

# Islay & Jura in Summer

Naturetrek Tour Report

14 – 20 June 2021

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Small Pearl-bordered Fritillaries & Large Heath



Corncrake



Hen Harrier



Early Marsh Orchid

Report compiled by Jessica Turner

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Tour participants: Jessica Turner and Brian Small (leaders) with nine Naturetrek clients.

## Summary

The Inner Hebridean islands of Islay and Jura are a joy to visit in any season, and our June visit was no exception. We enjoyed generally great weather, turquoise seas and white sand, colourful Yellow Irises and great bird and mammal sightings. Highlights included the fabulous views of Hen Harriers, White-tailed Eagles, Chough, Great Northern Divers and Corn Crake, Otter, Red Deer and Hares, Marsh Fritillary and Large Heath butterflies and the various orchid species, especially the Northern Marsh Orchids and the Greater and Lesser Butterfly Orchids. It was also a treat to be able to watch the sea from the rooms in the hotel, where we were made very welcome.

## Day 1

Monday 14th June

### Kennacraig – Port Askaig - Port Ellen

Seven of the group members were picked up from by Glasgow Station and the other two from the Stonefield Hotel just outside Tarbert, nearer Kennacraig Ferry Terminal. We left Glasgow and drove up the side of Loch Lomond, the sun at times breaking through the grey cloud and occasional Swallows flying overhead. Verges were bright with buttercups (*Ranunculus* spp.) and Ox-eye Daisies (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), and bushes of Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) and Common Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*). The Rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*) was at its best, with large purple patches contrasting with the green woods and hillsides. We climbed over the pass at the 'Rest and Be Thankful' before dropping down to the shores of Loch Long and then Loch Fyne. We stopped at Inveraray for a leg-stretch, where a couple of Red-throated Divers were fishing quite far out. As we continued along the loch, we passed several Grey Herons and female Eiders with ducklings.

We all met up at the terminal, where the fresh wind was rather bracing but showers were brief. We enjoyed the Black Guillemots or Tysties around the pier and Tony glimpsed an Otter, but it quickly disappeared. A family of Mute Swans and a drake Eider were noted. Soon we were on board the MV. Finlaggan for our 6pm sailing over to Port Askaig. As we sailed down Loch Tarbert we passed good numbers of Eiders, especially drakes, and Shags on rocky islands, and a large flock of Canada Geese. We noted Arctic Terns, Common Gulls amongst the others, and the delicate Kittiwakes. As we moved into more open water, Manx Shearwaters were plentiful, as were Gannets and auks, mainly Common Guillemots; there was a smaller number of Razorbills, and Brian picked out a few Puffins. We entered the narrow Sound of Jura and could see a Buzzard being mobbed by a couple of Hooded Crows, Feral Goats and a herd of Red Deer on the wave-cut platform above the shore of Jura.

We disembarked and drove south-west to Bridgend before taking the more minor 'high road' across to Port Ellen. The second minibus saw a male Hen Harrier hunting across a field, although it was fairly distant by the time the first group had reversed back – but a good start! A female was also seen later, distantly, but not visible to all. A group of Red Deer hinds by the road were more visible! It was not long before we arrived at our hotel, No. 1, Charlotte Street, with beautiful views out over the bay. After a long day travelling, we soon retired to bed.

## Day 2

Tuesday 15th June

### Gruinart & The Rhinns

We woke to a bright morning. After a delicious Scottish breakfast, we gathered at the minibuses. A distant Golden Eagle was hanging over the far hills, seen by some. We set off to drive to Bowmore, seeing a Cuckoo and a fine male Hen Harrier en route. After stocking up on lunch items, we moved on, driving round the top of Loch Indaal to Uiskentyre, where we turned north-west across to Gruinart Flats. Yellow Iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) and Hemlock Water-dropwort (*Oenanthe crocata*) filled the ditches.

