A Year in the Life of Abingdon

A personal natural history of place
Version 6.0

Contents

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About this Booklet

This booklet forms part of an ongoing Field Notes Journal project — a personal record of place, built from long-term observation.

The material presented here is drawn from regular walks and repeated encounters with the same landscape over time. It doesn't reflect everything that occurs, but what has been noticed, recorded, and come to feel familiar.

The aim is not to produce a complete account, but to describe patterns — the ways in which species appear, persist, and shape the experience of the year.

All observations are local to Abingdon and the surrounding area.

The work continues.

— Field Notes Journal

Dave Walker

Spring 2026

Year in the Life of Abingdon

A personal natural history of place

This booklet is a record of a place, observed over time.

It is not a complete account of the wildlife of Abingdon, nor an attempt to catalogue everything that occurs here. Instead, it reflects something simpler and more personal: the species that, through repeated observation, have come to define the shape of the year.

These are the birds, butterflies, and plants that I notice. The ones that appear, disappear, and return with enough regularity that their presence becomes expected. The ones that, if absent, would leave the year feeling somehow incomplete.

Over time, patterns begin to emerge.

Some species are present throughout the year, but vary in how often they are encountered. Others appear only briefly, concentrated into a few weeks, but do so with such intensity that they define a moment in the season. Some arrive and depart with precision, while others persist quietly in the background, almost always there, but rarely drawing attention to themselves.

What becomes clear is that the year is not uniform.

It is structured by pulses and absences, by peaks and lulls, by moments of sudden appearance and gradual decline. Different species occupy the year in different ways, and it is through these differing patterns that the passage of time becomes visible.

This booklet brings those patterns together.

Using long-term field records, each species is examined in terms of how it occupies the year: when it is present, when it reaches its seasonal peak, how sharply it appears or fades, and how its pattern compares to others.

To explore these patterns more deeply, the records are not only summarised directly, but also modelled.

Seasonal curves are fitted to the observations using a series of ecological models designed to represent different kinds of annual behaviour: residents that remain throughout the year, migrants and seasonal visitors that occupy only part of it, winter species whose activity spans the turn of the year, and species whose detectability changes with breeding, flowering, or seasonal aggregation.

These models are not intended to predict populations or simulate ecosystems in a strict scientific sense. Instead, they provide a way of describing shape and seasonality: a way of making the structure hidden within long-term observation more visible.

From these fitted patterns, species can then be classified according to how they occupy the year.

Some emerge as strongly seasonal visitors, tightly concentrated into a short annual window. Others are persistent residents whose apparent changes reflect shifts in behaviour or detectability rather than true absence. Some species peak sharply and disappear; others rise and fall gradually across the seasons.

The aim, however, is not to reduce species to categories.

The classifications and simulations are tools for interpretation — a means of revealing recurring structure within the records. What matters ultimately is not the label itself, but the rhythm it helps uncover.

The result is not simply a survey of abundance.
It is a description of experience.

It is an attempt to answer a simple question:

> What does the year look like, when seen through the species that inhabit it?

The answer, inevitably, is partial. It reflects one place, observed in one way, over a particular span of time. But within that limitation lies its value.

Because this is not just a record of species.

It is a record of familiarity.
Of expectation.
Of the quiet knowledge that comes from seeing the same place, again and again, across the turning of the year.

And, in the end, it suggests something else.

That the year does not begin in January.
It begins when Snowdrops appear.

How to Read This Booklet

This booklet describes how different species occupy the year.

Each species is examined using long-term observational records and a set of fitted seasonal models designed to describe recurring annual patterns.

The raw records show what was observed.
The models attempt to describe the underlying seasonal structure suggested by those observations.

Together, they allow species to be compared not simply by abundance, but by the way they move through the year.

The Two Main Measures

Each species is shown using two simple observational measures:

- Presence — how often the species is recorded
- Totals — how many individuals (or observations) are recorded

Together, these show not just whether a species is present, but how its activity changes through the seasons.

Presence often reflects detectability and consistency.
Totals often reflect intensity, aggregation, or seasonal abundance.

Viewed together, they reveal the characteristic shape of a species across the year.

Modelling Seasonal Patterns

In addition to the observed records, each species is analysed using a fitted seasonal model.

Different model types are used for different ecological patterns:

- Seasonal models — for species concentrated into a distinct seasonal window
- Winter visitor models — for species whose activity spans the turn of the year
- Resident detectability models — for species present year-round but varying in visibility or activity

These models generate smoothed seasonal curves that describe how the species occupies the year.

The fitted parameters can then be interpreted to estimate features such as:

- Seasonal start and end
- Timing of peak activity
- Breadth or sharpness of the season
- Degree of persistence outside the peak period
- Relative strength of multiple seasonal phases

The aim is not exact prediction. Rather, it is to make recurring seasonal structure easier to see and compare.

Classification

From the fitted models, species are grouped into a number of broad seasonal types.

Birds — Role in the Year

Bird species are classified according to how they occupy the annual cycle.

Examples include:

- Resident — present throughout the year with relatively stable activity
- Detectability-driven resident — present year-round, but recorded more strongly during periods such as breeding or singing
- Aggregation-driven resident — present throughout the year, but with strong seasonal changes in flocking or concentration
- Summer visitor — strongly associated with spring and summer
- Winter visitor — concentrated into autumn and winter
- Partial migrant — species showing both resident and seasonal characteristics

These classifications describe patterns in the records and models, not fixed biological truths.

They are intended as interpretive descriptions of how the species appears within this particular body of observations.

Butterflies — Flight Structure

Butterflies are described by the structure of their flight period.

Examples include:

- Single brood — one concentrated annual flight period
- Extended flight period — activity spread across a longer season
- Bimodal — two distinct seasonal peaks
- Diffuse or low-signal — weak or irregular seasonal structure

These patterns reflect how generations and activity periods appear within the records.

Flora — Flowering Structure

Plants are described according to the seasonal structure of flowering.

Examples include:

- Single flowering period — a clearly defined seasonal flowering window
- Extended flowering — flowering spread across a broader period
- Persistent or diffuse flowering — low-level flowering across much of the year

These categories reflect flowering activity, not the overall presence of the plant.

Breeding Records

For some species, records of breeding (for example, adults with dependent young) are shown separately.

These should be read as evidence of breeding, not as a complete account of when breeding occurs. A lack of records does not mean breeding is absent — only that it was not observed.

Reading the Charts

Each species page typically includes:

- Observed seasonal data
- Smoothed or simulated seasonal curves
- Presence and totals summaries
- A classification describing the overall seasonal pattern

A sharp peak usually indicates a concentrated seasonal event.
A broad curve suggests extended activity.
A low persistent curve suggests a species present throughout much of the year.

Differences between observed and modelled curves should also be read carefully. The observed data reflect individual records and variation between years. The fitted models attempt to describe the broader recurring structure underlying those records.

A Note on Interpretation

These patterns are derived from long-term personal observations.

They reflect:

- Where observations were made
- What was noticed and recorded
- How visible or detectable species are at different times
- The natural variability of seasons between years

The models and classifications do not remove those limitations. Instead, they provide another way of interpreting them.

What this booklet shows is therefore not everything that happens.

It shows what becomes familiar — the recurring seasonal rhythms that, over time, come to define the shape of the year.

The Year Begins

Late Winter to Early Spring

The year does not begin evenly.

For much of winter, the landscape appears static. The same species are present from day to day, and change is subtle, if it is visible at all. But beneath this apparent stillness, something is already shifting.

Then, quite suddenly, there are signs.

A small flower appears where there was none before. A familiar plant begins to show itself again. A species that has been absent returns, quietly at first, and then with increasing regularity.

These changes are not dramatic in isolation. They are easy to miss. But once noticed, they mark a turning point.

This is the beginning of the year.

The first signals come from species that flower early and briefly. Snowdrop appears at the edge of winter, often before conditions seem favourable. It is followed by other early species — some conspicuous, others easily overlooked — that take advantage of this narrow window before the rest of the landscape responds.

Alongside these, there are plants that do not so much arrive as become visible again. Red dead-nettle and Shepherd's Purse may already be present, but begin to flower more consistently, contributing a quiet continuity to the early season.

At the same time, birds begin to shift in behaviour. Species that have been present throughout the winter start to become more noticeable. Song begins to emerge, and patterns of activity change, even if the species themselves have not.

What defines this period is not abundance, but emergence.

The number of species in flower remains low. Many of the characteristic species of spring are not yet present. But the direction of change is clear.

From this point onwards, the year will accelerate.

What begins here, in small and easily overlooked moments, will build into the full complexity of spring.

But at this stage, everything is still tentative.

The signals are few.
The patterns are just beginning to form.
And the year is only just underway.

