

Isles of Scilly

Naturetrek Tour Report

24th September – 1st October 2022



Wryneck by Matt Collis



Clathrus ruber by Andrew Cleave



Gugh Bar at low tide by Andrew Cleave



Shags by Andrew Cleave

Tour report by Andrew Cleave



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Tour participants: Andrew Cleave and Matt Collis (leaders) with 12 Naturetrek clients

Summary

Our eight-day visit to Scilly in autumn is timed to coincide with bird migration whilst still enjoying the last of the sunny weather and long days. We had some very good seabird watching on the crossings to and from the islands, and more boat trips when we were there which got us close to resident and migrant birds. We had plenty of time to explore St Mary's where we were based, but also had the chance to visit the other inhabited islands, each one with its own special features and different character. Bird migration was much in evidence with a constant movement of Swallows and House Martins, and smaller numbers of Wheatear, Whinchat and Wryneck present during the week. The exotic flora of the islands was very eye-catching but we also found a few of the rather less showy but very rare native species that Scilly is noted for. This was also a good week for fungi with some excellent displays seen on our daily walks. We enjoyed the comfortable accommodation and delicious food in Mincarlo, and also had the chance to visit a few other establishments for meals. We experienced the varied weather that the islands are known for, from gales that rattled the windows to calm sunny days with blue skies and views back to the mainland.

Day 1

Saturday 24th September

Our trip began in Penzance where we gathered on the Quay ready to board Scillonian 111 for the morning sailing to Scilly. We arrived and boarded early so those who wanted to were able to find seats on the lower open deck which give the best opportunities for bird-watching on the journey. It was fairly calm, with grey skies, as we left Penzance harbour and travelled along the coast. We soon started spotting Gannets, in various plumages, and Herring, Great and Lesser Black-backed Gulls were all picked out. There was a brief sighting of a small pod of Common Dolphins not far out from the harbour. We had good views of the coast as travelled with landmarks such as Porthcurno Beach and the Minack Theatre coming into view as we headed west. At the marker buoy for the Runnel Stone reef off Gwennap Head there were many more birds over the water, including large numbers of Manx Shearwaters and a few Kittiwakes. We were pleased to see a few individuals of both Great Shearwater and Cory's Shearwater amongst them, and a flock of about 12 Scoter flew by as we passed Land's End. The rest of the journey was fairly quiet with small numbers of winter auks, most of them identified as Guillemots, and several Gannets. As the islands came into view we started to pick out more of the large gulls.

We arrived at St Mary's at around mid-day and made our way to Mincarlo to check in. There was then time for lunch before we met up again for an afternoon walk around the Garrison. A Sandwich Tern was picked out first by call, and then seen over Porthcressa Bay, and a few Black-headed Gulls and a Mediterranean Gull were also in the bay. Our walk around the Garrison took us through different habitats and we found many of the resident land birds here, including some very confident Song Thrushes. Overhead there were a few Swallows and House Martins, and we also spotted a late Wheatear and several Stonechats. The exotic flora of the islands was much in evidence with lush growths of succulents on the walls and rocks, many of them spilling over from gardens. Some, like the **New Zealand Wireplant** *Muehlenbeckia complexa*, were obviously very invasive species, but we did find a few native species still in flower, such as **Western Clover** *Trifolium occidentale* and **Autumn Lady's Tresses Orchids** *Spiranthes spiralis*. We had good views of the other islands as we followed the circular walk around the impressive battlements, eventually arriving back in Hugh Town.

We walked to Old Town Inn for our evening meal and a few more sightings included a single Snipe which flew over our heads and a Sparrowhawk. On the way back to Mincarlo in the dark, we checked the beach at Old Town and in the light of our torches were pleased to see a Hedgehog feeding on Sandhoppers on the high tide line. There were phenomenal numbers of sandhoppers, and even a few Shore Crabs on the sand. A final sighting on the way back was a Laboratory Stick Insect on the Ivy on the roadside.

