	1.03	1.18	0.98	0.59	0.47	0.47	0.36	0.35	0.59

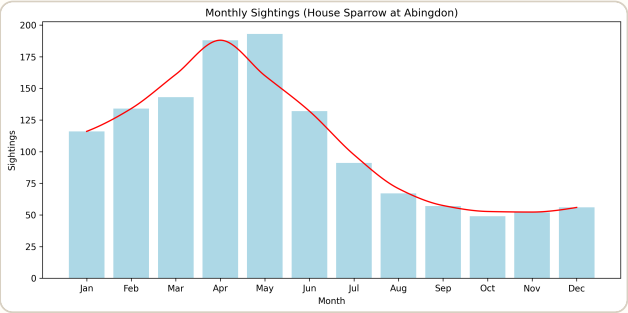
Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

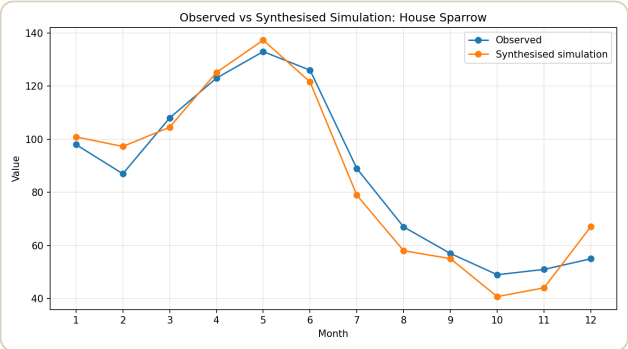
Classification evidence

Target peak month	5
Target peak label	May
Target trough month	11
Target trough label	November
Target peak value	1.18
Target trough value	0.346
Target mean value	0.703
Target amplitude	0.834
Baseline to peak ratio	0.395
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.071
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.48
Decay to growth ratio	1.138

Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns







Jackdaw

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Jackdaw

Resident with spring persistence and summer suppression

Jackdaw is classified as resident with spring persistence and summer suppression. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around May and reaches its lowest point around August. The model indicates strong baseline presence, strong spring carry-over, strong pre-summer retention, strong summer suppression, and moderate summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Low
Fit score	0.435
Peak detectability	May
Lowest detectability	August

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- strong baseline presence
- late spring early summer detectability peak
- summer detectability trough
- strong spring carryover
- strong summer suppression
- moderate summer decay acceleration
- strong pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

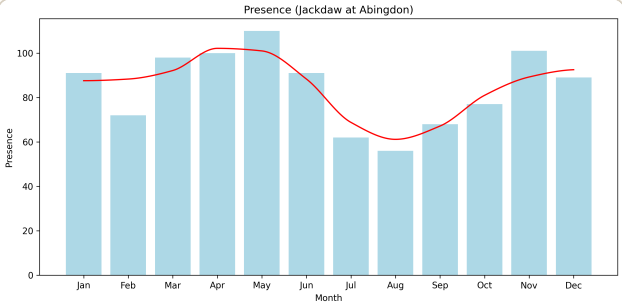
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.8	0.8	0.81	0.9	1.09	0.97	0.61	0.38	0.47	0.54	0.58	0.7

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

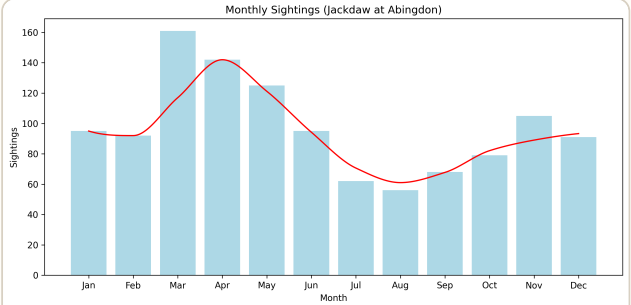
Classification evidence

Target peak month	5
Target peak label	May
Target trough month	8
Target trough label	August
Target peak value	1.086
Target trough value	0.379
Target mean value	0.72
Target amplitude	0.706
Baseline to peak ratio	0.508
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.095
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.536
Decay to growth ratio	1.43

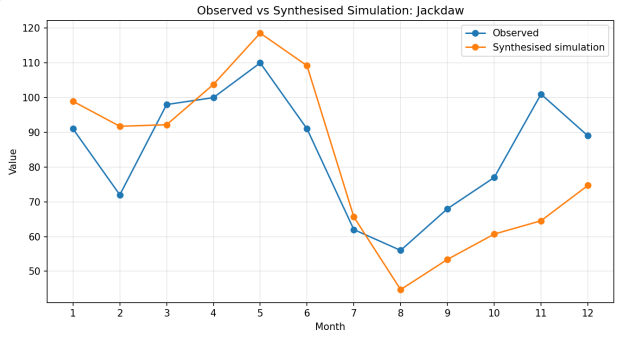
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Jackdaw Observed Presence, Abingdon



Jackdaw Observed Totals, Abingdon



Jackdaw Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Jay

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Jay

Resident with summer detectability collapse

Jay is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around October and reaches its lowest point around August. The model indicates weak baseline presence, weak spring carry-over, strong pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and moderate summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Low
Fit score	0.543
Peak detectability	October
Lowest detectability	August

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- weak baseline presence
- autumn detectability peak
- summer detectability trough
- weak spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- moderate summer decay acceleration
- strong pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

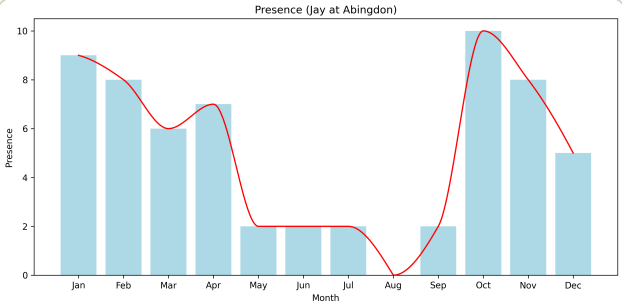
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.06	0.0	0.13	0.37	0.26	0.21

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

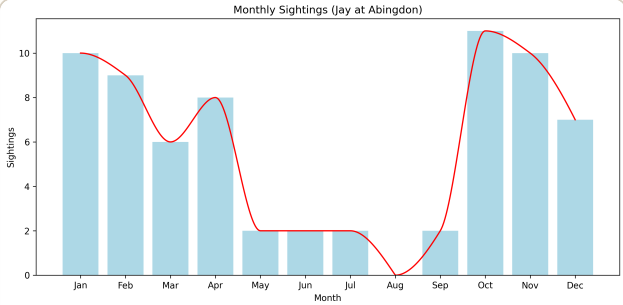
Classification evidence

Target peak month	10
Target peak label	October
Target trough month	8
Target trough label	August
Target peak value	0.368
Target trough value	0.0
Target mean value	0.135
Target amplitude	0.368
Baseline to peak ratio	0.147
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.091
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.469
Decay to growth ratio	1.144

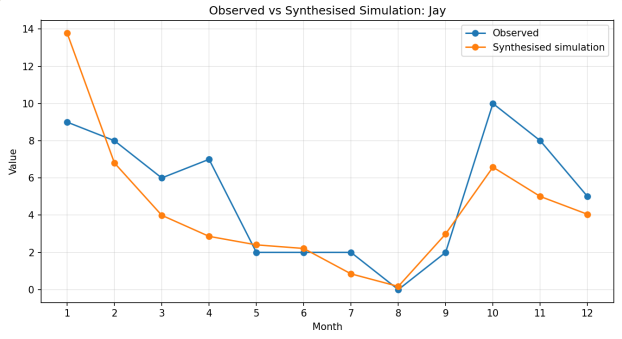
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Jay Observed Presence, Abingdon



Jay Observed Totals, Abingdon



Jay Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Lesser Celandine

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Lesser Celandine

Moderate spring seasonal presence

Lesser Celandine is classified as moderate spring seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about February to May, with a spring peak around April. The season is moderate, with a moderate active window, moderate post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	High
Fit score	0.006
Peak	April
Season	February–May

Traits

spring peak · moderate season · moderate seasonal window · moderate post peak decline · strong offseason suppression · central peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

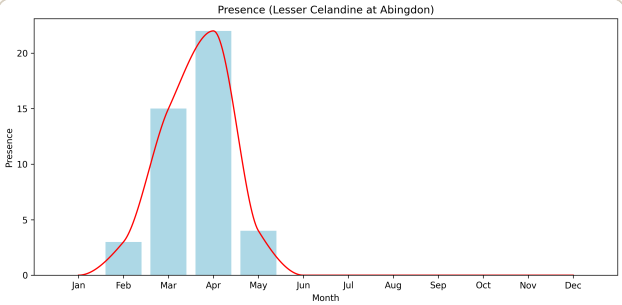
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			●								

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

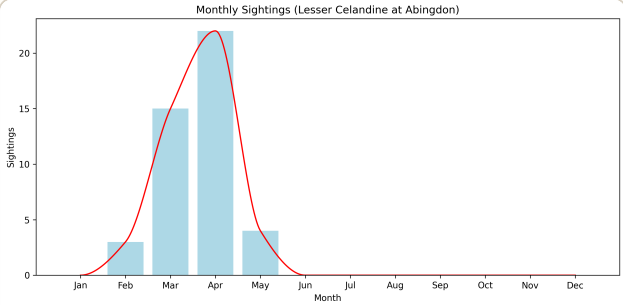
Classification evidence

Season start month	2.28
Season end month	5.25
Forcing peak month	4.36
Season width months	2.97
Season midpoint month	3.765
Season start label	February
Season end label	May
Forcing peak label	April

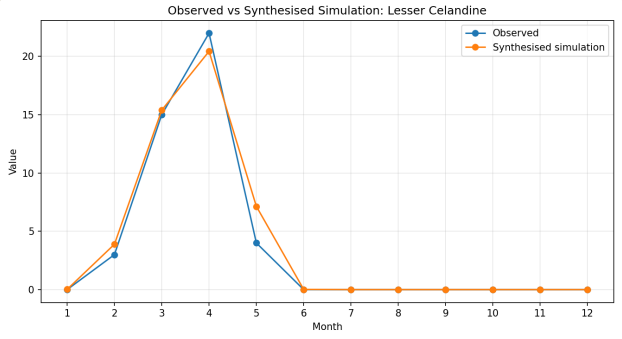
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Lesser Celandine Observed Presence, Abingdon



Lesser Celandine Observed Totals, Abingdon



Lesser Celandine Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Long Tailed Tit

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Long Tailed Tit

Resident with summer detectability collapse

Long Tailed Tit is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around March and reaches its lowest point around May. The model indicates weak baseline presence, weak spring carry-over, strong pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and strong summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Medium
Fit score	0.319
Peak detectability	March
Lowest detectability	May

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- weak baseline presence
- spring detectability peak
- late spring early summer detectability trough
- weak spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- strong summer decay acceleration
- strong pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

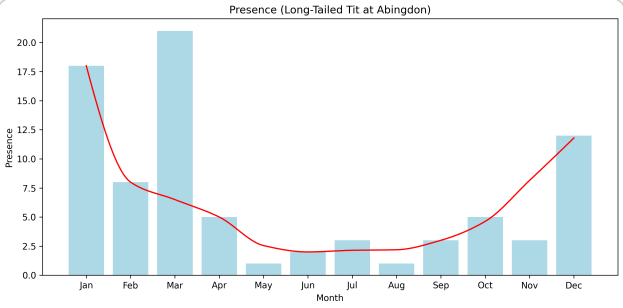
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.17	0.41	0.47	0.27	0.0	0.01	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.2

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

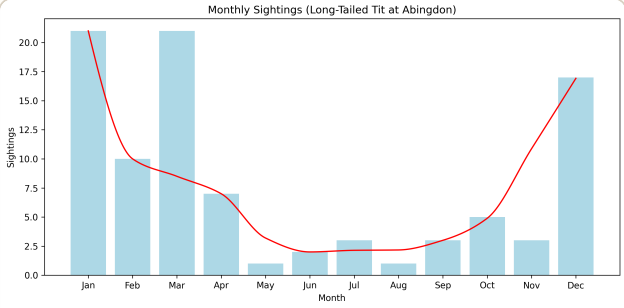
Classification evidence

Target peak month	3
Target peak label	March
Target trough month	5
Target trough label	May
Target peak value	0.471
Target trough value	0.0
Target mean value	0.152
Target amplitude	0.471
Baseline to peak ratio	0.093
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.063
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.439
Decay to growth ratio	1.352

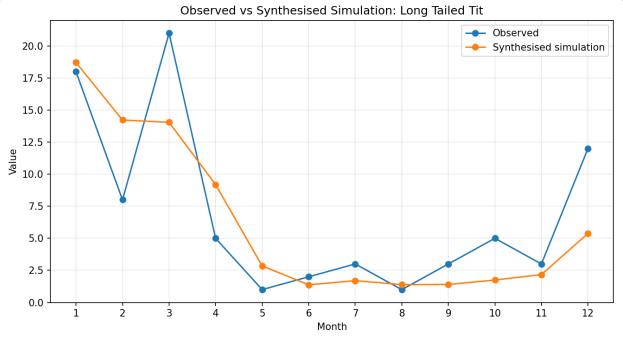
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Long Tailed Tit Observed Presence, Abingdon



Long Tailed Tit Observed Totals, Abingdon



Long Tailed Tit Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Magpie

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Magpie (Pica pica), Abingdon, UK
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Summary

Magpie

Resident with spring persistence and summer suppression

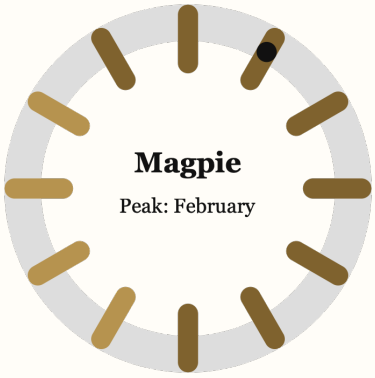
Magpie is classified as resident with spring persistence and summer suppression. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around February and reaches its lowest point around August. The model indicates strong baseline presence, strong spring carry-over, moderate pre-summer retention, strong summer suppression, and strong summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Low
Fit score	0.43
Peak detectability	February
Lowest detectability	August

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- strong baseline presence
- winter detectability peak
- summer detectability trough
- strong spring carryover
- strong summer suppression
- strong summer decay acceleration
- moderate pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

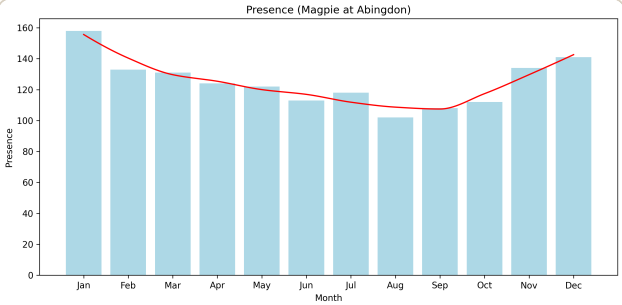
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1.06	1.17	1.0	0.89	0.88	0.88	0.84	0.5	0.53	0.62	0.67	0.81

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

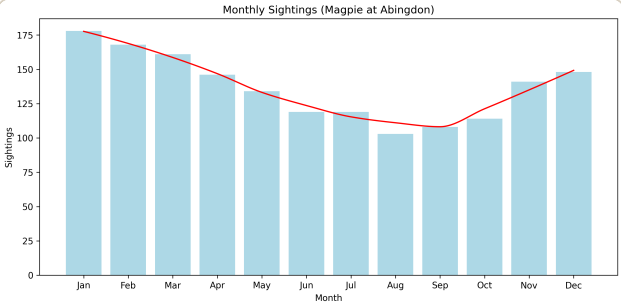
Classification evidence

Target peak month	2
Target peak label	February
Target trough month	8
Target trough label	August
Target peak value	1.165
Target trough value	0.5
Target mean value	0.821
Target amplitude	0.665
Baseline to peak ratio	0.548
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.102
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.527
Decay to growth ratio	1.249

