

# Isles of Scilly

Naturetrek Tour Report

11 - 17 May 2017



Grey Seal



Little Bittern



Common Guillemot



Male Golden Pheasant

Report and images by Andrew Cleave



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Tour participants: Andrew Cleave (leader) with 10 Naturetrek clients

## Summary

We experienced quite a range of weather conditions during our week on the Isles of Scilly with everything from bright sunny days to spells of torrential rain. However, we were able to take boat trips to all of the inhabited islands and see a good variety of birds, insects and flora, including several rare species found only on Scilly. An excursion to the outer rocks in a RIB (Rigid Inflatable Boat) was an exciting part of the trip, getting us close to colonies of seabirds and Grey Seals. A confiding bird rarity in the form of a Little Bittern was one of the birdwatching highlights early in the week, but we also enjoyed the close contact with more common species such as the very tame Song Thrushes. We were able to explore the quiet lanes and nature reserves on St Mary's, view many impressive archaeological sites, and enjoy the colourful gardens and their exotic flora, with plants from New Zealand, South Africa, South America and the Canary Islands growing alongside familiar native species. We also visited various pubs and cafes during the week, giving us a real taste of life on the islands.

## Day 1

Wednesday 10th May

Our trip to the islands began in Penzance where most of the party boarded Scillonian 111 for the crossing to St Mary's. Weather conditions were good and we were able to spend time on deck watching the coastline slip past whilst keeping a look-out for seabirds. During the crossing we saw numerous Gannets, and smaller numbers of Manx Shearwaters, Fulmars, Guillemots and Razorbills.

We arrived at St Mary's at midday and made our way through Hugh Town to the Santa Maria guesthouse where we checked in and were welcomed by Jackie, the owner. We then dispersed to get lunch and met again at 3.15pm for a walk around the Garrison. This gave first-time visitors a good introduction to the islands, with ever-changing views as we circled the impressive fortifications dating back to Tudor times. One of the native plants species we encountered was the pink-petalled form of the Small-flowered Catchfly *Silene gallica ssp quinquevulnera*, now very scarce on the mainland, and other coastal flowers such as Thrift *Armeria maritima* and Rock Sea Spurrey *Spergularia rupicola* seemed very much at home on the massive granite walls. We had close encounters with some very confiding Song Thrushes, and also saw Stonechat, Wheatear, Meadow Pipit and Rock Pipit. The exotic flora of the islands was very impressive in the warm sunshine, with colourful plants spilling over from the gardens and growing in profusion in sheltered spots. Several butterflies were spotted, including Holly Blue and Common Blue, and Small Heath was common in the more open areas.

We visited the Mermaid Inn, overlooking the harbour, for our evening meal where we went through the checklists and Andrew explained the plans for the rest of the week.

## Day 2

Thursday 11th May

We walked from Santa Maria this morning to Peninnis Head, checking the small gardens and allotments on the way. The interesting route led past the sheltered beach at Porthcressa and the colourful gardens of Little Porth and Hugh Town to the exposed granite headland of Peninnis, where the rocks had been eroded into extraordinary shapes. One of them, known locally as Tooth Rock, resembled an enormous molar tooth. In sheltered crevices there were some very fine specimens of the maritime fern Sea Spleenwort *Asplenium marinum*,

growing larger here than anywhere else. Starlings and Linnets seemed to be the most common birds here, and some of the Swallows we saw seemed to be skimming the tops of Gorse bushes for food.

The trail led us down past Carn Leh to Old Town Church where we explored the leafy churchyard and looked at some of the interesting headstones, many of them covered with a luxuriant growth of lichens. We walked along the road past Old Town Bay with the ruins of Ennor Castle just visible over the tops of the Elm trees.

A visit to the Lower Moors nature reserve proved to be very exciting as the female Little Bittern, which had been on the islands for a few days, put in an appearance in front of the hide, allowing everyone to get good views, and some photographs for those who stayed a bit longer. This normally secretive bird seemed quite relaxed in this shallow pool, walking close to the hide at one point as it searched for food in the muddy margins. A few Moorhens and eclipse-plumaged Mallards were its companions, and the occasional Swallow and House Martin dipped over the water. In the reed beds and willow scrub around the reserve we could hear, but not see, a few Reed Warblers and Willow Warblers.

