

Isles of Scilly

Naturetrek Tour Report

13 – 20 May 2015



Common Star of Bethlehem



Little Bittern by Laraine Burnett



Orange Bird's-foot *Ornithopus pinnatus*



Watermill Cove

Report compiled by Andrew Cleave
Images courtesy of Laraine Burnett and Andrew Cleave



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Summary

Our week-long trip to the Isles of Scilly enabled us to visit all of the inhabited islands and also spend plenty of time exploring St Mary's on our daily walks. We enjoyed good weather most of the time, although it was fairly breezy on some days. Everyone was struck by the wonderful clarity of the air, and the intensity of the colours of the flowers, especially in the sub-tropical gardens. An exciting trip on a RIB (rigid-inflatable boat) with Island Sea Safaris took us to the Western Rocks and Mincarlo where we had close views of seabirds and seals in a very dramatic setting. We used the inter-island boat service on a few days, giving us good views of the islands and countless rocks and reefs as we crossed the calm waters between St Mary's and the other islands. We also made use of the local bus service to get around St Mary's and followed many quiet paths and trails, passing ancient burial chambers and other archaeological sites. Scilly is well served by cafes and restaurants and we made good use of these on our daily walks. We encountered a good range of Scilly wildlife during the week, with a few surprises, in the form of Little Bittern and Crane, and several species found at their only location in Britain.

Day 1

Wednesday 13th May

Some of the party gathered at the Scillonian 111 check-in office at Penzance at about 8.30 before boarding the vessel for our crossing to St Mary's. It was rather overcast, but sea conditions were good and we had plenty of sightings of seabirds on the journey, with some coming close to the boat. Off Land's End there were large rafts of Manx Shearwaters and amongst them were a few Razorbills and Guillemots. Further out to sea, we saw the occasional Gannet and Fulmar, and increasing numbers of auks as we approached the islands.

On arrival at St Mary's, we walked to our accommodation at the Santa Maria guest house and, having checked in, we met up with the rest of the party who had arrived by air, and discussed plans for the day. We gathered again in the afternoon for a walk around the Garrison. This pleasant walk follows the old battlements and defences and gives views of all of the other islands in turn. We were soon struck by the numbers of Song Thrushes and Blackbirds we encountered on the walk, and were impressed by how confiding they were. Some of the Song Thrushes seemed to be demanding to have their photographs taken! Other birds spotted included several Stonechats and the occasional Wheatear, and some Linnets in colourful breeding plumage. Black Rabbits seemed to outnumber the usual brown form and several were seen during the afternoon. Out at sea, there were more Gannets and some distant Kittiwakes, and a few auks which were feeding in the tide race. The coastal flowers were very attractive and we came across several large patches of Thrift *Armeria maritima*, although more eye-catching were the non-native species such as the Gazanias which had spread from nearby gardens. In the evening, we went to the Kavorna restaurant for a meal and enjoyed the first of many dinners featuring local seafood.

Day 2

Thursday 14th May

For our first full day we remained on St Mary's and set off to walk around the west coast of the island. From Sally Port, we headed to Peninnis Head via Porthcressa where there were three Black-headed Gulls which are unusual birds for Scilly at this time of year. We noted a fine patch of Small-flowered Catchfly *Silene gallica* in the unusual dark-petalled form sometimes known as *forma quinquevulnera*. Passing by the allotments, it was clear that Scilly was a good habitat for House Sparrows as there seemed to be large numbers present in the well-tended

