

Islay & Jura

Naturetrek Tour Report

20 – 26 October 2016

Report compiled by Dave Pierce



Naturetrek Mingledown Barn Wolf's Lane Chawton Alton Hampshire GU34 3HJ UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

Tour Participants: Dave Pierce (leader) with 11 Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Thursday 20th October

The first members of the group were gathered at Glasgow Central Station, followed by a further three at Glasgow Airport. From there we crossed the Clyde high on the Erskine Bridge and it wasn't long before we were driving north up the west side of Loch Lomond. Today the banks were truly bonnie, with the bright, dry conditions illuminating the golden autumn colours from the wooded loch shore to the cloud-free summit of Ben Lomond.

Bird species encountered on the journey included Buzzards and Herons, and once we fringed around Loch Long and Loch Fyne, having turned south, we added Oystercatchers and Hooded Crows. We took a break at Inveraray where a couple of Black Guillemots still in their breeding plumage were spotted. Continuing southwards, several Ravens passed low overhead on the approach to Lochgilphead

A further two guests joined the group as we progressed down the Kintyre peninsula and another at Kennacraig ferry terminal where, amongst other species, Curlew and a dozen Red-breasted Mergansers were added to the tour list. The commencement of ferry journey coincided with a wonderful setting sun and, after capturing many images from the outer deck, the group retired inside for a meal in the cafeteria. Afterwards we unfurled the map and discussed the plans for the next few days and discussed some of the wildlife we might see. We landed on Islay at Port Ellen, and within half an hour arrived at our hotel at Bridgend, where we were soon checked in and settled in for our three-night stay.

Day 2

Friday 21st October

The sound of cackling of geese heralded the day at our hotel, and soon after breakfast we saw our first Barnacle Geese - and there were thousands of them. We had driven just for a few minutes from the hotel when we turned onto a pull-off by Gartmain to observe a wide array of waterfowl. Barnacle Geese were on the sea, on the land and in formations overhead. There were also some Greylag Geese and a couple of pale-bellied Brent Geese. Wigeon were numerous, with also Mallard, Teal and Pintail. Eiders and Red-breasted Mergansers represented the diving ducks. There were a few waders: Bar-tailed Godwits, Curlew, Knot and some distant Grey Plover.

A little later at the head of Loch Indaal by Blackrock, having passed more massed ranks of "Barnies" en route, we stopped to view the open sea. Here a raft of Scaup lay just offshore, allowing good views. Shags and Cormorants were also present, some on the sea and many clustered on a couple of rocky islets, and we found two winter-plumaged Red-throated Divers. Along the shore, Ringed Plover, Dunlin and a single Turnstone were busy scurrying around by the water's edge, feeding on the invertebrates and small crustaceans present.

We then turned away from the coast, passing through both farmland and rough grazing. Meadow Pipits became evident; we glimpsed a few Redwings and then three Bullfinches. Both Reed Buntings and Stonechats appeared on roadside bushes and posts, and we saw our first of many Roe Deer. Eventually we arrived at the Gruinart flats where thousands upon thousands of Barnacle Geese populated the rich grassy fields. It was quite an amazing sight and sound. Amongst them we soon found our first Greenland White-fronted Geese and, with more careful searching, a single Cackling Goose and two Brent Geese. We drove slowly along the straight,

stopping regularly to enjoy the spectacle, before climbing up to the farm which housed the visitor centre. From there we could look down on goose fields, but at another angle we also overlooked a flooded area containing a mass of dabbling ducks. These included Mallard, Wigeon, Teal, Shoveler and Pintail, plus a family of Whooper Swans.

We then drove slowly the three miles to Ardnave Loch, observing several species of passerines en route, plus occasional small flocks of Rock Doves and a ringtail Hen Harrier was glimpsed. On the loch were Mute and Whooper Swans, plus a few Wigeon and a pair of Tufted Duck. With the weather conditions so pleasant, we took our lunch here and then took stroll through the surrounding sand dunes. Our main quest was to locate the Chough flock that frequents the area over the autumn and winter. We soon spotted them, though it took a little longer to approach closer as they restlessly flitted short distances to forage. We eventually had good views of these wonderful corvids probing into cattle dung with their long, down-curved, red bills to feed on invertebrates. We could clearly see their red legs too, with some of the birds having bangles of other bright colours on them in the form of rings to enable these rare breeding birds to be studied in greater detail. We counted as many as 30 and it was wonderful to watch a flock in the air climb and "tumble" low over the sand dunes, with their broad, well-fingered wings and evocative calls. Despite all their charms, the Choughs had a rival this beautiful afternoon with some "rather dull" finches providing serious competition! In between observations of the corvids, a flock of a dozen Twite gave great views at close quarters and offshore we looked down on two Grey Seals.

