

Isles of Scilly

Naturetrek Tour Report

18th – 25th September 2021



Pectoral Sandpiper



Hedgehog



Baird's Sandpiper



Small Copper

Report & images by Andrew Cleave



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Summary

We enjoyed a week of mostly dry, warm and sunny weather on the islands, and were able to spend long hours out of doors visiting the “off islands” and exploring St Mary’s. The crossings to and from Scilly on Scillonian 111 gave us the chance to see some seabirds and a few Common Dolphins, whilst the boat trips between the islands gave closer views of some of the migrant and resident birds. Our bird list reached 104 species by the end of the week, which is a good total considering the fact that many typical mainland species do not occur on the islands. Migrants, including a number of rarities, were seen every day, and we managed to find some of the other wildlife the islands are noted for, such as Stick Insects, exotic flora from around the world and scarce native plants. Although the islands were quite busy, we seemed to have plenty of time to ourselves to enjoy the birds, flowers and scenery and enjoy the peace and quiet.

Day 1

Saturday 18th September

Our trip started in Penzance harbour where we boarded Scillonian 111 for the morning sailing to St Mary’s. It was rather a grey morning, but sea conditions were calm and we soon spotted seabirds as we headed along the coast. Mixed flocks of gulls, including adult and juvenile Kittiwakes were seen, and most obvious were the small feeding groups of Gannets, some of them coming close to the boat at times. Off Land’s End we started seeing a few Manx Shearwaters and there were also a few winter-plumage auks on the water. Various landmarks were passed on the way, such as the Minack Theatre, Land’s End and the Wolf Rock lighthouse which marks the half-way point of the journey. We took the low-tide route into the harbour which gave us a good view of the coastline of St Mary’s as we passed Peninnis Head and the Garrison.

On arrival at St Mary’s, we soon spotted the first of the exotic plants which are quite at home on the islands, and also the very large numbers of House Sparrows and Starlings in High Town. We went to Mincarlo to check in and then arranged to meet again for an afternoon walk. We re-assembled at Porthcressa Beach, in lovely sunny conditions, before setting off around the Garrison. This gave us excellent views of St Mary’s, and as we walked, the other islands eventually came into view. Lots of colourful plants and shrubs caught our attention, but we also found a few of the late-flowering orchids, Autumn Lady’s Tresses (*Spiranthes spiralis*), on top of the Garrison battlements. A movement in the shrubs below the wall alerted us to a Wryneck which was feeding on insects, but it did not stay in view for very long. Other birds spotted on our walk included several post-breeding Stonechats and a few Wheatears. Overhead we spotted a number of Swallows and House Martins, and we were to see these every day, giving us a good sense of the migration that was underway. A bird of prey dashed overhead, and this turned out to be a Sparrowhawk, which we saw more of during the week. The circular walk around the Garrison brought us back to Hugh Town, via some most attractive gardens.

We met again for our evening meal at the Mermaid and enjoyed the view of the harbour as the sun set.

Day 2

Sunday 19th September

We spent the morning on St Mary's exploring some of the nature trails and beaches around Old Town. The Lower Moors trail leads through a wetland area with willows and reed beds where we could hear, but not see, a Water Rail, although a few Moorhens were spotted. A Grey Heron on one of the pools seemed to have scared off other birds. The low tide at Old Town Bay meant that some of the birds were rather distant but we could see Oystercatchers and two Greenshank feeding at the water's edge, with a few gulls in attendance.

In the afternoon we joined a "Seabird Special" boat trip on Sapphire, with local boatman and keen birder Joe Pender as Skipper and resident naturalist Will Wagstaff as a guide. We travelled slowly between the islands, checking isolated rocky outcrops and various beaches where we saw many waders, including Sanderling, Dunlin, Ringed Plover, Curlew and Turnstone, and a few Little Egrets, which are surprisingly scarce on the islands. We also saw numerous Grey Herons which are seasonal migrants to the islands, arriving after the breeding season on the mainland. The most common wader, which we were to see every day, was the Oystercatcher, and there were some large groups on the rocks. Amongst the gulls were a few Mediterranean Gulls in both adult and juvenile plumage, plenty of Black-headed Gulls, which are not breeding birds on the island, and a small number of Sandwich Terns. In a sheltered bay we spotted three Pale-bellied Brent Geese, which are a different race from the Brent Geese usually seen on the mainland. Shags greatly outnumber Cormorants on the islands, although we did see both, including a few mixed groups on some exposed rocks.