After using the facilities at the RSPB Visitor Centre, we parked up and took a circular walk. First, we followed the woodland trail, through mixed deciduous woodland, noting Willow Warbler, including one which showed well, Blackcap, Wren, Song Thrush and Great Tit amongst the trees. The lush understorey held many ferns, including Male Fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*), the more tapering Lady-fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*) and Hart's-tongue Fern (*Asplenium scolopendrium*), as well as Marsh Thistle (*Cirsium palustre*) and Yellow Pimpernel (*Lysimachia nummularium*). We found our first Northern Marsh and Common Spotted Orchids (*Dactylorhiza purpurella* and *D. fuchsii*). Lapwing and Redshank were prominently protecting nests and youngsters, and we noted Mute Swans, Greylag Geese and a few Teal among other species. Swallows and Sand Martins were struggling against the increasing wind. The conditions were not good for insects, but we saw a number of Common Carder Bees and webs of newly hatched caterpillars, probably of Peacock butterfly. Brian also found a very hairy Garden Tiger moth caterpillar. A Hare was crouched down in a meadow. As we returned to the road, House Martins were flying low.

We then took the Moorland Trail up the hill, with more Northern Marsh Orchids and Heath Spotted Orchids (*Dactylorhiza maculata* subsp. *ericetorum*), the insectivorous Round-leaved Sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*), and the delicate Bog Pimpernel (*Lysimachia tenella*) amongst other species. Stonechats perched on the Gorse, including a family, and a Common Whitethroat was glimpsed briefly. The path went across an area of peat bog, with both Common Cotton-grass (*Eriophorum angustifolium*) with its multiple cottony heads, and Hare's-tail Cotton-grass (*Eriophorum vaginatum*), with single heads. The cloud was building, and the first rain came as we returned to the vehicles. We ate our picnics at the RSPB centre, amongst the Swallows and House Sparrows. Looking down over the wetland from here, with the telescopes, we could see at least two Black-tailed Godwits amongst the rushes, including a fine male.

The rain, although not heavy, was becoming more persistent, so we decided to drive through the Rhinns, down to Portnahaven, at the far south-west of the island. The rocks here are some of the oldest in Europe. We stopped at Kilchiaran, near an unusual semi-circular farmyard, where a pair of Common Sandpipers were skittish, and the female was crouched by the road with a couple of chicks. Rock Doves and Siskins were among other birds here. Skylarks, Meadow Pipits, Stonechats and a couple of Whinchats were seen as we drove, as well as Curlew. We took a very minor loop road to Claddach and heard and saw Grasshopper Warbler. Atlantic Grey Seals were hauled out on rocks at Portnahaven, some calling, and we saw more from Port Wemyss, across on the Isle of Orsay. From here we could see Manx Shearwaters passing beyond the island, plus a Fulmar, Guillemots, and a Red-breasted Merganser, while a flock of Arctic Terns bathing and resting, included a first-summer-plumaged individual, an unusual sight in the UK. On the rocks were Thrift (*Armeria maritima*) and English Stonecrop (*Sedum anglicum*).

Our final stop of the day was in the layby at Easter Ellister, where, as well as Greylag Geese on the water, we could see the unlikely pairing of a male Velvet Scoter and a female Common Scoter. Unfortunately, the rain and

prevailing wind, straight at our faces, made viewing difficult, but these birds are a regular feature here and have been for a number of years.

After a break back at the hotel, we met to walk the short distance to the Islay Hotel for our evening meal, after which some of the group met to complete our checklists and reflect on an excellent first day in the field, despite the weather.