Returning past the visitor centre to make use of the facilities we then took a new route out to Loch Gorm. In addition to various passerine species, several Red Deer stags were seen. We also discovered our largest flock of Greenland White-fronts of the day, plus our largest flock of Greylags. Rock Doves were encountered regularly, and by the ruined church at Kilchoman we had amongst others Goldfinches, more Twites and a couple of Linnets. Just before our hotel, we stopped to overlook the salt marsh where thousands of Barnacle Geese were gathering and a ringtail Hen Harrier was briefly seen.

Day 3

Saturday 22nd October

We started the day with a couple of stops in Bowmore to view Loch Indaal. The first was from the north-east outskirts of the town, where both Cormorants and Shags were seen, with wildfowl represented by Eider and Red-breasted Mergansers. Additionally, half a dozen Common Scoters were seen which, though distant, showed quite clearly through the scopes and from a second location similar species were seen, as well as an obliging Rock Pipit.

We then drove southwards to Port Ellen where we turned off for the Oa. We twisted our way along the narrow and sometimes steep road, from which various passerines were seen and a Merlin was glimpsed. Arriving at the car park at the end of the road we took a stroll by Upper Killeven towards the cliffs which form part of the Mull of Oa, part of an RSPB reserve. A sizeable flock of Rock Doves, approaching 50 in number, were seen, with a flock of around 40 Hooded Crows and several Ravens. Near the impressive cliffs a herd of just over a dozen Feral Goats was located. Returning to the car park, we took a coffee break sitting at the picnic tables in the pleasant weather conditions.

We then visited another part of the RSPB reserve at Kinnabus and, whereas the radish fodder field at the former site appeared bereft of birds, the corresponding one here was buzzing! There was a restless and very noisy flock of around 300 Twite. We observed them perched on the crop feeding, on the fence wires, or twisting low through the sky in regular aerial flights. The nearby loch held both Greylags and a flock of nearly 100 Greenland White-fronts which, whilst we were there, took to grazing on an adjoining field near which a ringtail Hen Harrier was quartering, giving good views. It was whilst we were enjoying all this bird activity that the RSPB Site Manager stopped by to inform us he had just seen a Yellow-browed Warbler! We quickly walked the several hundred metres to the location and eventually, after some patience, we had a series of increasingly better views of this tiny warbler with its prominent lemon supercilium, coupled with dark eye stripe and its double wing bars showing well. What a fortuitous experience! We then had lunch on benches overlooking the loch and "Twite" field. Whilst we dined, a sizeable number of the Twite flock descended to the shore of the loch to bathe and drink, allowing fascinating observation and photographic opportunities. More distantly, two Golden Eagles were spotted soaring and we had reasonable views through the scopes of these large raptors.

As we returned via Port Ellen for a comfort stop, a Common Seal close inshore appeared curious at the launching of several kayaks. We then headed northwards on a quiet back road with no significant sightings early on. In the vicinity of Cluanach, after taking a stroll along the road, we encountered increasing numbers of Red Deer including several stags, some of which were roaring in the rut. Raven numbers also increased, probably reflecting that there had been a lot of grallochs from the stalking. Soon after, an immature Golden Eagle was seen gliding over a low ridge together with a Buzzard and a posse of Jackdaws, allowing the group to appreciate its great size. After the eagle disappeared, a few moments later over the same ridge an adult Hen Harrier was picked up. It was soon lost from sight but was almost certainly the same one seen a few minutes later, hunting to the left of our vehicle. Driving along on the road, we tried to keep pace with this stunning grey adult that was flying quite fast until, eventually, it crossed the road just ahead of us. Then, after briefly working an area on the opposite side of the road, it landed on a deer-fence post and settled down to preen. This enabled us time to set up tripods and scope arguably of Britain's most attractive birds of prey. After he flew off, we continued our slow drive and, on ascending an incline, we paused as around 50 Fieldfares in the tops of young spruces gradually crossed the road ahead of us from left to right. It wasn't long after this, that crossing in the same direction but at entirely different pace, a female/ immature Merlin dashed by. A little further along we added another raptor species for the day when we spotted a hovering Kestrel which then descended to land on an old lime kiln close by.