The afternoon was spent out at sea on trip with Island Sea Safaris in their RIB Firebrand IV. Mark and Susie Groves took us to some of the more inaccessible parts of the islands, explaining about the many shipwrecks which litter the seabed here. We got very close to some of the seabirds, including Guillemots and Razorbills on rock ledges, although the Puffins proved to be rather more difficult. Everyone managed to get photographs, however, and some of the birds posed perfectly on rock ledges almost at eye level. There were many Grey Seals hauled out on various rocks and we had close views of others bobbing around in the water near to the boat. We travelled to isolated rocks such as Mincarolo and Maiden Bower where there are scattered seabird colonies, and also looked at the dramatic headland of Shipman Head before returning to the more sheltered waters between the islands. On some of the smaller rocks there were a few waders including a Bar-tailed Godwit and a Whimbrel, but on others there were larger flocks of Oystercatchers. Our route back to St Mary's took us close to the departing Scillonian and we got some good photographs of the ship from an unusual angle as it passed through Crow Sound.

After a couple of hours at sea, we returned to dry land and met up again for our evening meal and a discussion of the day's sightings.

## Day 3

Friday 12th May

The forecast was not good for today, and the rain started early on, so we opted for a visit to Tresco where there would be shelter in the gardens. Our boat trip was rather wet, and not helped by having to wait just off the Carn Near quay whilst another small boat unloaded lots of cargo. We did see a few Kittiwakes on the short crossing, and some noisy Oystercatchers greeted us on the shore as we landed. We headed for the gardens, stopping briefly to look for Small Adder's-tongue Fern *Ophioglossum azoricum*, which we eventually spotted in some numbers. We were able to dry off in the cafe where they kindly provided some extra heaters for us. Some of the group chose to walk in the gardens whilst others visited the hides on the shore of the Great Pool. There were several gulls bathing and preening on the margins and large numbers of hirundines feeding low over the water. We had excellent views of Swallows, House Martins and Sand Martins from the hides, with some of them sweeping past the windows at very close range, although getting photographs of them was more of a challenge.

On the return walk to the gardens we saw a few Red-legged Partridges looking rather bedraggled in the rain, and two magnificent male Golden Pheasants which seemed to be following us looking for food. Some of the group reported sightings of Red Squirrel in the gardens and more views of Golden Pheasant. With the rain easing off, a few of the party took the early boat back to St Mary's whilst others walked to Old Grimsby where there was a lovely view of the islands of Tean and St Helen's and a very sheltered shore-line with a scattering of foraging gulls. The return boat to St Mary's departed from the quay at New Grimsby, and on the way back to St Mary's we once again spotted the small group of Kittiwakes feeding in the tide race.

## Day 4

Saturday 13th May

With more pleasant weather conditions today we took the boat to St Agnes. As we arrived at the quay we saw a typical sight of Scilly in the form of a large flock of Shags, some sitting on the rocks and many more swimming and diving in the water. We checked out the site of the breeding colony of gulls and kittiwakes at Porth Conger, but sadly it appeared to be deserted this year. As it was low tide we were able to cross the bar to the small island of Gugh, where we looked at some of the plants growing in the small dunes at the head of the beach. There was not time to explore all of Gugh so we took the main road of St Agnes and then turned down Barnaby's Lane towards the gorse-covered headland of Wingletang Down. We took a few minutes to look for one of the rare plants found on St Agnes, and eventually located a few fronds of the Least Adder's-tongue Fern *Ophioglossum lusitanicum*, and also spotted the diminutive Orange Bird's-foot *Ornithopus pinnatus* nearby. A Green Tiger Beetle was spotted and there were a few large caterpillars in the open, most of which were Fox Moth larvae. From here we had splendid views of the Western Rocks and in the distance the tall tower of the Bishop Rock Lighthouse. We followed the coastal path down to St Warna's Cove, checking out St Warna's Well on the way. At the far side of the bay on a rock stack there were a few pairs of Fulmars nesting and a single nest of Great Black-backed Gull above them.

