ABSTRACT
Our data show a drop in adult survival but no carry-over effects into the next breeding period.

INTRODUCTION
In February 2012, a cold spell led to a mass mortality of hundreds of Eurasian oystercatchers (Haematopus ostralegus) wintering in the Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea, Germany. We used ringing and biometric data to investigate whether the cold spell affected (i) adult survival rate in a local breeding population and (ii) condition of alive birds in the breeding period of 2012.

MATERIAL AND METHODS
We colour-ringed 71 adult breeding oystercatchers at Meldorf Bight (fig. 3) in years 2010 to 2014. 563 re-sightings were collected until 2015. Apparent survival was calculated with the live recaptures (CJS) function in MARK (6.1). Egg volume was determined according to Jager et al. (2000).

RESULTS
The best model showed differences in apparent survival between 2012 (0.61 ± 0.07) and all other years pooled (0.86 ± 0.03). The second best model showed that apparent survival was lowest in 2012 compared to individual other years (fig. 6). Mass of adults and egg volume were not lower in 2012 compared to other years (fig. 7 and 8).

DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS
In our local population, we found a 30% drop in apparent survival compared to other years. Another study based on dissections and ring recoveries assumed that mostly immature birds of northern and eastern origin had died that time (Schwemmer et al. 2014). This might mislead the interpretation of effects on local scale. We did not find any indications for carry-over effects. Our study shows the importance of monitoring survival rates to understand consequences of natural or man made incidents.

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