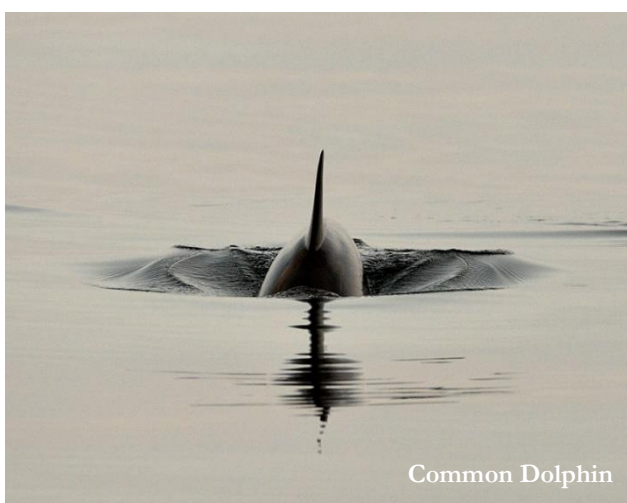


# The Isles of Scilly

Naturetrek Tour Report

16th – 23rd September 2020

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Report & images compiled by Andrew Cleave.

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Tour participants : Andrew Cleave and Neil Glenn (Leaders) with eight Naturetrek clients

## Summary

The early autumn trip to the Isles of Scilly is planned to coincide with the peak of bird migration and that was very evident this year with extraordinary numbers of Swallows and other hirundines seen on most days, and more regular migrants like Wheatears, Flycatchers and Wrynecks being found on all the islands. Fine sunny weather for most of the week meant that we were able to reach all of the inhabited islands and go out to sea one evening on a pelagic when we had close encounters with Common Dolphins.

As well as the good bird sightings we enjoyed displays of the exotic flora for which the islands are famous, in addition to some of the less showy but very scarce native species. Mammal sightings included the Lesser White-toothed Shrew, Grey Seals and Common Dolphins, and the introduced Red Squirrels. Despite the Covid restrictions we were able to spend as much time as we wanted out of doors on the islands, and eat out in a variety of places in the evenings, although we did not feel it appropriate to gather in a large group to go through our sightings for the day. Although some of the bird hides were closed, all the main trails and footpaths were open and the boats to the off-islands ran as normal.

## Day 1

## Wednesday 16th September

Most of the group met at Penzance for the morning sailing to the islands on Scillonian 111. Covid restrictions meant that we were required to stay in our seats for the duration of the voyage, but we were able to find seats out on deck and do some bird-watching on the journey. Sea conditions and visibility were good and we saw plenty of seabirds, including winter plumage auks, gannets and shearwaters during the voyage, and some of us managed to spot a few Common Dolphins as well. On arrival at St Mary's disembarkation followed a careful Covid procedure, and our luggage was delivered to the accommodation so we were able to go there to meet the two others in the party who were already on St Mary's.

News had broken of a Spotted Sandpiper on the Porth Hellick pool so Neil and two of the party made their way there, and managed to see the bird and some other wetland species, whilst the rest of us met up again for an afternoon walk around the Garrison. We enjoyed the panoramic views of St Mary's and the other islands as we followed the coastal path around the impressive defensive walls; there were plenty of birds to be found, including a number of Stonechats and Wheatears, plus both Rock and Meadow Pipits. We soon encountered the resident Song Thrushes which are always very confiding on the islands. Autumn Lady's Tresses orchids were in flower on top of the ramparts of the Garrison, and we also spotted many of the unusual introduced plants which thrive in the mild climate of Scilly.

In the evening, with social distancing rules applying, the party split in two to dine at The Atlantic and The Mermaid.

## Day 2

## Thursday 17th September

### Tresco

After an early morning walk for some we all met up again on the Quay to catch the 10.00am boat to Tresco. Low tides meant that we were landed at Carn Near which was convenient for reaching the gardens. Some of the party decided to visit the Great Pool hides to look for wetland birds whilst the remainder went to the Abbey Gardens. The introduced Red Squirrels soon appeared and there were some sightings of Golden Pheasants as well, looking quite at home amongst the exotic trees and shrubs. Resident birds here included Robins and Dunnocks, and the cafe garden had large numbers of House Sparrows, obviously all expecting tit-bits from visitors. The gardens were as spectacular as always and we found plenty to keep us interested. Birds seen on the Great Pool included Mute Swan, Black Swan, Canada Goose, Pochard, Tufted Duck, Teal and Gadwall, and a small group of Greenshank and a Redshank appeared on the margins. A Pied Flycatcher was seen near one of the hides and a Hobby was found later.