In the evening we walked to Juliet's Garden restaurant for our evening meal, following the path alongside Porthloo Beach where we saw Rock and Meadow Pipits and a few Pied Wagtails feeding on the strandline. We sat outside watching the sunset over the Atlantic for some time before going indoors for our meal. On the way back to Mincarlo we checked the beach again with our torches and saw uncountable numbers of sandhoppers on the strandline, and foraging on them was one of Scilly's introduced Hedgehogs, looking very fit and healthy on its seafood diet.

Day 3

Monday 20th September

We caught the inter-island boat to Tresco this morning, and because of the low tide, we arrived at Carn Near at the south of the island. We headed across the heathland for the Abbey Gardens where some of the group set off to look over the pools for birds and others went into the gardens. The bird-watching group checked the Abbey Pool where a Pectoral Sandpiper had been reported and we soon spotted this transatlantic visitor on a muddy stretch of shore. Our next stop was the Great Pool, and on the way there, in a clump of willows a Pied Flycatcher appeared briefly. There were various waterfowl on the pool, including Mute Swan, Gadwall, a single Pochard, and a number of Grey Herons. We visited the two hides and from one of them we could see some Redshank roosting on the margins, at least two adult Mediterranean gulls bathing, and over the pool there were a number of Swallows and House Martins feeding.

We had arranged to meet the rest of the party back at the Garden Café for lunch, where we compared notes on what we had all seen. Red Squirrels seemed to be the star attraction in the restaurant's garden and large numbers of House Sparrows flocked around the tables in the hope of some crumbs. Golden Pheasants had been spotted in the gardens and in the surrounding woodlands we saw Pheasants, which were a reminder that Tresco is managed as a shooting estate. We strolled towards New Grimsby along Abbey Drive under some magnificent Monterey Pines and saw a number of the island race of the Speckled Wood butterfly in sunny patches. We also

had a better view of the Redshank on the margins of the pool and could see plenty of dragonflies on the wing – most of them being identified as the Common Darter (*Sympetrum striolatum*).

There was time to check out Old Grimsby where small groups of Swallows were gathering on overhead wires. The tide had risen and we were impressed by the clarity of the water in this sheltered part of the island. The return boat was due to pick us up from New Grimsby quay and on the way back to St Mary's we spotted Little Egrets and Mediterranean Gulls on the rocks and a large number of Shags.

We dined in Mincarolo in the evening with a lovely view of the setting sun over the harbour from the dining room windows.

Day 4

Tuesday 21st September

Another warm sunny day made for very pleasant conditions to visit St Agnes, and because of the low tides, we were also able to cross the sand bar and set foot on Gugh, the smallest of the inhabited islands with only two dwellings on it. From there we headed back to the centre of St Agnes and walked down Barnaby Lane to reach Wingletang Down, where there were splendid views over the western rocks to the lonely Bishop Rock Lighthouse. We found several Wheatears here and a number of Stonechats on the windswept Gorse. Speckled Wood butterflies were common here and out on the headland there were a number of Small Copper butterflies on the wing.

We visited the Coastguard Café for lunch and then took the trail out on to Castella Down, past the Nag's Head rock. Some rather late Six-spot Burnet moths were spotted near the maze and proved to be quite photogenic. More Wheatears were spotted and close to where the cattle were grazing, we watched a small group of recently fledged Goldfinches feeding on thistles. We stopped at the Troy Town Farm ice-cream shop before moving on to Periglis Bay where there were some very well-camouflaged Curlew feeding on the far rocky shore. The brackish pool near the cricket pitch had various gulls roosting on it, and as well as the usual Mallards and hybrid ducks there were a few Teal feeding at the margins. As we walked around this grassy area, we could smell the Chamomile (*Chamaemelum nobile*) which is a common component of damp grassland on the islands. A Kestrel gave us close views, and when we reached Porth Killier it flew in and perched close to us on a tree, looking rather as if it had an injured wing. However, it managed to fly off quite well and we saw it again with what looked like prey. We returned to St Mary's on Sapphire with local birding boatman Joe Pender who slowed down to look for a Peregrine that had been spotted on a rock just off St Agnes.