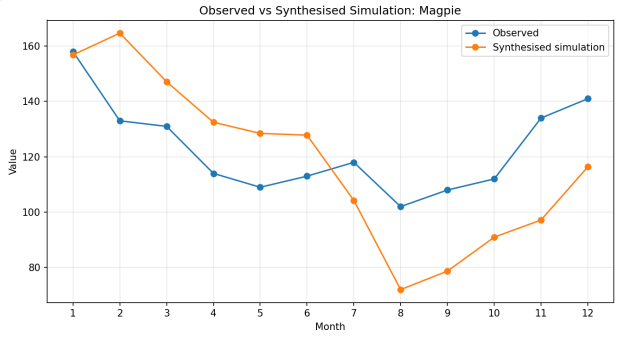
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Magpie Observed Presence, Abingdon



Magpie Observed Totals, Abingdon

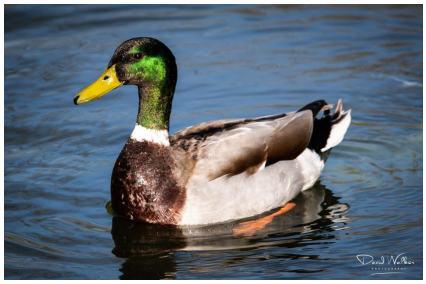


Magpie Simulated Presence, Abingdon

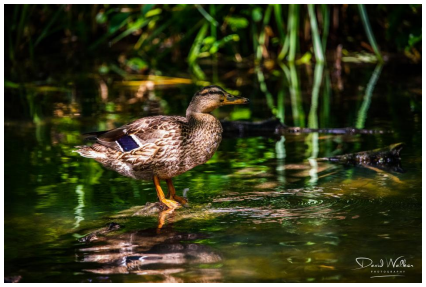
Mallard

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability



Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos), Abingdon, UK
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)



Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos), Abingdon, UK
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos), Abingdon, UK
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Summary

Mallard

Resident with summer detectability collapse

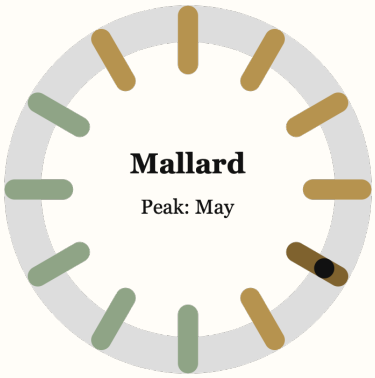
Mallard is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around May and reaches its lowest point around August. The model indicates strong baseline presence, weak spring carry-over, strong pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and moderate summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Low
Fit score	0.421
Peak detectability	May
Lowest detectability	August

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- strong baseline presence
- late spring early summer detectability peak
- summer detectability trough
- weak spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- moderate summer decay acceleration
- strong pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

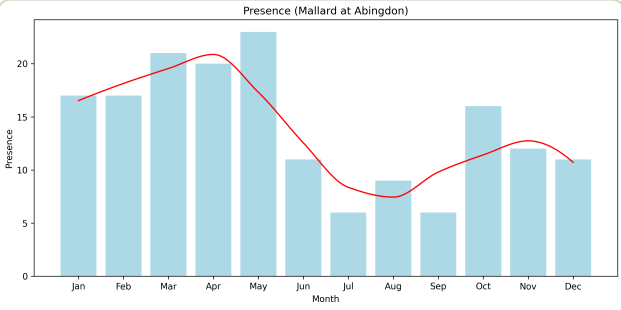
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.43	0.43	0.47	0.68	0.78	0.53	0.29	0.26	0.34	0.38	0.38	0.49

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

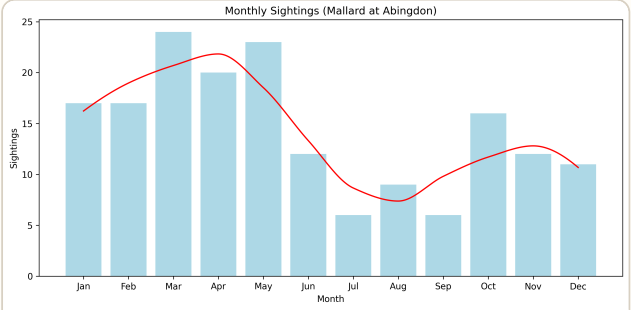
Classification evidence

Target peak month	5
Target peak label	May
Target trough month	8
Target trough label	August
Target peak value	0.785
Target trough value	0.261
Target mean value	0.456
Target amplitude	0.524
Baseline to peak ratio	0.474
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.048
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.411
Decay to growth ratio	2.02

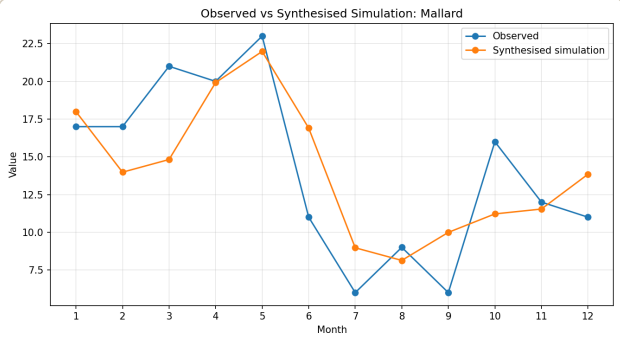
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Mallard Observed Presence, Abingdon



Mallard Observed Totals, Abingdon



Mallard Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Meadow Brown Butterfly

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Meadow Brown Butterfly

Extended summer seasonal presence

Meadow Brown Butterfly is classified as extended summer seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about April to September, with a summer peak around July. The season is broad, with a moderate active window, moderate post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	High
Fit score	0.054
Peak	July
Season	April–September

Traits

summer peak
broad season
moderate seasonal window
moderate post peak decline
strong offseason suppression
central peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

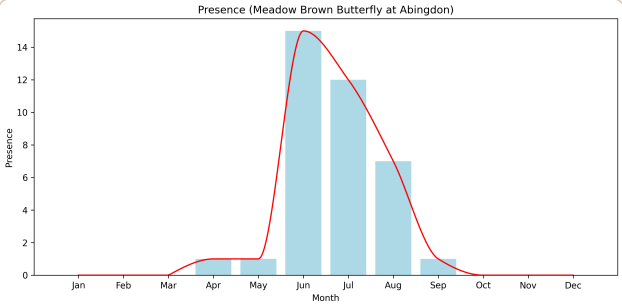
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
						●					

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

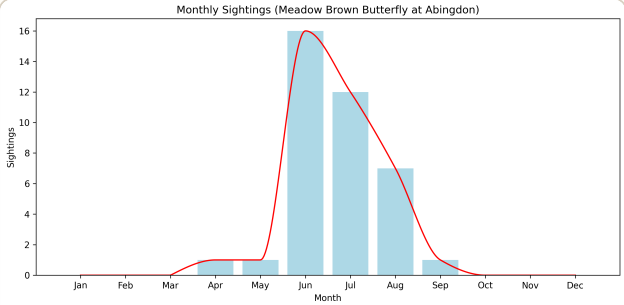
Classification evidence

Season start month	4.48
Season end month	9.33
Forcing peak month	6.64
Season width months	4.85
Season midpoint month	6.905
Season start label	April
Season end label	September
Forcing peak label	July

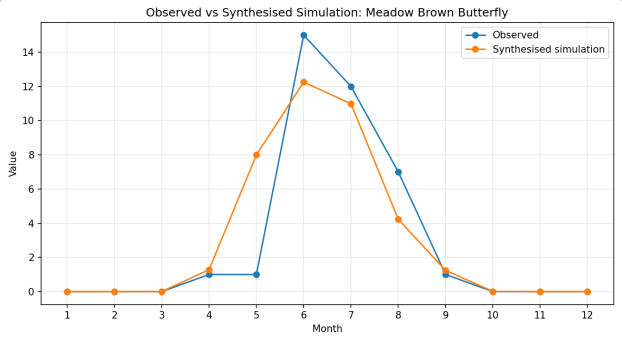
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Meadow Brown Butterfly Observed Presence, Abingdon



Meadow Brown Butterfly Observed Totals, Abingdon



Meadow Brown Butterfly Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Mistle Thrush

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Mistle Thrush

Resident with summer detectability collapse

Mistle Thrush is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around February and reaches its lowest point around August. The model indicates weak baseline presence, weak spring carry-over, strong pre-summer retention, strong summer suppression, and strong summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Medium
Fit score	0.225
Peak detectability	February
Lowest detectability	August

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- weak baseline presence
- winter detectability peak
- summer detectability trough
- weak spring carryover
- strong summer suppression
- strong summer decay acceleration
- strong pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

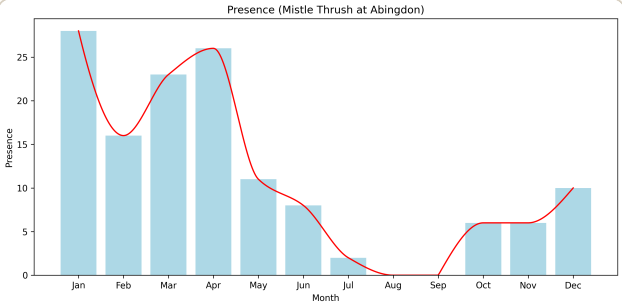
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.25	0.42	0.28	0.13	0.1	0.1	0.08	0.0	0.0	0.03	0.07	0.2

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

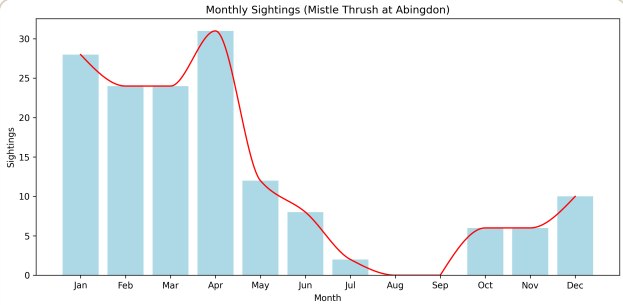
Classification evidence

Target peak month	2
Target peak label	February
Target trough month	8
Target trough label	August
Target peak value	0.424
Target trough value	0.0
Target mean value	0.138
Target amplitude	0.424
Baseline to peak ratio	0.09
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.085
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.476
Decay to growth ratio	1.06

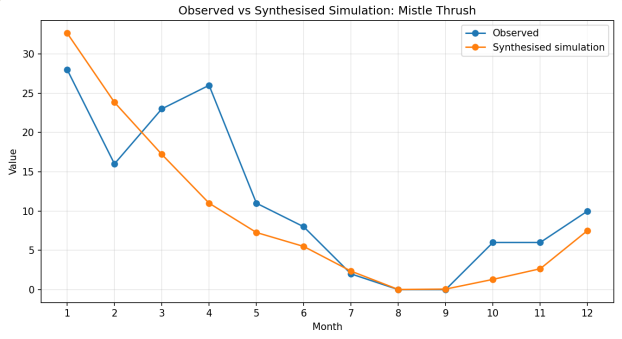
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Mistle Thrush Observed Presence, Abingdon



Mistle Thrush Observed Totals, Abingdon



Mistle Thrush Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Mute Swan

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Mute Swan (Cygnus olor) at Radley Lakes
David Walker, Pixelfed (CC BY 4.0)
Source - No changes made

Mute Swans (Cygnus olor) at Radley Lakes
David Walker, Pixelfed (CC BY 4.0)
Source - No changes made

Mute Swan (Cygnus olor) at Radley Lakes
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Summary

Mute Swan

Resident with summer detectability collapse

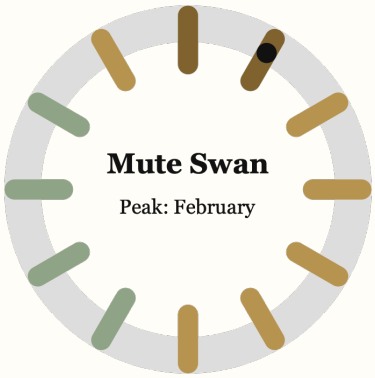
Mute Swan is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around February and reaches its lowest point around August. The model indicates strong baseline presence, strong spring carry-over, moderate pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and moderate summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Low
Fit score	0.371
Peak detectability	February
Lowest detectability	August

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- strong baseline presence
- winter detectability peak
- summer detectability trough
- strong spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- moderate summer decay acceleration
- moderate pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

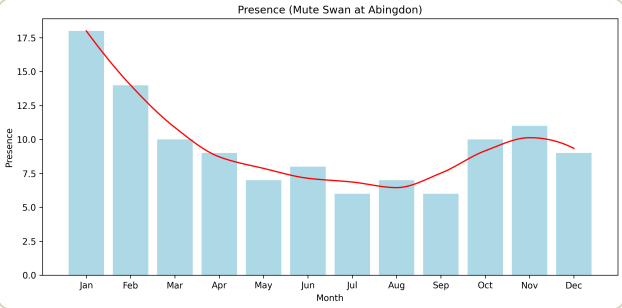
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.81	0.88	0.68	0.57	0.46	0.5	0.43	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.53

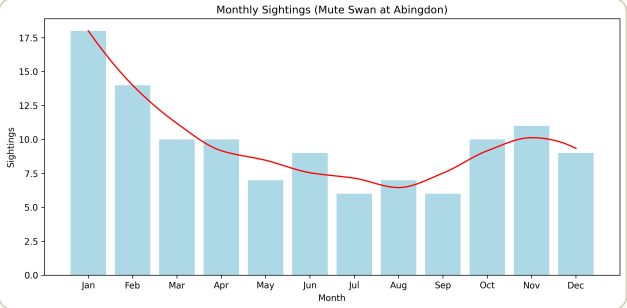
Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

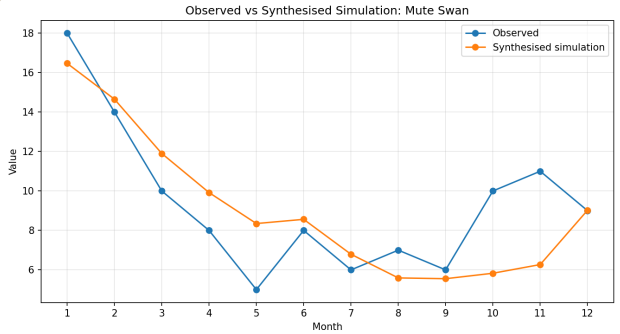
Classification evidence

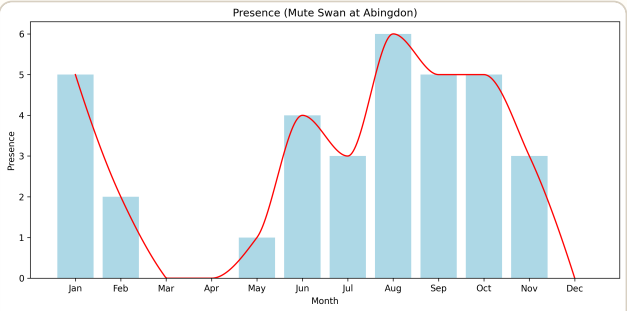
Target peak month	2
Target peak label	February
Target trough month	8
Target trough label	August
Target peak value	0.88
Target trough value	0.326
Target mean value	0.518
Target amplitude	0.554
Baseline to peak ratio	0.371
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.088
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.509
Decay to growth ratio	1.333

Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns

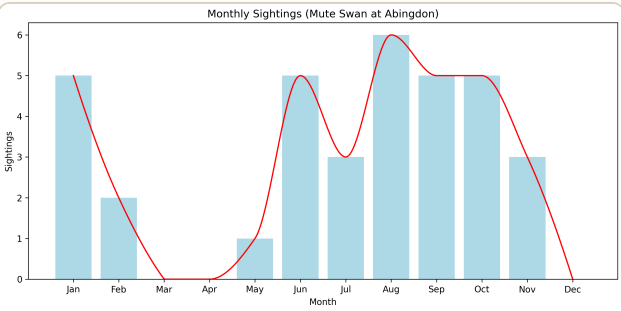








Mute Swan Observed Breeding Presence, Abingdon



Mute Swan Observed Breeding Totals, Abingdon

Nettle

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Nettle

Resident with summer detectability collapse

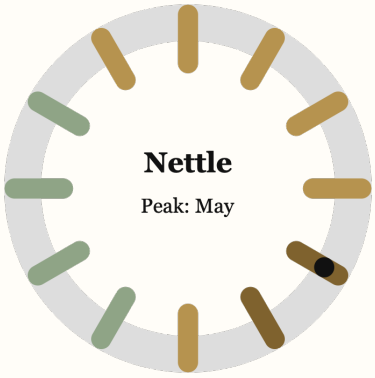
Nettle is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around May and reaches its lowest point around September. The model indicates moderate baseline presence, moderate spring carry-over, moderate pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and strong summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Medium
Fit score	0.317
Peak detectability	May
Lowest detectability	September