gardens. At the lighthouse on the headland, we photographed the massive granite boulders which were weathered into impressive formations, and here we had a few brief views of a displaying Rock Pipit. On the north side of the headland, we paused to talk to some of the staff of the Wildlife Trust who were carrying out conservation work, involving clearing patches of bracken, bramble and gorse in order to improve conditions for grassland flora and butterflies. We paused in Old Town Churchyard and then, with rain falling, headed for a coffee break at Old Town. The rain soon cleared so we checked the bird-watching hides at Lower Moors although, apart from Moorhens and some low-flying Swallows, there was little to see. However, on arriving at Shooter's Pool there was a large (for Scilly!) crowd of local birdwatchers who were straining to see a Little Bittern which had been spotted earlier. We were not lucky this time so we headed up to High Lanes and the Bavarian Kaffehaus where we enjoyed our lunch and the chance to sit down for a while. A large bird spotted from the garden turned out to be a Marsh Harrier which we saw very clearly in flight a few more times. From here we walked to Maypole and then down through Holy Vale, admiring the lush sub-tropical vegetation, and also the lofty Elms trees which thrive here. We arrived at Higher Moors with Reed Warblers calling close by, and checked the hides, spotting a few Mallard, Gadwall and Canada Geese. At the beach at Porth Hellick we turned south to follow the coastal path past Giant's Castle and the end of the airport runway. We all enjoyed the bright, sunny conditions and the spectacular coastal scenery, with many stops for photography on the way. There were more sightings of Wheatears on the headlands, and a small group of Turnstones in summer plumage were spotted on the rocks above the high tide line. Our route took us past Porth Minick and back to Old Town Bay and then past the Buzza Tower which gave us a lovely view of Hugh Town and Sally Port.

After this very full day we enjoyed our evening meal in the Pilot's Gig restaurant where the seafood was greatly appreciated, and after the meal we discussed our day's sightings and the plans for Friday.

Day 3

Friday 15th May

The day started with grey skies, but it was calm and dry. We took the 10.15 boat to Tresco and, because of the low tide, we landed at Carn Near. On the sandy ground near the track, we found the very rare Orange Bird's-foot *Ornithopus pinnatus*, at one of its few locations in Britain. We then arrived at the Abbey Gardens, and the group enjoyed a morning exploring the world-famous collection of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants in a beautiful setting. Whilst having lunch in the garden, we had good sightings of one of the recently introduced Red Squirrels, now firmly established and spreading beyond the gardens into the shelter belts, and the resident House Sparrows and Song Thrushes watched carefully for crumbs and scraps. We explored more of the island after lunch, following one of the trails alongside the Great Pool where a solitary Barnacle Goose was observed amongst the Canada Geese. Several species of gull were noted bathing and preening in the fresh water, allowing us to compare the various plumages of gulls at different ages. There were a few sightings of the very exotic-looking Golden Pheasants and several Red-legged Partridges, whilst overhead the pair of resident Buzzards and a Kestrel were seen briefly. Stock Doves could be heard calling from the trees and there was a snatch of Golden Oriole song in the distance. Reed Warblers could be heard singing from the reed beds, although they proved very difficult to see. We paused to look at the newly restored church of St Nicholas, and Andrew gave an impromptu organ recital whilst the group had a rest. Tom produced another of his charming sketches whilst we were at the church. We just had time to look at the beautiful bay at Old Grimsby before returning to New Grimsby for our boat trip back to St Mary's. On the return journey we noticed large numbers of Shags on the rocks, and spotted the occasional Little Egret.

We visited the Mermaid restaurant for our evening meal and enjoyed the lovely views of the Harbour from the upstairs windows.

Day 4

Saturday 16th May

The low tides today meant that the boats to Tresco and Bryher left later in the morning, so we had a delayed start to the day, giving everyone the chance to explore the local area. It was a warm and sunny morning and the many gardens with their exotic flora all looked very colourful. We caught the mid-day boat to Bryher, and were struck by the clarity of the water as we could see every detail of the sea bed in the shallow channel at low tide. From the jetty we followed the path south, and then inland to Veronica Farm, and on towards Rushy Bay. Some conveniently placed picnic tables were the ideal spot for our lunch, giving us a lovely view across the channel to Tresco. A pair of Oystercatchers and a few Rock Pipits were noted feeding on the shore as we had our lunch. We moved on to Rushy Bay where we searched hard for one of the tiniest of Scilly's wild flowers, the Dwarf Pansy *Viola keitaibeliana*, growing at its only location in Britain. Eventually, with some help from Will Wagstaff via his phone, we found this diminutive and very rare flower. There were several Swallows feeding over the hill and, amongst them, we spotted the occasional House Martin. We followed the coastal path around the island with spectacular views of the Norrard Rocks to one side and gorse-covered hillsides on the other, and eventually reached the Great Pool. Here we spotted some movement on the shore of the pool and saw two summer-plumage Dunlin feeding busily at the water's edge and proving to be very confiding for the photographers. Amongst the House Martins and Swallows feeding over the pool were two or three Sand Martins. More Wheatears were watched on the shores of Popplestone Bay, and we then followed the road over Timmy's Hill to the cafe for a brief stop, before returning Church Quay for the boat back to St Mary's in perfect sunny conditions.