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

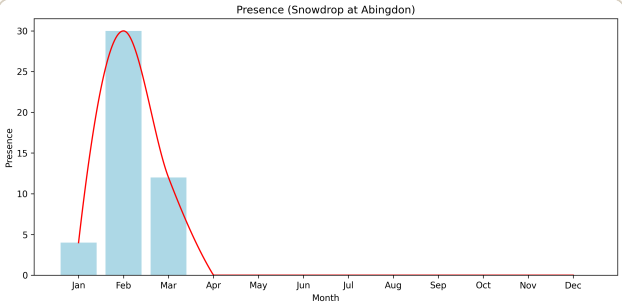
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	●										

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

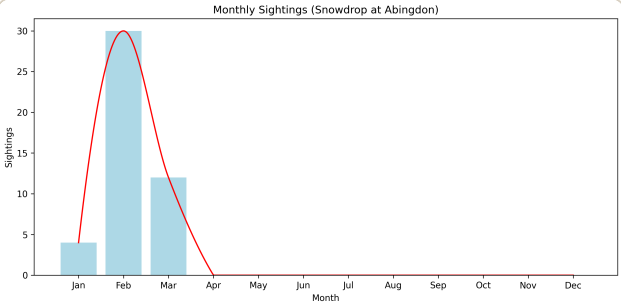
Classification evidence

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

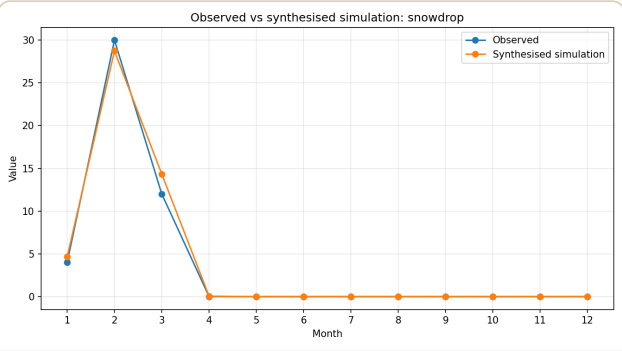
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Snowdrop Observed Presence, Abingdon



Snowdrop Observed Totals, Abingdon



Snowdrop Simulated Presence, Abingdon

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

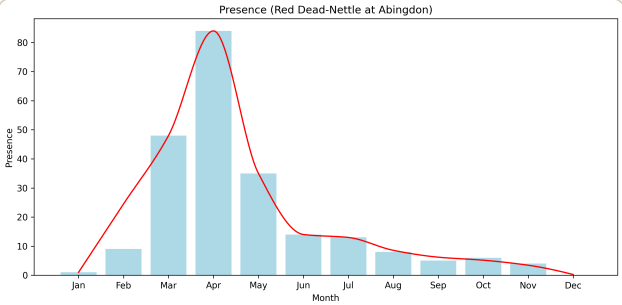
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			●								

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

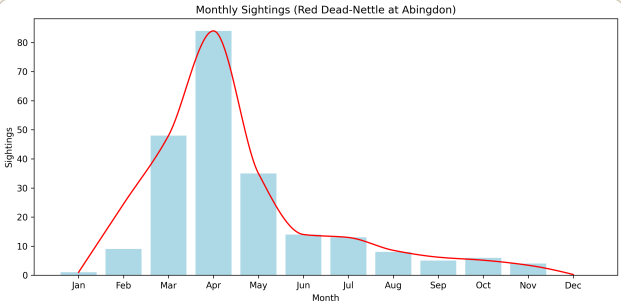
Classification evidence

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

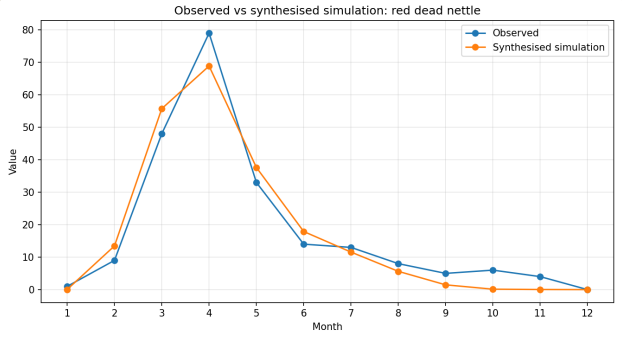
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Red Dead-Nettle Observed Presence, Abingdon



Red Dead-Nettle Observed Totals, Abingdon



Red Dead-Nettle Simulated Presence, Abingdon

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

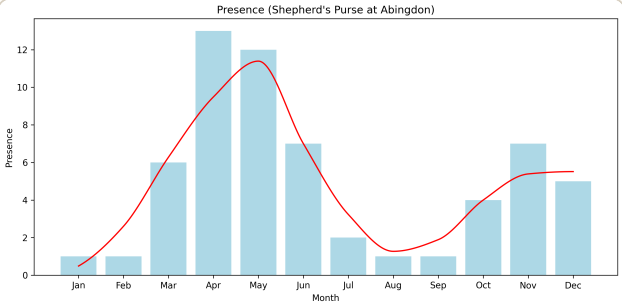
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.41	0.41	0.5	0.83	0.88	0.5	0.38	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.39

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

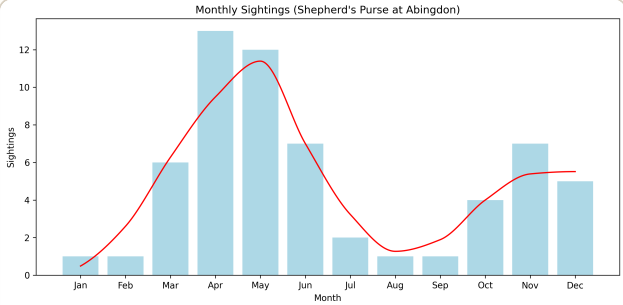
Classification evidence

Target peak month	5
Target peak label	May
Target trough month	8
Target trough label	August
Target peak value	0.8767784941251687
Target trough value	0.2280035996895183
Target mean value	0.4367060932827614
Target amplitude	0.6487748944356504
Baseline to peak ratio	0.2600428746002645
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.04814814814814815
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.31851851851851853
Decay to growth ratio	1.844494892167991

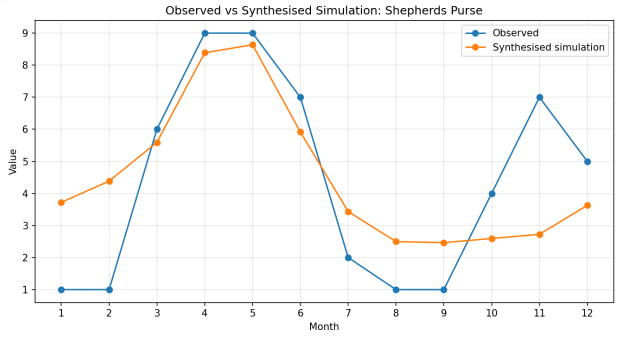
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Shepherd's Purse Observed Presence, Abingdon



Shepherd's Purse Observed Totals, Abingdon



Shepherd's Purse 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

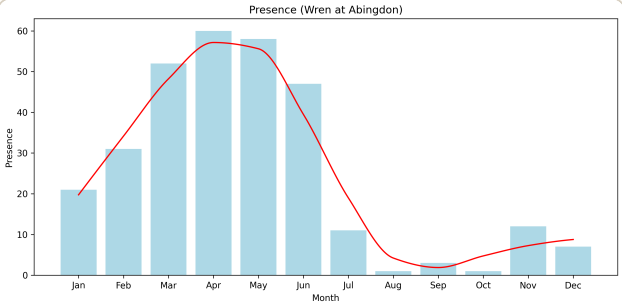
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.32	0.32	0.45	0.85	0.69	0.39	0.25	0.0	0.0	0.05	0.08	0.2

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

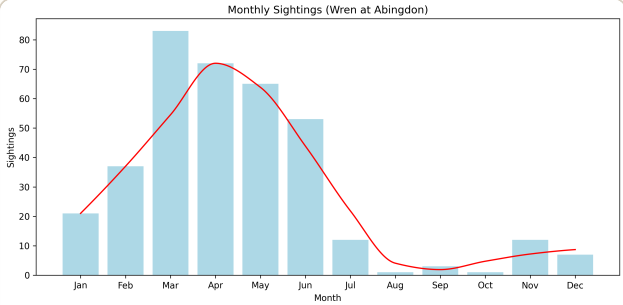
Classification evidence

Target peak month	4
Target peak label	April
Target trough month	8
Target trough label	August
Target peak value	0.8452338881092488
Target trough value	0.0
Target mean value	0.2995616897346793
Target amplitude	0.8452338881092488
Baseline to peak ratio	0.06862005986265347
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.03825136612021858
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.3242258652094718
Decay to growth ratio	1.842832469775475

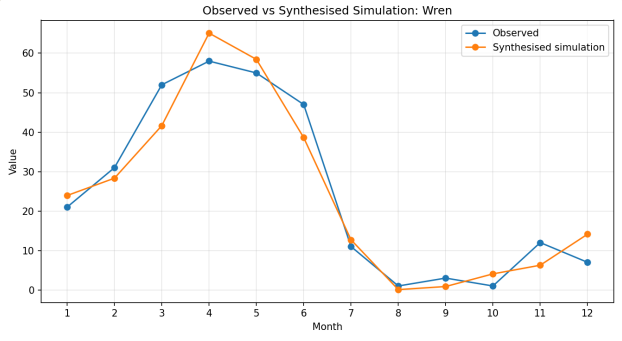
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Wren Observed Presence, Abingdon



Wren Observed Totals, Abingdon



Wren Simulated Presence, Abingdon

The First Pulse

Early to Mid Spring

After the tentative beginnings of late winter, the change becomes unmistakable.

What was previously scattered and intermittent begins to gather into something more coherent. Species that appeared briefly now persist. New ones arrive in quick succession. The landscape, which had shown only isolated signs of change, begins to take on a shared direction.

This is the first real pulse of the year.

Flowering accelerates. Cowslip appears across grassland and verges, followed closely by Bluebell in woodland, where large areas can change almost at once. These are not just individual occurrences, but collective events — moments where a species becomes a defining feature of the landscape.

At the same time, insects begin to respond. Early butterflies emerge into a still-limited but rapidly expanding window of opportunity. Species such as Orange-tip are tightly bound to this period, appearing, peaking, and disappearing within a short span of weeks.

Birds, too, shift in character. Species that were present but quiet through winter become far more apparent. Song becomes a dominant feature of the environment, transforming how species are encountered. The Wren, in particular, moves from being easily overlooked to unmistakable, its presence defined less by visibility than by sound.

What distinguishes this period is not just the number of species, but the synchronisation of their activity.

Different groups — plants, insects, birds — begin to align. Flowering, emergence, and song all increase together, creating a layered and reinforcing pattern. Each species contributes its own signal, but the effect is cumulative.

