

Orkney

Naturetrek Tour Report

23rd – 29th May 2026



Golden Rabbit



Hen Harrier



Scottish Primrose



Oysterplant

Tour report by Mick Durham



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Tour participants: Mick Durham (leader) with three Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Saturday 23rd May

The tour started mid-afternoon when Mick met up with two of the three guests for the week. We set off to drive around of the local area to get our 'nature spotting' eye in. We first went down the road to Inganess, where we spent some time watching the bay. Although it was very calm, there wasn't a great deal around. A few Arctic Terns were on the old wreck, and we spotted a single Black Guillemot as well. A number of gulls flew by, and there were a couple of Curlews too. In the marsh area we spotted a Coot on its nest and a few Mallards. Towards the airport, Mick picked up a Short-eared Owl flying towards us, and we got excellent views of it overhead and then flying away. The little car park was getting busy with wild swimmers: it's a popular spot, so we decided to move on.

Mick then took the minibus around the Tankerness circuit, where we found a number of Brown Hares, lots of Lapwings, Curlews, Starlings and Rock Doves, and several corvids. We diverted down to the small car park at Rerwick Head, and spotted a female Hen Harrier. We spent at least ten minutes watching it hunt over rough ground, harried the whole time by Oystercatchers and Lapwings. A Redshank came and inspected us: it wasn't happy, and was standing on a post and giving an alarm call.

Time was slipping away, so we made our way back to the hotel, very happy with what we had seen. We arranged to meet up before our evening meal to talk through the week and to run through today's sightings. Our final group member joined us for the discussion, and everyone seemed very happy with the arrangements. We took our time over the evening meal, chatting, getting to know each other a little bit.

Day 2

Sunday 24th May

After breakfast, we took the road south out of Kirkwall towards the first of the Churchill barriers. At St Mary's, we stopped for a quick look at the broch, before moving around to the hide overlooking the Loch of Ayre. There wasn't a huge number of birds around, but we did find a few Goosanders, Tufted Ducks, a couple of Cormorants and some Mute Swans. In St Mary's Bay there were two male and one female Eiders, a couple of Redshanks, and some of the common gull species.

We crossed the first barrier onto Lamb Holm and stopped at the Italian Chapel, an amazing building constructed by Italian prisoners of war out of two Nissen huts, and then decorated most beautifully inside. We got there before the tour coaches arrived, so we were able to enjoy the peaceful atmosphere on our own. We left just as the chapel was swamped by the first coachload!

We drove to Burray and parked just before the final barrier. The beach here holds a small breeding population of the scarce Little Tern. With some care, they can be observed without disturbing them. To begin with, the beach seemed deserted, but as we stood, one and then two terns flew by, and soon there were several Little Terns in view. Some of them landed quite close, giving us good views. Another bird arrived with a long, thin fish which caused a lot of excitement and much chasing. As we watched their antics, a small flock of waders flew in, and we picked out a lone Dunlin among the Sanderlings. As we were preparing to wander back to the minibus, an Arctic Skua flew overhead and across into the dunes. It was a very fitting way to finish what had been a great visit to this beach.

We drove on to South Ronaldsay and headed for St Margaret's Hope. Suddenly, Mick shouted "owl!" and there, almost next to the road, was a beautiful Short-eared Owl. There was no traffic coming up behind, so Mick cruised along at 'owl speed', keeping the bird right next to the minibus for perfect views. It followed the road for several hundred metres, before finally crossing over and disappearing up the hillside to our left: brilliant.

We stopped briefly at St Margaret's and then moved on to Hoxa for our lunch. We parked facing out across Sand of Wright, so we were able to scan the bay as we ate. As a result, we found a distant Great Northern Diver and a single Sandwich Tern, as well as some Curlews and Redshanks on the tideline.

Lunch over, we made our way back to the main road and drove as far as it's possible southwards, to Burwick. Here we walked out onto the cliffs, for views across the Pentland Firth, to Hoy and the mainland. The sea was unusually calm, and we found a lone Grey Seal, some Common and Black Guillemots, and a few Cormorants on the rocks. Further round the bay, Mick was delighted to find a strong colony of Oysterplants (he did get some help in locating the exact site from a couple of locals). They were just coming into flower, and were set among some lovely rocks, making them very photogenic indeed.