After lunch we all met up to walk up on to Castle Down where three Dotterel had been spotted. It was very breezy on this exposed part of the island, which was a great contrast with the lush, sheltered conditions of the gardens, but this was the perfect habitat for the three Dotterel which we saw feeding amongst wind-pruned heather. Our return journey was from the Quay at New Grimsby and as we headed back to St Mary's we saw some large gatherings of Oystercatchers and gulls on various exposed rocks, and a small flock of Little Egrets with some Grey Herons amongst them.

We met up again in the evening at The Mermaid.

## Day 3

## Friday 18th September

### St Agnes

Friday promised to be a sunny day and we gathered on the Quay to catch the boat to St Agnes. The low tide enabled us to cross the Gugh Bar as soon as we arrived, and we checked out the gardens of the only two houses on the island for birds making use of the sheltered conditions there. A Lesser White-toothed Shrew was found on the strand line under some driftwood. We looked for shells and seaweeds on the sand as we made our way back from The Gugh. The recent storms and high tides had deposited lots of debris including some very large kelps.. Back on the main island we followed Barnaby's Lane out onto Wingletang Down, pausing to look at the small colony of Least Adder's-tongue Fern which was just starting to show a few fronds. The Scilly form of the Speckled Wood butterfly was quite common along the lane.

On Beady Pool we found plenty of birds feeding on the piles of strand-line seaweed which was obviously the perfect habitat for Kelp Flies. White Wagtails were very common here, with a few Meadow Pipits in with them, and we spotted several Wheatears on the shore and on the heathland areas. A few Turnstones were also found feeding around the edge of the bay. We noticed large numbers of Swallows on the move, some of them flying almost at ground level along the strand line. The Swallows greatly outnumbered the few House Martins we spotted. St Warna's Cove had similar numbers of birds feeding around the margins, including at least one Common Redstart and a Spotted Flycatcher.

We stopped for lunch at the Coastguard Cafe, and enjoyed the far-reaching views of the Western Rocks from the sunny garden. The resident Song Thrushes hopped around the tables looking for crumbs and some rather scruffy young Goldfinches fed on Sowthistle seeds close by. We went out on to Castella Down, snacking on blackberries on the way, and arrived at the shore again where there were more Wheatears feeding and Swallows overhead. We passed the Troy Town maze and arrived at Troy Town farm where their ice cream was very welcome. Whilst enjoying the ice creams we watched a succession of Grey Herons flying across the bay below us. At Porthcoose we checked the shore again for waders, and spotted a few Dunlin and Ringed Plover, but harder to see were some Bar-tailed Godwits roosting on the far shore, blending in perfectly with the seaweed. There were around 20 Wheatears and at least 50 White Wagtails feeding along the strandline.

We had our evening meal at the Old Town Inn and walked there from Mincarolo via the famous “Dump Clump” which has hosted many rare birds at times, but we only had time to spot a few Robins, Dunnocks and Wrens on the way. After our evening meal we checked the beach at Old Town hoping to spot a Hedgehog, but were not successful this time, although we did see incredible numbers of Sandhoppers in the strand line seaweed which provide a valuable source of food for birds and mammals.

## Day 4

Saturday 19th September

### St Mary's

A slightly grey and drizzly day at times, but our plan was to explore some of the areas of St Mary's we had not yet visited. The hides at Lower Moors were closed but we were able to peer through a few gaps to check out the pools. High water levels meant that there was no mud for birds to feed on so apart from a few glimpses of Moorhens and bathing gulls there was not much to see here. Carreg Dhu community garden was another very sheltered spot with plenty of cover for birds. The main residents seemed to be Blackbirds here, but a Pied Flycatcher put in an appearance. We stopped for a lunch break at the Longstones Cafe where we were able to sit in the garden.