Day 2

Sunday 25th September

We spent the morning on St Mary's exploring the area around Lower Moors, Tolman Head and the airfield. The wetland areas of Lower Moors were fairly quiet but we did locate a few species in the pools and the surrounding Grey Willow clumps and reed beds. On the more exposed areas between Tolman Point and the airfield we found Whinchat, Stonechats, Meadow and Rock Pipits and Wheatear, while overhead there were a few Swallows and House Martins. In Old Town Bay we spotted a Greenshank feeding at the water's edge and a few Oystercatchers. Amongst the non-native succulents growing on the walls was a fine flowering patch of the **Deltoid-leaved Dewplant** *Oscularia deltoides*, and an unusual arable weed growing in one of the fields was **Green Nightshade** *Solanum nitidibaccatum*.

In the afternoon we joined the "Seabird Special" boat trip on Sapphire which travelled between the islands and various rocky outcrops looking for gulls, waders and other species. The skipper, Joe Pender, is a very knowledgeable bird watcher and keen photographer, and the resident naturalist Will Wagstaff was on board to give a commentary. The trip provided some good opportunities for close views of the birds and a different perspective of the islands. There were many waders on the isolated rocks and beaches, including Curlew, Sanderling, Turnstone, Golden and Grey Plover. We saw large groups of Shags in the water together, another feature almost unique to Scilly, and many Grey Herons which do not breed on the islands, but come here after the breeding season on the mainland. Amongst the usual gulls were a few juvenile Mediterranean Gulls and at least one adult. After a pleasant 2 hours on the boat we returned to St Mary's and some of the group went to the boatyard at Porthloo to look for the Wryneck that had been reported there earlier in the day. It was not to be seen at first, but Matt was rewarded with excellent views after some persistence. There was some major coastal defence work taking place here with heavy machinery moving massive boulders into place to protect the road from incursions by the sea. Notices around the site explained more about the Climate Adaptation strategy that was necessary here. Despite the disturbance on the beach there were a few Dunlin feeding at the water's edge and several Rock and Meadow Pipits.

We walked back into Hugh Town later and visited The Mermaid for our evening meal.

Day 3

Monday 26th September

We visited Tresco today, landing at Carn Near. Some of the group chose to visit the gardens whilst others explored the woods and reed beds around the Great Pool. The gardens were as spectacular as ever, even this late in the season, with exotic trees and shrubs from around the world, some of them unable to grow out of doors anywhere else in the UK, and the added attraction of Red Squirrels and Golden Pheasants and the very confiding Song Thrushes.

We checked out the Abbey Pool which was still showing signs of the summer drought. There were many large gulls bathing and preening there. The area around the Great Pool was wooded in parts but a few view points and two hides allowed views of the pool. This is one of the main sites on Scilly for water birds so although it is quite shallow and does not suit diving ducks there were plenty of other species there, including Gadwall, Mallard, Teal, Shoveler and Mute Swan. Coot and Moorhen were both quite common, and on the exposed mud we could see a few waders, including Dunlin, Curlew Sandpiper, Black-tailed Godwit, Redshank and Greenshank. We also spotted quite a few fungi in the wooded areas, including some very impressive **King Boletes** *Boletus edulis*.

We all met up again in the early afternoon to compare notes and then headed back towards New Grimsby for the return boat. The route took us along the Abbey Drive where we walked under lofty Monterey Pines, originally introduced to provide shelter. Most of the trees and shrubs here were tender species which benefitted from the mild conditions. We saw several of the Scilly form of the Speckled Wood butterfly here and as is this one of most extensive areas of woodland on the islands there were a few typical woodland bird species seen, including Blue Tit and Great Tit which are scarce elsewhere on Scilly.

The boat trip back from New Grimsby took us between Tresco and Bryher and then past the uninhabited island of Samson. We picked out Little Egret and several Grey Herons on the rocks, and waders included Curlew and Oystercatcher.

We enjoyed an excellent evening meal in Mincarlo and then had time to go through our lists for the day.