Compared to late winter, the year now feels established.

There is still a strong sense of progression, and much is yet to come, but the uncertainty of the earliest phase has passed. The signals are clearer, more frequent, and more widely distributed.

This is the point at which the year becomes visible not just in isolated moments, but across the landscape as a whole.

The pulse is brief, but it is decisive.

From here, the season does not hesitate. It expands.

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

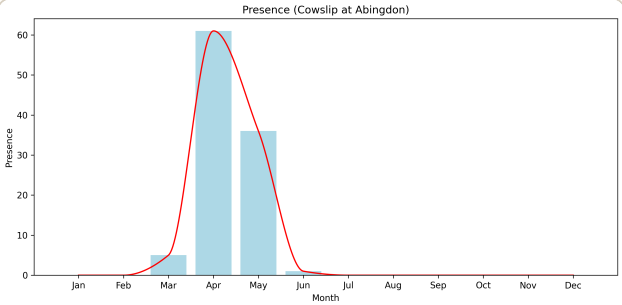
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
		■	●	■							

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

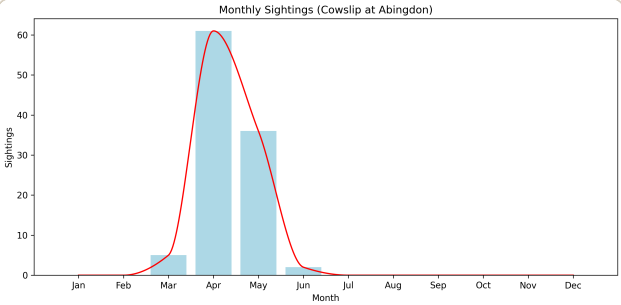
Classification evidence

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

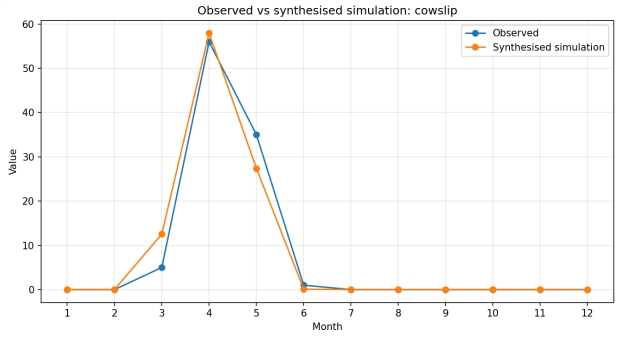
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Cowslip Observed Presence, Abingdon



Cowslip Observed Totals, Abingdon



Cowslip Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Bluebell

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

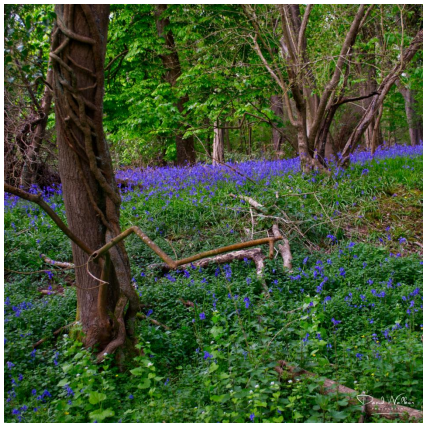
A single bluebell (Hyacinthoides non-scripta) against a soft field of blue and green
David Walker, Pixelfed (CC BY 4.0)
Source - No changes made

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

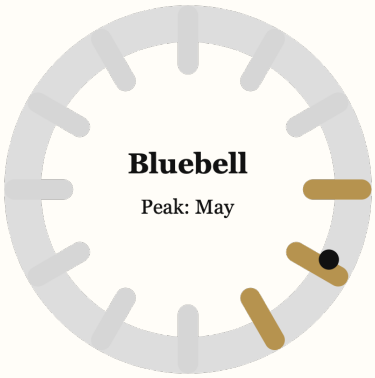
Bluebell is classified as narrow spring seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about April to June, with a spring peak around May. The season is narrow, with a sharp active window, moderate post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

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

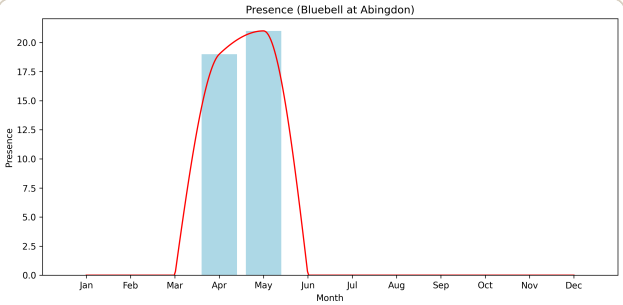
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
				●							

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

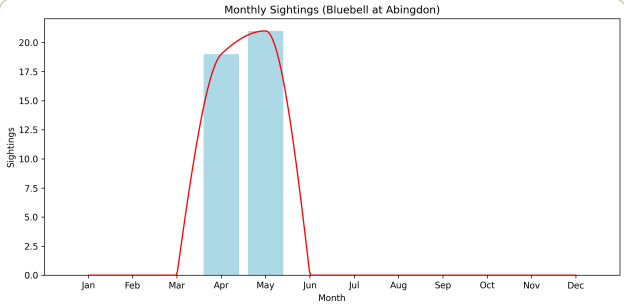
Classification evidence

Season start month	4.185
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

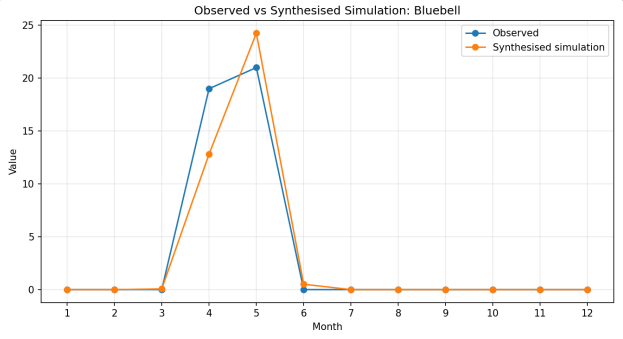
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Bluebell Observed Presence, Abingdon



Bluebell Observed Totals, Abingdon



Bluebell Simulated Presence, Abingdon

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

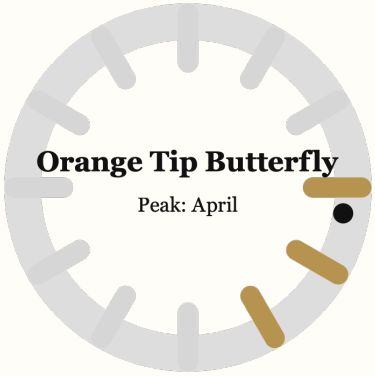
Orange Tip Butterfly is classified as moderate spring seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about April to June, with a spring peak around April. The season is moderate, with a sharp active window, strong post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

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

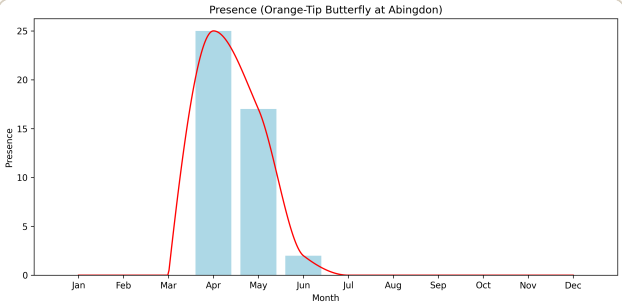
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			●								

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

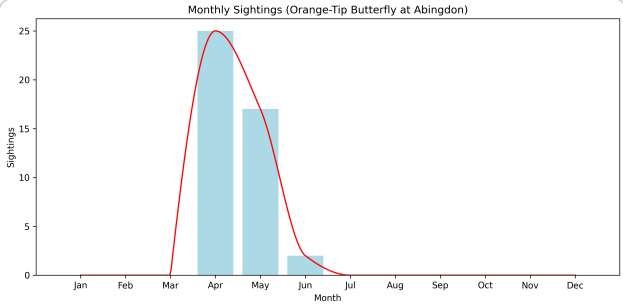
Classification evidence

Season start month	3.75
Season end month	6.255
Forcing peak month	4.315
Season width months	2.505
Season midpoint month	5.0025
Season start label	April
Season end label	June
Forcing peak label	April

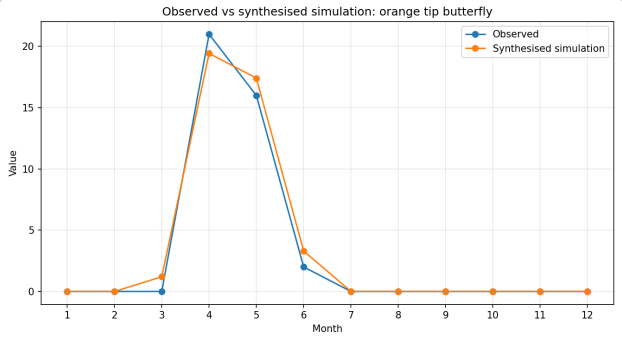
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Orange Tip Butterfly Observed Presence, Abingdon



Orange Tip Butterfly Observed Totals, Abingdon



Orange Tip Butterfly Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Expansion

Mid to Late Spring

After the first pulse of early spring, the year does not simply continue — it broadens.

What had been a series of relatively distinct signals begins to overlap. Species that peaked earlier are still present, while new ones continue to emerge. The result is not a single defining moment, but a growing complexity.

This is a period of expansion.

Flowering becomes more widespread and less concentrated. Species such as Cow Parsley and Garlic Mustard move into prominence, extending the flowering season beyond the brief pulses of early spring. Unlike the tightly synchronised displays that precede them, these species persist for longer, creating continuity across the landscape.