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- moderate baseline presence
- late spring early summer detectability peak
- autumn detectability trough
- moderate spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- strong summer decay acceleration
- moderate pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

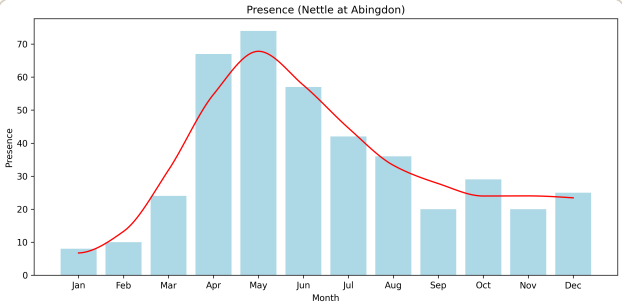
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.45	0.45	0.48	0.66	0.95	0.84	0.5	0.29	0.29	0.31	0.3	0.42

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

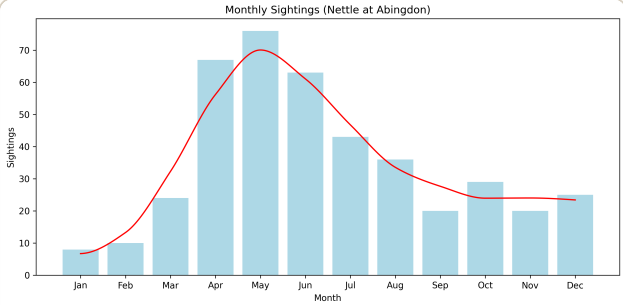
Classification evidence

Target peak month	5
Target peak label	May
Target trough month	9
Target trough label	September
Target peak value	0.952
Target trough value	0.286
Target mean value	0.495
Target amplitude	0.666
Baseline to peak ratio	0.296
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.05
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.373
Decay to growth ratio	1.639

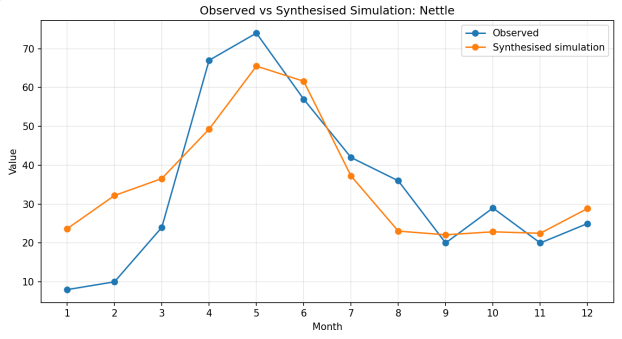
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Nettle Observed Presence, Abingdon



Nettle Observed Totals, Abingdon



Nettle Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Orange Tip Butterfly

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Orange-Tip Butterfly (Anthocharis cardamines), Oxfordshire, UK
David Walker, Pixelfed (CC BY 4.0)
Source - No changes made

Summary

Orange Tip Butterfly

Moderate spring seasonal presence

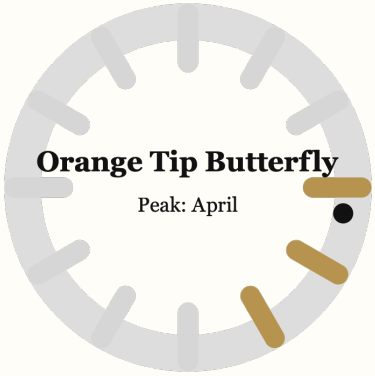
Orange Tip Butterfly is classified as moderate spring seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about April to June, with a spring peak around April. The season is moderate, with a sharp active window, strong post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	Medium
Peak	April
Season	April–June

Traits

- spring peak
- moderate season
- sharp seasonal window
- strong post peak decline
- strong offseason suppression
- central peak alignment

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

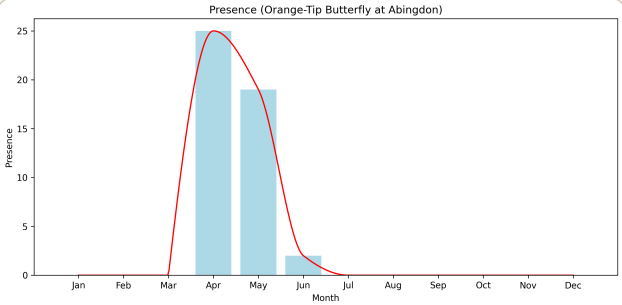
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			●								

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

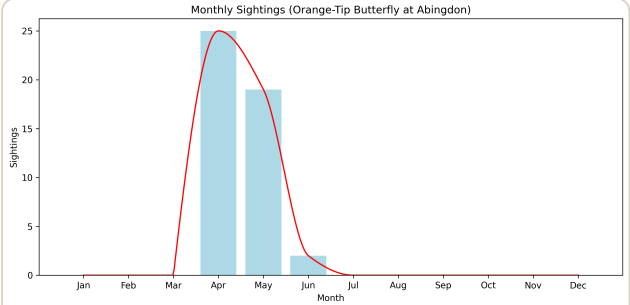
Classification evidence

Season start month	3.75
Season end month	6.255
Forcing peak month	4.315
Season width months	2.505
Season midpoint month	5.003
Season start label	April
Season end label	June
Forcing peak label	April

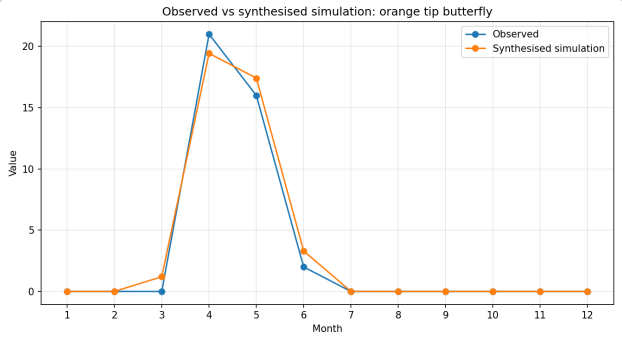
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Orange Tip Butterfly Observed Presence, Abingdon



Orange Tip Butterfly Observed Totals, Abingdon



Orange Tip Butterfly Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Oxeye Daisy

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Oxeye Daisy

Extended spring seasonal presence

Oxeye Daisy is classified as extended spring seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about April to October, with a spring peak around May. The season is broad, with a moderate active window, strong post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

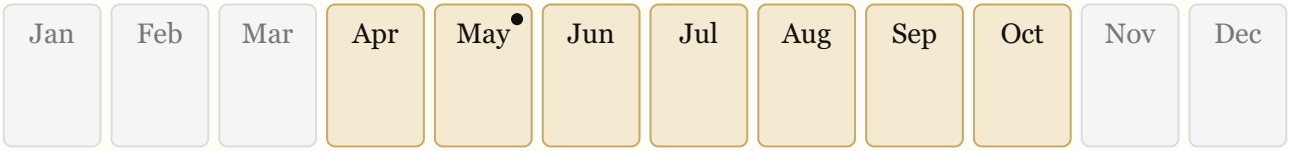
Confidence	High
Fit score	0.038
Peak	May
Season	April–October

Traits

- spring peak
- broad season
- moderate seasonal window
- strong post peak decline
- strong offseason suppression
- early peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

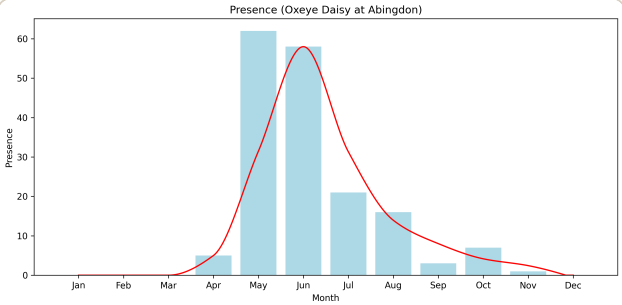


Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

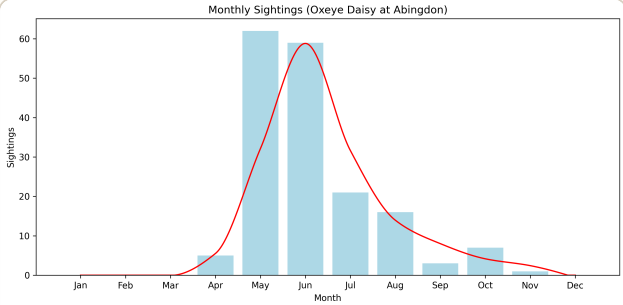
Classification evidence

Season start month	4.47
Season end month	10.18
Forcing peak month	5.365
Season width months	5.71
Season midpoint month	7.325
Season start label	April
Season end label	October
Forcing peak label	May

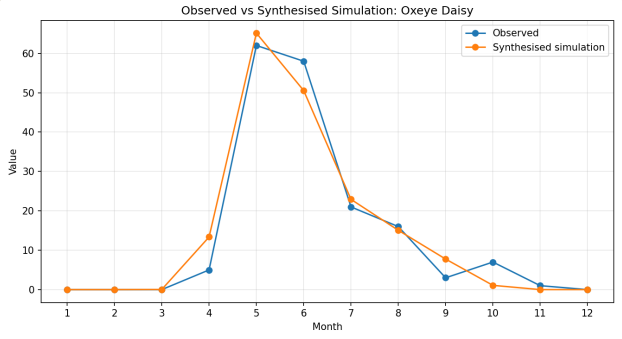
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Oxeye Daisy Observed Presence, Abingdon



Oxeye Daisy Observed Totals, Abingdon



Oxeye Daisy Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Peacock Butterfly

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Peacock Butterfly

Extended spring seasonal presence

Peacock Butterfly is classified as extended spring seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about February to August, with a spring peak around April. The season is broad, with a moderate active window, strong post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	Medium
Peak	April
Season	February–August

Traits

- spring peak
- broad season
- moderate seasonal window
- strong post peak decline
- strong offseason suppression
- early peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

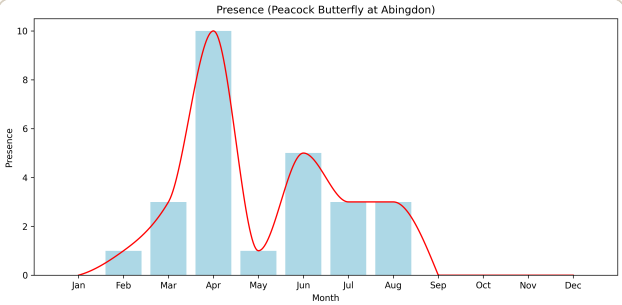
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			●								

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

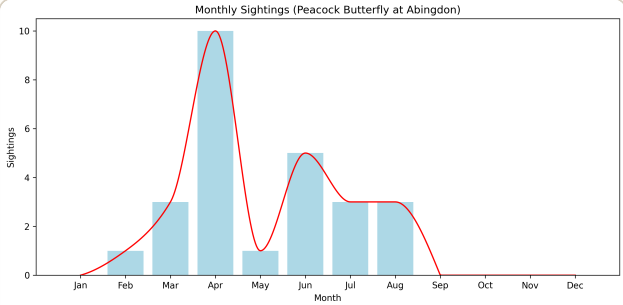
Classification evidence

Season start month	2.445
Season end month	8.26
Forcing peak month	4.015
Season width months	5.815
Season midpoint month	5.353
Season start label	February
Season end label	August
Forcing peak label	April

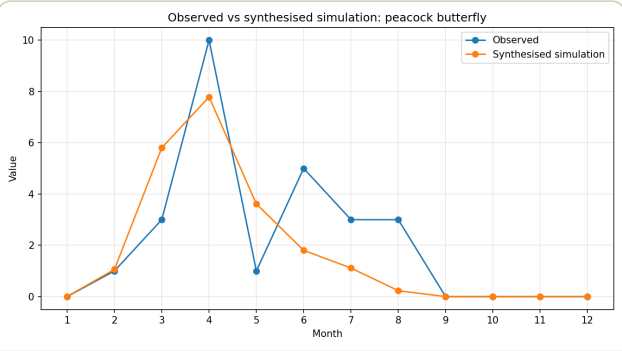
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Peacock Butterfly Observed Presence, Abingdon



Peacock Butterfly Observed Totals, Abingdon



Peacock Butterfly Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Pheasant

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Pheasant

Resident with summer detectability collapse

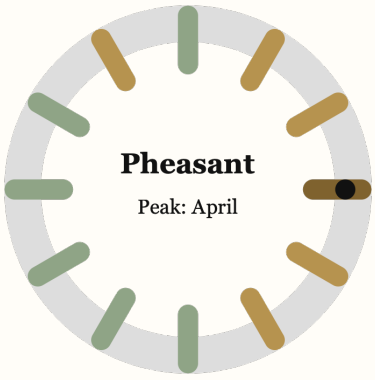
Pheasant is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around April and reaches its lowest point around August. The model indicates moderate baseline presence, moderate spring carry-over, moderate pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and strong summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	High
Fit score	0.194
Peak detectability	April
Lowest detectability	August

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- moderate baseline presence
- spring detectability peak
- summer detectability trough
- moderate spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- strong summer decay acceleration
- moderate pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

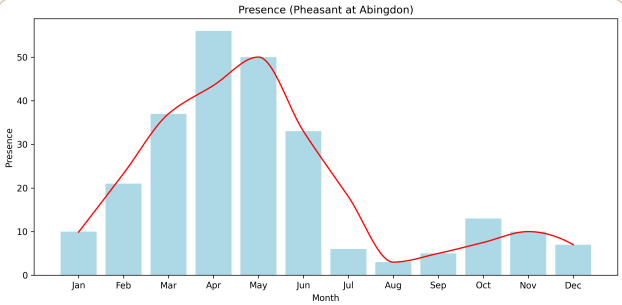
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.39	0.41	0.64	0.94	0.61	0.4	0.31	0.18	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.42

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

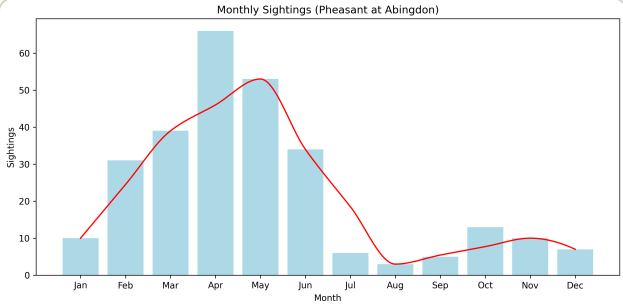
Classification evidence

Target peak month	4
Target peak label	April
Target trough month	8
Target trough label	August
Target peak value	0.942
Target trough value	0.179
Target mean value	0.421
Target amplitude	0.763
Baseline to peak ratio	0.272
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.043
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.339
Decay to growth ratio	1.992

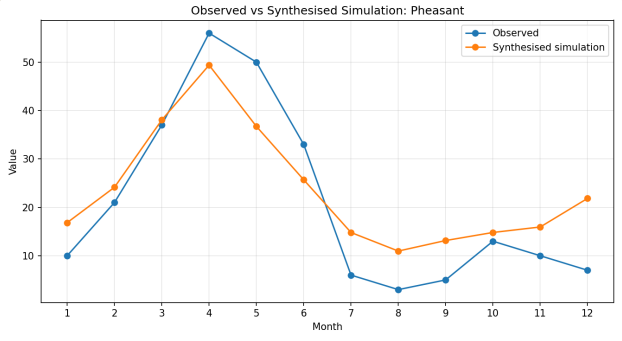
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Pheasant Observed Presence, Abingdon



Pheasant Observed Totals, Abingdon



Pheasant Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Pied Wagtail

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Pied Wagtail

Resident with summer detectability collapse

Pied Wagtail is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around May and reaches its lowest point around August. The model indicates moderate baseline presence, weak spring carry-over, strong pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and strong summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Low
Fit score	0.396
Peak detectability	May
Lowest detectability	August

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- moderate baseline presence
- late spring early summer detectability peak
- summer detectability trough
- weak spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- strong summer decay acceleration
- strong pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