## Day 3

Wednesday 16th June

### The Oa – South-east Islay

The rain had cleared, and the morning was bright and sunny. After another hearty breakfast, we made the brief trip to Port Ellen Co-op for supplies, seeing a drake Red-breasted Merganser in the bay, and then made the short journey to the start of the Oa peninsula. We added Rabbit to our mammal list and had not gone far along the narrow road that winds to the end when another fine male Hen Harrier was spotted, but it quickly flew out of sight. As ever, Skylarks and Meadow Pipits were abundant, and we had some lovely views of Whinchat, especially a singing male which was viewed through the scopes. A Roe Deer was in a field and Ravens were round a ruined building. We finally reached the car park where a Twite was seen extremely well, and a herd of Red Deer were on the hillside. We set off to walk to the American Monument, which commemorates the sinking of two American troopships offshore in the First World War. The trail went across the peat moorland where we added Bell Heather (*Erica cinerea*) and Heath Milkwort (*Polygala serpyllifolia*) to our plant list. The better weather brought out butterflies and we saw Large Heath, a speciality of boggy areas, as the main foodplant of the caterpillars is Hare's-tail Cotton-grass. The ones here were of the subspecies *scotica*, with very few spots on underside of the hind wing. We also saw another special butterfly: beautiful specimens of Marsh Fritillary, a species generally confined to the west of the UK, for which Islay is a stronghold. Small Heaths were also on the wing. We enjoyed the beautiful views from the monument, with Rathlin Island on the coast of Ireland just visible.

Most of the group continued on the circular walk along the cliffs, passing a herd of Feral Goats and having good views of Wheatears. We paused to look at nesting Fulmars and Ravens, while Thrift (*Armeria maritima*), Sea Campion (*Silene uniflora*) and Sea Mayweed (*Tripleurospermum maritimum*) were flowering on the rocks. We gently wound our way round and back to the car park, where we were ready for our lunch, taken on the picnic tables with the Twite still present. On the return journey a ring-tail female Hen Harrier was seen, and Cuckoo was calling.

After a brief stop at the hotel, we took the road east towards and beyond Ardbeg. We were delayed at Lagavulin by road resurfacing works, but a Grey Wagtail was on the grass nearby. Eventually we were allowed through and drove gently on to Loch-an-t-Salein, a rocky inlet, where we stopped to enjoy the Harbour Seals on the rocks and in the water. As the name suggests, they prefer calmer waters than Atlantic Grey Seals. Further on we stopped again, this time for butterflies on Marsh Thistle. These were Small Pearl-bordered Fritillaries, a recent coloniser of south-east Islay, although they've been on Jura for many years. Another Large Heath was nectaring with them, this one with more spots on the hind wing, so probably the more southern subspecies *polydama*, found mainly in northern England but also occurring on Islay. A small party of Lesser Redpolls flew overhead.

Our next stop was at the Kildalton cross, which dates from the Eighth Century and is one of the finest early Christian crosses in Scotland. Because the stone is so hard, the carvings still show clearly and few lichens are able to

grow in it. The chapel walls bore many ferns, including masses of Maidenhair Spleenwort (*Asplenium trichomanes*), but also Black Spleenwort (*Asplenium adiantum-nigrum*), Common Polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*) and Scaly Male-fern (*Dryopteris affinis*), which more usually grows out of the ground. More Redpolls flew into a tree overhead. Our final stop on this south-east road was at Claggain Bay, where we enjoyed the lovely surroundings. Some watched the bay, seeing good numbers of Gannets and Arctic Terns. Common Guillemots were seen too, plus a lone Black Guillemot. Others explored the stream and the Willow-Hazel scrubby woodland, or just enjoyed the ambience. On the return journey a Common Ringed Plover was noted in a bay, and Fallow Deer was added to the mammal list. Fortunately, the road-menders had finished their work, so the journey was smoother in every sense!

After a break, we met again for the short walk to the Islay Hotel, where we enjoyed another delicious meal. Afterwards, some of the group ventured out again, for an evening drive, hoping to locate Corn Crake. Along the high road we had superb views of another male Hen Harrier. We headed to the low-lying north-west of the island, the best area for them, driving along the southern edge of Loch Gorm towards Kilchoman. Gill soon heard one and we were able to pull off the road to listen to its grating call. It was in a patch of Stinging Nettles (*Urtica dioica*) by some old straw bales, very close to us and with careful watching, we were able to see its head pop up occasionally and then it appeared in a small gap in the vegetation, and we were all able to get great views. What a treat! We were also encountering the Highland Midge as well, so we were glad of repellent and hoods. A pair of Tufted Duck was on the loch, and we saw several Roe Deer and more Hares along the way. As the light was fading, we stopped to listen to a Grasshopper Warbler which showed briefly in a bush, while another was heard reeling further on. We had been able to see showers across the sea and they now moved over us as we returned, delighted with another excellent day.