At the same time, earlier species do not disappear immediately. Bluebell may still be present in woodland, while Cowslip lingers in open areas. The clear boundaries of early spring begin to soften, replaced by a more gradual transition.

Butterflies reflect this shift. Species such as Brimstone, which began activity earlier in the season, continue to be recorded, their presence now forming part of a broader and more sustained pattern rather than a brief emergence.

Birds reach a peak of activity during this period. Song is no longer a signal of emergence, but a constant feature of the environment. The Song Thrush, in particular, becomes a defining presence, its repeated phrases carrying across gardens and woodland edges. Unlike species whose visibility depends on brief seasonal events, it contributes a sustained and recognisable pattern.

What distinguishes this phase is overlap.

Different species are no longer taking turns. Instead, they coexist within the same window, each contributing to a layered and increasingly dense seasonal structure. The year is no longer defined by individual signals, but by the way those signals combine.

Compared to the clarity of early spring, this period is less sharply defined. Peaks are broader, transitions are more gradual, and the boundaries between phases become less distinct.

But this is not a loss of structure. It is a different kind of structure — one based on accumulation rather than emergence.

The year is no longer just beginning.

It is building.

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

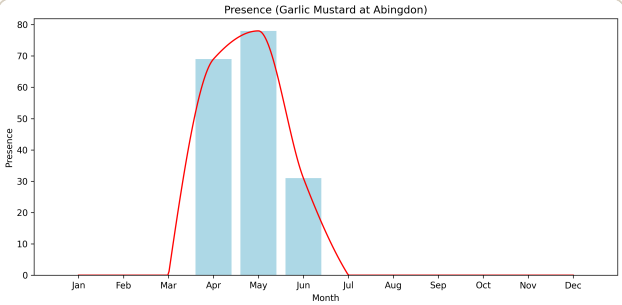
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
				●							

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

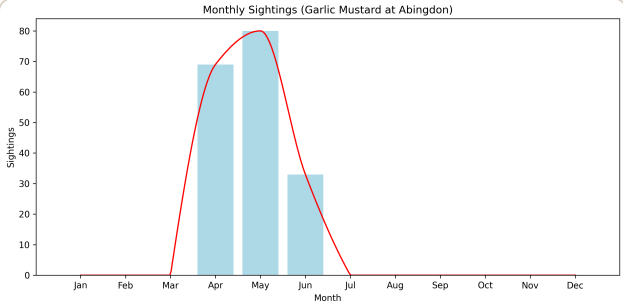
Classification evidence

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

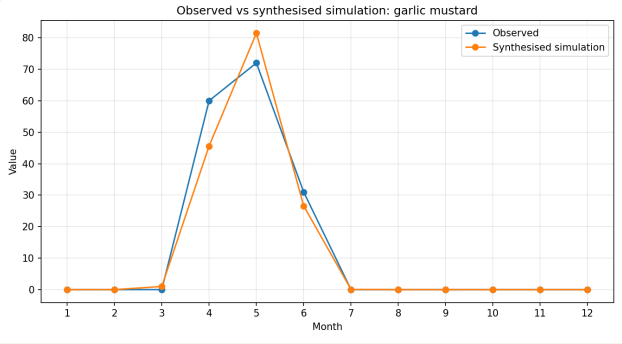
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Garlic Mustard Observed Presence, Abingdon



Garlic Mustard Observed Totals, Abingdon



Garlic Mustard Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Cow Parsley

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Cow Parsley

Moderate spring seasonal presence

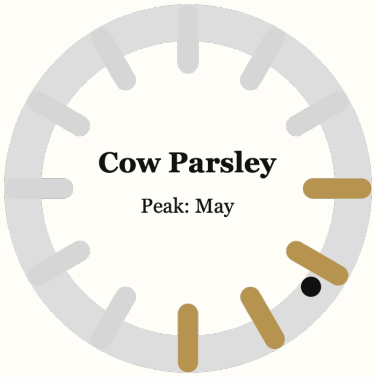
Cow Parsley is classified as moderate spring seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about April to July, with a spring peak around May. The season is moderate, with a moderate active window, strong post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

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

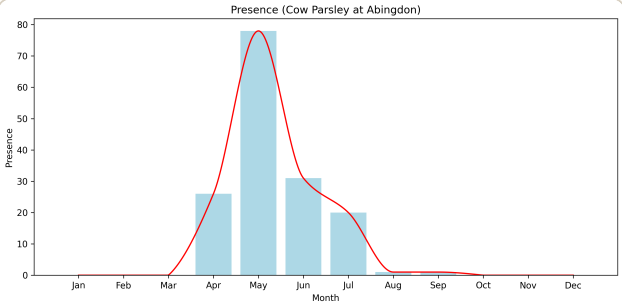
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
				●							

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

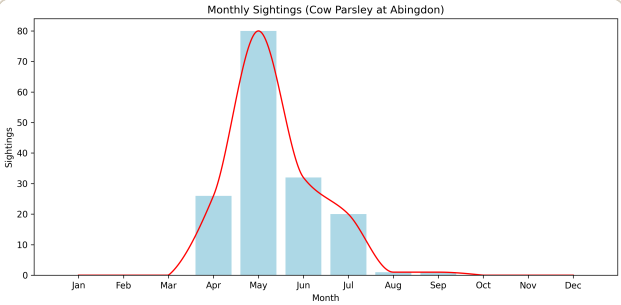
Classification evidence

Season start month	4.19
Season end month	7.155
Forcing peak month	5.285
Season width months	2.965
Season midpoint month	5.6725
Season start label	April
Season end label	July
Forcing peak label	May

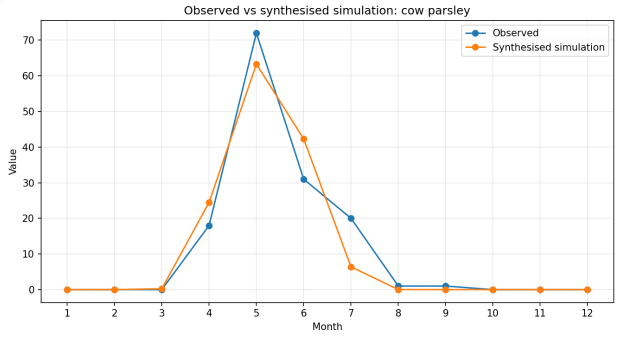
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Cow Parsley Observed Presence, Abingdon



Cow Parsley Observed Totals, Abingdon



Cow Parsley Simulated Presence, Abingdon

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

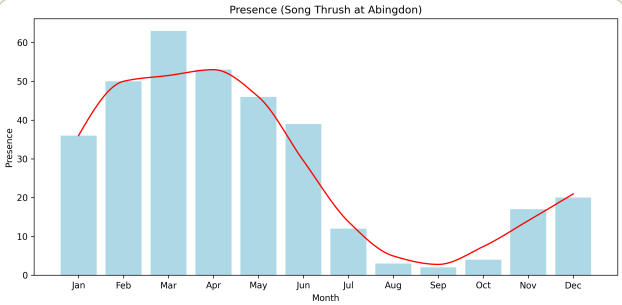
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.18	0.29	0.6	0.69	0.35	0.19	0.16	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.06	0.22

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

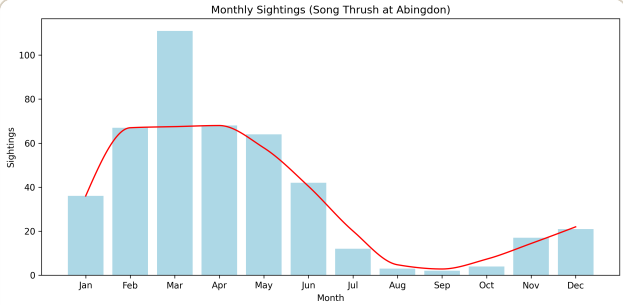
Classification evidence

Target peak month	4
Target peak label	April
Target trough month	9
Target trough label	September
Target peak value	0.6863071788219454
Target trough value	0.0
Target mean value	0.23207725346585364
Target amplitude	0.6863071788219454
Baseline to peak ratio	0.07722489525896428
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.040293040293040296
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.36446886446886445
Decay to growth ratio	1.7644298451431253

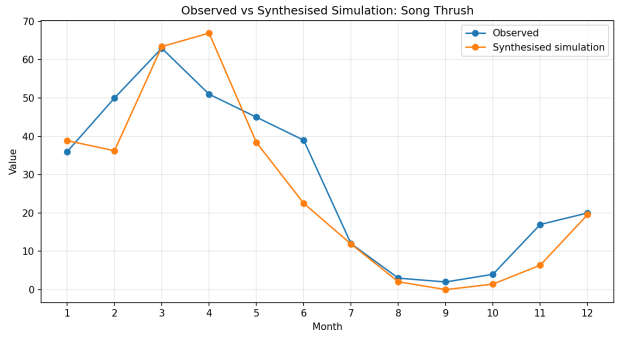
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Song Thrush Observed Presence, Abingdon



Song Thrush Observed Totals, Abingdon



Song Thrush 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

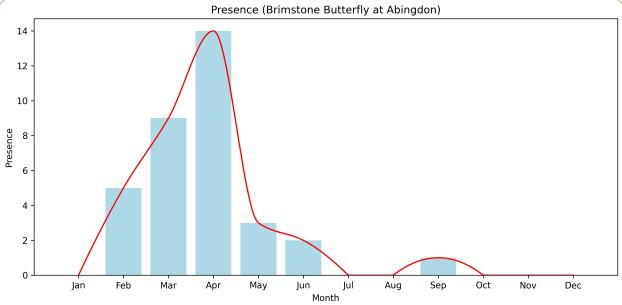
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			●								

