

Isles of Scilly

Naturetrek Tour Report

25th September – 2nd October 2023



Bobolink by Stephen Buckle



Hummingbird Hawk-moth



Cory's Shearwater by Stephen Buckle



Porthcressa and African Hemp

Tour report by Andrew Cleave, photos by Andrew Cleave and Stephen Buckle



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Tour participants: Andrew Cleave & Stephen Buckle (leaders) with 11 Naturetrek clients

Tour Summary

Autumn is the classic time for bird migration on the Isles of Scilly, with large numbers of regular migrants passing through the islands, and the added possibility of exciting, extreme rarities turning up at any time. Our eight-day trip gave us time to visit all of the inhabited islands and to see bird migration in progress. As well as enjoying some exciting birdwatching, we saw plenty of the exotic flora, especially in the gardens on Treco, and some outstanding coastal scenery. We had some beautiful sunny weather, and the occasional dull, drizzly day, with at least one spell of stormy winds and rough seas. However, we were out and about every day and covered a lot of ground on our walks. There were some very low tides this week, which affected the boat times, but also gave us the chance to see the great expanses of sand flats between the islands. We also had two good spells of sea-watching from Scillonian III, with many species of seabirds spotted.

Day 1

Monday 25th September

Our trip began at the quayside at Penzance where we gathered to board Scillonian III. Most of the party chose to stay on the lower open deck, which gave us the best chance to see some seabirds on the crossing. An Eider duck in the harbour and a small group of Brent Geese further along the shore made a good start to the trip, and as the journey progressed, we spotted Grey Heron and Little Egret on the shore line, with small numbers of gulls and a few Cormorants fishing close in. By the time we reached the Runnel Stone Reef and Gwennap Head, we started spotting winter-plumaged auks, Kittiwakes and Gannets. We soon started seeing large shearwaters, most of which turned out to be Cory's Shearwater, and amongst them we were able to pick out individuals of Sooty, Great, Balearic and Manx Shearwaters. Other seabirds spotted by a few people included Grey Phalarope and Storm-petrel. We were still watching Cory's Shearwaters as we approached the islands, and small groups of Shags were spotted as we turned into St Mary's harbour.

After disembarking, we headed to Mincarulo Guest House to check in, and then arranged to meet up again after lunch for an afternoon walk. We met at Porthcressa Beach for a stroll around the Garrison, which gave a good introduction to the landscape and geography of the islands, with great views from the impressive walls. Resident birds (including House Sparrow, Starling, Robin, Wren, Dunnock and Blackbird) were all found on our walk. On the open areas we found Stonechats, and small numbers of Swallows and House Martin were on the move overhead. Quite a few butterflies were on the wing in the sunny conditions, including the island race of the Speckled Wood, and a very colourful migrant Clouded Yellow. In a sheltered garden, a Rock Pipit provided some very close views and there were some very tempting succulent plants on sale close by, which probably would not survive in many mainland gardens.

We had our evening meal at Mincarulo and were able to complete our checklists and discuss plans for the rest of the week.

Day 2

Tuesday 26th September

We visited St Martin's today, hoping to catch up with the Northern Parula which had been present for a few days. The low tide in the morning meant that we would be dropped off at the Lower Town Quay at the north-west end

of the island. This is the longest of the inter-island boat crossings, giving some lovely views of Tresco's sandy beaches, the uninhabited islands of St Helen's and Tean, and the large number of rocks and reefs between the islands. Landing at this end of the island meant that we needed to walk east towards Higher Town and the Cricket Field where the Parula had been sighted. It was a very pleasant walk along the road and some grassy tracks to reach the Cricket Field, with some good bird and butterfly sightings along the way. We arrived at the site to find that the Parula was being rather elusive, with only a few people having had a brief view of it earlier in the morning.

We spent a while here hoping the bird would put in appearance, but news of a Wryneck near the Bakery encouraged us to head up the slope for a lunch break and the chance of seeing this bird. Sadly, we had no luck with the Wryneck, but we did see great numbers of House Sparrows, obviously thriving on all the crumbs around the picnic tables. A search of the bulb field where the Wryneck had been seen revealed quite a few Meadow Pipits, with one of them, after closer views, turning out to be a Tree Pipit. We headed back down to the Northern Parula site again, but it had not been seen, so some of the party opted to return to St Mary's on an early afternoon boat, and the others walked on the very scenic coastal path to the east of the island, eventually arriving at the Daymark on the highest point of St Martin's, where we watched some Gannets feeding in the tide race.