We stopped for our lunch break at the Coastguard Cafe and enjoyed the splendid views from the garden. Despite the increasing cloud there were a few butterflies on the wing, including Painted Lady and Red Admiral, and the Scilly form of the Speckled Wood. After a break we continued on to the coast path, and found the stone maze on Castella Down. The trail then led us to the Troy Town farm camp site set in a most scenic location. This was a good excuse to stop and sample the famous Troy Town ice cream. We checked out the beach at Periglis but apart from the usual Oystercatchers it was very quiet. Further round the coast in Porth Coose there were two Whimbrels on the rocks, proving very difficult to see until they flew across the bay, but they did give their distinctive call. The upper part of the beach had some magnificent specimens of Sea Kale *Crambe maritima* in full bloom. We continued round the coast past Porth Killier, where there were a few Meadow and Rock Pipits feeding on the strand line, and arrived back at the quay to wait for the boat back to St Mary's.

We had an early evening meal and then went to the Church Hall to watch the very informative slide show about the natural history of Scilly given by local wildlife expert Will Wagstaff.

## Day 5

Sunday 14th May

We had perfect sunny conditions for our trip to St Martin's and we also had an unexpectedly long boat trip to get there with a transfer of some passengers from one boat to another in the 'roads', then a stop at the Higher Town Quay before we landed at Lower Town – conveniently close to the Island Hotel where we stopped for a

coffee break. The spectacular views from the lovely garden were much appreciated. We walked around the west end of the island, taking in the views of Tresco, Round Island, Tean and St Helen's and numerous rocks and small islets all around. As we rounded the headland towards White Island we got very distant views of the Seven Stones Lightship, lying at anchor about half-way back to Land's End. The sea looked rather empty, but there were distant Gannets passing by, and on the shore below us a few Herring Gulls and Lesser Black-backed Gulls were foraging. On land we found a few Meadow Pipits and the occasional Rock Pipit, and the by now, very familiar Song Thrushes. This was also a good area for Stonechats with several males sitting prominently on gorse stems. A single Wheatear was also found on the rocky slopes of Tinkler's Hill. A few Fox Moth larvae were spotted at the edge of the path, and also a dead Lesser White-toothed Shrew. This gave us a chance for a close look at this mammal, and its characteristic white teeth, at its only UK location. Further on we came to the collection of stone mazes constructed from smooth granite boulders. The area was very colourful with Thrift and Sea Campion and the combination of white sand beaches and sparkling blue sea was a very welcome contrast to our rainy day on Tresco. There were several butterflies on the wing here including Small Copper and Common Blue. Our walk led us on to the magnificent sandy beach of Great Bay, where we then turned inland to the centre of the island. The grassy slopes here were being grazed by Red Devon cattle, an initiative by the Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust to restore the area's rich maritime flora. We stopped at the Polreath Tea Room for a well-earned break and enjoyed sitting in their sunny garden, before strolling down to the quay at Higher Town for the boat back to St Mary's. The sunny gardens of Higher Town were very attractive to butterflies and bees and we saw several species, including Red Admiral and Painted Lady. The return trip to St Mary's was direct and we noticed many more boats on the water in the sunny conditions.

## Day 6

Monday 15th May

We decided to stay on St Mary's today and explore more of the island. A trip on the bus took us as far as the start of the nature trail at Higher Moors where we followed the trail towards the beach at Porth Hellick. We checked out the hides overlooking the freshwater pool, but it was rather quiet here apart from a few Swallows, House Martins and Sand Martins feeding over the water and some Mallards in the shallows. There were also Swallows feeding over the sea in Porth Hellick. On the beach there was a small flock of Linnets feeding above the strand line, and a small mixed flock of Rock and Meadow Pipits catching kelp flies on shore. We returned to the road, via the boardwalk through the reed beds and willows, where again we heard, but could not easily see both Reed and Willow Warblers. The lush growth of Tussock Sedge *Carex paniculata* and Royal Fern *Osmunda regalis* was obviously providing good cover for a number of secretive birds, including the Water Rail which was also heard briefly near the trail. We could also hear, but not see, a distant Cuckoo. We then took the narrow trail through the upper part of the nature reserve where we had the unusual experience of walking beneath lofty Elm trees, which would not be possible elsewhere in Britain. There was plenty of bird song here, and we located Blackcap and Chiffchaff by their calls and were scolded by several Wrens as we picked our way along the stony path towards Holy Vale.