Day 4

Sunday 23rd October

After passing around the bay to Bowmore, we set off for the Gruinart area, taking a new route for us on this trip via Carrabus. A mixed flock of Herring and Common Gulls along with Rooks were feeding in a stubble field, whilst overhead a few Ravens patrolling and Buzzards were scanning from their lookout posts. On Friday we had travelled along the west side of Loch Gruinart so today we explored the east side. We drove slowly to check out various passerines before pulling off where the road runs alongside the sea inlet. Stepping out of the bus, we were greeted to the raucous sound of a Peregrine which was close by, mobbing a Buzzard. By its size the Peregrine was a female and was probably the same bird which was found a few minutes later perched on one of the sandbanks out in the estuary. There were good wader numbers here, including Redshanks and a Greenshank. Three Grey Plover were on a sandy islet opposite and, periodically, a flock exceeding 100 Golden Plovers would wheel around in the air. Barnacle Geese were the dominant waterfowl, which also included Mallard and Wigeon,

with diving ducks represented by Red-breasted Mergansers, a pair of Goldeneye and a single Long-tailed Duck. Whilst we were observing this array, the Peregrine took off, causing consternation amongst the feeding and roosting birds; however, this was short-lived as she quickly landed on another strip of the shore.

Afterwards we re-lived the experience of crawling slowly in the vehicle along the Gruinart Flats and immersed ourselves in the mass of tens of thousands of Barnacle Geese. A truly amazing sight and sound! Then, looking down from the visitor centre, we viewed the spectacle from a different angle. From there we also scoped the floods on the opposite side where there were Greenland White-fronted Geese, more Mallard and Wigeon, plus Teal, Shoveler, Pintail and a single Brent Goose, alongside Lapwings and a distant Golden Plover flock.

Later we explored the road to Bunnahabhain towards the northeast corner of Islay. As we descended to the distillery, we passed a flock of winter thrushes with at least one Redwing amongst 50 or so Fieldfares. Also perched amongst them on the wires was a male Bullfinch. We took our lunch by the shore near the distillery, overlooking the Sound of Jura. Out on the sea we saw Cormorants and Shags, a single Red-throated Diver and three Great Northern Divers, plus several Black Guillemots in their winter plumage. Afterwards, returning along the same route, we had a Kestrel and then we diverted down the Finlaggan road. From the road end we spotted a ringtail Hen Harrier hunting around the top of a low hill and, moments later, a superb grey male was lazily quartering rough grazing close at hand. Then, more distantly, two Golden Eagles were soaring over a higher hill.

As we were waiting for the ferry at Port Askaig, a Grey Seal showed well and a Sycamore tree, which had shed most of its leaves, within a few minutes held Blue, Great, Coal and 10 Long-tailed Tits, plus a couple of Goldcrests. We also had time to catch up with Andrew who had chosen to walk the minor roads and tracks from Bridgend to Port Askaig. Amongst his sightings, a brilliant Kingfisher at the start of the trek and a Grey Wagtail by Ballygrant Loch were his highlights. Once across the sound on the short ferry crossing, we drove slowly, stopping to observe and photograph the Red Deer we frequently encountered. A Hen Harrier ringtail was also seen before we descended to Craighouse and our hotel for the next three nights.

Day 5

Monday 24th October

The day started with a stunning sunrise enhanced by the sea-facing location of our new hotel. After breakfast we stayed by the hotel for some time to fully enjoy the ambience of its wonderful location. From its front garden we had views across the sound to the Small Isles. Redshank and Curlew were feeding along the shore, and amongst the pick of birds on the sea were a female Long-tailed Duck and a striking Great Northern Diver still in its summer plumage which, at one stage, was observed struggling with a flounder it had caught. Over on Eilean nan Gabhar (Goat Island), the nearest and largest island, we did indeed see Feral Goats, a troop of six.