Our next stop was Olaf's Wood, planted some forty years ago as a haven for wildlife. We had a very pleasant twenty-minute wander around, serenaded throughout by a Blackbird. We drove the short distance to Wind Wick, a beautiful bay, which was absolutely calm. We found a stunning Great Northern Diver in breeding plumage, not very far out. With the telescope, everyone got some great views, especially when it caught a small fish. The sun was out, it was warm, and the bees were busy collecting nectar. It was very beguiling, but the afternoon was rapidly disappearing, and we had to start making our way back north.

We decided to go back to Rerwick Head to see if there was any sign of a Hen Harrier. En route, we stopped at Loch of Graemeshall, where we found a large number of Tufted Ducks, some Greylag Geese and a male Teal, the latter a new bird for the list. At Rerwick there was no sign of a harrier, but Mick heard a Snipe drumming, and the group were able to spot it high up in the sky. A group of Curlews also seemed to be intent on displaying.

Day 3

Monday 25th May

We woke to rain, which fortunately stopped just after breakfast, but it remained grey and breezy for the rest of the day. We set off, and after ritual our visit to Tesco, we drove out to Stenness, where there is a remarkable concentration of Neolithic sites. Our first stop was the Ring of Brodgar, where we discovered that we hadn't beaten the coach tours: there were three large coaches in the carpark and the Ring swarmed with people. However, as we got out of the minibus, it became obvious that it was time for *them* all to return to their coaches; by the time we had walked up to the first standing stone, we were just about the only people there.

We enjoyed a leisurely walk right around the stones, before the next wave of coaches began to arrive. As they disgorged their passengers, we set off to walk along the coastal path around the RSPB reserve. A lone Arctic Skua flew overhead, two Ravens played in the wind, and a single Grey Seal appeared in the bay next to us, proving that the Loch of Stenness is connected to the sea! We also added Sand Martin to our list.

By the time we were back at the minibus, we were full of fresh air and well-exercised. Our next stop was just down the road, at the Stones of Stenness, before we went on to the Maeshowe visitor centre, for our guided trip to the

amazing domed cairn of Maeshowe. We spent some time reading the fascinating information boards about Maeshowe, Brodgar and the most recent excavations at the Ness of Brodgar. At midday we boarded the coach for the three-minute drive down to Maeshowe. For the next forty-five minutes, we were entertained by our guide who gave us a great deal of fact, and quite a lot of fiction too! He was very amusing, lightening the wealth of facts with one or two tall stories and erroneous details.

Once back at the visitor centre, we drove back down to the Stones of Stenness and walked out to the hide on Loch of Harray. Other than a few Tufted Ducks and the odd Arctic Tern flying by, there was little to see but it made a lovely lunch spot out of the wind. Following lunch, we walked back to the bus, detouring very slightly to look at Barnhouse Neolithic village. We rounded off our tour of Neolithic sites by having a look at Unstan chambered cairn.

The afternoon was moving on at a pace, so we carried on around to Waulkmill Bay to scan the bay. Here we found a few Red-breasted Mergansers and enjoyed a Great Skua as it flew past. Then we moved on to the main carpark for the Hobbister RSPB Reserve, and walked out towards the coast. Finally, we picked up Stonechats, a male and a female, but there was no sign of either Hen Harriers or Short-eared Owls.

As a finale to the day, Mick drove up Wideford Hill, where we enjoyed panoramic views over Kirkwall and right down to South Ronaldsay. We tried to name many of the islands lying to the north of Kirkwall: we were confident of Shapinsay, but not sure about all the others! The wind was beginning to bite, so it was time to head back to the hotel and round off our second full day on Orkney.

Day 4

Tuesday 26th May

With some careful pre-planning, we arrived at the Scara Brae visitor centre just as it was opening, thereby beating the coaches and crowds. In fact, we were the first people to be let in to the Neolithic village, and we made the most of our time there. As well as spending time learning about life in the village, and admiring the stone structures that they lived in, we kept an eye on what wildlife was around. As a result, we saw a Great Black-backed Gull flying off with a dead rabbit, and proceeding to eat it down by the sea. Then we spotted a crow grabbing a young, live rabbit, and as we watched we realised that the crow wasn't a Hooded, but a Carrion Crow, which is unusual for Orkney.

As the crowds built up, we decided it was time to move across to Skail House and its museum. En route, we found some signs of the Orkney Vole: holes in the long grass and a couple of runs. The Skail House museum was fascinating, and we were there for some time. In fact, it was getting on for lunch time when we finally left Skara Brae and headed for the cliffs at Yesneby.