We walked to Old Town Inn for our evening meal, and on the way back in the dark we checked the overhanging Ivy on the roadside banks and were lucky enough to spot a couple of Stick Insects, and numerous moths feeding on the ivy flowers. Some very hairy caterpillars, also feeding on the Ivy flowers, turned out to be the larvae of the Buff Ermine moth.

Day 5

Wednesday 22nd September

The very low tides meant that boat times to the other islands were not very favourable so we stayed on St Mary's and caught the bus up to the centre of the island and spent the day making our way back to Hugh Town. We looked unsuccessfully for the Melodious Warbler that had been reported previously, so we followed the lane to Newford Duck Pond, which was almost dry. We did manage to spot a very small patch of Cornish Moneywort

(*Sibthorpia europaea*), now a very scarce plant on Scilly, growing on the bank of a roadside ditch. We made our way to some fields grazed by ponies where we eventually spotted the Balearic Woodchat Shrike which had been on the islands for a few days. In the pines over our heads, we got good views of Goldcrests, and we also found Goldfinch, Chaffinch and Greenfinch here. The Woodchat Shrike kept its distance from us, but some of our party were to return later in the week and get more satisfactory views.

We made our way on to the coastal path and had a quick look at Watermill Cove before following the coastal path towards Pelistry and Toll's Island. The sandy beach here had plenty of marine shells on it and we found quite a good selection of species on the strand line. From here we walked to Carn Vean café for our lunch. We followed the road down to Porth Hellick, passing a number of traditional Scilly bulb-fields on the way, and were surprised to see some of the cultivated Narcissi already in flower. House Sparrows and Starlings seemed to be very common in these fields and in most of them there were small numbers of Blackbirds and Song Thrushes feeding along the margins.

Our next location to visit was the nature trail at Porth Hellick where a boardwalk had been constructed from recycled plastics. This passed through a very swampy area of Grey Willows with some fine specimens of Royal Fern (*Osmunda regalis*) and Greater Tussock Sedge (*Carex paniculata*) growing on either side of it. Two small hides were checked and, although the whole group could not get in at the same time, we managed to spot Gadwall feeding on the margins, and a Water Rail put in an appearance. The beach was very quiet with only a few distant Oystercatchers and Ringed Plovers on it, so we left this area and took the coastal path towards the airport. All along this route we saw Wheatears and Stonechats and there were still many Swallows on the move overhead. We did not linger at the end of the airport runway, but could see that there were a few Wheatears feeding here on the short grass. Back down at Porth Minick we watched a number of Rock Pipits feeding around the large boulders. The coastal path brought us back out to Old Town Bay where some of the party opted to return via Hugh Town, and others went back via the Lower Moors trail – and a welcome tea break in the Old Town Café. After a long day walking around St Mary's, we were pleased to be dining in Mincarlo again this evening where we were again treated to the view of the sunset over the harbour.

Day 6

Thursday 23rd September

There was rather a grey sky this morning, but conditions were still calm and the tide was favourable to reach Bryher, so we took the boat which landed us on Anneka's Quay. From here we walked across the island towards the Great Pool and Hell Bay. A number of waders had been spotted on the margins of the pool and we found adult and juvenile Ringed Plovers and a number of Dunlin. We were soon alerted to a small wader on Stinking Porth beach which turned out to be a Baird's Sandpiper – our second transatlantic visitor of the week. This tiny wader was feeding on the strand line but was very well camouflaged when it reached the piled-up seaweed at the top of the beach. There had been reports of Buff-breasted Sandpiper on Shipman Head Down so we walked along the coast path in that direction but without success – other birders had also looked and failed to find this bird – but we enjoyed the spectacular views over Hell Bay. The top of the headland was a fine example of maritime, or waved heath and was also rich in archaeological remains.