We had an earlier evening meal in The Atlantic so that we could be ready for the entertaining evening wildlife slideshow given by local naturalist, Will Wagstaff .

Day 5

Sunday 17th May

We planned to take a trip in the RIB belonging to Island Sea Safaris so the group divided, and the first seven set off at 10am for an exciting trip to the Norrard Rocks and Mincarolo, where we had some close views of Puffins, Fulmars and Guillemots, more distant views of Manx Shearwaters, and some basking grey seals. We enjoyed the close views of the rocky habitat not usually seen from other boats. The first group were dropped on St Agnes whilst the RIB picked up the second party, two of whom had earlier found the Crane which had taken up residence near Higher Moors. The high-speed RIB took us out to the Western Rocks and Rosevear where we had more good views of seabirds, including lots of Razorbills, and plenty more seals hauled out on the rocks. The second group were then dropped on St Agnes, where we met up for lunch at the Turk's Head Inn. The thriving Kittiwake colony near the Turk's Head gave us a good opportunity to watch, and listen to, these very elegant small gulls which seemed to be busy feeding newly-hatched chicks. Nesting on the cliff top close by were a few pairs of Lesser Black-backed Gulls, looking very photogenic amongst the flowers. We walked down Barnaby's Lane to Wingletang Down, and this proved to be a good area for watching, and photographing, Cuckoos; further along on the margins of Beady Pool there were some Ringed Plovers feeding on the shore, as well as a few Oystercatchers. We followed the coastal path around the west of St Agnes, where there were superb views of the Western Rocks and the distant Bishop Rock lighthouse, and then we paused to look at St Warna's Well before heading up to the Nag's Head rock – one of many interesting natural rock sculptures. We

had time to call in at Troytown Farm to sample their famous home-made ice cream before heading back to the Quay for the return trip to St Mary's.

Day 6

Monday 18th May

We decided to explore more of St Mary's today so we took the island bus from Hugh Town to Porth Hellick, giving us an interesting tour of a different part of the island on the way there. Once at Higher Moors, we followed the trail down towards the beach but called in at the bird hides first. Fortunately the Little Bittern had just been spotted so, with a bit of squeezing and neck-craning, we all managed to get good views of this tiny rarity and some managed to get some good photographs as well. On reaching the beach, we headed north towards Pelistry, stopping on the way to examine the ancient burial chambers. At Pelistry, we crossed the sand bar to gain access to Toll's Island where we found the well-preserved kelp pits, used in the past to burn seaweed to produce potash for export. By now it was lunchtime so we headed a short way inland to the Carn Vein cafe and enjoyed lunch in the sunny garden.

We then returned to the coastal path and continued towards Watermill Cove. There were a few patches of Spring Squill *Scilla verna* in flower, growing alongside the native Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and the introduced Spanish Bluebell *Hyacinthoides hispanica*. We saw two cruise liners which had dropped anchor in Crow Sound; their passengers were being ferried around by some of the smaller island boats. At Innisidgen Hill, we stopped to look at the well-preserved Entrance Graves, before some of the group took the same route back to Watermill, whilst others headed through the pines towards Trenoweth, arranging to meet us at the end of Watermill Lane. At Borough Farm, we checked the edge of one of the bulb fields and found a patch of Prickly-fruited Buttercup *Ranunculus muricatus*, which was flowering well but also showed the characteristic seed heads. Our route then took us down the road to Holy Vale and the start of Sandy Lane. We followed the footpath to Longstone and arrived at Carreg Dhu gardens where we took the opportunity to pause and watch some of the butterflies which live in this sheltered spot. Holly Blues and the very distinctive Scilly form of the Speckled Wood were found here, and both Blackbirds and Song Thrushes were very confiding, perhaps hoping for some picnic scraps. After a short break here, some of the party decided to follow the road back into Hugh Town, and the remainder took the trail towards Old Town and returned via Buzza Hill.