## Day 4

Thursday 17th June

### Ardnave Point & Killinallan

We woke to a beautifully sunny morning. After breakfast we took the low road to Bowmore, the high road being closed. After a brief stop for supplies, we returned to Loch Gruinart. A walk to the viewing area gave a very brief view of Black-tailed Godwit, a Dunlin, which was chased off by a Lapwing, and a Greenshank, as well as the 'usual' species. A Dunnock and a Common Whitethroat were seen from the car park.

Our main destination for the morning was Ardnave Point, so we continued up the west side of Loch Gruinart to the parking area by Ardnave Loch, which held Mute Swans, gulls and a pair of Redshank. We set off to walk through the sand dunes with many Sand Martins overhead and around us and Skylarks singing constantly. Birds-foot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), Common Stork's-bill (*Erodium cicutarium*) and Sand Sedge (*Carex arenaria*) were amongst the carpets of Daisies and buttercups, and there were several Wheatear families. Soon we heard the distinctive call of Red-billed Chough and a flock of 15 appeared, wheeling around. Two were feeding in a field by the track, giving plenty of opportunities for the photographers. We wandered on, enjoying the warm sun, the breeze and the stunningly beautiful views of the turquoise sea, white sand, the mountains of Jura and views of Colonsay and Mull in the distance. There were several flocks of Starlings around and, since there had been reports of Rosy Starling on Mull and elsewhere in Argyll, Brian was carefully scanning them all. To our delight, one was flying in the middle of a large flock, its pink and dark plumage making it stand out clearly. Unfortunately, the flock quickly disappeared over a ridge. After a while we walked on, looking across to the end of Nave Island, but the heat haze was by now strong. We returned to look again for the starling and had another brief glimpse; some stayed to

look further and were rewarded by views, albeit quite distant, of it on the ground. This summer there has been an eruption of Rosy Starlings across Northern and Western Europe, but it was a real joy to locate the first record for Islay.

We had our lunch on the sandy bank above the car park, relaxing in the sun. Refreshed, we then drove round to the other side of Loch Gruinart, to Killinallan. We stopped at one point to see a colony of Greater Butterfly Orchids (*Platanthera chlorantha*) just coming into flower on a bank. The very minor road ends at a locked gate, where we parked and explored the shore and the grassland above it. Machair is the term used for the sandy coastal pasture that develops in wet and windy conditions in parts of western Scotland; the areas on Islay don't meet all the scientific criteria, although the term is used more generally. The path led us to the foreshore, where Thrift and Sea-milkwort (*Lysimachia maritima*) starred the fine saltmarsh turf with pink. In the marshy areas we found dark-salmon-coloured Early Marsh (*Dactylorhiza incarnata*), Northern Marsh (*D. purpurella*) and Narrow-leaved Marsh orchids (*D. traunsteinerioides*) as well as a probable hybrid between Northern Marsh and Common Spotted (*D. x venusta*), showing hybrid vigour. Further on, on the drier areas we found Burnet Rose (*Rosa pimpinellifolia*), Primroses (*Primula vulgaris*) still flowering and a Pyramidal Orchid (*Anacamptis morio*) in bud. A fine Marsh Fritillary was seen as well as a few Small Heath butterflies. Out in the loch, large numbers of Grey Seals were on a sandbank, and we could hear them singing. Tony, scanning the distant hills, saw a White-tailed Eagle.

Time was running out, so we retraced our steps. The high road to Port Ellen was now open again and from it, Tony picked out two large raptors - another two White-tailed Eagles flying high overhead. We were able to watch them cruising down the wind. Delighted with our day we returned to the hotel, and after another delicious meal, updated our lists and discussed all we had seen.