We walked down to the sheltered cove of Kitchen Porth where we had our picnic, watching Little Egret and Greenshank feeding on the strand line. After a lunch break, we headed for the southern, and more sheltered part of Bryher, where there were more waders feeding on the shore, including several Turnstone and Curlew. By the

afternoon, the tide had risen enough for the return boat to get into Church Quay, and we were soon back at St Mary's. We met again for our evening meal at the Mermaid where we had lovely views of the harbour from the upstairs dining room.

Day 7

Friday 24th September

Another calm day, but sea mist had descended so we did not have the far-reaching views of previous days. However, the sea was flat calm and we took the boat to St Martin's, landing on the quay at Higher Town. The cricket pitch had quite a few Meadow Pipits and Pied Wagtails feeding on it and we also picked out White Wagtail here. We followed the sheltered sandy track towards the north-east of the island and eventually reached the higher and more exposed headland which was covered with maritime heath vegetation.

We stopped for our picnic at the Day Mark, the prominent red and white structure on the highest point of the island. This is one of only two sites in the UK for the Red-barbed Ant (*Formica rufibarbis*), a relative of the Wood Ant, which makes nests under the heather and loose rocks. Andrew managed to catch one in a small pot which we could examine with a hand lens. The sea mist was clearing intermittently and we could see feeding Gannets and various gulls a short way offshore. More and more birds came to join the feeding frenzy and we then spotted Common Dolphins and, closer to the shore, two or three Harbour Porpoises. After a while, another splash was spotted and this turned out to be Bluefin Tuna, now a regular sight around the islands.

The return boat was due to leave from the Lower Town quay so we made our way there via Middle Town, where we looked at the churchyard and its poignant memorial to an African boy whose drowning off St Martin's led to the day mark being painted red and white to distinguish it from St Agnes Lighthouse. More sandy lanes, lined with fruiting blackberries, led us down to the coast and we walked along the shore where there were many waders feeding on the large area of sand flats. We identified Sanderling, Greenshank, Redshank, Oystercatcher and Dunlin, and there were probably others further off. Sadly, they were repeatedly chased away by an unruly dog, whose owners made no attempt to control it. Whilst waiting for the boat at the quay the crystal-clear water meant we were able to see Sand Gobies darting on the sea bed and a small shoal of Sand Eels moving in and out with the gentle swell. On the return journey we saw a few Grey Seals hauled out quite close to the boat and we arrived back at St Mary's as we had left in a light sea mist.

For our final night on Scilly, we dined at Mincarlo again and were able to complete our checklists and go over the arrangements for the last day.

Day 8

Saturday 25th September

The group was due to leave the islands today so bags were packed and left ready for the carriers to collect and we had some free time to explore before meeting up for lunch at Juliet's Garden. Some of the group used the time to re-visit the Woodchat Shrike site again, and added another bird to the list which was a Great Crested Grebe. This was a cause of great excitement to resident Scilly birders as it was a very rare bird there. Walks around the Golf Course, Halangy Down ancient village and a visit to Farmer Brown's Bulb Shop also proved to be quite productive.

We sat outside for our lunch with a lovely view of the harbour and Scillonian 111 tied up at the quay. The local House Sparrows were as bold as ever with many of them waiting in attendance at the tables for any scraps. Some had odd-coloured bills as they had been feeding on the abundant crop of blackberries we had noticed on our daily walks. Another talking point was the striking exotic plant we had seen on many of our walks which was now opening up to reveal a colourful arrangement of flowers inside a very spiny rosette of leaves. This was the hardy Chilean Bromeliad (*Fascicularia bicolor*), which in its native land would be pollinated by hummingbirds.

The return crossing on Scillonian 111 was calm and plenty more seabirds were seen on the way, including the now-familiar Gannets in various plumages from newly-fledged to full adult. Winter plumaged auks were more difficult to identify with certainty unless close to the boat but quite a few were seen on the journey, including at least one Puffin.