Day 7

Tuesday 19th May

The weather was bright and breezy in the morning and we took the boat to St Martin's, the last of the inhabited islands we had not yet visited. The brisk wind produced a lot of spray, which delighted the school party who were also aboard. We landed at Lower Town Quay so took the chance to visit the Island Hotel for a brief coffee break, where we were made very welcome. After this, we followed the path around the north of St Martin's, enjoying the spectacular views. Gannets could be seen offshore and a Kestrel was watched overhead. The bright colours of the sea contrasted with the blaze of yellow gorse amongst the rocks. We paused to look at the stone mazes at Butter Porth and then made our way around to Great Bay where, apart from a bull Grey Seal a little way offshore, we had the beautiful bay to ourselves for our picnic. From Great Bay, we made our way around to Churchtown Farm where we were shown the site for the rare St Martin's Buttercup, but unfortunately there was nothing very convincing in flower. We did find some very good specimens of Common Star of Bethlehem *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, however. In common with the other islands we had visited during the week, Song Thrushes were much in evidence and all of the tiny fields, with their shelter-belts of *Pittosporum*, seemed to

harbour good populations of House Sparrows. Linnets were seen in the more open areas of Gorse scrub, and scolding Wrens could be heard but not seen, as we passed by. We had time for a brief ice-cream break before heading back along the lower coastal path to Lower Town to wait for the boat. We were able to see the tide advancing over the great expanse of St Martin's Flats, a large area of sand uncovered at low tide and stretching away towards St Mary's. Conditions were calmer on the way back and we had excellent views of flocks of Shags on the water and some of the rocks and surprising numbers of Oystercatchers.

We had our final evening meal in the Mermaid and were treated to views of a lovely sunset in the west. Tom's excellent sketches of all members of the party in characteristic poses were much appreciated.

Day 8

Wednesday 20th May

This was our last day on Scilly, so we had to leave our bags ready for collection before we set out on our final walk. We followed the coastal path on the east side of St Mary's, by way of Porthloo beach where there were several Oystercatchers feeding on the shore, and both Rock and Meadow Pipits foraging in the seaweed on the strandline. We skirted the Golf Course, noting the luxuriant growth of lichens on the rocks, and made our way to Halangy Down and Bant's Carn where the prehistoric village was situated. This provided the opportunity for some more sketching, with lovely views across to Tresco and Bryher. A pair of Wheatears were very active here and a Kestrel was seen hovering overhead. We headed for the Bavarian Kaffeehaus for a lunch break, after which it was time to walk back into town and prepare for the return voyage. Some of the party were leaving by plane, so they made use of the bus service to get back in time.

Scillonian 111 left St Mary's on time, and conditions at sea were very pleasant with a few seabirds such as Fulmar and Guillemot coming close to the boat at times. From the top deck we were able to get our final views of the islands and then the distant Wolf Rock Lighthouse. As we neared Land's End the numbers of Manx Shearwaters increased and we had several large rafts of them quite close to the boat, with a few Kittiwakes and Fulmars amongst them.

We arrived at Penzance on time after a very relaxing crossing, and a very pleasant week on the Isles of Scilly.