At Yesneby we decided to go and look for the elusive Scottish Primrose before lunch. Mick knew where to look, but it was one of the group who found the first plant, still in flower. The Scottish Primrose had two flowering periods (early May and again in June), so we were right in the middle of when we could expect to see flowers. However, the spring had been late in Scotland, and we struck lucky. Very soon we found dozens of the basal rosettes, as well as about six plants still in flower. Delighted, we returned to the minibus for lunch, over which we enjoyed House Martins busily flying in and out of the abandoned buildings.

After lunch, we walked along the cliff and to the Brough of Biggin, where we watched a great many Kittiwakes flying along the cliff edge: they came in wave after wave, and were a truly wonderful sight. A lone Puffin was spotted, and Gannets out at sea were added to the list of new species. As we wandered back, Mick commented on the complete lack of Wheatears, something which he couldn't explain.

Wishing to stay with the coastal cliff theme, we decided to move on up to Marwick Head and the Kitchener Monument, but with a diversion to the hide at The Loons RSPB Reserve. The reserve proved quiet, with only a couple of Coots and a male Wigeon easily visible. The cliffs of Marwick Head were livelier. Walking up the main path, we were aware of dozens of Rabbits, including a couple of 'golden' individuals. The sun was shining, there was little wind, and Marwick Head really turned on the charm. Once we had paid our respects to those who, alongside Lord Kitchener, lost their lives in the First World War. when their ship hit a mine just off the Head, we carried on along the cliff top. until we could look down on the seabird colonies. Here we found Guillemots, nesting Kittiwakes, some more Puffins, and of course more Gannets, which were closer in this time.

Time drifted away, and it was a reluctant group that finally left and walked back down to the minibus, and headed back to Kirkwall. We had an early start in the morning, so we didn't want to be too late. We had the usual evening get together, a chat about our forthcoming visit to Westray, and a run through the checklist before heading into the dining room. After the meal, we went our separate ways to prepare for an early start and to get a good night's sleep.

Day 5

Wednesday 27th May

Our day on the island of Westray necessitated an early start, and we were on our way down to the harbour by 6.40am. It was a perfect morning: calm and sunny. We joined the queue for the Westray ferry, and by 7.20am we were on our way. The ninety-minute crossing was on almost mirror-like seas, and we spent the whole journey up on deck watching out for dolphins. Although conditions were perfect, we didn't see any. We saw lots of Guillemots, and a few Cormorants and Shags, and had a distant view of Gannets, plus of course lots of islands, large and small, to try and identify.

On Westray, we headed north and drove the seven miles up to Pierowall, then cut cross-country on the single-track road, heading for Noup Head. This road became a rough track and we took it quite slowly, giving us plenty of time to see what was around. We finally managed to track down a couple of Wheatears, in exactly the same spot that Mick and his group had found them last year.

Soon the lighthouse at Noup Head came into sight, and it wasn't long before we were walking up the grassy track to the trig point on Noup Head. There was a light breeze, which brought us the aroma of the seabirds with which we were going to be spending time. Mick gave a quick reminder of the need to be careful at the cliff edge, and then we found a suitable spot to settle down and enjoy the spectacle of hundreds of Gannets riding the wind.

Mick found some Razorbills tucked in among the Guillemots, and with the aid of the scope, everyone got good views. We also got the scope on Kittiwake nests and finally, after a little searching, a couple of Puffins. It was a pleasure just sitting on the top of the cliffs, watching and listening to a seabird world below us. Time slipped by, and at 11.30am Mick suggested that it was probably time we took the slow track back towards Pierowall, to look

at one or two more locations before our lunch in the Groatie Buckies café. ‘Groatie buckies’ are cowrie shells which can be found on the beaches of Westray.

The Wheatears were still around, as well as some Meadow Pipits, and we stopped briefly to get a better view. Once off the rough track, we speeded up a little and drove down to Grobust Beach, with its stunning white sand. Here we saw the remains of the Tangle Dykes: low stone walls which are a leftover from the seaweed industry. The seaweed was spread out on these walls to dry.

Down on the beach, we wandered along, feeling as if we could have been in the Caribbean. Sanderlings were playing ‘catch me if you can’ with the incoming tide, and higher up the beach in some seaweed, five Turnstones were resting. Our 1.00pm lunch was fast approaching, so we made our way back to the minibus and completed the short drive back to Pierowall.