Our next stop was the ancient village settlement at Halangy Down where many of the burial chambers and settlements had been uncovered. From here there was a good view of Tresco and St Martin's. The party split up for the walk back to St Mary's with some choosing the lower coast path and some skirting around the Golf Course. On the lower path we were able to see how much erosion had taken place, which had required the path to be re-routed in places. Most of the waders on the shore here were Oystercatchers, but we did manage to find one or two Whimbrel which were remarkably well-camouflaged against the seaweed. At one point on the path we came across a Kelp Pit – a relic of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century kelp burning industry.

The two halves of the group met up again at Porthloo beach where we checked out the waders and other birds on the shore, including a rather smart Black Redstart feeding at the edge of the breaking waves at the far end of the beach. There were probably about 100 Pied/White Wagtails feeding on the shore as well. It was then time for us to go to Juliet's Garden Cafe for an early evening meal where we were able to relax after a long day's walk around St Mary's.

## Day 5

Sunday 20th September

### St Martin's

We all met up as usual on the Quay to catch the boat to St Martin's. Whilst we were waiting to set off a large raptor was seen heading from Samson towards the Garrison – later reports mentioned both Honey Buzzard and Marsh Harrier seen on St Mary's. On the way we saw several groups of Shags fishing but just a single Cormorant stretching its wings out. Shags greatly outnumber Cormorants on Scilly and at times they form large groups which we saw happening a few times on the boat trips to the off islands. We landed at Higher Town Quay at the south-east of the island and took the sandy track around Higher Town Bay, checking the tiny fields and hedges for birds on the way. English Island Carn provided a good viewpoint for the Eastern Isles and the north end of St Mary's. By this time the tide was dropping and exposing the vast areas of sand flats between St Martin's and the other islands and it was easy to see how, on very low spring tides, it would be possible to walk between the islands.

We headed for the imposing red and white Daymark on St Martin's Head, where it is sometimes possible to see back to the mainland, 28 miles to the east. As usual it was very breezy here and on the short maritime heath there were a number of Wheatears feeding, but most birds were keeping a low profile in these conditions, although the star bird here was a Hobby which gave excellent views as it flew by. We searched for the rare Red-barbed Ant at one of its only UK locations, and at least one of our party was lucky enough to see one. We made our way around Chapel Down towards Bread and Cheese Cove where Red Devon Cattle were being used for conservation grazing on the heathland.

Back at Higher Town we stopped for a lunch break in the lovely sunny garden of the Polreath Tearoom before splitting up again to explore more of St Martin's. The Churchtown Bulb Farm was closed, as was the Church, but we were able to walk out onto The Plains where there was a lovely view of Great Bay and White Island. Small Copper butterflies were on the wing here and out of the breeze there were a few Stonechats in various plumages perched on gorse bushes. We headed back to Higher Town in readiness for the boat and were lucky enough to join the rest of our group by the Cricket Pitch where a Wryneck had been spotted and it put in a couple of brief appearances before we had to go the quay for the boat.

The return boat trip was very pleasant with more sightings of fishing parties of Shags. For our evening meal we re-convened at the Mermaid.

## Day 6

Monday 21st September

### St Mary's and evening pelagic

Another settled sunny day which we spent on St Mary's. Porthcressa Beach had a small flock of Sanderling and Turnstone feeding along the water's edge, and as the dog ban was still in force the birds were very confident and approachable, so some of the group managed to get some good shots of them. Further along the beach we found mixed flocks of wagtails and pipits foraging on the strand line with a few House Sparrows, Greenfinches and Linnets joining them to hunt for insects as well. We took the path out to Peninnis Head past the allotments and hoped to find a Wryneck which had been reported that morning.

As we followed the coastal path we found the occasional Stonechat and Wheatear, and eventually the Wryneck was spotted close to the path. It was quite mobile but was seen feeding on the ground and in some low gorse bushes before finally disappearing. We headed down to Old Town churchyard and searched in vain for Stick Insects but the very confiding Song Thrushes provided some good photo opportunities. A single Greenshank was seen feeding at the water's edge in Old Town Bay, and a Grey Heron was standing motionless on the rocks nearby. In the Standing Stones field we found small feeding flocks of Goldfinches and a Whinchat was seen alongside a rather drab-looking Stonechat.