We could just make out the mainland, 28 miles to the north-east, and also the red Seven Stones lightship, half-way to Land's End. We enjoyed the views of the uninhabited Eastern Isles in one direction and the long sandy beaches on the north of the island, which looked completely deserted. We found Wheatear and Stonechat on the heathland here, and there were Swallows feeding quite low to the ground. We completed our circular walk via Middle Town and returned for one last look for the Northern Parula, but sadly without success. So we made our way to Higher Town quay in time for the return boat to St Mary's.

We visited the Mermaid Inn for our evening meal and then returned to Mincarlo to go over our checklists.

Day 3

Wednesday 27th September

We stayed on St Mary's today, following the nature trail around Lower Moors in the morning where we checked the various hides and viewpoints. Water levels were quite high, but we were pleased to see a Pectoral Sandpiper and a few Snipe feeding at the margins of the pool. It was very windy with spells of heavy rain, so conditions were not ideal. Despite that, we were able to cover a lot of ground. We checked the sheltered nature garden at Rose Hill and then went up Rocky Hill to Sunny Side Farm where one of the highlights was to find an Unarmed Stick-insect in a Chilean Guava shrub. This is one of a several species of Stick-insects known to occur on the islands, and it exhibited remarkable camouflage. Another interesting find was a wind-battered Light Emerald moth which was rescued from the track.

Our next stop was the community garden at Carreg Dhu, where an abandoned quarry has been filled with typical Scilly trees, shrubs and tender plants, such as the colourful Angel's Trumpets. This sheltered spot is always a good site for butterflies, even in rough weather and we found Speckled Wood and Red Admiral here, plus a Hummingbird Hawk-moth busily feeding in some Fuchsia flowers. We had a lunch break at the Longstones café and then headed down the nature trail at Holy Vale, following the narrow path beneath the canopy of towering Elm trees which obviously thrive in this very sheltered spot.

We emerged from the Holy Vale track and took the boardwalk through Higher Moors nature reserve, where we passed some impressive stands of Tussock Sedge and some Royal Fern fronds. Just as we were entering Higher Moors the Glossy Ibis, which had been reported earlier, flew overhead and dropped down into one of the fields. From the first hide we spotted a small group of Greenshank on the margins and a few Teal and Mallard. Once we arrived at the beach, we could see how rough the sea was and why there were birds sheltering on the inland pool, although there were some Oystercatchers and Ringed Plover feeding on the shore. Several Gannets were circling just off shore.

We returned to Hugh Town along the lane past Salakee Farm, where apart from House Sparrows and Starlings it proved to be very quiet. In the bulb fields beside the track the remains of a “green manure” crop included some very showy patches of Crimson Clover, with Corn Marigolds still in flower on the margins and here there were small parties of Goldfinch and Greenfinch feeding.

We enjoyed another excellent evening meal in Mincarolo, and then completed our check lists.

Day 4

Thursday 28th September

We visited St Agnes today, in rather grey and drizzly conditions. The low tide enabled us to cross the sand bar to get to Gugh where we checked out the gardens of the only two houses of this small island. Recent storms had washed up large quantities of seaweed and we found a few interesting specimens, including the curious hollow holdfasts of Furbelows and long strands of Eelgrass. We returned across the sand bar and took the road towards Barnaby’s Lane and headed south. We checked the bulb fields and gateways and were pleased to come across a vagrant Red-eyed Vireo in one of the hedges. It spent most of its time in cover, but we did also see a Spotted Flycatcher here which gave better views. We walked on to Wingletang Down where we managed to find a few emerging fronds of the tiny Least Adder’s-tongue Fern at one of its only UK locations. The trail led us down to St Warna’s Cove and then to the Coastguard Café for lunch.

There had been reports of a Short-toed Lark in this area: we eventually spotted it amongst a flock of Meadow Pipits and House Sparrows at the far side of a cultivated field. We stopped at Troy Town Farm to sample the famous ice cream before heading on to Periglis beach where numerous gulls were roosting on rocks at the far side of the bay. There was plenty of activity on the strand line here, with both Rock and Meadow Pipits and White Wagtail feeding on kelp flies. Two Dunlin feeding at the edge of the waves proved to be quite photogenic, despite the rough conditions. Major coastal defence works were taking place at this part of St Agnes with large quantities of imported granite blocks dumped ready for piling on the shore. The low-lying track around Porth Killier had some very heavy machinery using it and the whole area looked rather derelict, but hopefully when everything is in place and the machinery has been removed coastal vegetation will colonise the area and the coastal defences will do their job. We completed our circular walk around St Agnes, ending up back at the quay ready for the return boat to St Mary’s.