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

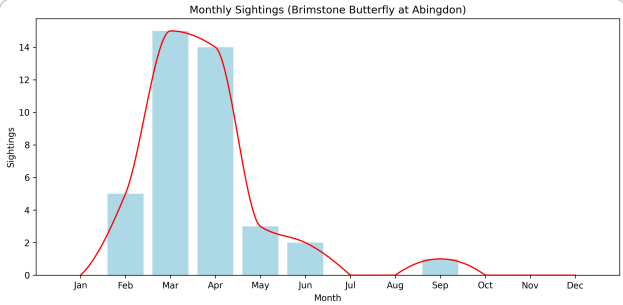
Classification evidence

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

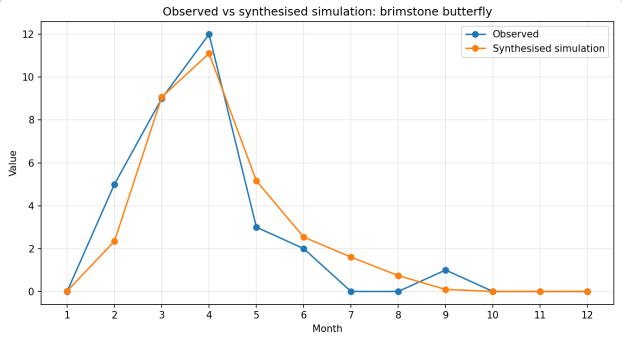
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Brimstone Butterfly Observed Presence, Abingdon



Brimstone Butterfly Observed Totals, Abingdon



Brimstone Butterfly Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Establishment

Spring into Early Summer

By this point, the rapid changes of spring begin to settle.

The pace of new arrivals slows, not because the season has stalled, but because much of what defines it is already in place. Species that emerged in earlier phases remain present, and those that followed have now fully established themselves.

This is the period where the year feels complete.

Flowering is no longer characterised by sudden appearances or brief pulses. Instead, it becomes sustained and assured. Species such as Red Campion come into their own, providing colour and continuity across a wide range of habitats. Rather than dominating for a short time, they persist, forming part of a stable and ongoing display.

Earlier species begin to recede, but gradually. The sharp transitions of spring give way to softer declines, with overlap still present but less pronounced than before. What remains is a sense of balance.

Bird activity reflects a similar shift. The intensity of early-season song begins to ease, but does not disappear. Instead, it becomes part of a more settled soundscape, where species are no longer announcing their presence so urgently, but continuing within established territories.

The Skylark exemplifies this phase. Its song, which rose rapidly during spring, now forms a sustained feature of open farmland. The peak of activity has passed, but the species remains a defining presence, its behaviour less about emergence and more about continuation.

What distinguishes this period is stability.

The patterns established in spring are now maintained rather than created. Species are present not because they have just arrived, but because they belong to this phase of the year.

There is still change — there always is — but it is less dramatic, less immediate. The year has moved from growth into persistence.

This is the point at which the season feels fully realised.

It is no longer becoming.

It is.

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

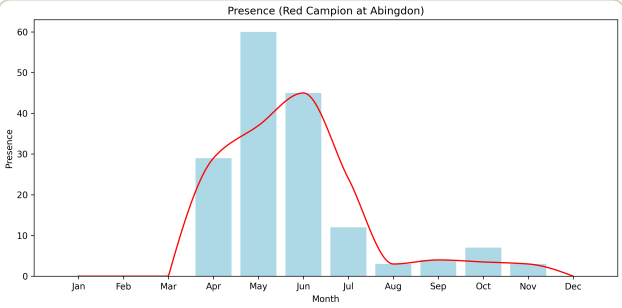
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
				●							

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

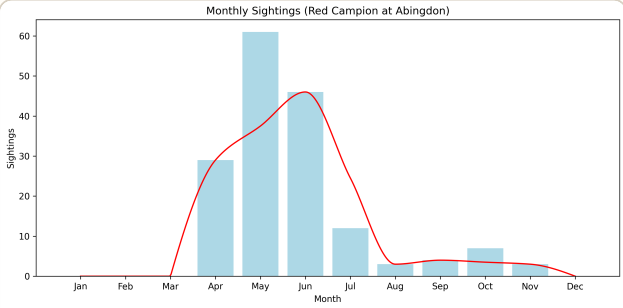
Classification evidence

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

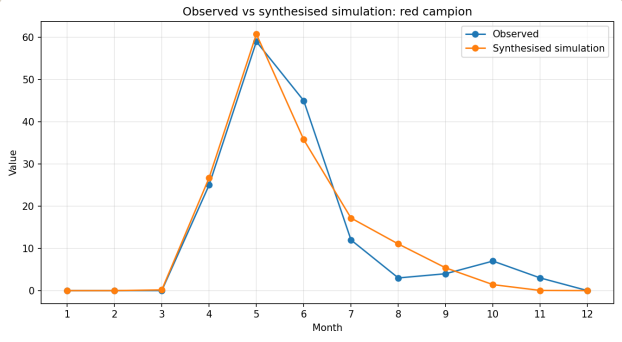
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Red Campion Observed Presence, Abingdon



Red Campion Observed Totals, Abingdon



Red Campion Simulated Presence, Abingdon

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

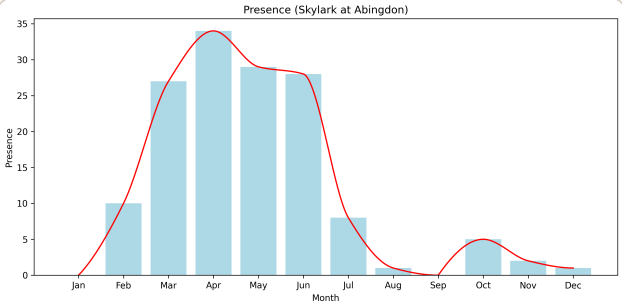
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.21	0.22	0.3	0.65	0.66	0.33	0.22	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.18

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

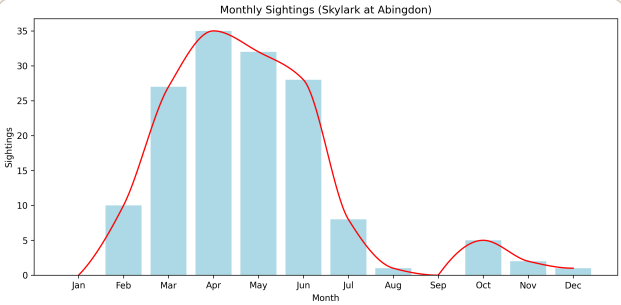
Classification evidence

Target peak month	5
Target peak label	May
Target trough month	8
Target trough label	August
Target peak value	0.6643802736432505
Target trough value	0.04404701521826845
Target mean value	0.2500984325365226
Target amplitude	0.620333258424982
Baseline to peak ratio	0.06622713187843157
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.058712121212121215
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.29545454545454547
Decay to growth ratio	1.7379278012189405

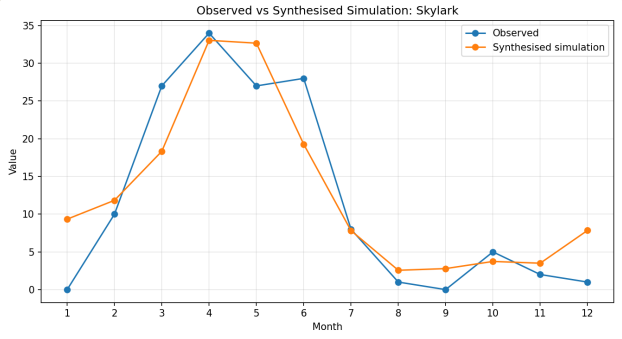
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Skylark Observed Presence, Abingdon



Skylark Observed Totals, Abingdon



Skylark Simulated Presence, Abingdon

The Height of the Year

High Summer

After the stability of early summer, the character of the year shifts again.

The sense of balance gives way to something more immediate. Activity becomes more concentrated, more intense, and in some cases, more fleeting. What was sustained now begins to compress.

This is the height of the year.

Some species reach their most visible and defining phase during this period. Rosebay Willowherb rises rapidly into prominence, its tall spikes of colour marking open ground and disturbed places. Unlike the gradual build of earlier species, its presence feels decisive — a clear statement of the season.

At the same time, other species operate on a much shorter timescale. The Swift is perhaps the most striking example. Arriving later than many summer species, it quickly becomes a dominant feature of the sky, its constant movement and high calls creating a sense of energy and urgency. Yet this presence is brief. Even at its peak, there is an awareness that it will not last.

Butterflies reflect both aspects of this period. Some species, such as Speckled Wood, show renewed activity as new generations emerge, creating distinct peaks within the season. Others continue from earlier phases, but their patterns now feel more concentrated, shaped by the constraints of the summer window.

What distinguishes high summer is intensity combined with brevity.

Species are not simply present — they are at their most visible, most active, and often most numerous. But this comes with a sense of compression. Peaks are sharper, transitions are quicker, and the season, though full, begins to feel limited.

There is also a subtle shift in direction.

While the landscape is still rich and active, the forward momentum of spring has slowed. New arrivals are fewer, and the emphasis is no longer on growth, but on expression — the culmination of what has been building.

This is not a period of expansion or establishment.

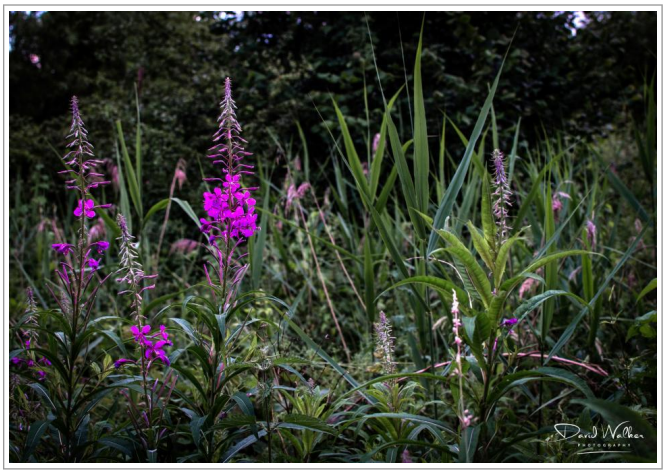
It is a period of maximum presence.