Some of our party had opted to go on an evening pelagic trip on board MV Sapphire with Joe Pender, a well-known Scillonian skipper and expert birder and photographer. It was a beautiful sunny evening with calm sea conditions, ideal for boating, but not quite so good for seeing birds like shearwaters and petrels. We boarded at 4.00 pm and then headed out to sea to the south-west of the islands, some way beyond the Bishop Rock Lighthouse; the technique on these pelagics is to use "chum" to attract any birds in the area. Due to the exceptionally calm conditions the birds often sat on the water a short way off from the boat and we picked up several gull species, Great Skua, Fulmar, Gannets in various plumages, Manx Shearwater and the star bird which was Scilly's latest ever Wilson's Petrel. The clear water meant that we could also see a number of Salps, curious marine organisms which are free-swimming almost transparent Tunicates.

Heading back into St Mary's Harbour in the dark was also a memorable experience with all of the twinkling navigation lights seen marking the various hazards to shipping around the islands. It had been a memorable trip with a spectacular sunset over the Atlantic, dolphins playing around the boat and some exciting bird watching, including the Wilson's Petrel which was a new bird for some of the party.

## Day 7

Tuesday 22nd September

### Bryher

This turned out to be a rather grey day, with a hint of drizzle in the air, but not much wind, so the sea was calm. The very low tides meant that boat trips to Bryher were rather restricted but we did get there for the morning and had a chance to explore some of the island, including the Great Pool and Popplestone Bay. We landed at Church Quay and followed the lane to Great Par beach where the tide was dropping quickly. The only waders visible were a number of Oystercatchers, but on the strand line there was the familiar collection of pipits and wagtails, with a few low-flying Swallows. We had time to check the Great Pool and Great Popplestone Bay where various gulls were bathing before heading back to Anneka's Quay where the tide had already dropped a long way. The boat came at about 13 00 for the return journey and there was the option to stop off on Tresco for the afternoon or go back to St Mary's so some of the party made a second visit to Tresco where Great Spotted Woodpecker was added to the bird list.

After a lunch stop back at St Mary's we split up to investigate different sites on the island. The Standing Stones field has become a good birding spot with patches of brambles, thistles and nettles, and some open areas of short grass, so it provides food and cover for many birds. We could not find the Wryneck that had been reported here, but there were plenty of other birds feeding and still large numbers of swallows overhead. At Tolman Point there were a number of Shags fishing plus a collection of gulls offshore and numerous Gannets coming in quite close.

For our final evening meal of the trip we walked up to the Golf Club, checking out the beach at Porthloo on the way where there were a few Sanderling feeding on the water's edge and smaller numbers of pipits and wagtails on the strand line. We arrived just in time to dodge a downpour but were able to see the sweeping views from the club house before it got dark.

## Day 8

Wednesday 23rd September

### St Mary's and return Scillonian voyage

For our last day on the islands we remained on St Mary's and checked out various trails and other birding spots we had been to in the week. A return visit to Juliet's Garden for lunch was chosen before we had to get ready to leave. Those of us returning on Scillonian 111 met again in the afternoon on the Quay to check in. Conditions had become a bit wet and blustery so we were glad to get on board and find our seats.

Sea conditions were quite good however so we did spend some time up on deck later in the voyage, and managed to see quite a few seabirds close to the boat. Gannets were most common but there were occasional sightings of winter plumaged auks and Manx Shearwaters, and the occasional Fulmar and Kittiwake; a pod of Common Dolphins caused great excitement as they followed the boat for a while when we were in line with the Wolf Rock Lighthouse. After one squally shower the boat seemed to be sailing under a striking double rainbow.

We arrived back in Penzance on time and disembarkation was very well organised. Our luggage was waiting for us so we were able to say our farewells on the quayside before making our homeward journeys.