## Day 5

Friday 18th June

### Jura

Those out early saw a pair of Great Northern Divers in the bay. Today we headed north-east to Port Askaig, via a brief stop in Bowmore, for the ferry over to Jura. We arrived in good time but, in fact, the ferry put on an extra crossing because of people waiting to cross from Jura, so we were soon on board for the short journey. Tysties were in the sound, along with more distant Common Guillemots and Arctic Terns. The island and the sea looked beautiful in the morning sun, and we set off driving slowly along the single main road which runs along the southern then eastern shores, with the ever-present Oystercatchers. The road turned inland a little and we had not gone far when we saw our first Hen Harrier of the day, a fine male. We must have seen about 10 different birds on the island, five ring-tails (females or maybe juveniles) and five males, some very close and giving superb and extended views. We also saw a food pass between birds at one point. We also started to see groups of Red Deer – the name 'Jura' is thought to be derived from Norse for 'Deer Island', and there are certainly large numbers of them! The verges were bright with Foxgloves (*Digitalis purpurea*) and Tormentil (*Potentilla erecta*).

As we passed through a small woodland of Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*), Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and Hazel (*Coryllus avellana*) among other trees, Goldcrest and Long-tailed Tits were heard, while Mistle Thrush flew into the top of a Spruce. Eventually we reached the small village of Craighouse, the main settlement on the island, where we parked up in order to scan the Small Isles Bay and explore. Cormorant, a relatively rare bird here, were perched on rocks and it was not long before an Otter was spotted, fishing in the bay quite distantly, but we were all able to see

it through the scopes as it eventually swam ashore onto some rocks. We drove on, but it had disappeared; however, two Great Northern Divers were in the bay, with one very close to the shore. We had our picnic on a small slipway, sitting on the shore or the short turf, enjoying the sun. A Spotted Flycatcher was on a fence opposite, and a family of Treecreepers was seen.

We left the bay as the road rose across the moorland with more Red Deer, Common Buzzard and Hen Harriers. Passing through a sheltered stretch of coniferous plantation, the Marsh Thistles were alive with Small Pearl-bordered Fritillaries. We stopped by a rocky outcrop for a male Hen Harrier and took the opportunity to explore the ditches and banks, finding a Large Red Damselfly, Marsh Fritillary and both Large and Small Heath plus several Two-banded Longhorn Beetles. There was plenty of Butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*) in flower, plus Round-leaved Sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*), Common Lousewort (*Pedicularis sylvatica*) and the tiny northern Arctic Eyebright (*Euphrasia arctica* subsp. *borealis*) with very mauve flowers.

Our furthest stop was at Ardlussa by the River Lussa, where Red Deer were peacefully grazing the lush meadows around us, and we watched a Willow Warbler feeding along the riverbank while Swallows and House Martins swooped overhead. A Crossbill flew into the top of a conifer but could not be relocated. We then had to retrace our route back to Feolin and the ferry in time for the 4.45pm crossing. A Ringed Plover was calling from the beach, probably with a nest.

As we returned to the hotel, we all agreed it had been another wonderful day.

## Day 6

Saturday 19th June

Ballygrant Woods, Finlaggan, Kilchoman

Gill accompanied Brian on a pre-breakfast walk, where species seen included four Great Northern Divers. The rest of the group met up for another hearty breakfast, after which we set off, via the Co-op, for the 'high road'. However, that was signed as being closed again, so we took the road through Bowmore, some seeing a Cuckoo on a wire. Just before the village, we turned north to join the high road, finding the section we wanted was, in fact, open. We pulled in and stopped to scan some trees, soon locating a White-tailed Eagle's nest with a well-grown chick visible. One of the parents flew in and perched nearby, followed by the other; the pair perched at the top of Spruces, and we could see clearly the size difference, with the female being larger. We also saw there were two eaglets in the nest, and we all had some great views. Near the minibuses were two Lesser Butterfly Orchids (*Platanthera bifolia*), and Lesser Redpoll were noted, as well as Highland Midges.