As Andrew was due to remain on the islands for another week, we had said our goodbyes on the quay at St Mary's.

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Checklists

Birds

	I = Introduced		September							
	Common name	Scientific name	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	Pale-bellied Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>		3						✓
2	Canada Goose - I	<i>Branta canadensis</i>			✓					
3	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>			✓			✓		
4	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>			✓		✓			
5	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>			✓	✓				
7	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>			✓					
8	Red-legged Partridge - I	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>				✓			✓	
9	Common Pheasant - I	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>			✓				✓	
10	Golden Pheasant - I	<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>			✓					
11	Feral Pigeon - I	<i>Columba livia var. domestica</i>	✓				✓			✓
12	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>		H						
15	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
16	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>			✓					
17	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>								✓
18	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>								
20	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		✓				✓	✓	
21	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
22	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
23	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>		✓			✓		✓	✓
24	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		✓				✓	✓	
25	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>					✓			
26	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>			4					
27	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		✓				✓	✓	✓
28	Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>			1					
29	Baird's Sandpiper	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>								
30	Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	✓							✓
31	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
32	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaeetus melanocephalus</i>		✓	✓			✓		
33	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
34	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
35	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>		✓	✓	✓				✓
36	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>		✓						✓
37	Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>								✓
38	Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	✓							✓

	I = Introduced		September							
	Common name	Scientific name	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
39	Balearic Shearwater	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	?							
40	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1	✓	5	✓	✓	✓		✓
41	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		✓				✓		
42	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
43	European Shag	<i>Gulosus aristotelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
44	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
45	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	1		1		1			
46	Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	✓							✓
47	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	?							✓
48	Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>								1
49	Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	✓							
50	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	
51	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
52	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>					✓			✓
53	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>			✓		✓			✓
54	Balearic Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator badius</i>					✓			✓
55	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
56	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
57	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>			✓					
58	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>					✓			
59	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			✓			✓		
60	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>		✓						
61	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>				✓	✓			
62	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
63	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
64	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
65	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
66	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
67	European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>			✓					
68	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
69	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
70	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
71	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
72	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			✓					
73	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>							✓	
74	Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
75	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
76	European Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
77	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			✓		✓			
78	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		✓				✓	✓	✓
79	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	I = Introduced		September							
	Common name	Scientific name	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
80	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>				✓	✓			✓

Mammals

	I = Introduced		September							
	Common name	Scientific name	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Mammals									
1	European Rabbit - I	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>					✓	✓		
2	Western European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>		✓						
3	Lesser Shrew	<i>Crocidura suaveolens</i>			✓	✓				
4	Eurasian Red Squirrel - I	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>			✓					
5	Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
6	Short-beaked Common Dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	✓							✓
7	Harbour Porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>							✓	
8	Bat sp - unidentified				✓	✓				
	Butterflies									
1	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Small White	<i>Pieris napi</i>								
3	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
4	Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>			✓					
5	Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
6	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓		
7	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria f insularis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Moths									
1	6-Spot Burnet Moth	<i>Zygaena</i>				✓				
2	Silver-Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>				✓			✓	
3	Square-spot Rustic	<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>				✓				
4	White-speck	<i>Mythimna unipuncta</i>				✓				
5	a "Plume" moth					✓				
	Other insects									
1	Gorse Shield Bug	<i>Piezodorus lituratus</i>				✓				
2	Prickly Stick Insect (juv)	<i>Exatosoma tiaratum</i>				✓				
3	Red-barbed Ant	<i>Formica rufibarbis</i>							✓	
4	Common Darter Dragonfly	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>		✓	✓		✓			
	Marine Life									
1	Atlantic Bluefin Tuna	<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>							✓	
2	Sand Eel	<i>Ammodytes tobianus</i>							✓	
3	Common Blenny	<i>Lipophrys pholis</i>						✓		
4	Sand Goby	<i>Pomatoschistus minutus</i>							✓	
5	Green Shore Crab	<i>Carcinus maenas</i>						✓		
6	Sandhopper	<i>Talitrus (saltator)</i>		✓						
7	Common Limpet	<i>Patella vulgata</i>					✓			
8	China Limpet	<i>Patella ulyssiponensis</i>					✓			