Later, with the sun shining brightly, we took the road north, passing mixed flocks of Fieldfares and Redwings at various stages of the journey. Before the road veered away from the shore, a Common Seal was resting on a rock protruding above the sea. On the opposite side a small flock of Greylags were grazing, and near the summit of a peak we spotted two Golden Eagles soaring whilst, much closer, a Kestrel was observed. We continued driving slowly and carefully, watching the shore and adjoining sea, from time to time pausing, and it was on one such occasion that Stephen spotted an Otter out of the water. It was amongst rocks on the shore and everyone had a good view of this close animal before it slipped into the sea and swam past on the surface before we lost it. We progressed further, stopping frequently to de-bus with our cameras to take full advantage of the combination

stunning scenery, glorious colours and wonderful light. Near Knockrome it was especially photogenic both around some old croft houses with views to the "Paps" and an equally attractive sea and landscape vista over Lowlandman's Bay. At the former location a Sparrowhawk, a new raptor for our trip, showed well, and at the later we had a female Peregrine showed her aerial prowess mobbing one of two soaring Buzzards. However it was when we driving back through "downtown" Craighouse that we had our mega raptor moment! We all bailed out of the bus rapidly as a huge immature White-tailed Eagle flapped ponderously low over the vehicle before circling off towards the "eileans" and disappearing from view. A quite remarkable sighting.

Most of the group lunched in the hotel's garden, from where we observed an immature White-tailed Eagle soaring near the summit of neighbouring peak. Afterwards, a couple of the group elected to relax at the hotel whilst the remainder headed south. We hadn't gone far when we stopped to photograph several Red Deer, during which an adult Golden Eagle flew from the slopes above the grazing ungulates. It flew low and was soon lost from view behind a coniferous plantation. We quickly set off in pursuit and when we relocated it we found an additional two eagles. One of them was more distant and was soon lost from view whilst the nearer two gradually came closer. We had ample time to set up our tripods with their scopes and were soon treated to some wonderful Golden Eagle views of an adult which appeared to be "escorting" a sub adult out of its territory. Sometimes the eagles were above the low ridge against the blue sky, though most of the time they flew in front of the hillsides' yellow autumn grass, showing off to the best the detailed plumage of these large raptors. One could appreciate the size of the eagles all the more when at times the presence of a Buzzard and several Hooded Crows in the air with them allowed good comparisons. And their flying prowess was underscored as we watched a Hooded Crow frantically flapping to keep up with a gliding eagle which left the corvid trailing in its wake.

We carried on eventually to the ferry terminal at Feolin and beyond, as we continued along a gravel road to Inver. Just when the road had descended steeply to be alongside the sea, we stopped to scan Whitefarland Bay. Greater Black-back, Herring and Common Gulls were roosting on a raised pebble beach. There were also around a dozen Herons plus Hooded Crows in the same area. Both Red-throated Divers and Shags were on the bay's water along with a Grey Seal, whilst in the main channel Norma found a raft of 60 or so Eiders. We had been there for some time and the flat waters of the bay hadn't produced anything further; that is, until Susan's careful scanning spotted an Otter coming down the beach, attracting the attention of the Hoodies before it slipped into the sea. It immediately commenced foraging and we watched it from our location before driving closer. We lost track of it for a little while but we managed to relocate it and, keeping a low profile, continued our observations. The Otter was regularly diving, though seldom surfacing with a catch and, after some time, it swam towards the shore to be lost from view and so we carefully retreated. Returning towards the minibus we had a real bonus when a Dipper was found, yet again by Susan. By now it was time to return to the hotel for the evening, and on the drive back, an odd shape on top of one of the roadside passing-place marker posts revealed itself to be a female Merlin clutching prey. She took off down the road away from us with the thrush-sized prey hanging down heavily on her outstretched legs. Fortunately for us, she obligingly circled off to the right and flew back close along that side of the bus with her meal still firmly grasped.