And, quietly, it carries with it the first suggestion that the year has begun to turn.

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

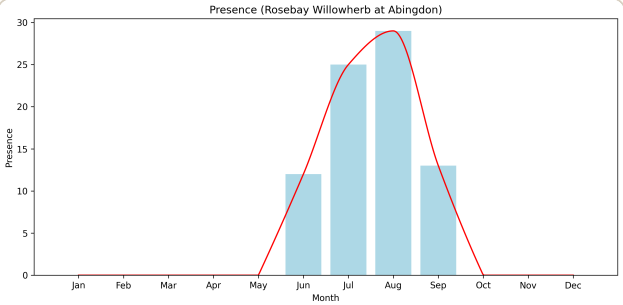
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
								●			

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

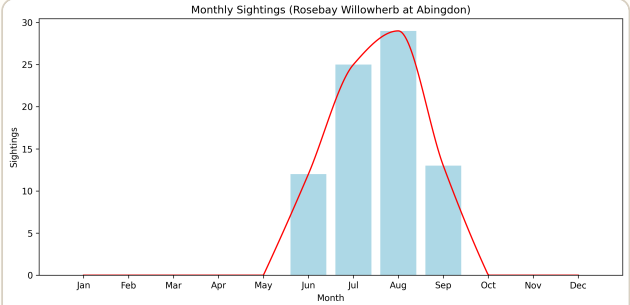
Classification evidence

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

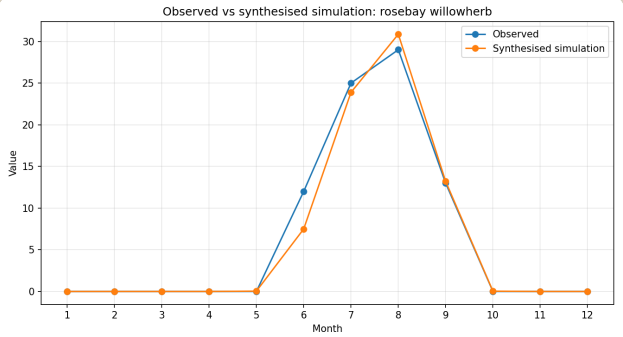
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Rosebay Willowherb Observed Presence, Abingdon



Rosebay Willowherb Observed Totals, Abingdon



Rosebay Willowherb Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Swift

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Seasonal presence

Summary

Swift

Extended summer seasonal presence

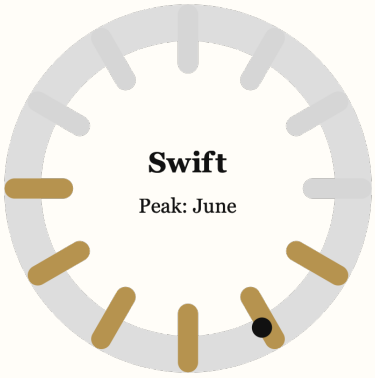
Swift is classified as extended summer seasonal presence. The fitted seasonal window runs from about May to October, with a summer peak around June. The season is broad, with a sharp active window, strong post-peak decline, and strong off-season suppression.

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

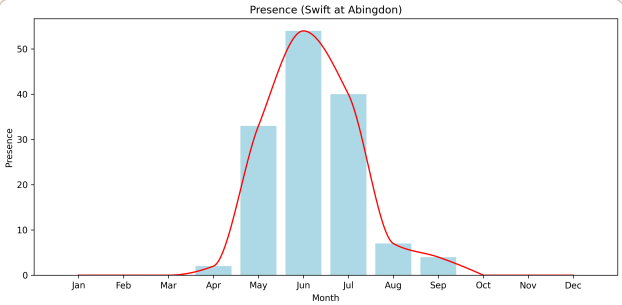
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
					●						

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

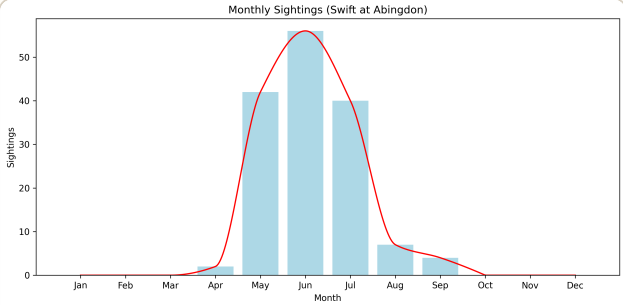
Classification evidence

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

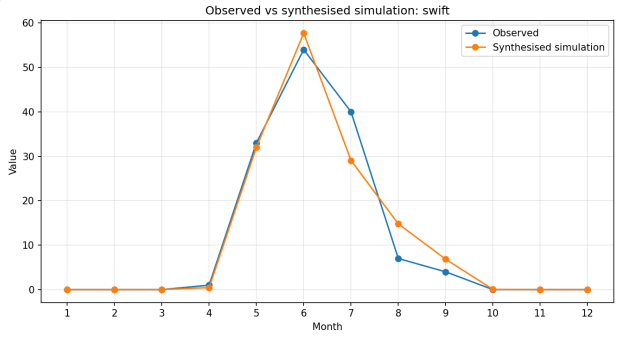
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Swift Observed Presence, Abingdon



Swift Observed Totals, Abingdon



Swift Simulated Presence, Abingdon

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

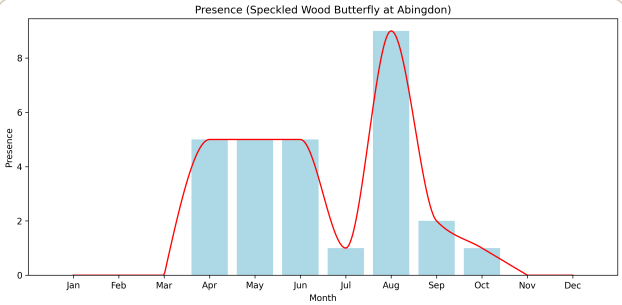
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
							●				

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

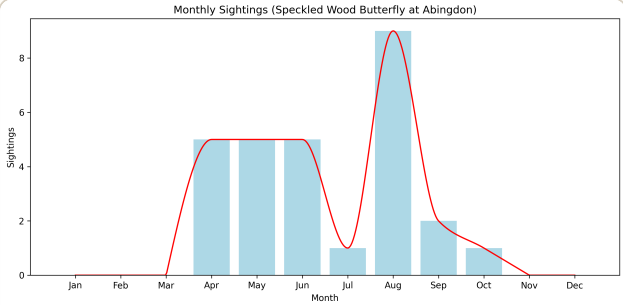
Classification evidence

Season start month	3.595
Season end month	10.08
Forcing peak month	8.435
Season width months	6.485
Season midpoint month	6.8375
Season start label	April
Season end label	October
Forcing peak label	August

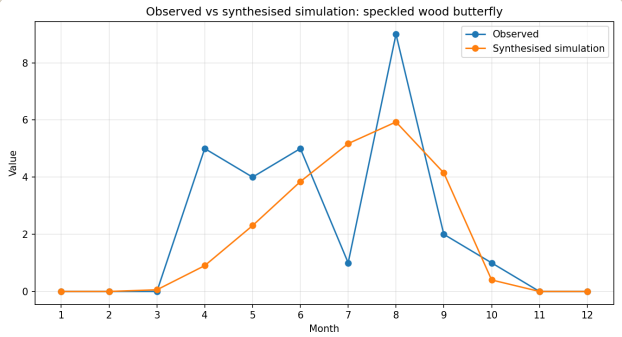
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Speckled Wood Butterfly Observed Presence, Abingdon



Speckled Wood Butterfly Observed Totals, Abingdon



Speckled Wood Butterfly Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Release and Continuation

Late Summer to Autumn

After the intensity of high summer, the year begins to loosen.

The sharp peaks and concentrated activity of the previous phase give way to something more gradual. Transitions are less abrupt, and the sense of urgency begins to fade. What follows is not a sudden change, but a slow release.

This is a period of continuation.

Some species begin to decline, their peak now behind them. Others persist, maintaining a presence that stretches beyond the height of the season. The overall effect is not one of disappearance, but of extension — the year continuing forward at a different pace.

Birds reflect this shift clearly. Species such as Swallow remain visible, often in groups, but their behaviour has changed. The focus is no longer on breeding or display, but on movement and preparation. Numbers may still be high, but the underlying pattern is one of departure.

Butterflies, too, show this continuation. The Red Admiral extends well into late summer and autumn, its presence less concentrated than earlier species but more prolonged. Rather than a single defining peak, it contributes a long seasonal tail, carrying activity forward after many others have declined.

Plants reinforce this sense of persistence. Species such as Daisy and Dandelion continue to flower, sometimes at reduced levels, but often still widely present. They do not define the season in the way that earlier species did, but they ensure that it does not end abruptly.

What distinguishes this period is duration without intensity.

The year does not stop. It stretches.

Peaks have passed, but presence remains. Activity continues, but at a lower level, more evenly distributed, less demanding of attention.

There is also a growing sense of direction.

While some species persist, others quietly disappear. The balance shifts gradually, almost imperceptibly at first, but with increasing clarity as the season progresses.

This is not the end of the year.

But it is the point at which its trajectory becomes clear.

The energy of summer has been released. What remains is the continuation — and the slow movement towards its close.

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.