I = Introduced			September							
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9	Flat Periwinkle	<i>Littorina obtusata</i>					✓			
10	Black-lined Periwinkle	<i>Littorina nigrolineata</i>					✓			
11	Toothed Topshell	<i>Monodonta lineata</i>					✓			
12	Grey Topshell	<i>Gibbula cineraria</i>					✓			
13	Flat/Purple Topshell	<i>Gibbula umbilicalis</i>					✓			
14	Common Dogwhelk	<i>Nucella lapillus</i>					✓			
	Plants - Ferns									
1	Sea Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium marinum</i>								
2	Maidenhair Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>								
3	Lanceolate Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium obovatum</i>				✓				
4	Hart's-tongue Fern	<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>		✓						
5	Royal Fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>								
6	Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>								
	Native Flowering Plants									
1	Sea Kale	<i>Crambe maritima</i>								
2	Wild Radish	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>								
3	Sea Rocket	<i>Cakile maritima</i>						✓		
4	Sea Campion	<i>Silene uniflora</i>								
5	Red Campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>								
6	Rock Sea-spurrey	<i>Spergularia rupicola</i>								
7	Sea Sandwort	<i>Honckenya peploides</i>								
8	Wall Pennywort	<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>								
9	Four-leaved Allseed	<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>								
10	Thrift	<i>Armeria maritima</i>								
11	Bird's-foot Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>								
12	Hairy Bird's-foot Trefoil	<i>Lotus sub-biflorus</i>			✓					
13	Western Gorse	<i>Ulex gallii</i>								
14	Bell Heather	<i>Erica cinerea</i>								
15	Ling	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>								
16	Tamarisk	<i>Tamarix gallica</i>								
17	Rock Samphire	<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>								
18	Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>								
19	Sea Holly	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>						✓		
20	Marsh Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>								
21	Wood Sage	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>								
22	Skullcap	<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>			✓					
23	White Poplar	<i>Populus albus</i>			✓					
24	Grey Willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>								
25	(Cornish) Elm	<i>Ulmus sp</i>								
26	Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>								
27	Madder	<i>Rubia peregrina</i>						✓		
28	Buck's-horn Plantain	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>								
29	Chamomile	<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>								
30	Sea Mayweed	<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i>								
31	Sheep's-bit	<i>Jasione montana</i>								
32	Cornish Moneywort	<i>Sibthorpia europaea</i>					✓			

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33	Common Broomrape	<i>Orobanche minor maritima</i>			✓					
34	Autumn Lady's Tresses	<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>	✓							
35	Marram Grass	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>			✓			✓		
36	Greater Tussock Sedge	<i>Carex paniculata</i>								
	Non-natives and Exotics									
1	Mind-your-own-business	<i>Soleirolia soleirolia</i>								
2	Deltoid-leaved Dewplant	<i>Drosanthemum floribundum</i>								
3	NZ Wire-pant	<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>								
4	Karo	<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>								
5	Red Angel's Trumpet	<i>Brugmansia sanguinea</i>								
6	Giant Viper's Bugloss	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>								
7	Ake-ake (Daisy Bush)	<i>Olearia avicennifolia</i>								
8	Hottentot Fig	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>								
9	Chilean Myrtle	<i>Luma apiculata</i>			✓					
10	Tree Bedstraw	<i>Coprosma repens</i>								
11	Pastel del Risco	<i>Aeonium arboreum sp</i>								
12	Chilean Hardy Bromeliad	<i>Fascicularia bicolor</i>								
13	Date Palm	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>								
14	Cabbage Palm	<i>Cordyline australis</i>								
15	New Zealand Flax	<i>Phormium tenax</i>								
16	African Lily	<i>Agapanthus praecox</i>								
17	Belladonna Lily	<i>Amaryllis belladonna</i>								
18	Three-cornered Leek	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>								