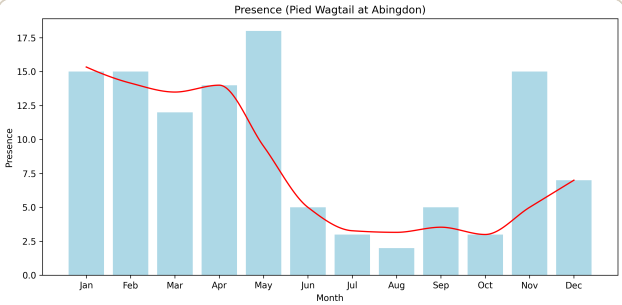
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.26	0.26	0.34	0.63	0.65	0.34	0.25	0.09	0.13	0.2	0.24	0.37

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

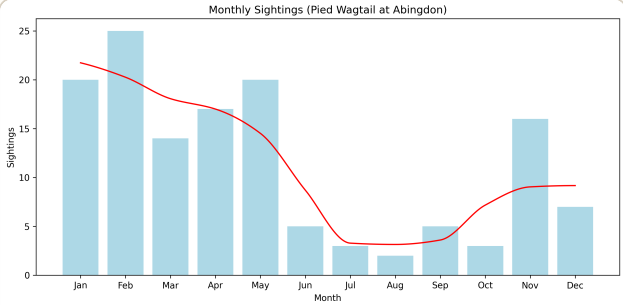
Classification evidence

Target peak month	5
Target peak label	May
Target trough month	8
Target trough label	August
Target peak value	0.649
Target trough value	0.087
Target mean value	0.312
Target amplitude	0.562
Baseline to peak ratio	0.328
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.056
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.399
Decay to growth ratio	1.567

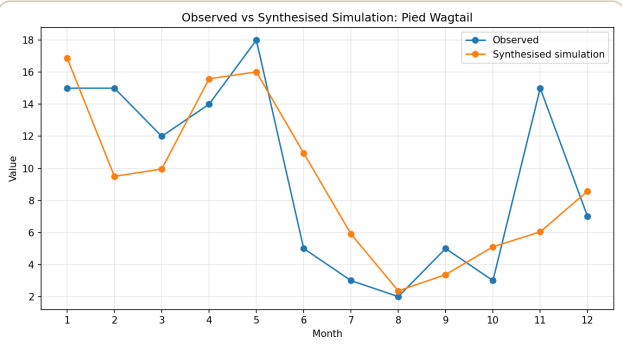
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Pied Wagtail Observed Presence, Abingdon



Pied Wagtail Observed Totals, Abingdon



Pied Wagtail Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Red Admiral Butterfly

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Red Admiral Butterfly

Extended summer seasonal presence

Red Admiral Butterfly is classified as extended summer seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about March to December, with a summer peak around August. The season is very_broad, with a sharp active window, moderate post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	Medium
Peak	August
Season	March–December

Traits

- summer peak
- very broad season
- sharp seasonal window
- moderate post peak decline
- strong offseason suppression
- central peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

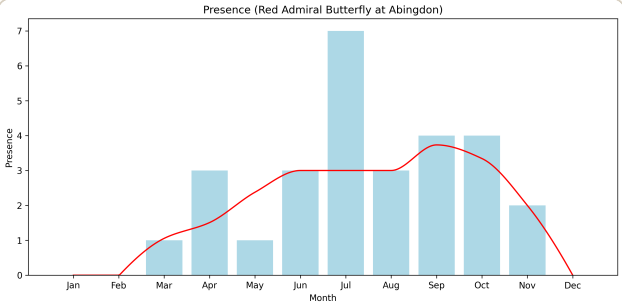
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
							●				

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

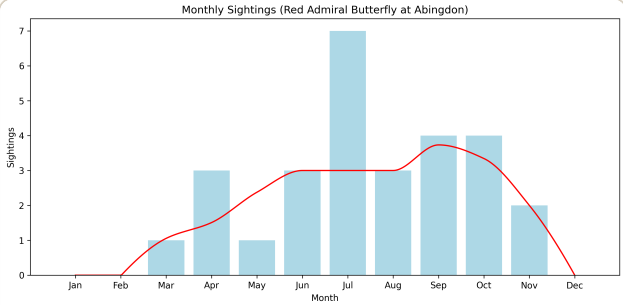
Classification evidence

Season start month	2.945
Season end month	11.51
Forcing peak month	7.745
Season width months	8.565
Season midpoint month	7.228
Season start label	March
Season end label	December
Forcing peak label	August

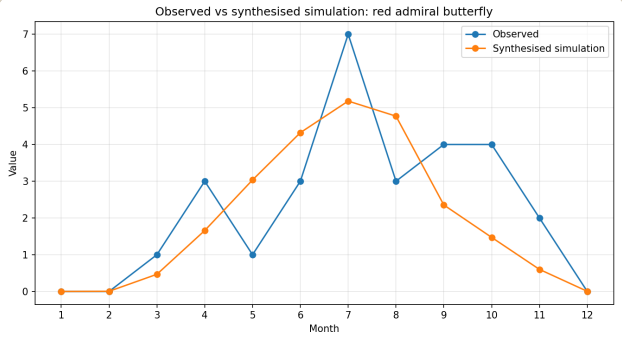
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Red Admiral Butterfly Observed Presence, Abingdon



Red Admiral Butterfly Observed Totals, Abingdon



Red Admiral Butterfly Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Red Campion

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Common Poppy (Papaver rhoeas), Pembrokeshire, UK
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Traits

spring peak
very broad season
sharp seasonal window
strong post peak decline
strong offseason suppression
early peak alignment

decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	Medium
Peak	May
Season	April–November

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

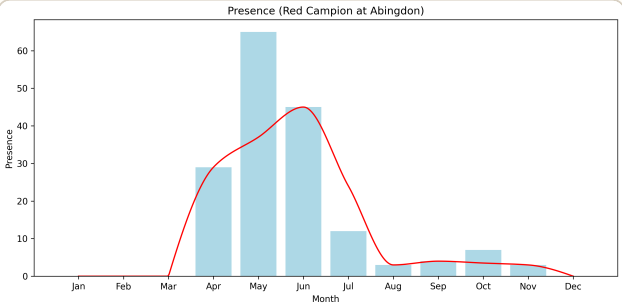
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
				●							

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

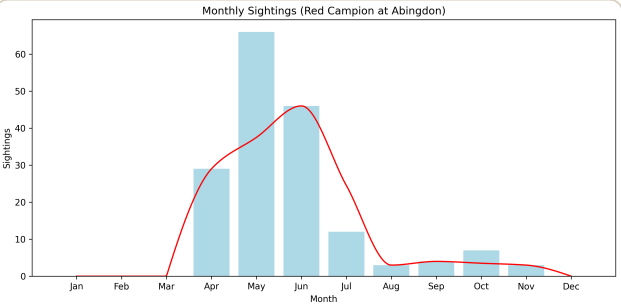
Classification evidence

Season start month	4.095
Season end month	11.095
Forcing peak month	5.165
Season width months	7.0
Season midpoint month	7.595
Season start label	April
Season end label	November
Forcing peak label	May

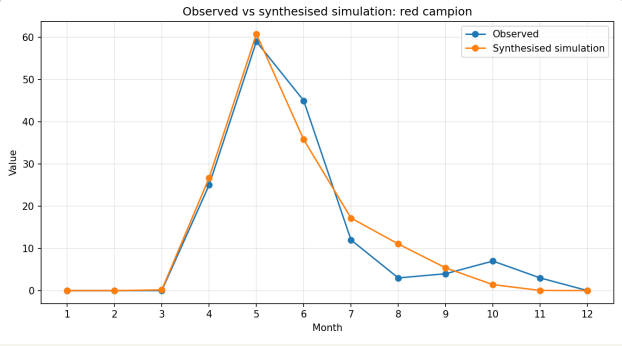
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Red Campion Observed Presence, Abingdon



Red Campion Observed Totals, Abingdon



Red Campion Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Red Clover

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Red Clover

Extended summer seasonal presence

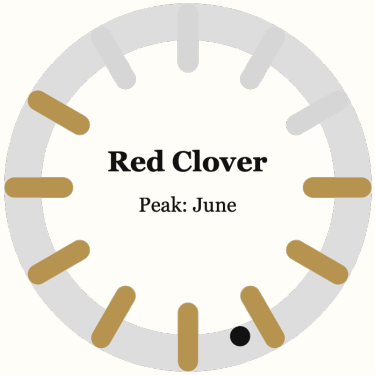
Red Clover is classified as extended summer seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about April to November, with a summer peak around June. The season is very_broad, with a moderate active window, strong post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	High
Fit score	0.038
Peak	June
Season	April–November

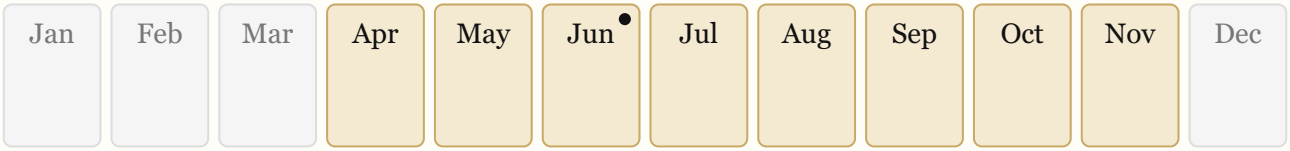
Traits

summer peak
very broad season
moderate seasonal window
strong post peak decline
strong offseason suppression
early peak alignment

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

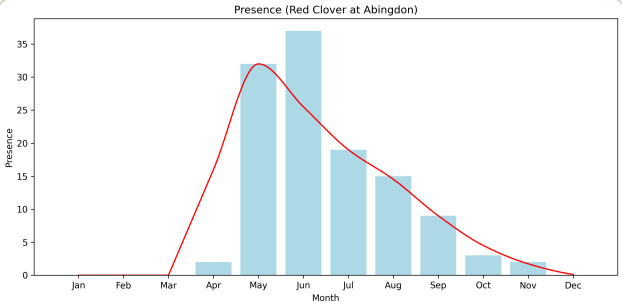


Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

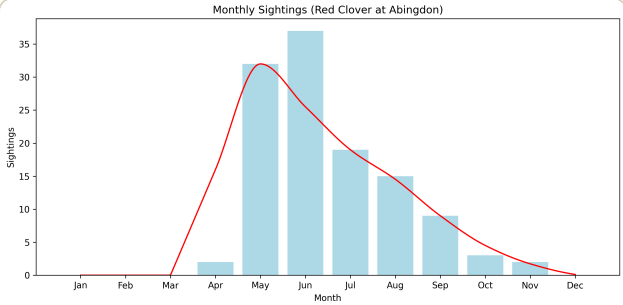
Classification evidence

Season start month	4.25
Season end month	11.115
Forcing peak month	6.355
Season width months	6.865
Season midpoint month	7.683
Season start label	April
Season end label	November
Forcing peak label	June

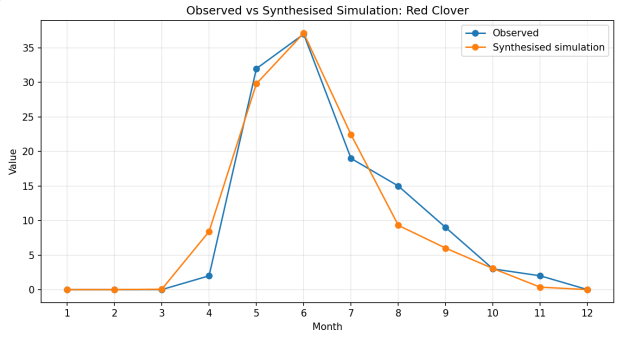
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Red Clover Observed Presence, Abingdon



Red Clover Observed Totals, Abingdon



Red Clover Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Red Dead Nettle

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Red Dead Nettle

Extended spring seasonal presence

Red Dead Nettle is classified as extended spring seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about February to November, with a spring peak around April. The season is very_broad, with a moderate active window, strong post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	Medium
Peak	April
Season	February–November

Traits

spring peak
very broad season
moderate seasonal window
strong post peak decline
strong offseason suppression
early peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

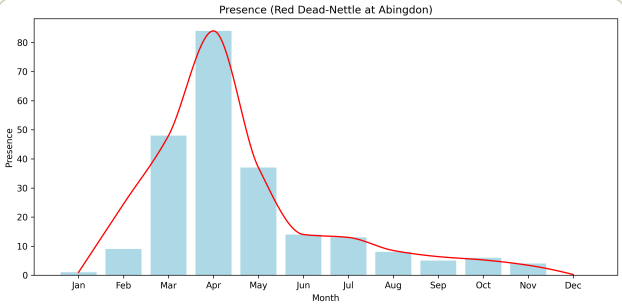
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			●								

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

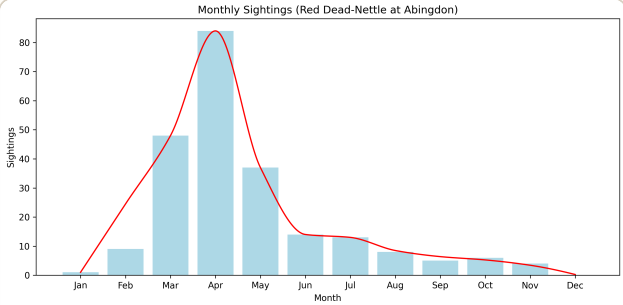
Classification evidence

Season start month	2.35
Season end month	10.74
Forcing peak month	4.165
Season width months	8.39
Season midpoint month	6.545
Season start label	February
Season end label	November
Forcing peak label	April

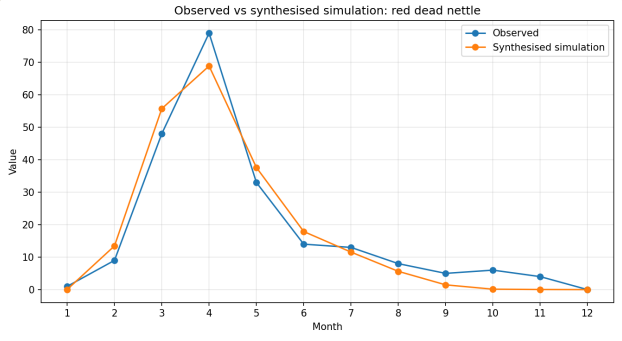
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Red Dead-Nettle Observed Presence, Abingdon



Red Dead-Nettle Observed Totals, Abingdon



Red Dead-Nettle Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Red Kite

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Red Kite

Resident with spring persistence and summer suppression

Red Kite is classified as resident with spring persistence and summer suppression. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around March and reaches its lowest point around August. The model indicates strong baseline presence, moderate spring carry-over, strong pre-summer retention, strong summer suppression, and strong summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Low
Fit score	0.481
Peak detectability	March
Lowest detectability	August

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- strong baseline presence
- spring detectability peak
- summer detectability trough
- moderate spring carryover
- strong summer suppression
- strong summer decay acceleration
- strong pre summer retention
- meaningful autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

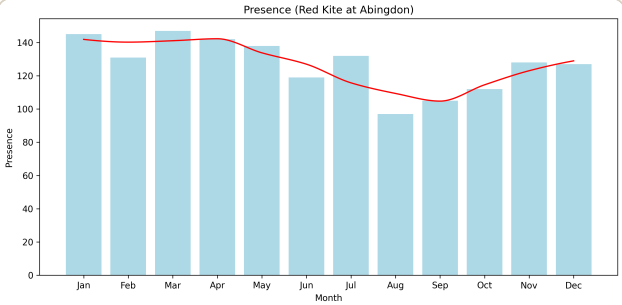
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.82	0.92	1.01	0.9	0.81	0.8	0.79	0.41	0.5	0.58	0.62	0.72

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

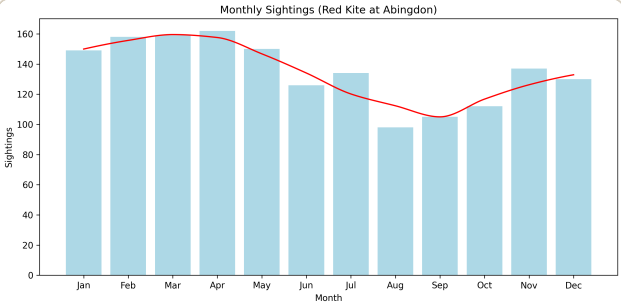
Classification evidence

Target peak month	3
Target peak label	March
Target trough month	8
Target trough label	August
Target peak value	1.007
Target trough value	0.406
Target mean value	0.741
Target amplitude	0.601
Baseline to peak ratio	0.588
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.136
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.947
Decay to growth ratio	1.542

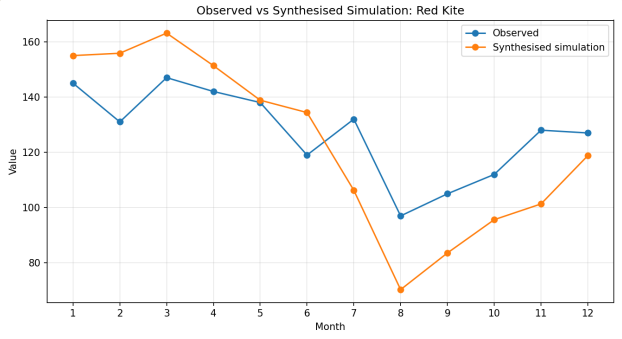
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Red Kite Observed Presence, Abingdon



Red Kite Observed Totals, Abingdon



Red Kite Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Redwing

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Winter presence

Summary

Redwing

Winter visitor with autumn arrival component

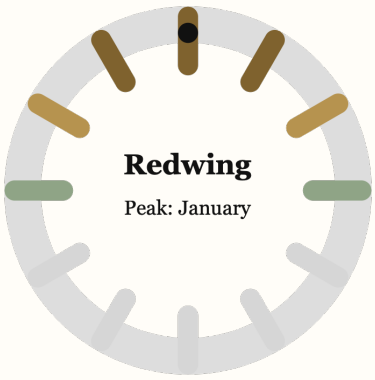
Redwing is classified as winter visitor with autumn arrival component. The fitted winter component peaks around February, with a moderate autumn component centred around December. The model has low baseline presence and moderate summer suppression centred around July. The fitted response dynamics suggest slow arrival fast departure.