We took our lunch break at the Bavarian Kaffeehaus and then walked back to Hugh Town by way of the Carreg Dhu Community Garden. In this sheltered spot, filled with a variety of exotics flowering shrubs and palm trees, there were a few butterflies on the wing, and some very confident Blackbirds, Song Thrushes and Robins appeared, presumably hoping we were going to have a picnic. We admired the very colourful Red Angel's Trumpet trees *Brugmansia sanguina* we had seen at several points on our walk, and this was dubbed the "Traffic Light Tree" because of its brilliant green, orange and red flowers.

On the trail back we checked out some of the cultivated fields where small flocks of Linnets and Goldfinches were active. On the margins of one of the bulb fields was a colourful display of Corn Marigolds, and the hedgerows were covered with an attractive mix of Red Campion, Bluebells and Honeysuckle. Our return route took us back to Hugh Town by way of Old Town and the path beside the Buzza Tower where, despite the grey skies, there were impressive views of the other islands.

## Day 7

Tuesday 16th May

We visited the small island of Bryher today, making a slightly delayed start due to the low spring tides. We landed at Anneka's Quay and walked along the shore towards Church Quay, indentifying several species of marine molluscs and seaweeds as we went. There were a few gulls foraging at the water's edge and a pair of Oystercatchers on the rocks were very vocal – presumably guarding a nest close by. It looked odd to see House Sparrows and Starlings feeding on the sea shore, but the large number of Kelp Flies may have been what they were searching for. A solitary Grey Heron was spotted fishing in the shallow tidal pools and a pair of Shelduck were feeding quietly in the shallows. Although they were covered with seaweed, some of the rocks clearly indicated the positions of Iron Age field boundaries, long-since submerged by rising sea levels. We checked out the fields on the track to Veronica Farm where the usual tame Song Thrushes were the most obvious birds feeding. In one of the farm barns a Swallow's nest was spotted high up on a beam and the adults swooped in and out at times as we watched. After purchasing home-made fudge at the farm gate we continued along the coastal path, stopping for a brief picnic by the sailing school. The path led us around Samson Hill towards Rushy Bay where, with much searching on hands and knees, we found one flower of the diminutive Seaside Pansy *Viola kitalibelliana* at its only UK location. The cloudy conditions were not suitable for butterflies to be on the wing, but we did spot two Common Blues sheltering beneath grasses. We crossed to Great Par where there were more Meadow and Rock Pipits foraging on the strand line, but by this stage the cloud had descended so we went to the Hell Bay Hotel for a much-needed coffee break. From the hotel we walked around the Great Pool and along the edge of Popplestone Bay and followed the coast path on to Shipman Head which we had seen from the sea a few days previously. This exposed headland had a very impressive example of "waved heath", resulting from the exposure to Atlantic gales and it also had numerous archaeological sites scattered across it. The trail led us down to Kitchen Porth, a small sheltered sandy cove, and from there it was an easy walk back to Church Quay beside some sheltered gardens for the boat back to St Mary's. We kept a look-out for the Great Northern Diver seen earlier in the day but were not successful this time, seeing only Shags and Cormorants.

## Day 8

Wednesday 17th May

This was our last day on the islands so we left our bags ready for collection and checked out of the guest house. After a short break for souvenir and postcard shopping we caught the bus again and headed for Telegraph Hill. This was the closest point to the iron-age settlement at Halangy Down and the impressive bronze-age Bant's Carn burial chamber. We explored the partly-restored settlement before setting off to return to Hugh Town via the coastal path. We had good views of a male Stonechat here, whilst at sea between the islands there were large numbers of Shags fishing and the occasional Gannet passing through. A single Great Northern Diver was spotted far out in Crow Sound and there was a busy traffic of small boats passing to and fro between the islands. The colourful flora here included Lousewort *Pedicularis sylvatica* and large patches of bright yellow Tormentil *Potentilla erecta*. We stopped for lunch at Juliet's Garden Cafe where we were able to enjoy our break sitting outside admiring the view of Hugh Town and the Garrison. The resident House Sparrows and Song Thrushes



were very confident here snatching every crumb and scrap they could find, with quite a few sitting boldly on the tables and getting too close to be photographed. Scillonian 111 was already at the quay by this time so we continued on the coastal path past Porthloo and Porth Mellon for our final look around Hugh Town.