Day 6

Tuesday 25th October

After breakfast, with the sun shining and only a few white clouds in the sky, we set off to explore parts of Jura we hadn't already visited. In many ways it was a sightseeing morning though the wildlife was by no means neglected. Just after the Knockrome turn-off, a splendid grey adult male Hen Harrier was briefly seen. A little

later, near Lagg, lots of photo opportunities were taken with subjects ranging from the numerous Red Deer to the stunning scenery, all enhanced by the terrific light conditions. Two Sparrowhawks were mobbing each other over a conifer plantation, perhaps attracted to the island by the loose flocks of Fieldfares and Redwings we were increasingly seeing. Descending the steep winding road to Tarbert, which most folk elected to walk down, a Peregrine was screeching. When the walkers were gathering after their stroll, Norma spotted two huge raptors in the distance which turned out to be White-tailed Eagles. Through the scopes we could see the white tail and pale head and neck on one of the birds which confirmed it was an adult, whilst the other proved to be an immature. We carried on to Ardlussa where we turn-off to Inverlussa. We took a break here, wandering around the settlement on the shores of Lussa Bay before it was time to return southwards.

We had a leisurely lunch again at the hotel at Craighouse, followed by an excursion to the Sound of Jura. En route two adult Golden Eagles were spotted on the north side of the road. These adults gave good views flying in front of Brat Bheinn and then landing high on the slope just down from the summit. Eventually they flew out of view so we continued on to the coast for another try for Otters. Once we arrived at McDougall's Bay where the road ran alongside the sound, we slowed right down and carefully searched the sea and shore. We hadn't progressed far when, despite the tricky sea conditions, there was a shout of "Otter"! It was spotted by Steven who gave directions and soon everyone had located the animal, which was quite close to shore though it slowly swam further out and began to forage. It appeared to be quite successful and after a dive it would frequently shoot out above the surface with a catch and munch on. It was fascinating and wonderful to observe, which we did until we finally lost track of it. We continued to Feolin where, after a comfort stop, which included a Black Guillemot spotted by Susan, we reversed our route. We hadn't travelled far when an Otter was spotted again, this time by Norma. She directed us on to it and we were delighted to see it was tracking towards shore with a large catch. We positioned the vehicle close to where it was heading and we excitedly watched it wade ashore with a squid in its mouth. On the beach just below us it fed on its big catch, allowing us such privileged observations. We continued observing until it returned to the sea and then continued our way. It was a most memorable experience. It was quite likely the same Otter we had seen a little earlier, though the one Dave spotted a few moments later had to be definitely at least our second of the afternoon. It was swimming just offshore, immediately before the road diverts away from the coast. It approached and then scrambled up a kelp-covered point quite close by and proved to be a smaller animal than the trip's previous three Otters. As always, it is enthralling to observe these enigmatic creatures. It returned the sea and then was back out again briefly. We watched it swim around the point and continued to track on the other side until it was lost behind a bank. Afterwards, with the sea out of sight from the road, we drove with a little more pace though not so fast that we would miss any wildlife. We soon slowed for a splendid ringtail Hen Harrier hunting either side of the road and then, on the approach to Craighouse, we branched off right onto a gravel, pheasant-infested road which led to Crackaig. A Raven and the inevitable Buzzards were on the wing, whilst on one of the richer grassed areas a Red Deer stag was guarding his harem of hinds. We stopped to observe the scene and to listen to his rutting roar before it was time to head back to the hotel. There we met Keith and Jennifer who had chosen to spend the afternoon exploring on foot within walking distance of the hotel. Their highlights had included an adult White-tailed Eagle being mobbed by Buzzards and a Weasel which crossed and then re-crossed the road ahead of them. Another mustelid species for the tour!

Day 7

Wednesday 26th October

We started the day earlier, with a 8.20am departure from the Jura Hotel. To meet our schedule at the ferry terminal, we didn't have much time for wildlife observation though, nevertheless, we did pass a Red Deer stag close to the road and a Peregrine passed even closer. We virtually drove straight onto the Feolin to Port Askaig ferry. Five minutes later we had crossed the sound, and within the hour we were boarding the "Finlaggan" in preparation for our sailing back to the mainland.

The great weather we had enjoyed for the whole of the trip had slipped and we now experienced low cloud and patchy drizzle. With little wind, the journey was calm, and with the conditions ranging from rain to sunshine, it was a quite atmospheric crossing, including some fine rainbows. New birds for the tour included Gannets and Kittiwakes. Besides Black Guillemots, we also saw Common Guillemots and, entering West Loch Tarbert, we had frequent sightings of Great Northern Divers, plus good views of a couple of Red-throated Divers. On the approaches to the terminal at Kennacraig it was pleasing to see a couple of Greenshanks fly across the sea loch.