Confidence	Medium
Fit score	0.109
Winter peak	February
Lowest detectability	May

Traits

- year wrapping winter presence
- core winter winter peak
- moderate autumn component
- moderate summer suppression
- low baseline presence
- moderate winter bump
- slow arrival fast departure response dynamics

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

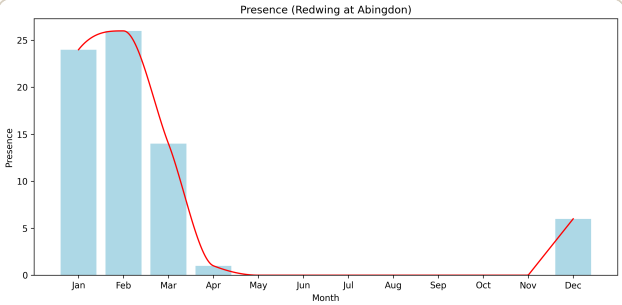
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1.09	0.99	0.62	0.21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.15	0.46	0.85

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

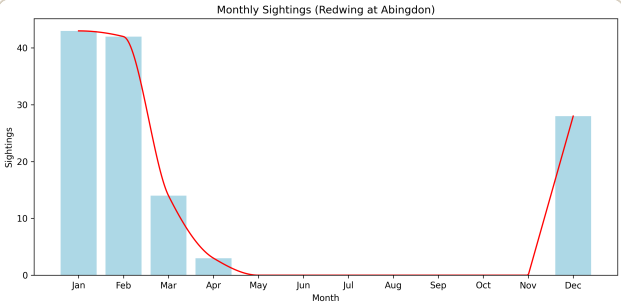
Classification evidence

Winter peak month	1.53
Winter peak label	February
Autumn peak month	11.67
Autumn peak label	December
Summer low month	6.55
Summer low label	July
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.266
Decay to growth ratio	3.723
Target peak month	1
Target peak label	January
Target trough month	5
Target trough label	May

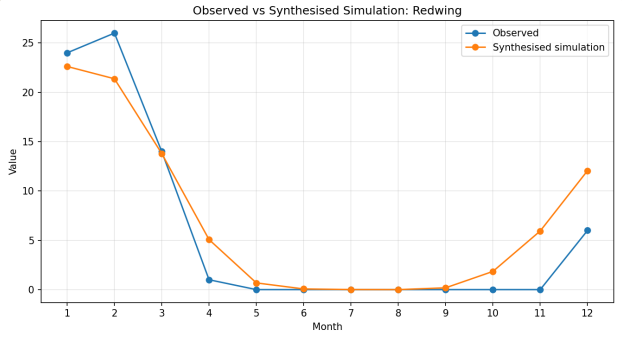
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Redwing Observed Presence, Abingdon



Redwing Observed Totals, Abingdon



Redwing Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Reed Warbler

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Reed Warbler

Moderate spring seasonal presence

Reed Warbler is classified as moderate spring seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about March to June, with a spring peak around April. The season is moderate, with a moderate active window, strong post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	High
Fit score	0.06
Peak	April
Season	March–June

Traits

spring peak · moderate season · moderate seasonal window · strong post peak decline · strong offseason suppression · central peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

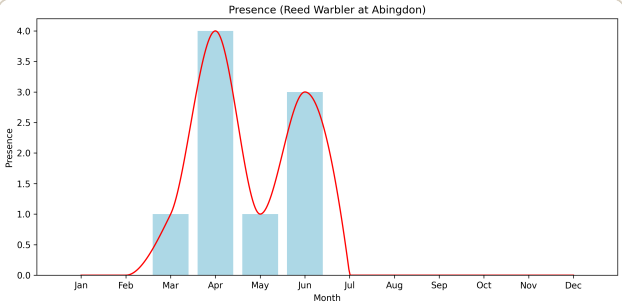
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
		■	●	■	■						

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

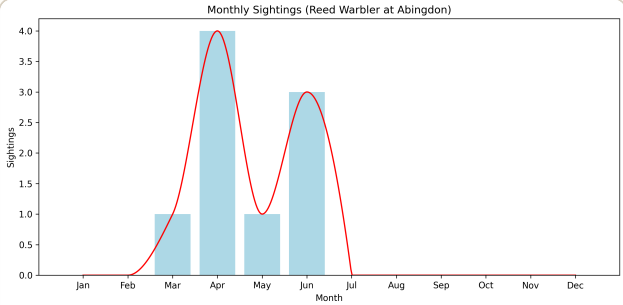
Classification evidence

Season start month	3.29
Season end month	6.115
Forcing peak month	4.12
Season width months	2.825
Season midpoint month	4.703
Season start label	March
Season end label	June
Forcing peak label	April

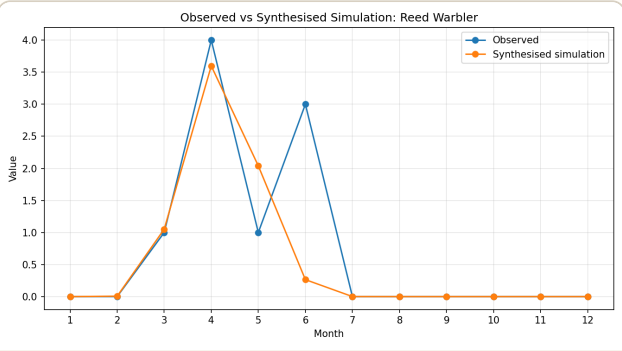
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Reed Warbler Observed Presence, Abingdon



Reed Warbler Observed Totals, Abingdon



Reed Warbler Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Robin

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Robin (Erithacus rubecula) at Radley Lakes

David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Robin (Erithacus rubecula) at Radley Lakes

David Walker, Pixelfed (CC BY 4.0)

Source - No changes made

Robin (Erithacus rubecula) in Bagley Wood

David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Robin (Erithacus rubecula)

David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Robin (Erithacus rubecula), Abingdon, UK

David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Robin (Erithacus rubecula), Abingdon, UK

David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Summary

Robin

Resident with summer detectability collapse

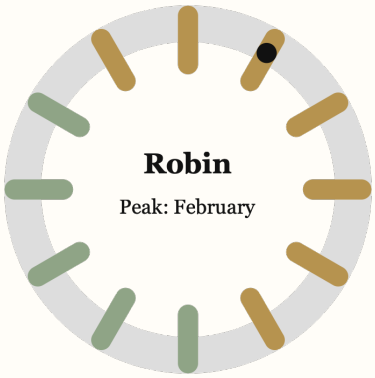
Robin is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around February and reaches its lowest point around August. The model indicates moderate baseline presence, moderate spring carry-over, strong pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and strong summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Medium
Fit score	0.229
Peak detectability	February
Lowest detectability	August

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- moderate baseline presence
- winter detectability peak
- summer detectability trough
- moderate spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- strong summer decay acceleration
- strong pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

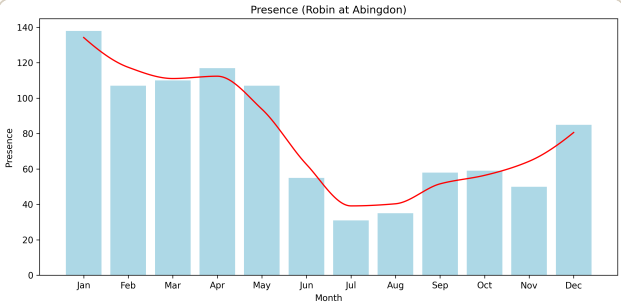
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.62	0.75	0.58	0.45	0.42	0.42	0.22	0.2	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.47

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

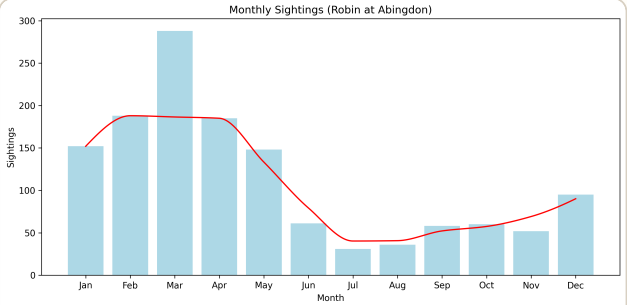
Classification evidence

Target peak month	2
Target peak label	February
Target trough month	8
Target trough label	August
Target peak value	0.748
Target trough value	0.196
Target mean value	0.412
Target amplitude	0.552
Baseline to peak ratio	0.361
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.069
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.626
Decay to growth ratio	1.341

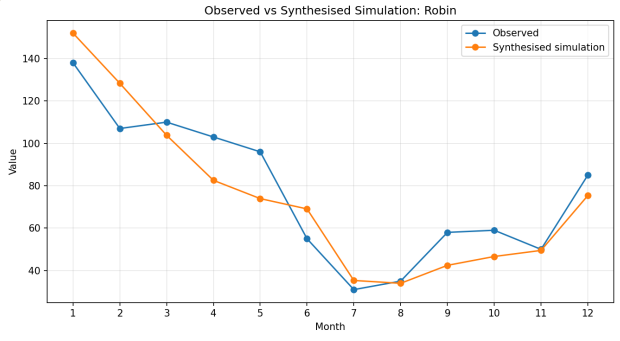
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Robin Observed Presence, Abingdon



Robin Observed Totals, Abingdon



Robin Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Rook

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Rook

Resident with summer detectability collapse

Rook is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around April and reaches its lowest point around July. The model indicates weak baseline presence, weak spring carry-over, moderate pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and moderate summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Medium
Fit score	0.295
Peak detectability	April
Lowest detectability	July

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- weak baseline presence
- spring detectability peak
- summer detectability trough
- weak spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- moderate summer decay acceleration
- moderate pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- weak year end component
- decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

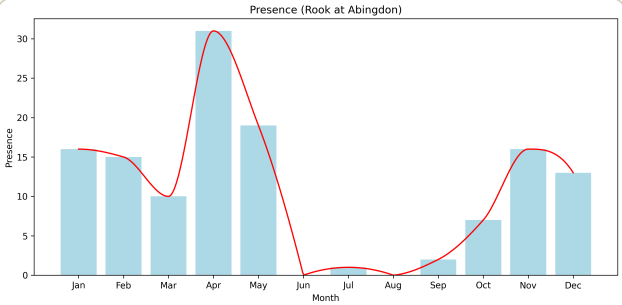
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.1	0.12	0.33	0.65	0.37	0.01	0.0	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.17

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

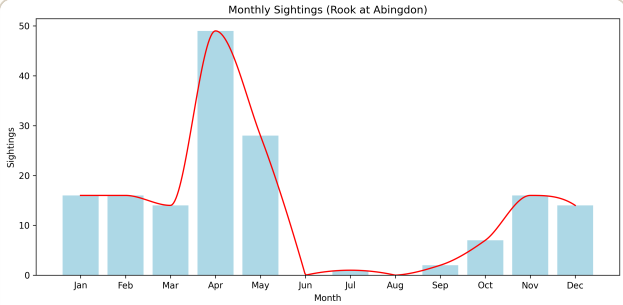
Classification evidence

Target peak month	4
Target peak label	April
Target trough month	7
Target trough label	July
Target peak value	0.654
Target trough value	0.0
Target mean value	0.165
Target amplitude	0.654
Baseline to peak ratio	0.079
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.051
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.268
Decay to growth ratio	1.405

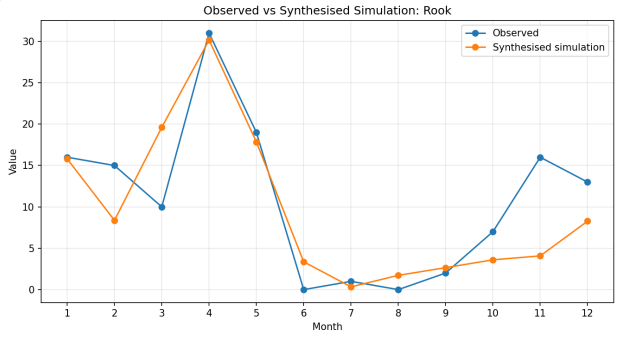
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Rook Observed Presence, Abingdon



Rook Observed Totals, Abingdon

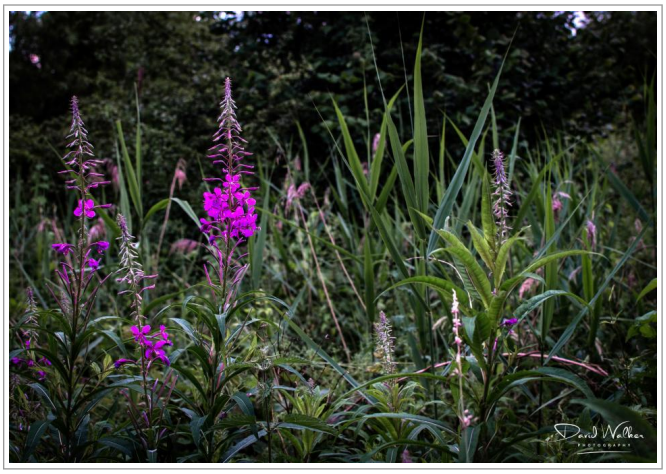


Rook Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Rosebay Willowherb

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence



Rosebay Willowherb (Chamaenerion angustifolium)
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

View of Chapelfield with Rosebay Willowherb (Chamaenerion angustifolium) in the foreground
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Summary

Rosebay Willowherb

Moderate autumn seasonal presence

Rosebay Willowherb is classified as moderate autumn seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about June to September, with a autumn peak around September. The season is moderate, with a sharp active window, strong post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	Medium
Peak	September
Season	June–September

Traits

- autumn peak
- moderate season
- sharp seasonal window
- strong post peak decline
- strong offseason suppression
- late peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

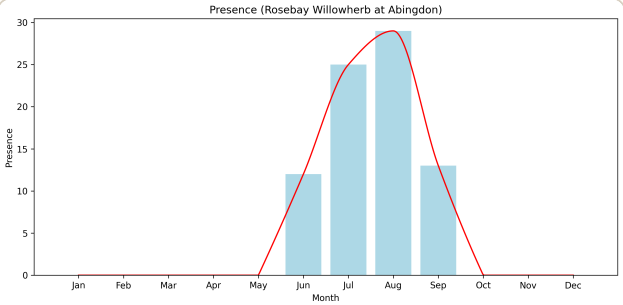
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
								●			