We were back at the quay ready to board Scillonian 111 by 3.30pm and the return journey to Penzance began on time at 4.30pm. Conditions were good once again for the crossing and as the islands receded into the distance we saw quite a few seabirds, including a number of auks and good numbers of Manx Shearwaters. The lonely Wolf Rock lighthouse was clearly seen about half-way through the journey, and there was a surprising amount of shipping on the water, including some very ugly container ships heading towards the Irish Sea. As we approached Land's End the numbers of shearwaters and gannets increased, with plenty being seen fishing in the turbulent waters off the Runnel Stone. A glimpse of one or two Storm Petrels was had by some, although dolphin sightings were rather sparse. We arrived back in Penzance harbour about 7pm after a pleasant journey and said our farewells on the quay before we all continued our homeward journeys.

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St Martin's Maze

## Species Lists

Birds (✓=recorded but not counted; H = heard only; P = possible; m=male; f=female)

	Common name	Scientific name	May							16	17
			10	11	12	13	14	15			
1	Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>								1	
2	Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓
3	Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>		✓		✓					✓
4	European Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>									P
5	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
6	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>								1	
9	Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>		1f							
10	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>			✓		✓			✓	
11	Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>			✓		✓				
12	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>			✓	✓	✓			✓	
13	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>		✓	✓			✓			
14	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
15	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>			✓						
16	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1				1				
17	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>			2						
18	Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>			2		✓	✓			
19	Golden Pheasant	<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>			2m						
20	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>						H			
21	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>			✓			✓			
22	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>			✓			✓			
23	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>			1						
25	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>		1							
26	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>		1		2				4	
27	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>						✓			
28	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>		?							
29	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	1	2							✓
30	Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	1	4	4						✓
31	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
32	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
33	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
34	Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	✓	✓	✓						✓
35	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓
36	Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>		✓							
37	Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia 'feral'</i>	✓								
38	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>			✓		✓				
39	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
40	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
41	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>						H			
42	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓								
43	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>			20			✓			
44	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
46	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓			✓	✓				
47	Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓



	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
48	Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>	✓							
49	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
50	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
51	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
52	Eurasian Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
53	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
54	Common Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	✓	✓		1	✓	✓	✓	
55	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	✓	2		2	✓			
56	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		✓	1			H		
57	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>						✓		
58	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		✓				✓		
59	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			1			H		
60	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>					✓	✓		
61	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓			✓	✓		
62	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
63	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>			P				1	
64	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
65	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
66	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓	
67	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>			✓		✓		✓	
68	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
69	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	Lesser White-toothed Shrew	<i>Crocidura suaveolens</i>					✓			
5	European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>					✓			

## Butterflies &amp; Moths

1	Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	✓							
2	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	✓				✓		2	
3	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	✓			✓	✓			
4	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		✓		✓	✓			
5	Speckled Wood	<i>Parage argea insularis</i>				✓	✓			
6	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>				✓	✓			
7	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>					✓			
8	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>				✓	✓			
9	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>					✓			
10	Fox Moth larva	<i>Macrothylacia rubi</i>				✓				

## Other Invertebrates

1	Green Tiger Beetle	<i>Cicindela campestris</i>				✓				
2	Oil Beetle	<i>Meloe sp</i>				✓				

## Marine Invertebrates:

1	Shore Crab	<i>Carcinus maenas</i>							✓	
2	Common Limpet	<i>Patella vulgata</i>	✓				✓		✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
3	China Limpet	<i>Patella ulyssiponensis</i>					✓			
4	Black-footed Limpet	<i>Patella depressa</i>					✓			
5	Grey Topshell	<i>Gibbula cineraria</i>					✓			
6	Purple Topshell	<i>Gibbula umbilicalis</i>					✓			
7	Toothed Topshell	<i>Monodonta lineata</i>					✓			
8	Flat Periwinkle	<i>Littorina obtusata</i>					✓			
9	Rough Periwinkle	<i>Littorina saxatilis</i>					✓			
10	Rayed Artemis	<i>Dosinia exoleta</i>					✓			
11	Common Cockle	<i>Cerastoderma edule</i>	✓				✓		✓	