Day 4

Tuesday 27th September

After another wild and windy night with the gale rattling the windows of the house, we spent the day exploring more of St Mary's, visiting the Rosehill Nature Garden, Rocky Hill, Sunnyside Farm and Carreg Dhu community garden. The garden was created in an abandoned quarry and has many of the exotic plants that thrive in the Scilly climate and is a good spot for birds such as Goldcrest and Firecrest. The shelter belt of trees at the top of the garden proved to be an interesting site for fungi with some good displays of **Bay Boletes** *Imleria badia*. We had lunch at the Longstones Café and then walked down through the Holy Vale Nature Trail where we had the unusual experience of walking beneath a canopy of lofty Elm trees. The highly infectious Dutch Elm disease has not reached the islands and Elms are prolific in many sheltered areas. The path was a bit tricky in places but we took our time and emerged at the Higher Moors nature trail where the path led towards the sea along a boardwalk. On either side of the trail were some magnificent clumps of **Greater Tussock Sedge** *Carex paniculata* and fronds of **Royal Fern** *Osmunda regalis*. We checked the two small hides overlooking the pool but there was not much activity here. Water Rail could be heard but not seen, and a few Mallard and Gadwall were feeding around the margins. We moved on to the beach where there were warning signs about bird flu, although we did not see any evidence of sick or dead birds here. The tide was very low and a great expanse of sand and gravel was uncovered. There were quite a few waders feeding here, including Ringed Plover, Oystercatcher and Greenshank. The top of the beach had an interesting flora with species such as **Sea Sandwort** *Honckenya peploides*, **Sea Rocket** *Cakile maritima* and **Spear-leaved Orache** *Atriplex prostrata* growing just above the strand line. Flocks of Linnets, many House Sparrows and Starlings, and a few Meadow Pipits were all feeding here. This was a good beach for shells and we found many species, with the colourful Flat Periwinkle being the most common. We left the beach and followed the coastal path which led us past the archaeological site of Giant's Castle and the end of the airport runway; birdwatchers are asked not to loiter here for safety reasons but we had time to check out the grassy margins where there were a few pipits and wagtails and at least one Wheatear. Birds of prey are scarce on Scilly, but we did see

Sparrowhawk and Kestrel on our walk. The colourful larva of the Convolvulus Hawk Moth was spotted on a path, which was interesting evidence of this migrant species attempting to breed on Scilly.

There was time for a brief stop at the Old Town café for some and a visit to Old Town Churchyard where we watched some very confiding Song Thrushes before returning to Mincarlo. Later, we had a short walk to the Scillonian Club for our evening meal.

Day 5

Wednesday 28th September

We visited Bryher today, landing at Church Quay which had not been possible earlier in the week because of low tides. There had been reports of a Common Rosefinch seen on the coastal path close to the quay, so we spent some time there searching for this and were eventually rewarded with brief views of the bird feeding amongst resident House Sparrows and Greenfinches. There was plenty of cover so the bird was not always on view, but it was interesting to see how much other bird activity there was in this typical Scilly shelter-belt of Pittosporum and Coprosma trees and prolifically-fruiting blackberries. We had plenty of time to explore other areas of Bryher which has a great mix of habitats from shady lanes and flower-filled gardens to windswept and exposed headlands. Popplestone Bay leads out to Hell Bay, and Shipman Head Point is a classic example of waved or maritime heath. Below this is the slightly brackish Great Pool where a few gulls were bathing, and a Grey Heron was stalking; they were joined by 5 Mute Swans which appeared to fly in from Tresco. The beautiful sunny weather encouraged plenty of butterflies to be active and as well as the usual Speckled Woods and Small Whites we found a few Red Admirals and Holly Blues. Because of the low tide our return journey was from Anneka's Quay where we watched the Scilly version of the school run as pupils from Bryher came home on the boat from the Primary School on Tresco.

We enjoyed another excellent evening meal in Mincarlo before completing our check-lists.

Day 6

Thursday 29th September

We took the boat to St Agnes this morning and experienced sunny conditions all day. There had been reports of a Wryneck seen near the quay so we spent a little time looking here but were not lucky. The low tide enabled us to cross the sand bar to reach Gugh, the smallest inhabited island with only two houses on it. We checked the gardens of the houses where there was plenty of activity from Starlings, Blackbirds and House Sparrows, but sadly no Wryneck here either. Returning across the sand bar we followed the road inland a short way and checked out some of the quiet lanes and tracks. A fine stand of **Lanceolate Spleenwort** *Asplenium obovatum* was spotted on one wall, and birds seen included Blackcap, Willow Warbler and Chiffchaff. After a lunch break at the Coastguard's Café we walked down to St Warna's Cove where there was lots of activity on the strand line; Kelp Flies and other insects were active in the washed-up seaweed and these had attracted lots of birds. Species seen here included the usual Rock and Meadow Pipits but we also found Whinchat, Stonechat, Spotted Flycatcher and both Grey and White Wagtails.