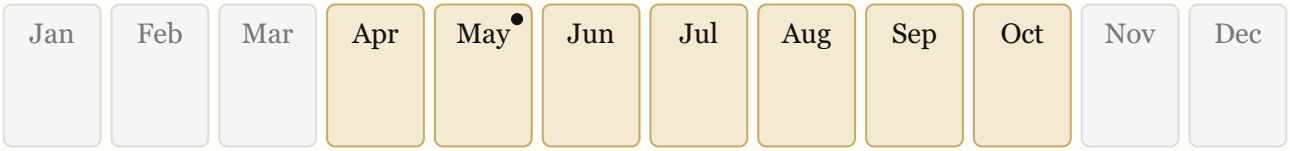
Confidence	Medium
Peak	May
Season	April–October

Traits

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

Seasonal wheel

Calendar strip

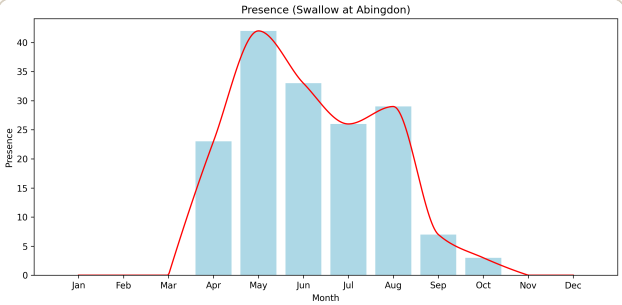


Highlighted months indicate stronger modelled presence or detectability. A ring marks the fitted peak; a hollow mark indicates the trough where available.

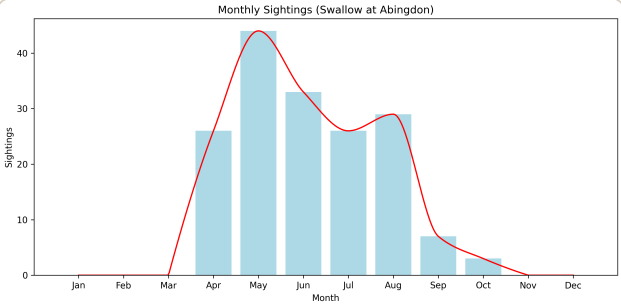
Classification evidence

Season start month	4.16
Season end month	10.325
Forcing peak month	5.325
Season width months	6.165
Season midpoint month	7.2425
Season start label	April
Season end label	October
Forcing peak label	May

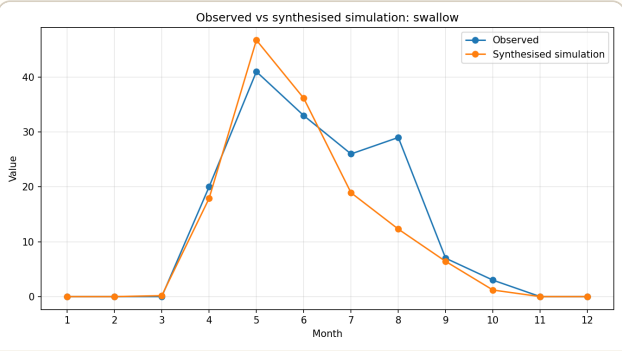
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Swallow Observed Presence, Abingdon



Swallow Observed Totals, Abingdon



Swallow Simulated Presence, Abingdon

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

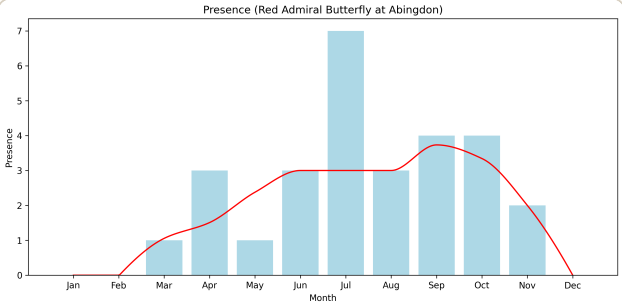
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
							●				

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

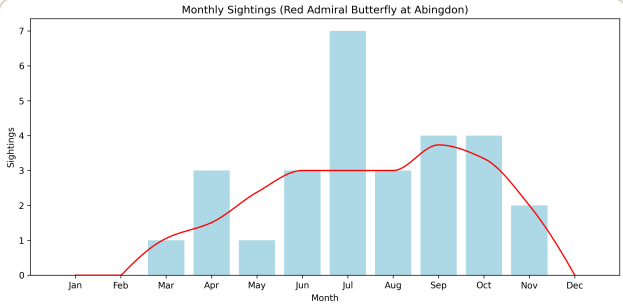
Classification evidence

Season start month	2.945
Season end month	11.51
Forcing peak month	7.745
Season width months	8.565
Season midpoint month	7.2275
Season start label	March
Season end label	December
Forcing peak label	August

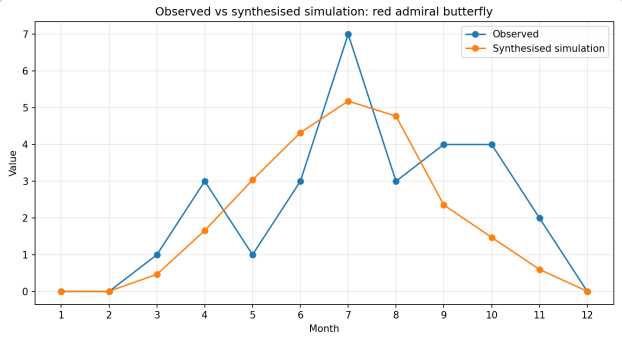
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Red Admiral Butterfly Observed Presence, Abingdon



Red Admiral Butterfly Observed Totals, Abingdon



Red Admiral Butterfly Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Daisy

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Summary

Daisy

Resident with summer detectability collapse

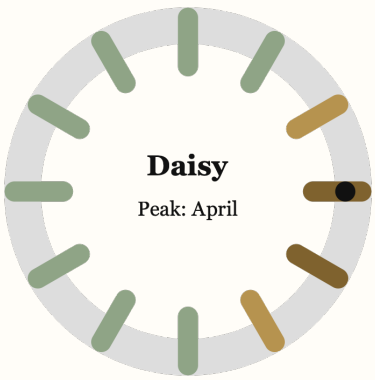
Daisy is classified as resident with summer detectability collapse. The fitted resident detectability target peaks around April and reaches its lowest point around September. The model indicates moderate baseline presence, moderate spring carry-over, moderate pre-summer retention, moderate summer suppression,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

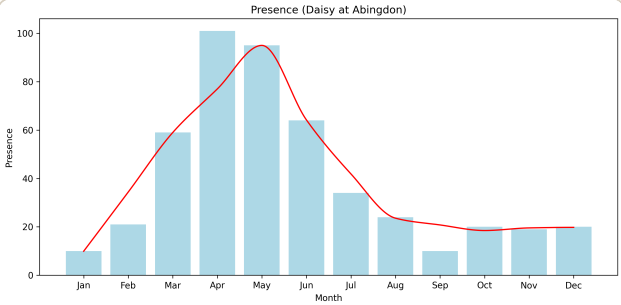
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.36	0.37	0.53	0.88	0.77	0.46	0.35	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.4

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

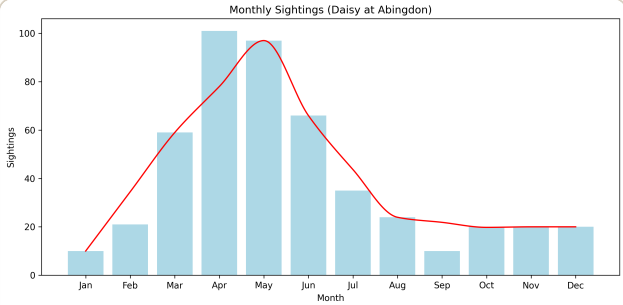
Classification evidence

Target peak month	4
Target peak label	April
Target trough month	9
Target trough label	September
Target peak value	0.8801127525543931
Target trough value	0.2560106769828565
Target mean value	0.43179342549528993
Target amplitude	0.6241020755715366
Baseline to peak ratio	0.29087182211256346
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.043795620437956206
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.28102189781021897
Decay to growth ratio	1.4042887029288702

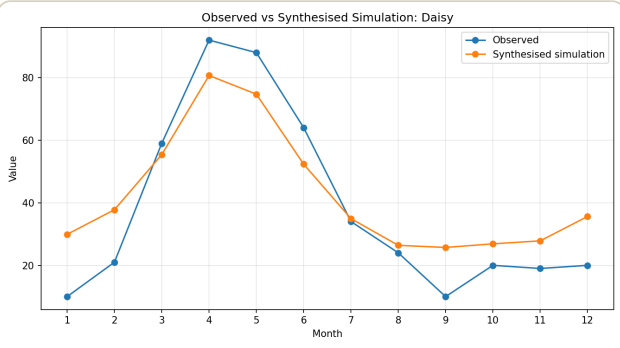
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



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

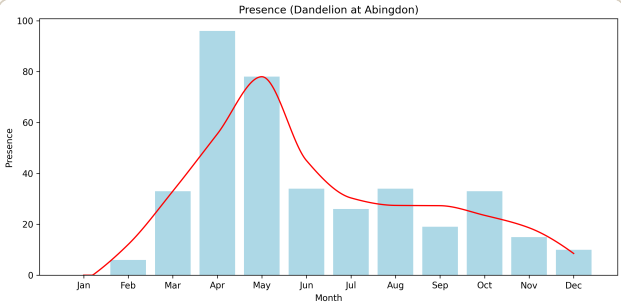
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
				●							

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

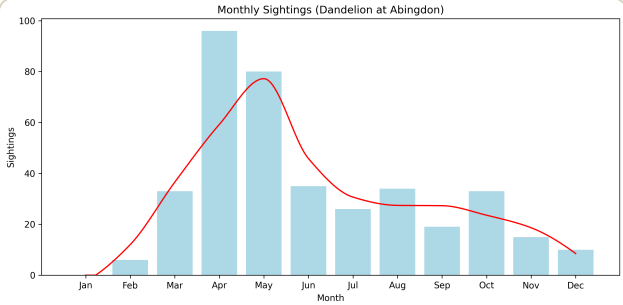
Classification evidence

Season start month	2.345
Season end month	11.55
Forcing peak month	4.505
Season width months	9.205
Season midpoint month	6.9475
Season start label	February
Season end label	December
Forcing peak label	May

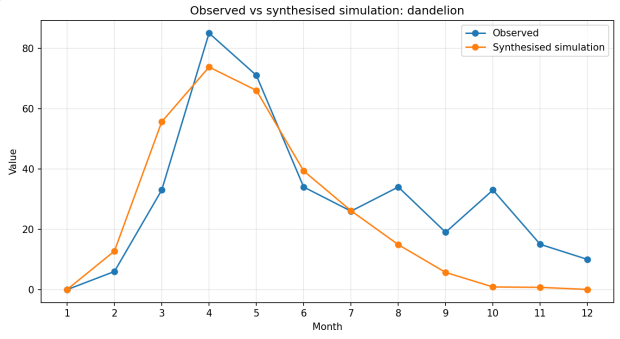
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Dandelion Observed Presence, Abingdon



Dandelion Observed Totals, Abingdon



Dandelion Simulated Presence, Abingdon

The Constant Layer

What Remains

Throughout the year, much changes.