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Species Lists

Plants

Group/Species	English name	Comments
Pteridophytes		
<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort	Walls
<i>Asplenium (Phyllitis) scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue	St Mary's
<i>Asplenium marinum</i>	Sea Spleenwort	Peninnis Head
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern	St Mary's
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	Widespread
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Royal Fern	Higher Moors
Dicotyledons		
Aizoaceae		
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Dewplant family Hottentot Fig	Common
Apiaceae		
<i>Smyrnium olusatrum</i>	Carrot Family Alexanders	Common
Asteraceae		
<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Daisy family Field Marigold	St Mary's
<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	Chamomile	St Mary's
<i>Delaria odorata</i>	German Ivy	St Mary's
<i>Gazania rigens</i>	Gazania	St Mary's
<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	Corn Marigold	St Mary's
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed	St Martin's
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle	St Agnes
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	St Agnes
Boraginaceae		
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Borage family Changing Forget-me-not	St Mary's
<i>Myosotis ramosissima</i>	Early Forget-me-not	Bryher
Brassicaceae		
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Cabbage family Sea Rocket	St Martin's
<i>Cochlearia danica</i>	Danish Scurvy-grass	Widespread
<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>	Common Scurvy-grass	St Mary's
<i>Nasturtium officinale (Rorippa n. -aquaticum)</i>	Water-cress	St Mary's
Caryophyllaceae		
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Pink family Red Campion	Common
<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flowered Catchfly	St Mary's
<i>Silene uniflora</i>	Sea Campion	St Mary's
Chenopodiaceae		
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> subsp <i>maritima</i>	Goosefoot family Sea Beet	St Mary's
Crassulaceae		
<i>Aeonium cuneatum</i>	Stonecrop family Aeonium	widespread
<i>Sedum anglicum</i>	English Stonecrop	widespread, non-flowering
Fabaceae		
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Pea family Broom	St Mary's
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot Trefoil	St Mary's

Group/Species	English name	Comments
<i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i>	Common Bird's-foot	St Agnes
<i>Ornithopus pinnatus</i>	Orange Bird's-foot	Tresco, St Agnes
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	Widespread
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	Widespread
Geraniaceae	Crane's-bill family	
<i>Erodium maritimum</i>	Sea Stork's-bill	St Mary's
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	St Mary's
<i>Geranium maderense</i>	Giant Herb Robert	St Mary's, Bryher
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Cranesbill	Widespread
Lamiaceae	Dead-nettle family	
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground Ivy	St Mary's
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint	St Mary's
<i>Mentha x rotundifolia</i>	False Apple-mint	St Agnes
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self-heal	St Mary's
Malvaceae	Mallow family	
<i>Malva (Lavatera) arborea</i>	Tree-mallow	St Mary's
<i>M. pseudocretica (Lavatera cretica)</i>	Smaller Tree-mallow	St Mary's
Orobanchaceae	Broomrape family	
<i>Orobanche (minor)</i>	(Common) Broomrape	Tresco
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	Lousewort	St Mary's
Oxalidaceae	Wood Sorrel family	
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda Buttercup	widespread
Papaveraceae	Poppy family	
<i>Fumaria bastardii</i>	Tall Ramping-fumitory	St Mary's
<i>Fumaria occidentalis</i>	Western Ramping-fumitory	St Mary's
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common Ramping-fumitory	St Mary's
Pittosporaceae	Pittosporum family	
<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	Karo	Common
<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	Kohuhu	Tresco
Plumbaginaceae	Thrift family	
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Thrift	widespread
Polygonaceae	Knotweed Family	
<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>	Wireweed	St Mary's
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	widespread
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel	Tresco, Bryher
Primulaceae	Primrose family	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	St Mary's
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose family	St Mary's
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup family	
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold	Tresco
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine	Widespread
<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>	Rough-fruited Buttercup	St Mary's
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	widespread
Rosaceae	Rose family	

Group/Species	English name	Comments
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	Bryher
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg	Bramble	common
Rubiaceae	Bedstraw family	
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Goosegrass	St Mary's
<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	Wild Madder	St Mary's
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	St Agnes
Salicaceae	Willow family	
<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	Tresco
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow	St Mary's
Scrophulariaceae	Figwort family	
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	St Mary's
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	widespread
<i>Scrophularia scorodonia</i>	Balm-leaved Figwort	St Mary's
Tamaricaceae	Tamarisk family	
<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	Tamarisk	St Mary's
Ulmaceae	Elm family	
<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm	St Mary's
Urticaceae	Nettle family	
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory-of-the-wall	widespread
<i>Soleirolia soleirolii</i>	Mind-your-own-business	St Mary's
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	St Mary's
Valerianaceae	Valerian family	
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian	St Mary's
<i>Valerianella locusta</i>	Common Cornsalad	St Mary's
Veronicaceae	Speedwell family	
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	St Mary's
<i>Veronica agrestis</i>	Green Field-speedwell	St Mary's
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	St Mary's
Violaceae	Violet family	
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	Field Pansy	St Mary's
<i>Viola kitaibeliana</i>	Dwarf Pansy	Bryher
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog-violet	St Mary's
Monocotyledons		
Agavaceae	Century-plant family	
<i>Agave americana</i>	Century Plant	Tresco, St Mary's
Araceae	Arum family	
<i>Arum italicum</i> subsp <i>italicum</i>	Large Cuckoo Pint	St Mary's
Iridaceae	Iris family	
<i>Gladiolus communis</i>	Eastern Gladiolus	Widespread
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking Iris	Widespread
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris	St Mary's