St Warna's Well is easily overlooked, and on this occasion was almost dry, but there were a few large plants of **Sea Spleenwort** *Asplenium marinum* growing in the entrance. We followed the trail round to Wingletang Down where we looked for the diminutive **Least Adder's-tongue Fern** *Ophioglossum lusitanicum* growing at its only location in

the UK. We managed to pick out a few of the tiny emerging fronds in the close-cropped turf. There were far-reaching views from here across the western rocks to the Bishop Rock Lighthouse.

We had time for another look for the elusive Wryneck near the jetty but it was not very obliging on this occasion. On the boat trip back we saw several diving Gannets as we crossed Crow Sound.

It was a pleasant evening for our walk to Old Town Inn for a second visit for our evening meal. An unusual sighting on the way there was the striking **Red Cage Fungus** *Clathrus ruber* growing beside the path.

Day 7

Friday 30th September

Weather conditions were not favourable today, but there was a promise of some improvement, so we decided to take the boat to St Martin's as we had not had a chance to visit it so far. We travelled on Seahorse which has some covered seating which kept us dry on the journey. We landed at Higher Town and went to check some of the narrow lanes and tiny bulb fields where there was plenty of shelter. The cultivated fields had an interesting flora with many seed-producing annuals which were an attraction to the resident birds. One plant of note was **Musk Storksbill** *Erodium moschatum*, a scarce species on the mainland, which was flourishing here.

We stopped at the Bakery for delicious coffee and cakes and, even by Scilly standards, there were extraordinary numbers of House Sparrows here which descended all around in search of crumbs. The weather had closed in and it was quite wet so we took the path down to the shore and gradually made our way back to Lower Town Quay for the afternoon boat. The low tide meant that vast areas of sand were uncovered and we spent some time looking at all the feeding waders, which included Ringed Plover, Sanderling, Dunlin, Greenshank, Oystercatcher and Curlew. We had time to check out the well-preserved Kelp Pit below Tinkler's Hill which was a reminder of the 18th Century kelp-burning industry on Scilly.

As Seahorse arrived at the quay the rain really intensified so we were pleased to get undercover on board for the trip back to St Mary's.

We had our final evening meal of the trip at Mincarolo and went through our lists.

Day 8

Saturday 1st October

This was to be our final day on the islands so we had to get our bags packed and ready for collection by breakfast time. However, there was plenty of time for more exploration before the mid-afternoon check-in on the Quay so some of the group opted to take a bus ride and visit the archaeological site at Halangy Down, and others explored a few areas of St Mary's that we had not had time to visit during the week. We met up for lunch at Juliet's Garden Café and then had time for a gentle stroll to the Quay to get ready for checking in for the trip back to Penzance on Scillonian 111.

The return journey proved to be very exciting for bird watching with really impressive numbers of birds and a good range of species seen during the crossing. Sea conditions were good and most of us stayed up on deck for the whole journey, not wanting to miss any good sightings. There was action all the way back with large numbers of Gannets and winter auks and great views of the shearwaters, with Manx, Balearic, Sooty, Great and Cory's all

being seen during the course of the journey. Other birds picked out included Great Skua, Arctic Skua, adult and juvenile Kittiwakes, and a single Storm Petrel. Further excitement came when 2 Risso's Dolphins were seen close to the boat, and there were also sightings of Common Dolphin and Harbour Porpoise.

By the time we docked at Penzance it was getting dark, but when we had all gathered up our luggage on the quay we had time to say our farewells after a very rewarding autumn break on Scilly.