## Plants

Common Name	Scientific name	notes
<b>Ferns:</b>		
Small Adder's-tongue Fern	<i>Ophioglossum azoricum</i>	Tresco
Least Adder's-tongue Fern	<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i>	St Agnes
Lanceolate Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium lanceolatum</i>	St Agnes
Sea Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium marinum</i>	St Mary's
Black Spleenwort	<i>A. adiantum-nigrum</i>	walls, common
Broad Buckler Fern	<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Higher Moors
Scaly Male Fern	<i>Dryopteris borrieri</i>	Higher Moors
Lady Fern	<i>Athyrium filix-foemina</i>	Higher Moors
Royal Fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Higher Moors
<b>Flowering Plants:</b>		
Lesser Celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>	Higher Moors
Lesser Spearwort	<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Higher Moors
Small-flowered Catchfly	<i>Silene gallica quinquevulnera</i>	St Mary's
Rock Sea Spurrey	<i>Spergularia rupicola</i>	rocks and walls
Sea Sandwort	<i>Honckenya peploides</i>	St Agnes
Sea Beet	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Porth Hellick
Sea Rocket	<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Gugh
Sea Kale	<i>Crambe maritima</i>	St Agnes
Watercress	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Higher Moors
Cuckoo Flower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Higher Moors
Sea Stork's-bill	<i>Erodium maritimum</i>	Garrison
Balm-leaved Figwort	<i>Scrophularia scorodonia</i>	St Mary's
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	widespread
Germander Speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	widespread
Common Broomrape	<i>Orobanche minor maritima</i>	Tresco
Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	St Mary's
Bird's-foot Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	widespread
Orange Bird's-foot	<i>Ornithopus pinnatus</i>	St Agnes
Common Bird's-foot	<i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i>	St Agnes
Thrift	<i>Armeria maritima</i>	widespread
Madder	<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	Garrison
Wood Sage	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	St Martin's
Early Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis ramosissima</i>	St Mary's
Buck's-horn Plantain	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	widespread
Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Bryher
Tormentil	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	widespread
Sea Holly	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>	Gugh, Bryher

Sea Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Porth Hellick
Angelica	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Porth Hellick
Hemlock Water Dropwort	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Porth Hellick
Fool's Watercress	<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Porth Hellick
Dog Violet	<i>Viola canina</i>	St Mary's
Dwarf Pansy	<i>Viola kitaibeliana</i>	Bryher
Bell Heather	<i>Erica cinerea</i>	St Martin's
Sheep's Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	St Martin's
Corn Marigold	<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	St Mary's
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	widespread
Scarlet Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	widespread
Rosy Garlic	<i>Allium roseum</i>	Bryher
Babington's Leek	<i>Allium babingtonii</i>	Garrison
Three-cornered Leek	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	widespread
Large/Italian Arum	<i>Arum italicum</i>	Garrison
Yellow Iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Higher Moors
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	scattered sites
Greater Tussock Sedge	<i>Carex paniculata</i>	Higher Moors
Sand Sedge	<i>Carex arenaria</i>	St Martin's
Common Reed	<i>Phragmites communis</i>	Higher Moors
Eel Grass	<i>Zostera marina</i>	St Martin's

**Common Seaweeds:**

Thongweed	<i>Himanthalia elongata</i>
Furbelows	<i>Sacchoriza bulbosa</i>
Sugar Kelp	<i>Laminaria saccharina</i>
Bladder Wrack	<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i>
Egg Wrack	<i>Ascophyllum nodosum</i>
Sea Lettuce	<i>Ulva lactuca</i>

**Introduced species -**

California Honeysuckle	<i>Fremontodendron</i>
Red Angel's Trumpets	<i>Brugmansia sanguinea</i>
Tree Echium	<i>Ec hium pininana</i>
New Zealand Flax	<i>Phormium tenax</i>
Tree Houseleek	<i>Aeonium sp</i>
Madeiran Cranesbill	<i>Geranium maderense</i>
Fuchsia	<i>Fuchsia magellanica</i>
Bermuda Buttercup	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>
Hottentot Fig	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>
African Lily	<i>Agapanthus</i>
Cabbage Palm	<i>Cordyline australis</i>



Common Guillemots