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

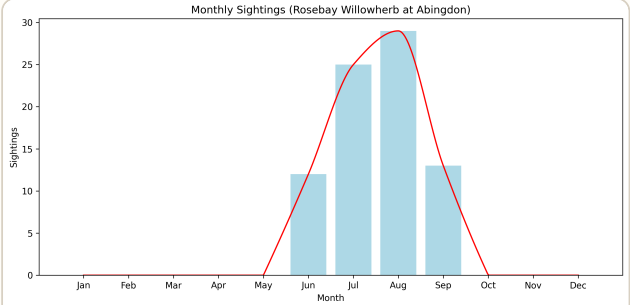
Classification evidence

Season start month	6.175
Season end month	9.295
Forcing peak month	8.615
Season width months	3.12
Season midpoint month	7.735
Season start label	June
Season end label	September
Forcing peak label	September

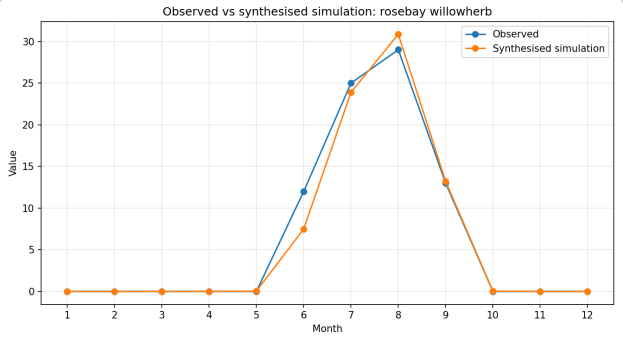
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Rosebay Willowherb Observed Presence, Abingdon



Rosebay Willowherb Observed Totals, Abingdon



Rosebay Willowherb Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Shepherds Purse

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Shepherds Purse

Resident with summer detectability collapse

Shepherds Purse is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around May and reaches its lowest point around August. The model indicates moderate baseline presence, moderate spring carry-over, moderate pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and moderate summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Low
Fit score	0.428
Peak detectability	May
Lowest detectability	August

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- moderate baseline presence
- late spring early summer detectability peak
- summer detectability trough
- moderate spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- moderate summer decay acceleration
- moderate pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

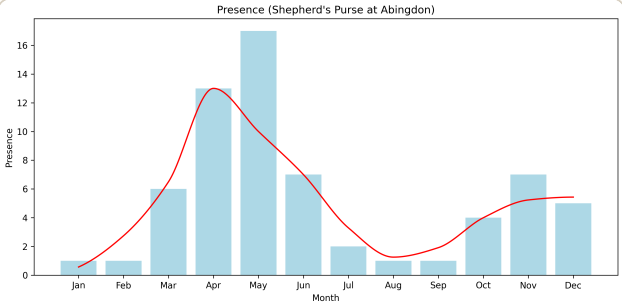
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.41	0.41	0.5	0.83	0.88	0.5	0.38	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.39

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

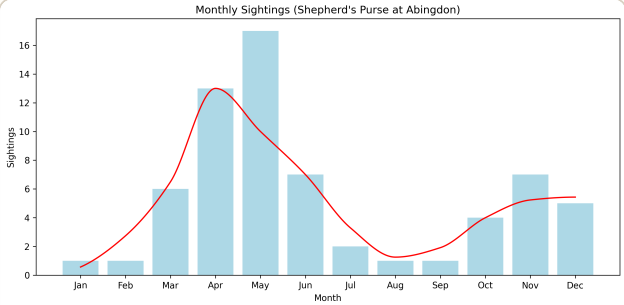
Classification evidence

Target peak month	5
Target peak label	May
Target trough month	8
Target trough label	August
Target peak value	0.877
Target trough value	0.228
Target mean value	0.437
Target amplitude	0.649
Baseline to peak ratio	0.26
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.048
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.319
Decay to growth ratio	1.844

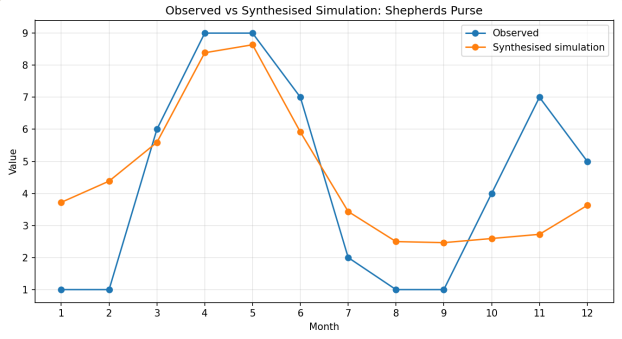
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Shepherd's Purse Observed Presence, Abingdon



Shepherd's Purse Observed Totals, Abingdon



Shepherd's Purse Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Skylark

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Skylark

Resident with summer detectability collapse

Skylark is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around May and reaches its lowest point around August. The model indicates weak baseline presence, moderate spring carry-over, moderate pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and strong summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Low
Fit score	0.494
Peak detectability	May
Lowest detectability	August

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- weak baseline presence
- late spring early summer detectability peak
- summer detectability trough
- moderate spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- strong summer decay acceleration
- moderate pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- weak year end component
- rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

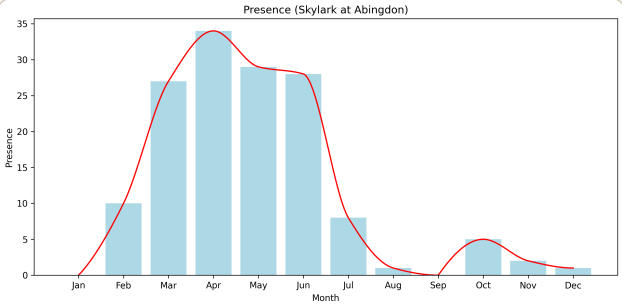
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.21	0.22	0.3	0.65	0.66	0.33	0.22	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.18

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

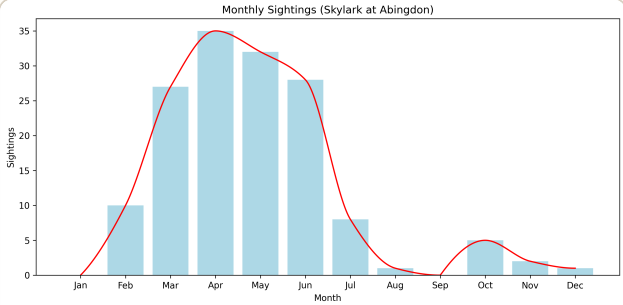
Classification evidence

Target peak month	5
Target peak label	May
Target trough month	8
Target trough label	August
Target peak value	0.664
Target trough value	0.044
Target mean value	0.25
Target amplitude	0.62
Baseline to peak ratio	0.066
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.059
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.295
Decay to growth ratio	1.738

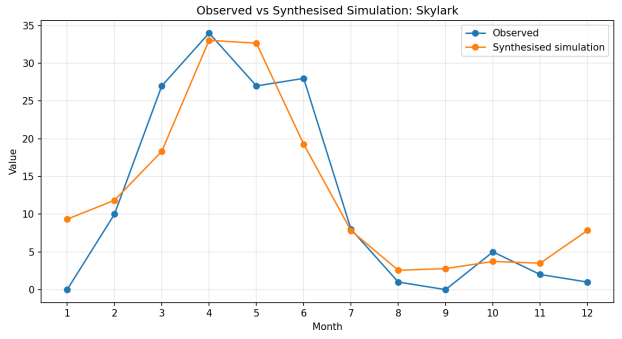
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Skylark Observed Presence, Abingdon



Skylark Observed Totals, Abingdon



Skylark Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Snowberry

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Winter presence

Summary

Snowberry

Winter visitor with autumn arrival component

Snowberry is classified as winter visitor with autumn arrival component. The fitted winter component peaks around September, with a moderate autumn component centred around October. The model has low baseline presence and moderate summer suppression centred around July. The fitted response dynamics suggest balanced.

Confidence	Medium
Fit score	0.145
Winter peak	September
Lowest detectability	March

Traits

- year wrapping winter presence
- atypical winter peak
- moderate autumn component
- moderate summer suppression
- low baseline presence
- moderate winter bump
- balanced response dynamics

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

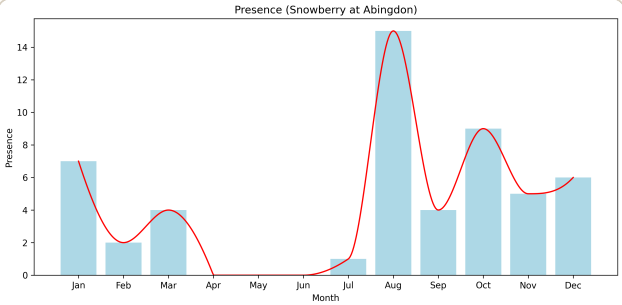
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.37	0.89	1.18	1.0	0.55	0.18

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

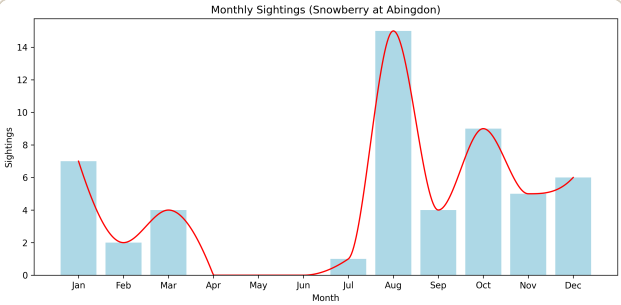
Classification evidence

Winter peak month	8.56
Winter peak label	September
Autumn peak month	9.865
Autumn peak label	October
Summer low month	6.54
Summer low label	July
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.453
Decay to growth ratio	1.41
Target peak month	9
Target peak label	September
Target trough month	3
Target trough label	March

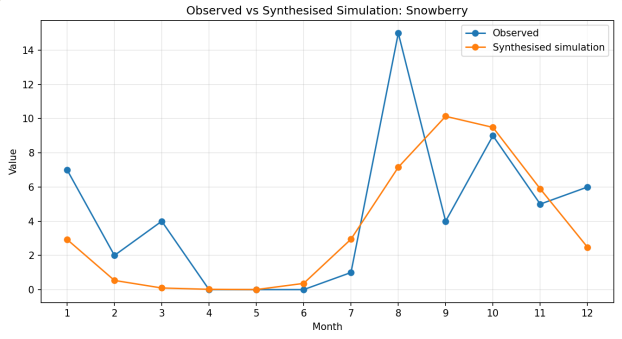
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Snowberry Observed Presence, Abingdon



Snowberry Observed Totals, Abingdon



Snowberry Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Snowdrop

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Snowdrop (Galanthus nivalis) at Radley Lakes
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Snowdrop (Galanthus nivalis), Still Life
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Summary

Snowdrop

Narrow winter seasonal presence

Snowdrop is classified as narrow winter seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about February to March, with a winter peak around February. The season is narrow, with a moderate active window, moderate post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	Medium
Peak	February
Season	February–March

Traits

winter peak
narrow season
moderate seasonal window
moderate post peak decline
strong offseason suppression
central peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

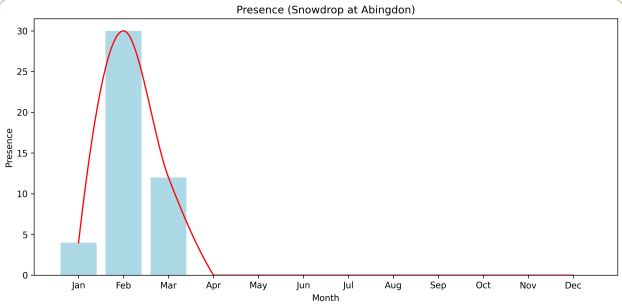
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	●										

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

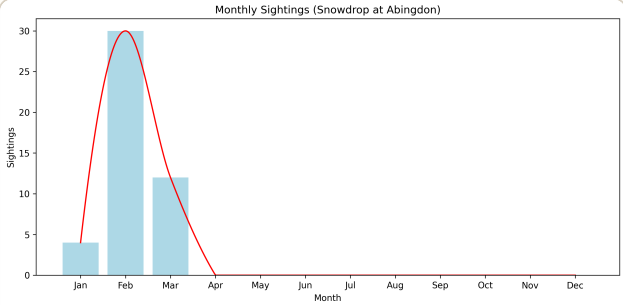
Classification evidence

Season start month	1.52
Season end month	3.41
Forcing peak month	2.275
Season width months	1.89
Season midpoint month	2.465
Season start label	February
Season end label	March
Forcing peak label	February

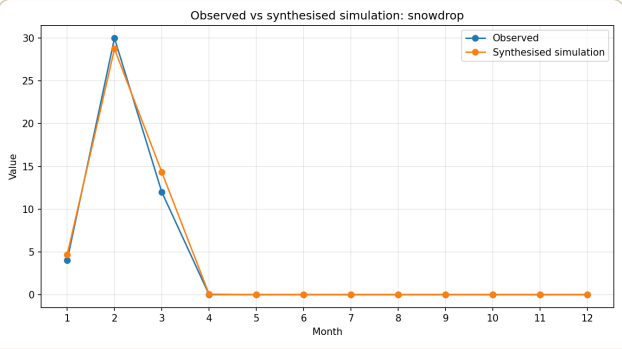
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Snowdrop Observed Presence, Abingdon



Snowdrop Observed Totals, Abingdon



Snowdrop Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Song Thrush

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Song Thrush

Resident with summer detectability collapse

Song Thrush is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around April and reaches its lowest point around September. The model indicates weak baseline presence, moderate spring carry-over, moderate pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and strong summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Medium
Fit score	0.243
Peak detectability	April
Lowest detectability	September

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- weak baseline presence
- spring detectability peak
- autumn detectability trough
- moderate spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- strong summer decay acceleration
- moderate pre summer retention
- weak autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

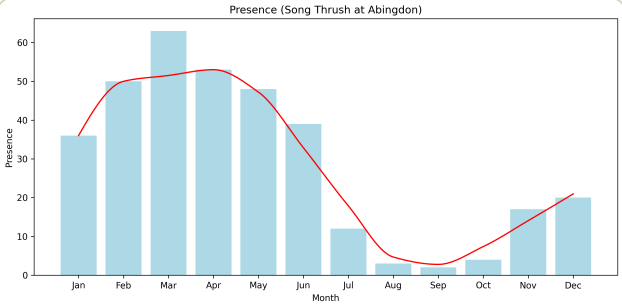
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.18	0.29	0.6	0.69	0.35	0.19	0.16	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.06	0.22

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

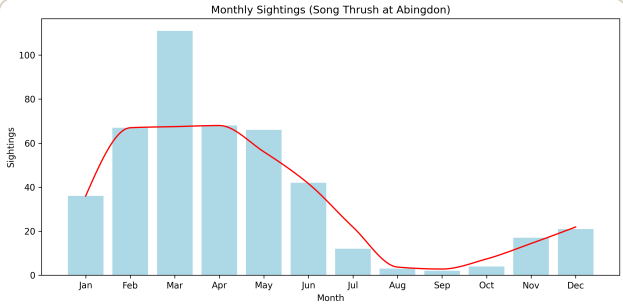
Classification evidence

Target peak month	4
Target peak label	April
Target trough month	9
Target trough label	September
Target peak value	0.686
Target trough value	0.0
Target mean value	0.232
Target amplitude	0.686
Baseline to peak ratio	0.077
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.04
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.364
Decay to growth ratio	1.764

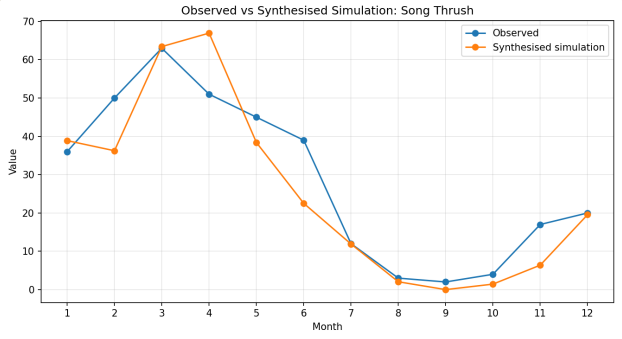
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Song Thrush Observed Presence, Abingdon



Song Thrush Observed Totals, Abingdon



Song Thrush Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Speckled Wood Butterfly

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Speckled Wood Butterfly

Extended summer seasonal presence

Speckled Wood Butterfly is classified as extended summer seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about April to October, with a summer peak around August. The season is very_broad, with a sharp active window, strong post-peak decline, and moderate off-season suppression.