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Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only, I = Introduced)

		24th September - 1st October 2022							
Common name	Scientific name	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>			✓		✓			✓
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>			✓					
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>			✓					
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>		✓						
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		✓	✓			✓		
Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	✓							
Golden Pheasant - I	<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>			✓					
Common Pheasant - I	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		✓	✓					
Lady Amherst's Pheasant - I	<i>Chrysolophus amherstiae</i>			✓					
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓	
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>			✓					
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>				✓			✓	✓
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		✓	✓	✓				✓

		24th September - 1st October 2022								
Common name	Scientific name	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>				✓	✓				
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>		✓							
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
Eurasian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>		✓							
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>		✓					✓		
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>			✓						
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>		✓					✓		
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		✓	✓						
Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>			✓						
Jack Snipe	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>						✓			
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		✓	✓	✓					
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>			✓						
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	✓							✓	
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaeetus melanocephalus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓	✓							
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	
Great Skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>								✓	
Arctic Skua	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>								✓	
Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	✓							✓	
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	✓							✓	
European Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>								✓	
Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	✓							✓	
Sooty Shearwater	<i>Puffinus griseus</i>								✓	
Balearic Shearwater	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>								✓	
Great Shearwater	<i>Ardenna gravis</i>	✓							✓	
Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris borealis</i>	✓							✓	
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	
European Shag	<i>Gulosus aristotelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>						✓	✓		
Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>		✓			✓				

		24th September - 1st October 2022							
Common name	Scientific name	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	✓	✓						
Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>		✓						
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>							✓	
Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		✓						
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>							✓	✓
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>			✓			✓		
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>				✓		✓		✓
Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>				✓	✓			✓
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>						✓		
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>				✓			✓	✓
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>		✓	✓			✓		✓
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			✓			✓		
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>					✓			

Others

I = Introduced		24th September - 1st October 2022							
Common name	Scientific name	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
Mammals									
European Rabbit - I	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Western European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	✓							
Pipistrelle Bat	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>						✓		
Brown Rat - I	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>				✓				
Eurasian Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>			✓					
Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Short-beaked Common Dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	✓							
Common Bottlenose Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>								✓
Risso's Dolphin	<i>Grampus griseus</i>								✓
Harbour Porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>								✓
Dragonflies									
Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>			✓					
Stick Insects									
Laboratory Stick Insect	<i>Carausius morosus</i>	✓							
Beetles									
Devil's Coach-horse	<i>Ocyopus olens</i>						✓		
Butterflies									
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		✓	✓			✓		
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>					✓	✓		
Speckled Wood	<i>Parage aegeria</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>				✓				
Red Admiral	<i>Vaness atalanta</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>					✓			
Moths									
Angle Shades	<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>					✓			
Convolvulus Hawk-moth (larvae)	<i>Agrilus convolvuli</i>				✓		✓		
Marine invertebrates									
Beadlet Anemone	<i>Actinia equina</i>		✓					✓	
Toothed Topshell	<i>Monodonta vermiculata</i>							✓	
Grey Topshell	<i>Steromphala cineraria</i>				✓				
Flat or Purple Topshell	<i>Steromphala umbilicalis</i>				✓				
Flat Periwinkle	<i>Littorina obtusata</i>				✓				
Rough Periwinkle	<i>Littorina saxatilis</i>				✓				
Common Limpet	<i>Patella vulgata</i>		✓		✓				
Dog Whelk	<i>Nucella lapillus</i>				✓				
Netted Dog Whelk	<i>Tritia reticulata</i>				✓				
Common Cockle	<i>Cerastoderma edule</i>				✓				
Sandhopper	<i>Talitrus saltator</i>	✓			✓				
Green Shore Crab	<i>Carcinus maenas</i>	✓			✓				

I = Introduced		24th September - 1st October 2022							
Common name	Scientific name	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
Marine Algae									
Channelled Wrack	<i>Pelvetia canaliculata</i>				✓				
Bladder Wrack	<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i>				✓	✓			
Serrated Wrack	<i>Fucus serratus</i>				✓	✓			
Egg Wrack	<i>Ascophyllum nodosum</i>				✓	✓			
Sugar Kelp	<i>Laminaria saccharina</i>				✓	✓			
Furbelows	<i>Sacchoriza polyschides</i>					✓			
Sea Belt	<i>Himantalia elongata</i>					✓			
Irish Moss	<i>Chondrus crispus</i>				✓	✓			
Sea Lettuce	<i>Ulva lactuca</i>				✓	✓			
Gutweed	<i>Enteromorpha intestinalis</i>					✓			
Ferns									
Least Adder's-tongue Fern	<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i>						✓		
Lanceolate Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium obovatum</i>						✓		
Sea Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium marinum</i>						✓		
Black Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>						✓		
Wall Rue	<i>Asplenium rutu-muraria</i>	✓							
Royal Fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	✓		✓					
Hart's-tongue Fern	<i>Phyllitis scolopendria</i>	✓		✓					
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Soft Shield-fern	<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>								
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	✓	✓						
Lady Fern	<i>Athyrium filix foemina</i>	✓							
Male Fern	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	✓		✓			✓		