Lunch was soup and a toastie: it was very good, but we were keen to get back out into the sunshine to carry on with our exploration of Westray. We left the café and drove along the airport road to the beach at Trenabie. The tide was a long way out, but there were waders feeding quite close to the road. As we scanned, we realised that there were over two hundred Ringed Plovers, as well as some Dunlins and Redshanks. After a quick look at the airfield, we drove back up to Notland Castle and wandered around, learning about Gilbert Balfour and how he was mixed up in the Mary Queen of Scots saga. We also scanned the marshes around the Loch of Balfour and found Tufted Ducks, lots of Mute Swans, Swallows and Sand Martins.

Mick next took the group along the south side of Pierowall Bay to look for seals. Five Harbour Seals duly obliged, hauled out on some rocks. Then it was time to head south to make sure we had enough time to visit Castle O’Burrian. En route, we diverted off the main road to drive the circuit around Loch of Swartmill, in the hope of finding Whooper Swans. There were plenty of swans there, but they were all Mute Swans.

The Puffin cliffs at Castle O’Burrian were obviously popular today, but Mick managed to squeeze the minibus in between two cars. The walk along the coast here offered a mass of flowers, mainly Red Campion, and the water was crystal clear, making it a lovely way to finish the day on Westray. We sat overlooking the sea stack where the Puffins breed, and although there wasn’t a lot of activity, the group just enjoyed soaking up the atmosphere. It was with great reluctance that we finally left to drive back down and catch the ferry.

Westray had one last treat in store. As we waited in the queue for the ferry to arrive, Mick heard Whimbrels calling, and two flew overhead, circled around and then flew off. The ferry back to Kirkwall was a little late arriving, and was very busy. We found spots up on deck out of the wind, and enjoyed a pleasant trip back. There was just time for a quick shower before our evening meal. Everyone was tired, and full of fresh air and sunshine. Westray had been magical.

Day 6

Thursday 28th May

Today was mainly about hides. After breakfast, we set off for Finstown, and then drove to the RSPB Reserve at Cottascarth. We set off up the track to make the fifteen-minute walk to the Eddie Balfour Hide. Eddie Balfour studied the Hen Harriers in this area for some thirty years from the mid-1940s until his death in 1974. His observations form the main part of a very important long-term study of harriers, and the RSPB have named a

superb hide after him. As we walked up the track, Mick spotted movement on the hillside: a flash of white which quickly became a male Hen Harrier. We were all able to watch it until it disappeared from view. It made for a great start to the day.

At the hide, we spotted a Short-eared Owl, which was somewhat distant but still gave good views as it quartered the ground, searching for Orkney Voles. Over the next ninety minutes, it came back into view several times. Other birds around were Meadow Pipits and Pied Wagtails, all busily collecting insects for their young. A couple of Brown Hares were also visible occasionally. Finally, it was time to move on, and as we wandered back down to the minibus we commented on how bright and warm the sun was: too bright, really, for scanning across hillsides!

We drove north right up to the Brough of Birsay. Mick had worked out the tides, so we had plenty of time to cross the causeway and walk around the Brough, with no danger of being marooned. The wind had picked up quite considerably, and it was a very blustery walk indeed. We thoroughly enjoyed the carpets of Spring Squill and Sea Pinks, Fulmars, and a few Gannets, but we saw no Puffins. With the wind so blustery, we didn't feel like getting too close to the cliff edge to look for them!

Mick knew of a grassy gully out of the wind, where we enjoyed our lunch before completing the circuit of the Brough, and making our way back across the causeway to the minibus. From here, we retraced some of our route north. An Arctic Skua flew across the road not long after we had set off, but there was little else excitement.

We had a brief stop at Evie Pier before driving up to the top of Burgar Hill and the RSPB Hide at Lowrie's Water. Conditions here were not ideal. The wind was kicking up the surface of the lochan, and with the sun straight in front of the hide, the glare on the water made viewing very difficult. We persevered for a little while, because there was a single Red-throated Diver on the loch. It was fast asleep and quietly drifting along on the far side. Finally, it woke up and was suddenly joined by its mate. They performed their display (similar to that of Great Crested Grebes) briefly before swimming apart. Because of the sun, we couldn't see the lovely colours that give them their name, which was a shame. We all agreed that our eyes were getting very tired working against the glare, and that we would call it a day.

Mick chose a road crossing the Birsay Moors RSPB Reserve, and we saw a Great Skua briefly, but there was no sign of any harriers. Our final stop of the day was back at Hobbister RSPB Reserve. We didn't walk this time, but spent some time in the car park, scanning the surrounding moorland. While looking at and identifying a patch of Bistort, Mick looked up to see a male Hen Harrier quartering the ground. We followed its progress across the moor before it dropped over the skyline.