We were booked in to Juliet’s Garden for our evening meal, which involved a walk around Porth Mellon and Porthloo to reach it. It had started to rain, so some of the group travelled by minibus and others walked. After our meal the rain had eased off so we were able to walk back along the same route and check the strand line for Hedgehogs with our torches. There was so much seaweed piled up on the beach after the storms that it was really difficult to spot anything, but what did impress us was the phenomenal numbers of Sandhoppers covering every

surface on the path beside Porthloo beach. It was difficult to walk without stepping on them and they were also on the seaweed and sandy patches on the beach. Sadly, we did not spot any hedgehogs on this occasion.

Day 5

Friday 29th September

The weather was fine and sunny, and we took the opportunity to visit Tresco. The low-tide landing at Carn Near was ideal for us as we were near the gardens and Great Pool. Some of the group chose to visit the gardens whilst others checked out the Abbey Pool and Great Pool. Garden visitors were suitably impressed by the exotic flora in the garden and the very confiding Red Squirrels, introduced a few years ago, and now thriving. The Golden Pheasants were a bit harder to find, despite their bright colours. In the many sheltered spots in the garden there were Speckled Wood butterflies on the wing and a few very conspicuous Humming Bird Hawk-moths. Meanwhile, the other half of the group visited the hides and were able to add a few species of wildfowl and wader to our bird list. We reconvened by the café at lunch time and then some of the group headed off to explore the northern end of Tresco, which was a completely contrasting habitat, with none of the lush flora of the sheltered southern area. It was predominantly maritime heath with exposed rocks and views across to Bryher. Two Kestrels were seen high overhead, and male Stonechat was very obvious in this area of low vegetation. Others walked along the Abbey Drive where we had views of the Great Pool, and then went via the churchyard to Old Grimsby. On the overhead wires here we counted at least 30 roosting Swallows with more coming and going as we watched. We all met up again at the Ruin Beach Café where there was time for a tea break before heading back across the island to New Grimsby for the return boat to St Mary's.

After another pleasant evening meal in Mincarlo, we went over our checklists.

Day 6

Saturday 30th September

We spent another day on St Mary's exploring various lanes and by-ways. We re-visited the Lower Moors nature reserve and the Standing Stones field and then looked over Old Town Bay. A patch of the scarce Nettle-leaved Goosefoot was spotted on the roadside among the familiar Scilly "pavement weeds" such as Four-leaved Allseed and Sea Storksbill. We went to check out the site where two Bobolinks had been seen recently: this was a typical bulb field with tall hedges around it offering plenty of cover, so it was tricky to spot any birds here. There were no sightings when we arrived, so we left this site and continued our walk, but then we met some birders who had just heard that the Bobolinks had re-appeared, so some of the party chose to return and have another look. They were eventually lucky enough to see both birds. Apparently, planes arriving at the airport flushed the birds from the bulb field to roost temporarily in the Pittosporum hedge.

The rest of the party carried on to Porth Hellick beach and then up to Kitty Down archaeological site. We had a lunch break at Carn Vean café where, as usual on Scilly, flocks of House Sparrows descended on the table for crumbs. The Starlings here were singing with the distinctive Scilly accent, which is noticeably different from birds we hear on the mainland. We walked back along the lanes towards the airport, and near Parting Carn farm we noticed a large crowd of birders peering into a field where a possibly rarity had been spotted.... Most of us carried on and had another look for the Bobolinks, which were still making the occasional fleeting appearance. Our return route took us past Old Town Bay where a solitary Grey Heron was stationed on the rocks below Carn Leh.

We visited the Mermaid again for our evening meal.