We took the back road northwards, towards Mulindry, soon stopping for another Hen Harrier. A Tree Pipit perched at the top of a tree, Goldcrest was calling and seen, although not well, and Siskin flew over and into the trees. Further on, a Beautiful Demoiselle was seen, and then we saw a Short-eared Owl hunting over the moorland: the only owl of our trip. We enjoyed the beauty and wildlife of the road, eventually reaching Ballygrant, where we parked. We walked a short way along the road and into the woods along a well-made track. Plants included Wild Strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*), Bugle (*Ajuga reptans*), Common Spotted Orchids and Common Twayblade, while a pair of Bullfinches were new for the list. The track reached Loch Ballygrant, with a family of Mute Swans, and we scanned the distant hills for raptors. The path followed the loch shore, through the trees, with shrubs including



flowering Fuchsia (*Fuchsia magellanica*) and Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*). We paused at some picnic tables, with a fine display of Northern Marsh Orchids and attendant Common Blue and Blue-tailed Damselflies. A Spotted Flycatcher was watched, while a Common Sandpiper on a small island called for its chicks.

We followed the path towards Loch nan Cadhan, the marshy scrub giving us excellent views of Golden-ringed Dragonfly. A rocky slope held Wild Thyme (*Thymus polytrichus* subsp. *britannicus*), Slender St. John's-wort (*Hypericum pulchrum*) and the tiny Fairy Flax (*Linum catharticum*), among other species. We returned to the picnic tables for our lunch, before wandering slowly back to the minibuses. Three Common Lizards were basking on a stone by the road, and a female Orange Tip was seen.

Our afternoon visit was to the nearby Loch Finlaggan, the seat of the Lords of the Isles for three centuries in the mediaeval period. Walking across the broadwalk to the island, we noted White Water-lilies (*Nymphaea alba*), Marsh Cinquefoil (*Comarum palustre*) and Bogbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*). A Four-spotted Chaser dragonfly was seen well, and Sedge Warbler was heard. We spent some time taking in the history and ambience of this place, before returning to the hotel for some free time. We completed our lists before our final dinner together, and then most of the group headed out to listen for Corn Crake. We saw another fine male Hen Harrier and then heard the Corn Crake at Kilchoman again, although we couldn't see it. Another one called once from a nearby field. Tired after another great day, we returned to the hotel.

## Day 7

Sunday 20th June

### Ardnave Point & Killinallan

Today we had to say farewell to the staff at No. 1 Charlotte Street who had looked after us so well. The morning was cloudy but bright and the sea was very calm. We arrived in Port Askaig in good time for the ferry, so wandered round the harbour, noting the Black Guillemots in the Sound of Jura. The calm sea gave us great visibility, and we could see large numbers of auks, mainly Common Guillemots again, but we also had good views of a few Puffins. Gannets were resting on the sea and first, a Great Skua, then an Arctic Skua flew past. A couple of Harbour Porpoises were glimpsed and then more of the group were able to see first one, and later, another two, Minke Whales, and a small pod of dolphins, maybe Bottlenose Dolphins, were also seen by some. As we approached Loch Tarbet, we had good views of Great Northern Divers, Eider and Harbour Seals on the rocks and shortly before we docked, a Sandwich Tern was the final new bird for our list.

We left the ferry, saying our farewells, as group members had different drop-off points, a Scotrail strike meaning some had to return to Buchanan Street Bus Station in Glasgow. The cloud was low, and we drove through drizzle and rain, although the weather brightened as we headed along Loch Lomond, taking our final views of the loch and mountains. Everyone agreed we had enjoyed a wonderful week exploring Islay and Jura in summer.