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## Species List

### Birds

	I = Introduced		September 2020							
	Common name	Scientific name	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Canada Goose - I	<i>Branta canadensis</i>		✓						
2	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>		✓						
3	Black Swan - I	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>		✓						
4	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		✓				✓	✓	
5	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>		✓					✓	
6	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>		✓						
7	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓					✓	✓
8	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		✓						
9	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>		✓						
10	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>		✓						
11	Red-legged Partridge - I	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		✓						
12	Common Pheasant - I	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		✓						
13	Golden Pheasant - I	<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>		✓						
14	Wilson's Petrel	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>						✓		
15	Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	✓					✓		✓
16	Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	✓							✓
17	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		✓	✓				✓	
18	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		✓					✓	
19	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	✓							✓
20	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓						✓	✓
22	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>					?			
23	Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorous</i>					?			
24	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>		✓		✓				
25	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		✓	✓					
26	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		✓						
27	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	✓						✓
28	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>								
29	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>			✓					
30	Eurasian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>			✓		✓			
31	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>			✓		✓			✓
32	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>			✓					
33	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	✓		✓	✓				✓
34	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	✓			✓				
35	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>				✓				
36	Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	✓							
37	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		✓					✓	
38	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		✓				✓	✓	
39	Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	✓							✓

	I = Introduced		September 2020							
	Common name	Scientific name	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
40	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓						✓
41	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>	✓		✓					
42	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
43	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
44	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>								
45	Great Skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>						✓		✓
46	Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	✓							✓
47	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	✓							✓
48	Feral Pigeon - I	<i>Columba livia var. domestica</i>	✓							
49	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
50	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓			✓			✓
51	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>			✓					
52	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓							
53	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>		✓		✓	✓			
54	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>					✓			
55	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>							✓	
56	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
57	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>					✓			
58	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	✓	✓		✓				✓
59	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓			✓				✓
60	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
61	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓		✓			✓		
62	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	✓	✓					✓	
63	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		✓						
64	Common Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>		?						
65	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		✓		✓			✓	
66	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
67	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
68	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
69	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
70	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>			✓				✓	
71	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
72	European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>		✓	✓					
73	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>				✓				
74	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			✓					
75	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>			✓				✓	
76	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
77	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
78	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
79	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	✓	✓						

	I = Introduced		September 2020							
	Common name	Scientific name	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
80	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>			✓					
81	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
82	Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>	✓	✓		✓				✓
83	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
84	Eurasian Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	✓		✓					
85	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓							
86	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	✓							✓
87	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	✓	✓	✓					✓
88	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓		✓	✓				✓

## Other species

	I = Introduced		September 2020							
	Common name	Scientific name	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	<b>Mammals</b>									
1	European Rabbit - I	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	✓	✓					✓	
2	Western European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>				✓				
3	Lesser Shrew	<i>Crocidura suaveolens</i>			✓					
4	Brown Rat - I	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>							✓	✓
5	Eurasian Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>		✓						
6	Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Short-beaked Common Dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	✓					✓		✓
8	Harbour Porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>					?			
	<b>Butterflies</b>									
1	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓		
2	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>			✓			✓		
3	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		✓	✓			✓		
4	Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>					✓			
5	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeira f. Insularis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<b>Other invertebrates</b>									
1	Red-barbed Ant	<i>Formica rufibarbis</i>					✓			
2	Sandhoppers	<i>Talitrus spp</i>			✓		✓	✓		
3	Salps (Tunicates)	<i>Salpa fusiformis (poss)</i>						✓		
	<b>A few plants of note</b>									
1	Least Adder's-tongue Fern	<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i>			✓					
2	Lanceolate Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium obovatum</i>			✓					
3	Sea Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium maritimum</i>			✓					
4	Four-leaved Allseed	<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>								
5	(Cornish) Elm	<i>Ulmus sp</i>								
6	Sea Sandwort	<i>Honckenya peploides</i>								
7	Rock Samphire	<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>								

I = Introduced			September 2020							
	Common name	Scientific name	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
8	Rock Sea Spurrey	<i>Spergularia rupicola</i>								
9	Autumnal Hawkbit	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>								
10	Autumn Lady's Tresses Orchid	<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>								
11	Three-cornered Leek	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>								
12	Stinking Iris	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>								
	<b>Non-native flora</b>									
1	New Zealand Wireplant	<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>								
2	Pastel del Risco	<i>Aeonium sp -</i>								
3	Hottentot Fig	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>								
4	Giant Viper's Bugloss	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>								
5	Red Angel's Trumpet	<i>Brugmansia sanguinea</i>								
6	Chilean Hardy Bromeliad	<i>Fascicularia bicolor</i>								
7	Karo (widespread hedging shrub)	<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>								
8	Tree Bedstraw (glossy leaves, orange berries)	<i>Coprosma repens</i>								
9	Cabbage Palm	<i>Cordyline australis</i>								