Driving back to Kirkwall, Mick diverted around Scarba Bay for a final 'new location', and then it was back to the Orkney Hotel. We had our final debrief and went through the species list for the day, and then Mick, with the aid of a map, did a rundown of the week, the places we had visited, and the wildlife we had seen. We all agreed that there were too many highlights to pick just one, and that there were going to be many memories on which to look back.

Day 7

Friday 29th May

We had a final breakfast together, and then it was time to say goodbye, at the end of a wonderful week on Orkney.



Ring of Brodgar

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Species lists

Birds (H=heard only)

I=Introduced		May 2026					
Common name	Scientific name	23	24	25	26	27	28
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>				✓		
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		✓				
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>		✓	✓		✓	
Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>		✓				
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>			✓			
Common Pheasant - I	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Feral Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia ' domestica'</i>					✓	
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓		✓		
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	✓			✓		
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		✓	✓		✓	
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>					✓	
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		✓				
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>		✓			✓	
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>		✓			✓	
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		✓			✓	
Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>		✓				
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>		✓				
Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>				✓	✓	
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓
Arctic Skua	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓
Great Skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>			✓	✓		✓
Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>				✓	✓	
Black Guillemot	<i>Cepphus grylle</i>	✓	✓				
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>					✓	✓
Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓
Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>						✓
Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>		✓				
Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>				✓	✓	✓
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	

		May 2026					
I=Introduced							
Common name	Scientific name	23	24	25	26	27	28
European Shag	<i>Gulosus aristotelis</i>				✓	✓	✓
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	✓					✓
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	✓	✓				✓
Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>				✓		
Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>			✓			✓
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Western House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>				✓	✓	✓
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		✓				
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>			H			
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		H			H	
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		✓	✓	✓		
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>			✓			
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>					✓	✓
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		✓				
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>					✓	✓
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓				
Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>			✓			

Mammals

		May 2026					
Common name	Scientific name	23	24	25	26	27	28
European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	✓	✓		✓		✓
Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>		✓	✓			
Harbour Seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>			✓		✓	

Amphibians

		May 2026					
Common name	Scientific name	23	24	25	26	27	28
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>						

Butterflies

		May 2026					
Common name	Scientific name	23	24	25	26	27	28
Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>				✓		

Bees

Common name	Scientific name	May 2026					
		23	24	25	26	27	28
Great Yellow Bumblebee	<i>Bombus distinguendus</i>		✓			✓	
Northern White-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus magnus</i>						
Moss Carder Bee	<i>Bombus muscorum</i>		✓				✓

Selected plants

Common name	Scientific name
Common Lady Fern	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>
Common Hard Fern	<i>Blechnum spicant</i>
Common Male Fern	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>
Heath Spotted Orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>
Northern Marsh Orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza purpurella</i>
Yellow Iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
Common Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>
Spring Squill	<i>Scilla verna</i>
Common Cottongrass	<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>
Common Reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
Marsh-marigold	<i>Caltha palustris</i>
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Grass-of-Parnassus	<i>Parnassia palustris</i>
Common Kidney-vetch	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>
Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>
Water Avens	<i>Geum rivale</i>
Common Tormantil	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>
Eared Willow	<i>Salix aurita</i>
Common Osier	<i>Salix viminalis</i>
Common Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Cuckooflower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>
Common Scurvygrass	<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>
Common Thrift	<i>Armeria maritima</i>
Bistort	<i>Bistorta officinalis</i>
Sheep's Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Pink Purslane	<i>Claytonia sibirica</i>
Sea Sandwort	<i>Honckenya peploides</i>
Red Campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>
Ragged Robin	<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>
Sea Campion	<i>Silene uniflora</i>
Scottish Primrose	<i>Primula scotica</i>
Common Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>
Common Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>
Common Heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Lady's Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Oysterplant	<i>Mertensia maritima</i>
Water Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>
Tuberous Comfrey	<i>Symphytum tuberosum</i>
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Greater Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Sea Plantain	<i>Plantago maritima</i>
Common Butterwort	<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>
Wild Thyme	<i>Thymus praecox</i>
an eyebright	<i>Euphrasia</i> agg.
Common Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>
Bogbean	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>
European Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Common Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Magellan Ragwort	<i>Senecio smithii</i>
Sea Mayweed	<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i>
Common Colt's-foot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>