Flowering plants

Common Name	Scientific name	Location
Norfolk Island Pine	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	St Mary's, Tresco
Monterey Cypress	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	St Mary's, Tresco
Monterey Pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	St Mary's, Tresco
Hottentot Fig	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	widespread
Sally-my-handsome	<i>Carpobrotus acinaciformis</i>	coastal rocks, some gardens
Deltoid-leaved Dewplant	<i>Oscularia deltoides</i>	Tolman Point
Sea Beet	<i>Beta vulgaris ssp maritima</i>	beaches, coastal rocks
Fool's Watercress	<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Higher Moors
Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Port Minick
Rock Samphire	<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	widespread on coastal rocks and walls
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	St Mary's
Common Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Garrison, walls and trees
Atlantic (Irish) Ivy	<i>Hedera hibernica</i>	Old Town
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Grassy areas
Hedge Ragwort (Rangiora)	<i>Brachyglottis repanda</i>	Tresco Abbey Drive
Chamomile	<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	damp grassy areas, common
Buttonweed	<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Bryher, Tresco
German Ivy	<i>Delairia odorata</i>	Porth Mellon

Common Name	Scientific name	Location
Gallant Soldier	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	fields nr Porth Mellon
Scented Mayweed	<i>Matricaria recutita</i>	St Agnes
Cape Daisy	<i>Osteospermum ecklonis</i>	gardens, naturalised
Winter Heliotrope	<i>Petasites fragrans</i>	Garrison walk
Silver Ragwort	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>	Tresco Abbey Drive
Toothed Fireweed	<i>Senecio minimus</i>	widely naturalised
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Sunnyside farm fields
Solidago virgaurea	<i>Goldenrod</i>	Giants Castle
Sea Mayweed	<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i>	beaches
Common Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	St Mary's
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Rosehill Nature Garden
Pride of Madeira	<i>Echium candicans</i>	St Mary's, Bryher, Tresco
Giant Viper's-bugloss	<i>Echium pininana</i>	St Marys, Tresco
Sea Rocket	<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Gugh Bar
Sea Kale	<i>Crambe maritima</i>	Porth Minick, St Mary's
Perennial Wall-rocket	<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>	St Mary's, Hugh Town
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	widespread
Sea Sandwort	<i>Honckenya peploides</i>	Porth Hellick
Ragged Robin	<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	Higher Moors, Rosehill Nature Garden
Red Campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	widespread
Rock Sea-spurrey	<i>Spergularia rupicola</i>	Bryher, Sgt Agnes
Greater Chickweed	<i>Stellaria neglecta</i>	Higher Moors
Sea Bindweed	<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>	Gugh Bar
Tree Aeonium	<i>Aeonium arboreum</i>	Tresco, St Mary's
English Stonecrop	<i>Sedum anglicum</i>	rocks and walls
Navelwort (Pennywort)	<i>Umbilicus peupstris</i>	rocks and walls, shady spots
Heather (Ling)	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Giant's Castle, Wingletang Down
Bell Heather	<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Giant's Castle, Wingletang Down
Sea Spurge	<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Gugh Bar
Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Garrison
Spotted Medick	<i>Medicago arabica</i>	Tresco
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	widespread
Western Gorse	<i>Ulex gallii</i>	widespread on exposed areas
Muck Stork's-bill	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Hugh Town, Sally Port
Giant (Madeiran) Herb Robert	<i>Geranium maderense</i>	gardens and naturalised
Giant Rhubarb	<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>	Tresco
Cut-leaved Dead-nettle	<i>Lamium hybridum</i>	Sunnyside farm fields
Gypsywort	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Tresco, Great Pool
Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Rosehill Nature Garden
Tree Mallow	<i>Lavatera arborea</i>	St Mary's
Dwarf Mallow	<i>Malva neglecta</i>	St Mary's
Chilean Myrtle	<i>Luma apiculata</i>	Tresco
Fuchsia	<i>Fuchsia magellanica</i>	widespread
Garden Pink Sorrel	<i>Oxalis latifolia</i>	widespread
Fleshy Yellow Sorrel	<i>Oxalis megalorrhiza</i>	walls on Tresco
Common Ramping Fumitory	<i>Fumaria muralis boroei</i>	Sunnyside farm fields
Long-headed Poppy	<i>Papaver dubium</i>	fields nr Porth Mellon
Karo (hedging shrub)	<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	widespread, all islands
Kohuhu	<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	scattered sites, all islands
Buck's-horn Plantain	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	widespread
Thrift	<i>Armeria maritima</i>	coastal rocks, a few still in flowers
Wireplant	<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>	naturalised, Garrison, Buzza Hill
Common Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Higher Moors