Confidence	Medium
Peak	August
Season	April–October

Traits

- summer peak
- very broad season
- sharp seasonal window
- strong post peak decline
- moderate offseason suppression
- late peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

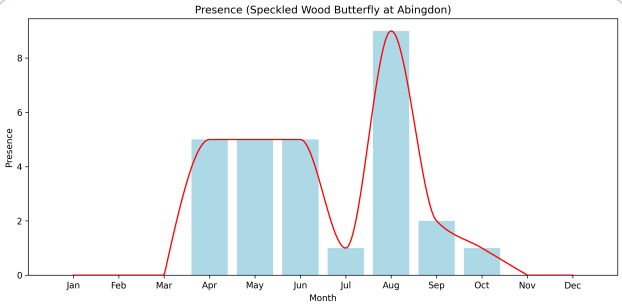
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
							●				

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

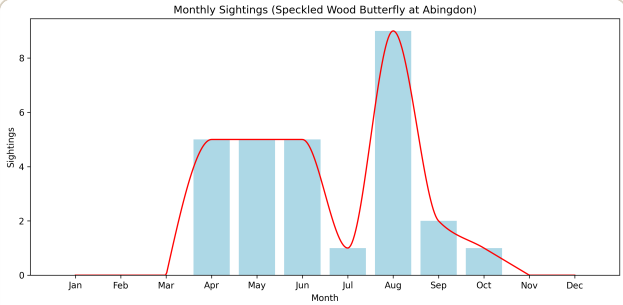
Classification evidence

Season start month	3.595
Season end month	10.08
Forcing peak month	8.435
Season width months	6.485
Season midpoint month	6.838
Season start label	April
Season end label	October
Forcing peak label	August

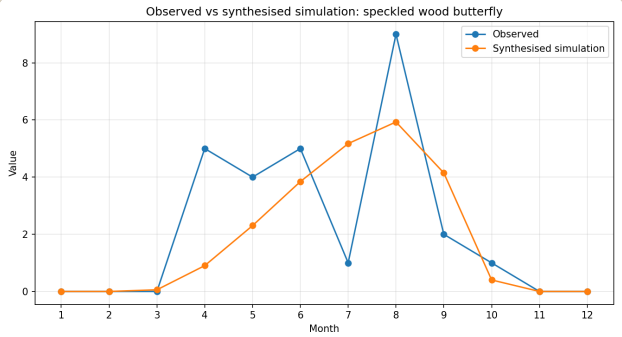
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Speckled Wood Butterfly Observed Presence, Abingdon



Speckled Wood Butterfly Observed Totals, Abingdon



Speckled Wood Butterfly Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Swallow

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Swallow

Extended spring seasonal presence

Swallow is classified as extended spring seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about April to October, with a spring peak around May. The season is very_broad, with a moderate active window, moderate post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

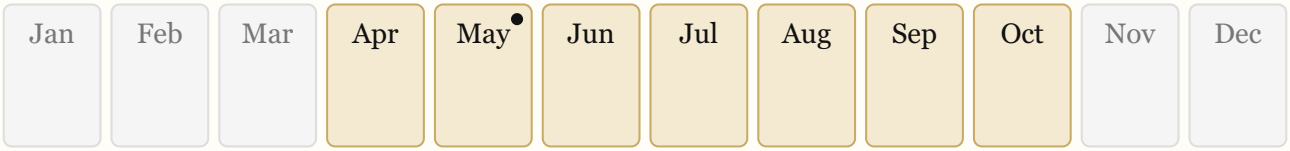
Confidence	Medium
Peak	May
Season	April–October

Traits

spring peak
very broad season
moderate seasonal window
moderate post peak decline
strong offseason suppression
early peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

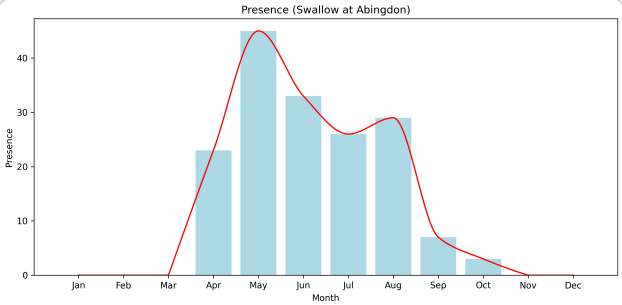


Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

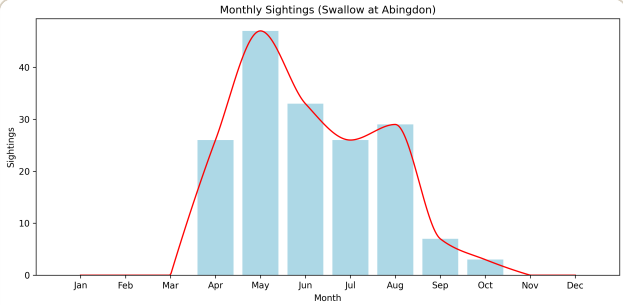
Classification evidence

Season start month	4.16
Season end month	10.325
Forcing peak month	5.325
Season width months	6.165
Season midpoint month	7.243
Season start label	April
Season end label	October
Forcing peak label	May

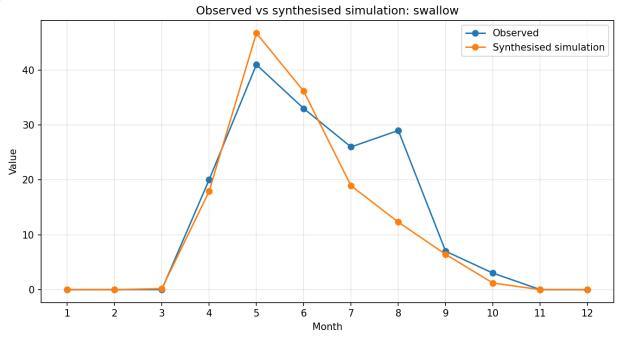
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Swallow Observed Presence, Abingdon



Swallow Observed Totals, Abingdon



Swallow Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Swift

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Swift

Extended summer seasonal presence

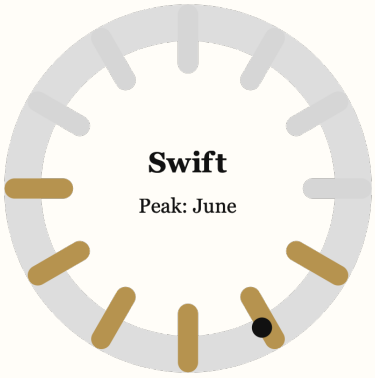
Swift is classified as extended summer seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about May to October, with a summer peak around June. The season is broad, with a sharp active window, strong post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	Medium
Peak	June
Season	May–October

Traits

summer peak
broad season
sharp seasonal window
strong post peak decline
strong offseason suppression
early peak alignment

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

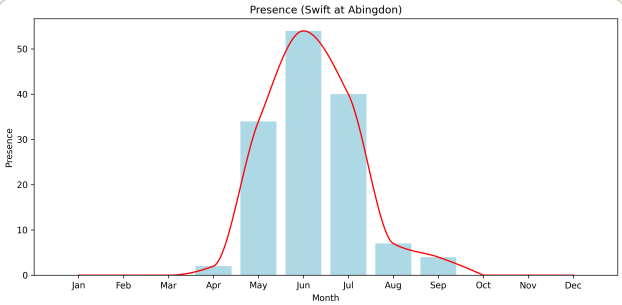
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
					●						

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

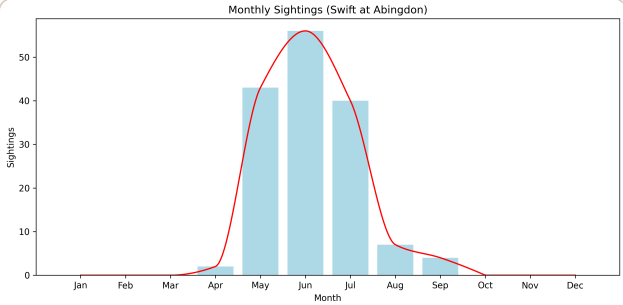
Classification evidence

Season start month	4.975
Season end month	9.575
Forcing peak month	6.065
Season width months	4.6
Season midpoint month	7.275
Season start label	May
Season end label	October
Forcing peak label	June

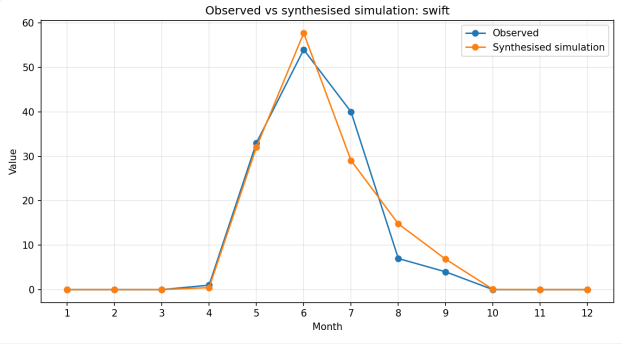
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Swift Observed Presence, Abingdon



Swift Observed Totals, Abingdon



Swift Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Teasel

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Teasel

Extended summer seasonal presence

Teasel is classified as extended summer seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about May to November, with a summer peak around July. The season is very_broad, with a sharp active window, strong post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	High
Fit score	0.052
Peak	July
Season	May–November

Traits

summer peak
very broad season
sharp seasonal window
strong post peak decline
strong offseason suppression
early peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

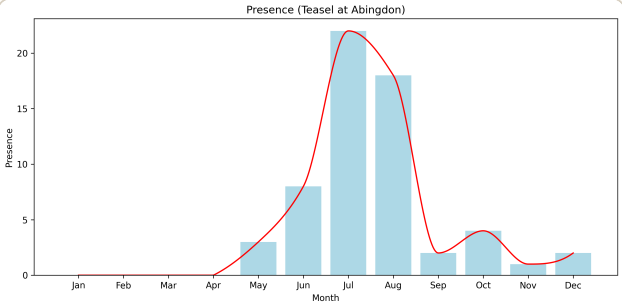
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
						●					

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

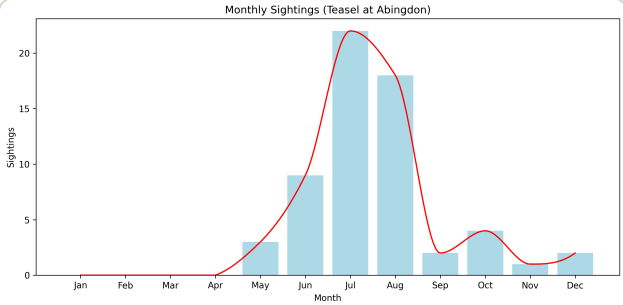
Classification evidence

Season start month	5.46
Season end month	11.475
Forcing peak month	7.49
Season width months	6.015
Season midpoint month	8.468
Season start label	May
Season end label	November
Forcing peak label	July

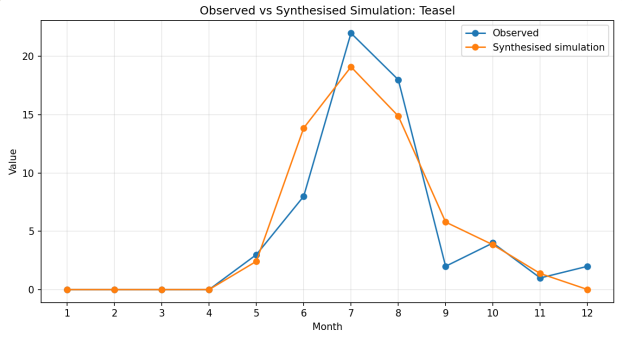
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Teasel Observed Presence, Abingdon



Teasel Observed Totals, Abingdon



Teasel Simulated Presence, Abingdon

White Campion

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

White Campion

Extended summer seasonal presence

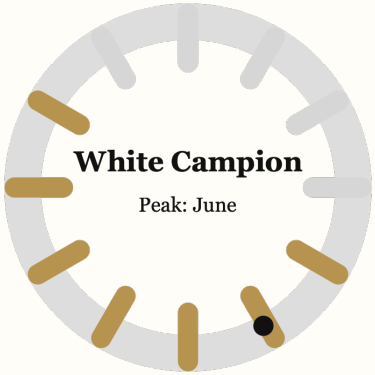
White Campion is classified as extended summer seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about May to November, with a summer peak around June. The season is very_broad, with a moderate active window, moderate post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	High
Fit score	0.063
Peak	June
Season	May–November

Traits

summer peak
very broad season
moderate seasonal window
moderate post peak decline
strong offseason suppression
early peak alignment

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

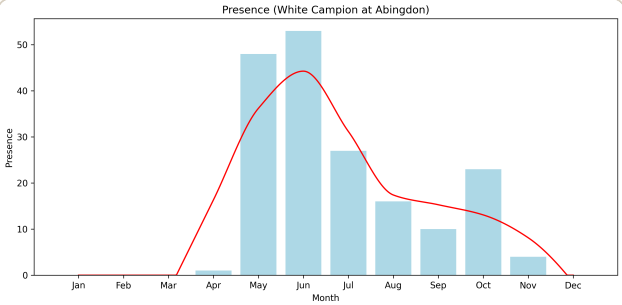
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
					●						

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

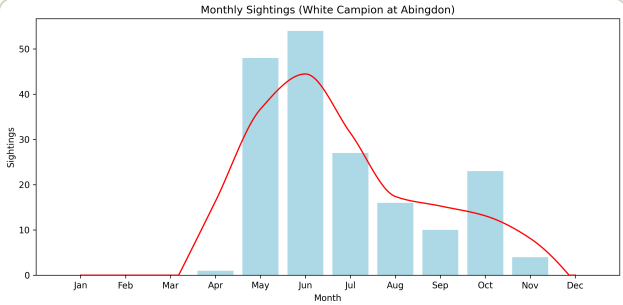
Classification evidence

Season start month	4.92
Season end month	11.245
Forcing peak month	6.045
Season width months	6.325
Season midpoint month	8.083
Season start label	May
Season end label	November
Forcing peak label	June

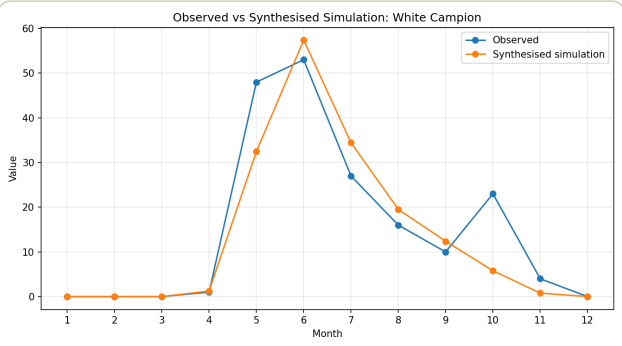
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



White Campion Observed Presence, Abingdon



White Campion Observed Totals, Abingdon



White Campion Simulated Presence, Abingdon

White Clover

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

White Clover

Moderate summer seasonal presence

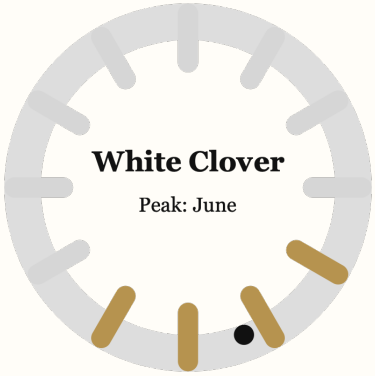
White Clover is classified as moderate summer seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about May to August, with a summer peak around June. The season is moderate, with a moderate active window, moderate post-peak decline, and moderate off-season suppression.