Day 7

Sunday 1st October

The tides were favourable for a trip to Bryher today, and it was predicted that at around mid-day people would be able to walk across the sand bar from Tresco to Bryher during the brief low tide period. Various events, including a church service, had been planned for this rare occurrence. We opted for the usual boat trip and were landed at Anneka's Quay, with just enough depth of water for the boat to reach the end of the quay. Most of the other passengers on the boat headed off to the north of the island, but we walked south along the beach towards Church Quay, which was high and dry. Great expanses of sand, shallow pools and seaweed covered rocks stretched away from the shore and we spent some time looking at various waders feeding as the tide receded. On the landward side of the beach trees and shrubs overhanging the low cliff had created a sheltered area where flocks of House Sparrows were busy feeding and the strand line had both Rock and Meadow Pipits foraging. Our walk led us around the south end of Bryher where there were signs of the long-abandoned bulb growing industry in the form of stray clumps of Belladonna Lilies. A rather bedraggled Willow Warbler was spotted feeding in one of the hedges, and there were probably many more small birds, by the snatches of calls we could hear, that were seeking shelter. At Veronica Farm the home-made fudge stall was an attraction, and for the botanists, a small patch of Nettle-leaved Goosefoot was found growing in the entrance to a barn.

The weather was not ideal, with low cloud and intermittent drizzle, but we saw plenty of waders and gulls on the shore, and some "bottling" Grey Seals in Great Par Bay. We stopped at the Hell Bay Hotel for lunch and then continued our walk around the Great Pool and Popplestone Bay. We checked out the bulb fields and thick hedges, but conditions were not ideal for small birds to show themselves, but in the shelter of the Pittosporum hedges both Blackbird and Song Thrush were feeding. We returned via "The Town" towards Church Quay, where the tide had risen high enough for the return boat to St Mary's to pick us up. Despite the less than favourable weather, we had a very pleasant day on Bryher, which some of the group thought was their favourite island.

As it was Sunday evening Scillonian Club Carvery was open so we had an excellent meal there, and some of the group stayed on for the first night of the autumn bird log call.

Day 8

Monday 2nd October

This was to be our final day on Scilly so we had to get our luggage ready for collection and check out of Mincarolo after breakfast. We split up to re-visit various parts of St Mary's, do some souvenir shopping and check on the latest bird sightings. The Wryneck, which had been spotted briefly in a field near Maypole, put on a better show this morning, despite the drizzly weather, and a Redstart in the Porthloo boat yard was a new bird for the week.

In the afternoon we checked in at the quay to board Scillonian III for the return sailing to Penzance. Because of the misty conditions and low cloud there was no flying today, so the boat was rather crowded with extra passengers from the airport. However, some of us found spaces up on the open deck so we could do some seawatching on the way back. We were not disappointed, as there were plenty of seabirds spotted during the crossing, including the large shearwaters we had seen on the way out a week ago. Sea conditions were described as "light to moderate" although the visibility was not great. There were more Gannets this time, including a good number of juvenile birds. Despite the rather poor visibility, we saw plenty of large shearwaters, with Cory's being the most numerous, plus Gannets and winter-plumaged auks, including at least one Puffin. New to the list was a small flock of Common Scoter heading west towards the islands. There were brief sightings of some dolphins, most likely Common

Dolphin, but only a few people managed to see them. A more unusual on-board sighting was of a Hummingbird Hawk-moth, which presumably flew in over the sea and then settled down in a sheltered spot.

By the time we reached Penzance it was almost dark, so our bird-watching had come to an end. However, we all felt we had enjoyed a successful week of bird- and wildlife-watching on the Isles of Scilly. We said our farewells on the quay as we were collecting our luggage.

Report written by Andrew Cleave, with help from Stephen Buckle and Graham Avison in completing the check-list.



Dunlin

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Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

I = Introduced		September - October 2023							
Common name	Scientific name	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	✓							
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>					✓			
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>					✓			
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>			✓		✓			
Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	✓							
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>								✓
Golden Pheasant - I	<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>					✓			
Common Pheasant - I	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		✓	✓		✓			
Red-legged Partridge - I	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>				✓				
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓		✓	✓			✓	
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>					H			
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>			✓	✓	✓			
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>			✓	✓	✓			
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>						H		
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>			✓	✓				
Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>			✓					
Grey Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	✓							
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</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>Ichthyaetus 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>	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓
Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	✓							✓