Species appear and disappear. Some are present only briefly, marking specific moments in the season. Others rise to prominence and then fade, their influence concentrated into particular phases.

But not everything follows this pattern.

Some species remain.

They do not define the year through sudden appearance or dramatic peaks. Instead, they provide a continuous presence, forming a background against which the more visible changes take place.

This is the constant layer.

Species such as Woodpigeon are present throughout the year, but vary in how they are encountered. At times they are seen in large numbers, gathering and moving across the landscape. At others, they are simply part of the everyday environment, noticed without drawing attention.

Plants such as Daisy and Dandelion show a similar persistence. They may reach peaks of activity, particularly in spring and early summer, but they rarely disappear entirely. Instead, they continue at lower levels, maintaining a thread of continuity across the seasons.

Other species, like Cleavers or Shepherd’s Purse, contribute in quieter ways. Their flowering may be diffuse, their presence easily overlooked, but they extend across large parts of the year, filling gaps that more seasonal species leave behind.

What distinguishes these species is not intensity, but consistency.

They are the elements that remain when others have gone. They provide structure when the more dynamic signals of the year are absent. They ensure that the landscape is never entirely empty, even at its quietest points.

Without them, the year would feel fragmented — a series of isolated events with little connection between them.

With them, it becomes continuous.

Seen in this way, the more dramatic patterns of the year — the pulses of spring, the intensity of summer, the gradual release into autumn — are layered on top of something more stable.

They are variations within a framework that persists.

And it is this framework that allows the year to be experienced not just as a sequence of changes, but as something whole.

The species that remain do not draw attention to themselves.

But they are always there.

And, in the end, they are what hold the year together.

Woodpigeon

Seasonal Analysis and Species Classification

Model Family : Resident detectability

Woodpigeon (Columba palumbus), Abingdon, UK
David Walker, Pixelfed (CC BY 4.0)
Source - No changes made

Woodpigeon (Columba palumbus), Abingdon, UK
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

Woodpigeon (Columba palumbus), Abingdon, UK
David Walker, Field Notes Journal (CC BY 4.0)

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

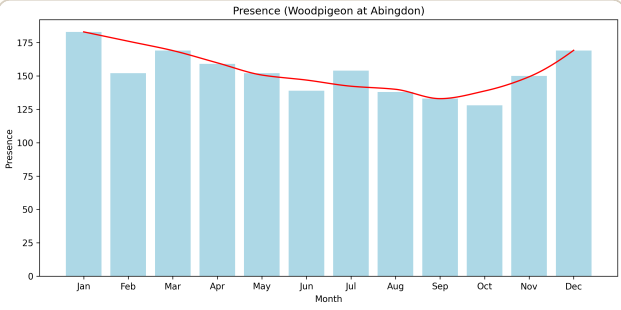
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1.15	1.25	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.97	0.73	0.71	0.54	0.66	0.89

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

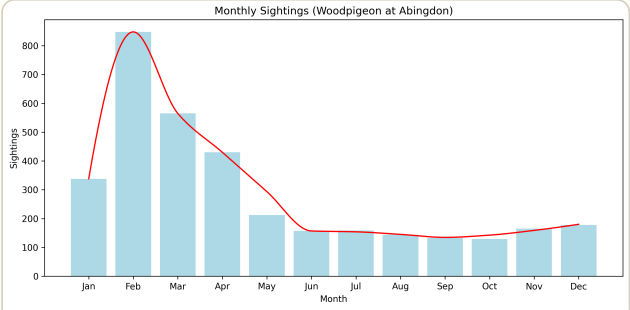
Classification evidence

Target peak month	2
Target peak label	February
Target trough month	10
Target trough label	October
Target peak value	1.2467593177623228
Target trough value	0.5426973827904435
Target mean value	0.9159163130245904
Target amplitude	0.7040619349718794
Baseline to peak ratio	0.5847159027521088
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.13095238095238096
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.6190476190476191
Decay to growth ratio	1.196236559139785

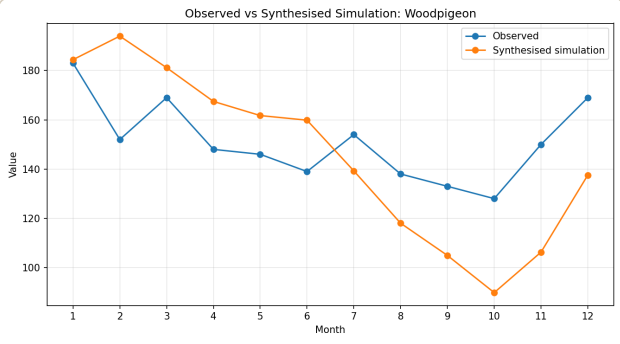
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Woodpigeon Observed Presence, Abingdon



Woodpigeon Observed Totals, Abingdon



Woodpigeon 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

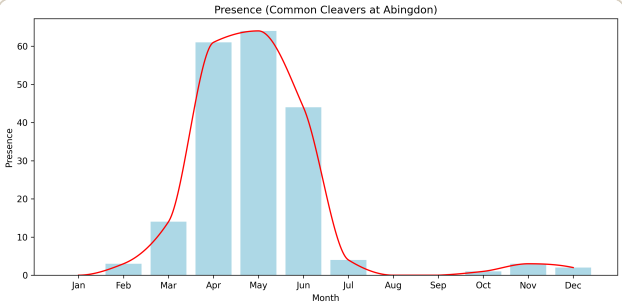
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.22	0.22	0.25	0.5	0.76	0.45	0.17	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.2

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

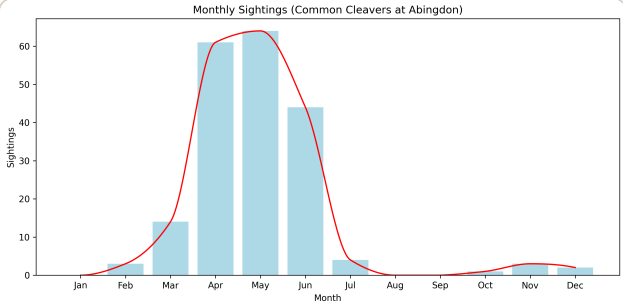
Classification evidence

Target peak month	5
Target peak label	May
Target trough month	9
Target trough label	September
Target peak value	0.7618850712746585
Target trough value	0.04201818574955455
Target mean value	0.24717624022709556
Target amplitude	0.719866885525104
Baseline to peak ratio	0.05512642468467407
Autumn to winter weight ratio	0.03663003663003663
Year end to winter weight ratio	0.326007326007326
Decay to growth ratio	1.669551934826884

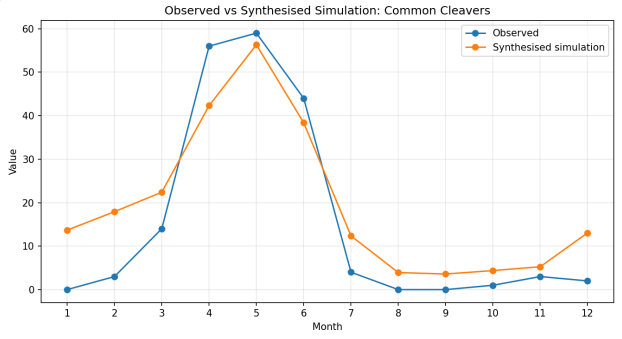
Observed and Simulated Seasonal Patterns



Common Cleavers Observed Presence, Abingdon



Common Cleavers Observed Totals, Abingdon



Common Cleavers Simulated Presence, Abingdon

Closing

The year does not end in a single moment.

There is no clear point at which one phase gives way entirely to the next. Instead, change continues as it has throughout — gradually, unevenly, and often without drawing attention to itself.

Some species have already gone. Others remain, though less frequently encountered. A few continue almost unchanged, forming the same quiet background that has been present from the beginning.

The patterns described in this booklet begin to loosen.

Peaks flatten. Absences lengthen. The strong signals of spring and summer give way to something more subdued. And yet, nothing truly disappears. The structure remains, even as its expression fades.

In time, the landscape returns to a state that resembles the beginning.

Fewer species are in flower. Activity is reduced. What stands out once again are the constants — the species that persist, and the subtle shifts that mark the passing of time.

And then, almost without notice, the cycle begins again.

A first flower appears.
A familiar pattern re-emerges.
Something that was absent returns.

The year does not start over.

It continues.

And what was once anticipated becomes familiar once more.