Confidence	High
Fit score	0.009
Peak	June
Season	May–August

Traits

summer peak
moderate season
moderate seasonal window
moderate post peak decline
moderate offseason suppression
central peak alignment

Seasonal wheel



Calendar strip

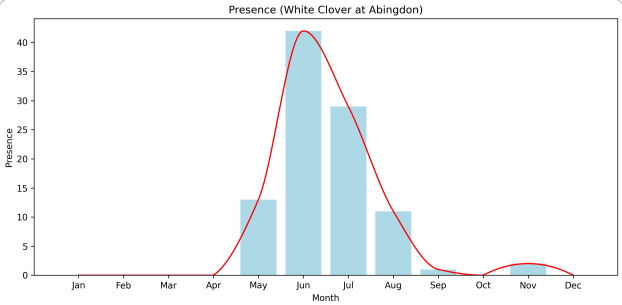
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
					●						

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

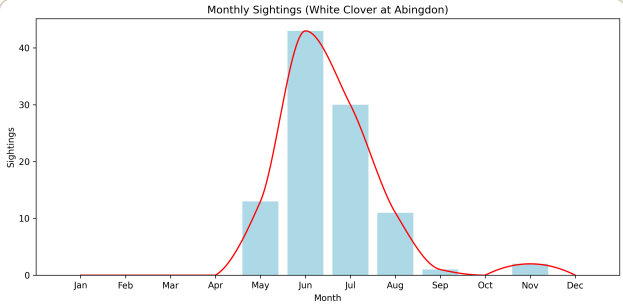
Classification evidence

Season start month	5.375
Season end month	8.3
Forcing peak month	6.305
Season width months	2.925
Season midpoint month	6.838
Season start label	May
Season end label	August
Forcing peak label	June

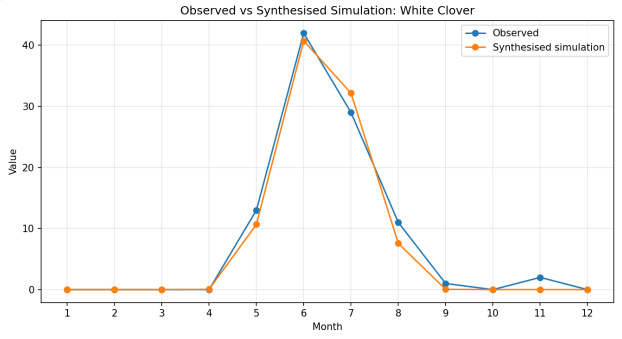
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



White Clover Observed Presence, Abingdon



White Clover Observed Totals, Abingdon



White Clover Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Whitethroat

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Whitethroat

Moderate spring seasonal presence

Whitethroat is classified as moderate spring seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about April to July, with a spring peak around May. The season is moderate, with a moderate active window, strong post-peak decline, and moderate off-season suppression.

Confidence	High
Fit score	0.028
Peak	May
Season	April–July

Traits

spring peak
moderate season
moderate seasonal window
strong post peak decline
moderate offseason suppression
central peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

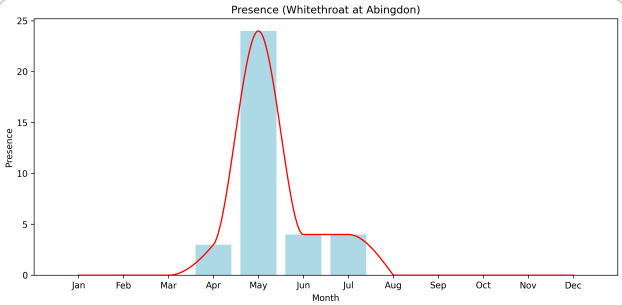
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
				●							

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

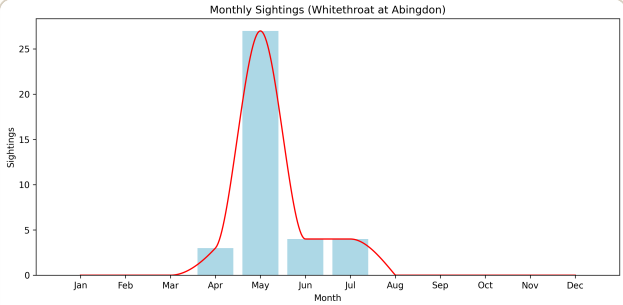
Classification evidence

Season start month	4.395
Season end month	6.77
Forcing peak month	5.19
Season width months	2.375
Season midpoint month	5.583
Season start label	April
Season end label	July
Forcing peak label	May

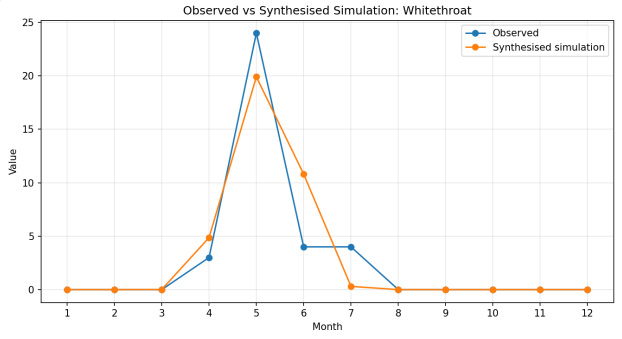
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Whitethroat Observed Presence, Abingdon



Whitethroat Observed Totals, Abingdon



Whitethroat Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Winter Aconite

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Winter Aconite

Narrow winter seasonal presence

Winter Aconite is classified as narrow winter seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about February to March, with a winter peak around February. The season is narrow, with a sharp active window, moderate post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

Confidence	High
Fit score	0.004
Peak	February
Season	February–March

Traits

- winter peak
- narrow season
- sharp seasonal window
- moderate post peak decline
- strong offseason suppression
- central peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

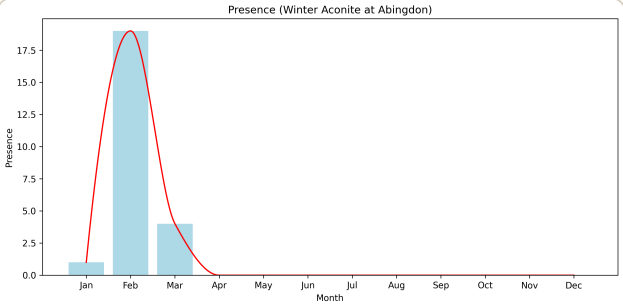
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	●										

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

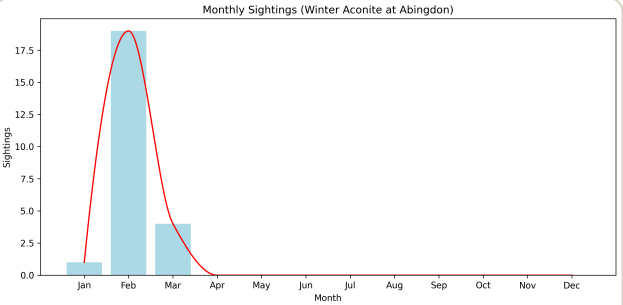
Classification evidence

Season start month	1.505
Season end month	2.945
Forcing peak month	2.355
Season width months	1.44
Season midpoint month	2.225
Season start label	February
Season end label	March
Forcing peak label	February

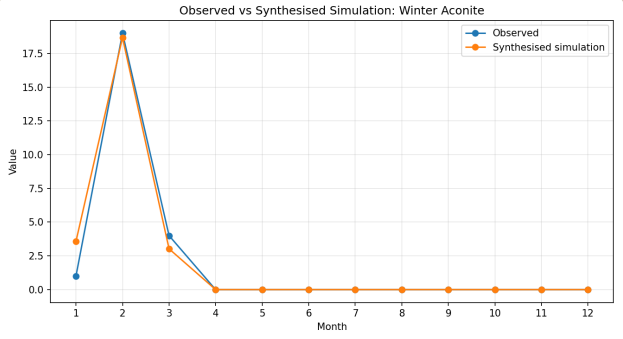
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Winter Aconite Observed Presence, Abingdon



Winter Aconite Observed Totals, Abingdon



Winter Aconite Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Woodpigeon

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Woodpigeon (Columba palumbus), Abingdon, UK

Woodpigeon (Columba palumbus), Abingdon, UK

Woodpigeon (Columba palumbus), Abingdon, UK

Summary

Woodpigeon

Resident with spring persistence and summer suppression

Woodpigeon is classified as resident with spring persistence and summer suppression. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around February and reaches its lowest point around October. The model indicates strong baseline presence, strong spring carry-over, strong pre-summer retention, strong summer suppression, and moderate summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Low
Fit score	0.48
Peak detectability	February
Lowest detectability	October

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- strong baseline presence
- winter detectability peak
- autumn detectability trough
- strong spring carryover
- strong summer suppression
- moderate summer decay acceleration
- strong pre summer retention
- meaningful autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

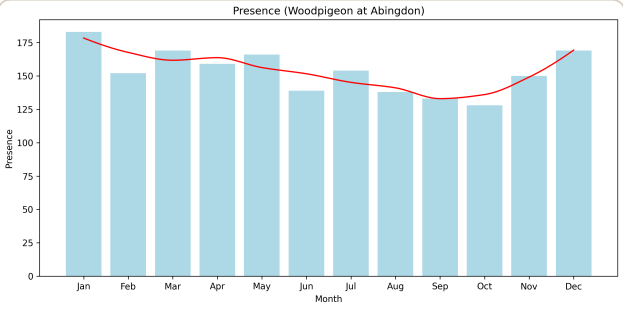
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1.15	1.25	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.97	0.73	0.71	0.54	0.66	0.89

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

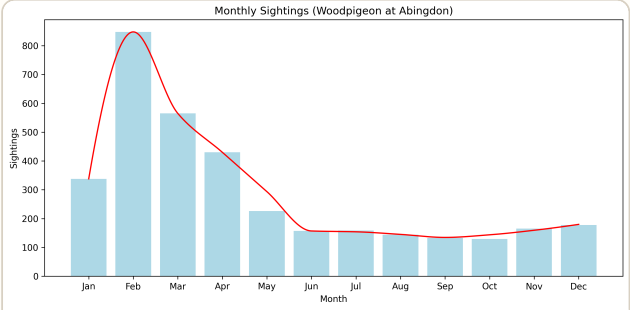
Classification evidence

Target peak month	2
Target peak label	February
Target trough month	10
Target trough label	October
Target peak value	1.247
Target trough value	0.543
Target mean value	0.916
Target amplitude	0.704
Baseline to peak ratio	0.585
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.131
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.619
Decay to growth ratio	1.196

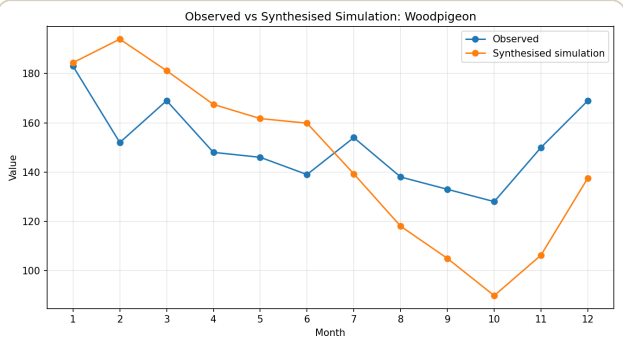
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Woodpigeon Observed Presence, Abingdon



Woodpigeon Observed Totals, Abingdon



Woodpigeon Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Wren

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Wren

Resident with summer detectability collapse

Wren is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around April and reaches its lowest point around August. The model indicates weak baseline presence, strong spring carry-over, strong pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression, and moderate summer decay acceleration.

Confidence	Medium
Fit score	0.202
Peak detectability	April
Lowest detectability	August

Traits

- resident detectability pattern
- weak baseline presence
- spring detectability peak
- summer detectability trough
- strong spring carryover
- moderate summer suppression
- moderate summer decay acceleration
- strong pre summer retention
- minimal autumn component
- meaningful year end component
- rapid decline biased response dynamics

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

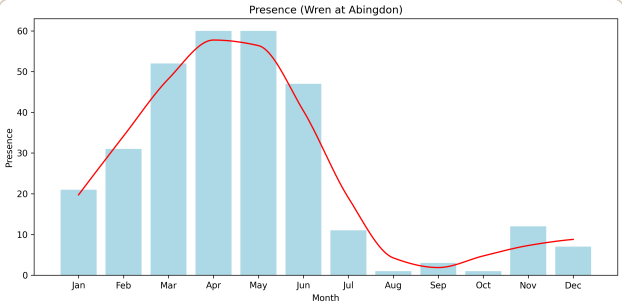
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.32	0.32	0.45	0.85	0.69	0.39	0.25	0.0	0.0	0.05	0.08	0.2

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

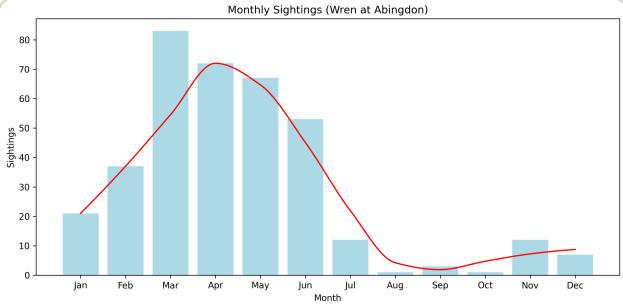
Classification evidence

Target peak month	4
Target peak label	April
Target trough month	8
Target trough label	August
Target peak value	0.845
Target trough value	0.0
Target mean value	0.3
Target amplitude	0.845
Baseline to peak ratio	0.069
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.038
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.324
Decay to growth ratio	1.843

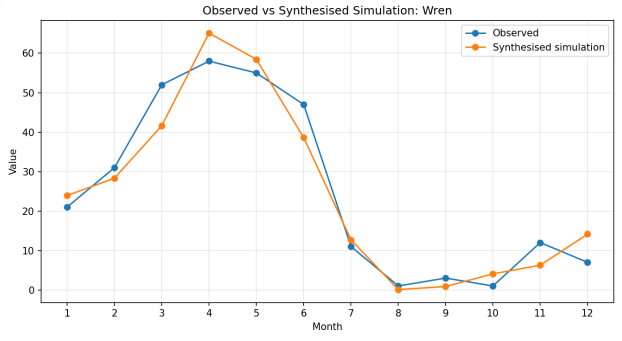
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Wren Observed Presence, Abingdon



Wren Observed Totals, Abingdon



Wren Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Yellow Flag Iris

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Yellow Flag Iris

Narrow spring seasonal presence

Yellow Flag Iris is classified as narrow spring seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about May to June, with a spring peak around May. The season is narrow, with a moderate active window, strong post-peak decline, and moderate off-season suppression.

Confidence	High
Fit score	0.018
Peak	May
Season	May–June

Traits

spring peak
narrow season
moderate seasonal window
strong post peak decline
moderate offseason suppression
central peak alignment

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

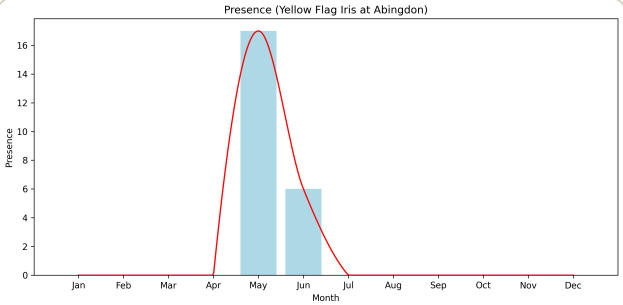
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
				●							

Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

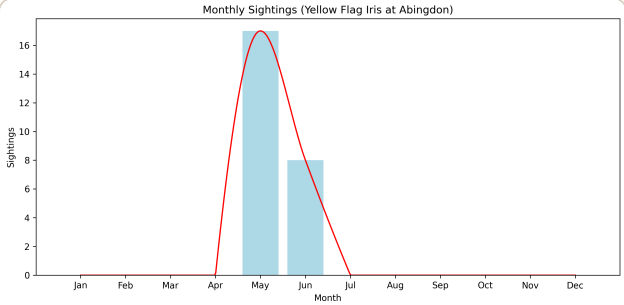
Classification evidence

Season start month	5.115
Season end month	5.885
Forcing peak month	5.45
Season width months	0.77
Season midpoint month	5.5
Season start label	May
Season end label	June
Forcing peak label	May

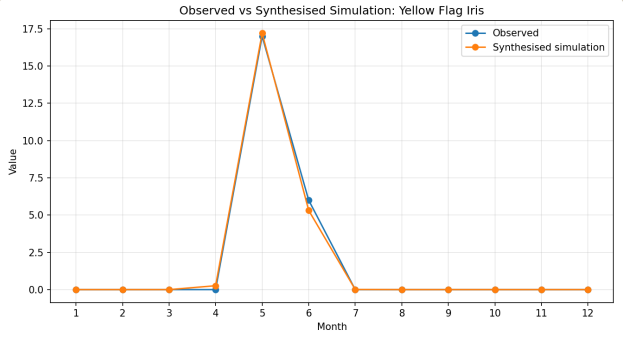
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Yellow Flag Iris Observed Presence, Abingdon



Yellow Flag Iris Observed Totals, Abingdon



Yellow Flag Iris Simulated Presence, Abingdon