I = Introduced		September - October 2023							
Common name	Scientific name	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	✓							✓
Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>								✓
European Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	✓							
Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>								✓
Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	✓							✓
Balearic Shearwater	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	✓							
Great Shearwater	<i>Ardenna gravis</i>	✓							✓
Sooty Shearwater	<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	✓							✓
Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris gravealis</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>	✓				✓	✓	✓	
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>			✓	✓				
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	✓							
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	H		✓	✓		
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>								✓
Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</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>					✓			
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>		✓		✓	H	✓	✓	✓
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>				✓		✓	✓	
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</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>	✓	✓	✓	✓	H			✓

I = Introduced		September - October 2023							
Common name	Scientific name	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</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 Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>						?		
Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>						✓		
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>				✓				
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>						✓		

Others

I = Introduced		September - October 2023							
Common name	Scientific name	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
Mammals									
Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		
Eurasian Red Squirrel - I	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>					✓			
Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Dolphin sp.									✓
Butterflies									
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	✓							
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	✓				✓			
Speckled Wood	<i>Parage aegeria</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>						✓		
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Peacock	<i>Aglais io</i>	✓							
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>	✓							
Comma	<i>Polygonium c-album</i>		✓						
Moths									
Hummingbird Hawkmoth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>			✓		✓	✓		
Light Emerald	<i>Campaea margaritata</i>			✓					
Orthoptera									
Unarmed Stick-insect	<i>Acanthoxyla inermis</i>			✓					
Odonata									
Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>					✓			
Common Hawker	<i>Aeshna juncea</i>		✓			✓			
Other insects									
Kelp Fly	<i>Coelopa frigida</i>				✓			✓	

I = Introduced		September - October 2023							
Common name	Scientific name	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
Dor Beetle	<i>Geoptrupes stercorarius</i>		✓						
Common Harvestman	<i>Phalangium opilio</i>		✓						
Harvestman Mite	<i>Leptus sp.</i>		✓						
Marine invertebrates									
Sand Hopper	<i>Talitrus saltator</i>			✓					
Portuguese Man-o-War	<i>Physalia physalis</i>		✓						
Common Salp	<i>Salpia fusiformis</i>		✓						
Crystal Jelly	<i>Aequorea victoria</i>		✓						

Plants

Common name	Scientific name	Location
Ferns		
Least Adder's-tongue Fern	<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i>	St Agnes
Lanceolate Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium obovatum</i>	St Agnes
Sea Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium marinum</i>	St Agnes
Black Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	St Agnes
Royal Fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Higher Moors
Hart's-tongue Fern	<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Garrison
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Garrison
Lady Fern	<i>Athyrium filix-foemina</i>	Garrison, Lower Moors
Male Fern	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Garrison, Lower Moors
Flowering Plants		
Norfolk Island Pine	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	St Mary's, Tresco
Monterey Cypress	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	widely planted for shelter
Monterey Pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	widely planted for shelter
Hottentot Fig	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	rocks and walls, all islands
Sally-my-handsome	<i>C. acinaciformis</i>	St Mary's, Porthcressa
Sea Beet	<i>Beta vulgaris ssp maritima</i>	strandlines and rocks near sea
Nettle-leaved Goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	St Mary's, Bryher
Four-leaved Allseed	<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	pavements, Hugh Town
Fool's Watercress	<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Higher Moors
Western Clover	<i>Trifolium occidentale</i>	Garrison Walls
Crimson Clover	<i>T. incarnatum</i>	Salakee Farm bulb fields.
Reversed Clover	<i>T. resupinatum</i>	Salakee Farm bulb fields.
Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	St Mary's
Rock Samphire	<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	coastal rocks, all islands
Sea Holly	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>	Gugh Bar
Chamomile	<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	St Agnes, Bryher
German Ivy	<i>Delairia odorata</i>	Garrison
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	St Martin's
Sea Mayweed	<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i>	strandlines
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Garrison, Kitty Down, St Agnes
Pride of Madeira	<i>Echium candicans</i>	St Mary's
Giant Viper's Bugloss	<i>E. pininana</i>	all islands
Sea Rocket	<i>Cakile maritima</i>	beaches, St Agnes, Bryher
Sea Kale	<i>Crambe maritima</i>	Bryher
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	widespread
Sea Sandwort	<i>Honckenya peploides</i>	Bryher