Group/Species	English name	Comments
Liliaceae	Lily family	
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Cabbage Palm	widespread
<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum (angustifolium)</i>	Common Star of Bethlehem	St Martin's
<i>Scilla verna</i>	Spring Squill	St Mary's
<i>Allium roseum</i>	Rosy Garlic	St Martin's
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-cornered Leek	widespread
<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	Spanish Bluebell	widespread
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	widespread
Cyperaceae	Sedge family	
<i>Carex arenaria</i>	Sand Sedge	Bryher, Tresco
<i>Carex paniculata</i>	Greater Tussock Sedge	St Mary's
Poaceae	Grass family	
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Marram	Widespread
<i>Catapodium marinum</i>	Sea Fern-grass	Bryher
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple Moor-grass	St Mary's
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	St Mary's/Tresco

Birds (✓ = recorded but not counted; H = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	✓				3			✓
2	Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	✓				20+			✓
3	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
4	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
5	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		2			3			
7	Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>						1		
8	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		✓			2		✓	
9	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>			✓					
10	Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>		✓	✓					
11	Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>			1					
12	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>			✓				✓	
13	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>		✓	✓	✓				
14	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>			✓					
15	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓	✓		✓			✓
16	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		1						
17	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>			2					
18	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>				1				
19	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>			1					
20	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>			✓					
21	Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>			✓	✓				
22	Golden Pheasant	<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>			✓					
23	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		✓	✓	✓				✓
24	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>			✓	✓	✓			✓
25	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>					1			
26	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27	European Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>					2			
28	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>		✓			3			
29	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>				2	4			
30	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		3	3	✓		✓		✓
31	Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓

	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
32	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
33	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
34	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
35	Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	✓	✓			✓			
36	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>				✓	✓			
37	Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>					✓			
38	Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia 'feral'</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
39	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>			✓					
40	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓
41	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
42	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>					3	h		h
43	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>								
44	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>			✓	✓				
45	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
46	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
47	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>					✓		✓	
48	Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	1	2		✓	✓			✓
49	Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrelli</i>	✓				✓			✓
50	Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>								
51	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
52	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
53	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
54	Eurasian Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
55	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
56	Common Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	8				3			1
57	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	1	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
58	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>						✓		
59	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		✓	✓			✓		
60	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓
61	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		✓	✓		✓			
62	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		✓	✓		✓			
63	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓		✓			
64	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓						✓
65	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
66	Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>			h					
67	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
68	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
69	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
70	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	✓							✓
71	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
72	Common Redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>					3			
73	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Mammals

1	Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	✓				20+		✓	
2	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	✓	✓						✓
3	Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>			✓					
4	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>			✓					

Butterflies

	Common name	Scientific name	May								
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓		✓
2	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>			✓						
3	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>		✓	✓	✓				✓	
4	Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓
5	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		✓	✓					✓	
6	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		✓	✓		5			1	1
7	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
8	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>		✓						✓	

Moths

1	Hummingbird Hawkmoth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>					✓				
2	Common Quaker	<i>Orthosia cerasi</i>				✓	✓	✓			
3	White Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>				✓	✓				
4	Heart and Dart	<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>				✓	✓	✓			
5	Knotgrass	<i>Acronictis rumicis</i>				✓	✓				

Marine Life

1	Spiny Starfish	<i>Marthasterias glacialis</i>					1				
2	Blonde Ray egg case	<i>Raja brachyura</i>					1				
3	Flat Periwinkle	<i>Littorina obtusata</i>		✓			✓		✓		
4	Common Limpet	<i>Patella vulgata</i>		✓					✓	✓	
5	China Limpet	<i>Patella uyllsiponensis</i>		✓							



Red Squirrel by Laraine Burnett