Common Name	Scientific name	Location
Scarlet Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Sunnyside farm fields
Silver Tree	<i>Leucodendron argentea</i>	Tresco
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	hedges, St Mary's
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg</i>	widespread
Tree Bedstraw	<i>Coprosma repens</i>	common in many hedges
Madder	<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	Garrison
White Poplar	<i>Salix alba</i>	St Martin's, Porth Hellick
Grey Willow	<i>Salix cinerea ssp oleifolia</i>	Lower Moors, Higher Moors
Balm-leaved Figwort	<i>Scrophularia scorodonia</i>	Rocky Hill
Angel's Trumpets	<i>Brugmansia sanguinea</i>	Carreg Dhu
Bittersweet	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Porth Minick, St Mary's
Black Nightshade	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	fields nr Porth Mellon
Green Nightshade	<i>Solanum nitidibaccatum</i>	fields nr Porth Mellon
Tamarisk	<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	Old Town Churchyard
Nasturtium	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	naturalised on rubbish tip
Elm	<i>Ulmus minor</i>	hedges on all islands
Pellitory-of-the-wall	<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	common on walls, all islands
Mind-your-own-business	<i>Soleirolia soleirolii</i>	Hugh Town, Sally Port
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	widespread
Small Nettle	<i>Urtica urens</i>	Bryher
Red Valerian	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	widespread on walls
Ivy-leaved Toadflax	<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	widespread on walls
Green Field Speedwell	<i>Veronica agrestis</i>	fields nr Porth Mellon
Common Dog Violet	<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Tresco
African Lily	<i>Agapanthus praecox</i>	mostly over, few in flower on Tresco
Wild Leek	<i>Allium ampeloprasum</i>	seed heads only, Garrison
Three-cornered Leek	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Garrison
Century Plant	<i>Agave americana</i>	Tresco gardens, St Marys
Furcraea	<i>Furcraea longaeava</i>	Carreg Dhu, Tresco gardens
Rhodostachys	<i>Fascicularia bicolor</i>	Old Town, Porth Hellick
Sand Sedge	<i>Carex arenaria</i>	coastal grassy areas
Greater Tussock Sedge	<i>Carex paniculata</i>	Higher Moors
Stinking Iris	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Garrison
Marram Grass	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Gugh Bar
New Zealand Flax	<i>Phormium tenax</i>	Tresco
Fungi		
Red Cage/Lattice Stinkhorn	<i>Clathrus ruber</i>	St Mary's
King Bolete/Penny Bun	<i>Boletus edulis</i>	Tresco
Bay Bolete	<i>Imleria badia</i>	Tresco, St Mary's
Yellow-staining Mushroom	<i>Agaricus xanthodermus</i>	Tresco
Inky Mushroom	<i>Agaricus moelleri</i>	Tresco
Blusher	<i>Amanita rubescens</i>	Tresco, St Mary's
Powdery Brittle-gill	<i>Russula parazurea</i>	St Mary's
Shaggy Ink-cap	<i>Coprinus comatus</i>	St Mary's
Parasol Mushroom	<i>Macrolepiota procera</i>	Tresco
Wood Blewit	<i>Clitocybe nuda</i>	Tresco
Plums-and-custard	<i>Tricholomopsis rutilans</i>	St Mary's
Tawaka	<i>Cilocybe parasitica</i>	Tresco
Spectacular Rustgill	<i>Gymnopilus junonius</i>	Tresco
Earthball	<i>Scleroderma citrinum</i>	Tresco, St Mary's