Common name	Scientific name	Location
Red Campion	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	St Martin's
Rock Sea-spurrey	<i>Spergularia rupicola</i>	Garrison walls
Tree Aeonium	<i>Aeonium arboreum</i>	widespread garden escape
Saucer Plant	<i>A. tabuliforme</i>	St Martin's
English Stonecrop	<i>Sedum anglicum</i>	Garrison walls
Navelwort (Wall Pennywort)	<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	walls, all islands
Heather (Ling)	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	St Martin's
Bell Heather	<i>Erica cinerea</i>	St Martin's
Gorse	<i>Ulex europea</i>	widespread
Western Gorse	<i>U. gallii</i>	St Martin's
Musk Stork's-bill	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Sally Port
Sea Stork's-bill	<i>E. maritimum</i>	pavements, Hugh Town
Giant (Madeiran) Herb Robert	<i>Geranium maderense</i>	common garden escape
Giant Rhubarb	<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>	Tresco
Chilean Myrtle	<i>Luma apiculata</i>	Tresco
Chilean Guava	<i>Ugni molinae</i>	St Mary's
Fuchsia	<i>Fuchsia magellanica</i>	widespread
Garden Pink Sorrel	<i>Oxalis latifolia</i>	Tresco
Fleshy Yellow Sorrel	<i>O. megalorrhiza</i>	walls, Tresco
Bermuda Buttercup	<i>O. pes-caprae</i>	cultivated fields
Yellow-horned Poppy	<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Porth Hellick
Common Ramping Fumitory	<i>Fumaria muralis</i>	St Mary's
Karo - hedging shrub	<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	widespread, all islands
Kohuhu	<i>P. tenuifolium</i>	widespread, all islands
Buck's-horn Plantain	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	grassy places, tracks
Thrift	<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Garrison
Wireplant	<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>	Garrison, Tresco
Scarlet Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	St Mary's
Tree Mallow	<i>Lavatera arborea</i>	Old Town churchyard
African Hemp	<i>Sparmannia africana</i>	Garrison gardens
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>	naturalised on all islands
Madder	<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	Garrison
White Poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>	St Martin's
Grey Willow	<i>Salix cinerea ssp oleifolia</i>	Lower Moors, Higher Moors
Angel's Trumpets	<i>Brugmansia sanguinea</i>	Carreg Dhu, St Agnes
Bittersweet	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Tresco
Black Nightshade	<i>S. nigrum</i>	cultivated fields
Tamarisk	<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	Old Town churchyard
Nasturtium	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	naturalised at rubbish dump
Elm	<i>Ulmus minor</i>	on all islands
Pellitory-of-the-wall	<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	widespread on walls
Mind-your-own-business	<i>Soleirolia soleirolii</i>	pavements, Hugh Town
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	cultivated fields
Small Nettle	<i>U. urens</i>	cultivated fields
Red Valerian	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	walls, St Mary's
Ivy-leaved Toadflax	<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	walls, St Mary's
Autumn Lady's Tresses	<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>	Garrison Walls, mostly gone over
Three-cornered Leek	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	widespread, Garrison, Lower Moors
Jersey Lily	<i>Amaryllis belladonna</i>	bulb fields, St Martin's, St Mary's
Century Plant	<i>Agave americana</i>	Tresco, St Mary's

Common name	Scientific name	Location
Furcraea	<i>Furcraea longaevis</i>	Tresco, St Mary's
Rhodostachys	<i>Fascicularia bicolor</i>	St Mary,s
Sand Sedge	<i>Carex arenaria</i>	St Agnes, Bryher
Greater Tussock Sedge	<i>C. paniculata</i>	Higher Moors
Stinking Iris	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Garrison
Marram Grass	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Bryher, Gugh Bar
New Zealand Flax	<i>Phormium tenax</i>	Tresco, St Martin's
Eelgrass	<i>Zostera marina</i>	Gugh Bar
Marine Algae - seaweeds		
Thongweed	<i>Himanthalia elongata</i>	Carn Near Quay
Furbelows	<i>Sacorrhiza polyschides</i>	Gugh Bar
Sugar Kelp or Sea Belt	<i>Laminaria saccharina</i>	Gugh Bar
Oarweed	<i>L. digitata</i>	Gugh Bar
Egg Wrack	<i>Ascophyllum nodosum</i>	Porth Hellick
Bladder Wrack	<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i>	Porth Hellick
Serrated Wrack	<i>F. serratus</i>	Porth Hellick
Sea Lettuce	<i>Ulva lactuca</i>	Gugh Bar
Fungi		
Parasol Mushroom	<i>Macrolepiota procera</i>	St Martin's, St Agnes