Earlier at breakfast we had said our first farewell of the day, and from Kennacraig onwards we had several more farewells, as our companions gradually went their separate ways. The drive to Glasgow went smoothly and a particular wildlife highlight was near Loch Long when a Jay flew across the road ahead of us, which completed the list of all 8 species of Britain's corvids for the tour! However, the tour will be remembered for its glorious weather, some great Golden Eagle action, a close encounter with a young White-tailed Eagle, fantastic Otter experiences, not to mention 32,064 Barnacle Geese, and of course some great company!

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Species Lists

Birds (✓ = recorded but not counted; H = heard only; L/O = leader only)

Common Name	Scientific Name	TL	October						
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>			2		1	1		
Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>					3	3		
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		2	8	5	6	8	5	12
European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis aristotelis</i>			20	20	25	20	20	50
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		5	10	12	10	15	10	10
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>		3	20	10	30	6	5	12
Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>			20	16	30			
Greenland White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>			200	100	150			
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>		40	200	100	250	20	30	
Cackling Goose	<i>Branta hutchinsii</i>			1					
Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>			1000s	1000s	1000s			
Pale-bellied Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>			6					
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>					12			
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>		12	400	100+	300			
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		20	100+	50	50	15		
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		30	100s	100	100s	30	30	40
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>			4		2			
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>			10		6			
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>			2					
Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>			40					
Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>			20	20	20	60	20	20
Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>					1	1		
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>				6				
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>		1			2			
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>		12	20	30	20	25	20	30
Goosander (Common Merganser)	<i>Mergus merganser</i>		2						
White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>						1	3	
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus cyaneus</i>			2	2			2	
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>						1	2	
Eurasian Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>			20+	20	15	20	12	4
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>				3	2	5	2	
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>				1	1	1		
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>			1	1		2		
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>				1	1	1	1	
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Red Grouse	<i>Lagopus lagopus scotica</i>					1			
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>			50	4	50			
Eurasian Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>					100+			
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>		3		3				
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		2	2				1	
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>						3		
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>			4					
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		1	5		20	1	2	4

Common Name	Scientific Name	TL	October						
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		3	5		10	1	2	
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		h			1			2
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>			3					
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>			2		4			
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>			4		6			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>				x	x	x	x	x
Black Guillemot	<i>Cepphus grylle</i>		2			6	1	1	
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>			10	50+	30	10	20	10
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia 'feral'</i>		x			x			
Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		x			8	3	3	20
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		2	4	2		1		3
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>		h						
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>					1			
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>			x					
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>			x	x	x	x	x	
Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>			1	1		1	2	
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>			x	x	x		x	x
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>					1	4		
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			2	x	x	x	x	x
White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>							1	
Duncock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		x	x		x	x	x	x
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			x	x	x			
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>							2	
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>			6		2	10	6	
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>				50	50	40	30	
Eurasian Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>			7	8	6	8	4	
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>					2	1		
Yellow-browed Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornata</i>				1				
Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>				x	x			
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>			x	x	x	x		
Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>			x	x	x	x		
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>				x	10			
Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>				1	1			
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>								1
Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		x						x
Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrhacorax pyrrhacorax</i>			30					
Western Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>				x	x			x
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>		x						x
Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus c. cornix</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		2	10	40	15	2	3	2
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			x	x	x	x	x	x

Common Name	Scientific Name	TL	October						
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Common Redpoll	<i>Carduelis cabaret</i>				2				
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>			x	x	x		x	
Twite	<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>			12	300				
Common Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>			2	6	6			
Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>			3		1			
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>			3					
Eurasian Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>				3	2			

Mammals

Common Name	Scientific Name	TL	October						
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>			x	x	x	x	x	x
Brown Hare	<i>Lepus carpensis</i>			2					
Weasel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>							1	
Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>						2	2	
Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>			4	40	30	30	60	10
Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>			20	12	4			
Feral goats	<i>Capra hircus</i>				12		6		
Common Seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>				1		3		
Grey Seal	<i>Halicaerus grypus</i>			2	1	1	2	4	4
Wood Mouse	<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>			1	1				