## Species Lists

Birds (✓ = recorded but not counted; H = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	June						
			14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	60+						2
2	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	✓						
4	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	
5	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
6	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		5		1		1	
7	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>			2			6	
8	Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
9	Velvet Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>		1					
10	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>		1					1
11	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
12	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
13	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓						
14	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		✓	H		✓	✓	
15	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	Corn Crane	<i>Crex crex</i>			1			H	
19	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		1		1			
20	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
22	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		1	1		2		
23	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	6	9	2	4		2	
24	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>		2		1			
25	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>		LO					
26	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>				1			
27	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
28	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
29	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	
30	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>				1			
31	Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓
32	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
33	Common (Mew) Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
34	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
35	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
36	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
37	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>							1
38	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	30	✓		2		✓	1
39	Great Skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>							1
40	Arctic Skua	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>							1
41	Common Guillemot (Murre)	<i>Uria aalge</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
42	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	10						1
43	Black Guillemot	<i>Cepphus grylle</i>	10	2	✓		10	2	30+
44	Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	6						4
45	Red-throated Diver (Loon)	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	3						
46	Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>	1				4	5	4
47	Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>		1	20				

			14	15	16	17	18	19	20
48	Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	25	✓					1
49	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
50	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
51	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>					2		
52	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
53	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>		1					
54	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>						1	
55	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	2	1	3	2	11	5	1
56	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>				2		4	
57	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
58	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>						1	
59	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			2		1		1
60	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			1				
61	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>				20+			
62	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
63	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
64	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	2					
65	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
66	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
67	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	✓			✓	
68	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓	✓			
69	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
70	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
71	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
72	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
73	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
74	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		H					
75	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scoenobaenus</i>		✓	H	✓	H	H	H
76	Common Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>		3	3			H	H
77	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		✓	H	H	H	✓	
78	Common Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
79	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>					H	2	
80	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
81	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>					3	2	
82	Rosy Starling	<i>Pastor roseus</i>				1			
83	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
84	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
85	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
86	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>					3	2	
87	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>					1	6	
88	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			2	2	✓	✓	
89	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>		2	✓	1	3	✓	
90	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		6	✓	✓	✓		✓
91	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			✓	✓		2	
92	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
93	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>				1	1	1	
94	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			2				
95	Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
96	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
97	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>					1	1	
98	European Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>		2	2		✓	2	
99	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

100	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>					H	2	
101	European Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>				2			H
102	Twite	<i>Linaria flavirostris</i>			4				
103	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
104	Lesser Redpoll	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>			10+		✓	✓	
105	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>					1		
106	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
107	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
108	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>						1	
109	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	H	✓	✓	✓	H	H	2

## Mammals

1	Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>				D	D	D	
2	European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	
3	European or Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
4	European Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	1				1		
5	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	✓		✓		✓	✓	
6	Fallow Deer	<i>Dama dama</i>			✓				
7	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>			✓				
8	Feral Goat	<i>Capra aegagrus hircus</i>	✓		✓				
9	Harbour Seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
10	Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>		✓		✓			
11	Minke Whale	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>							✓
12	Bottlenose Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>							✓
13	Harbour Porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>							LO

## Reptiles

1	Common Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>						✓	
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## Butterflies

1	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>			✓				
2	Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	
3	Orange Tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>						✓	
4	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>			✓		✓		
5	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>				✓			
6	Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>			✓				
7	Peacock	<i>Aglais io</i>		C					
8	Dark Green Fritillary	<i>Argynnis aglaja</i>			✓		✓		
9	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Clossiana selene</i>			✓		✓		
10	Marsh Fritillary	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>			✓	✓	✓		
11	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	
12	Large Heath	<i>Coenonympha tullia</i>			✓		✓		

## Moths

1	Cuckooflower Moth	<i>Cauchas rufimitrella</i>				✓			
2	Six-spot Burnet	<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>			✓			✓	
3	Argent & Sable	<i>Rheumaptera hastata</i>			✓				
4	Chimney Sweeper	<i>Odezia atrata</i>						✓	
5	Clouded Buff	<i>Diacrisia sannio</i>						D	
6	Garden Tiger	<i>Arctia caja</i>		C					

## Dragonflies

1	Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>						✓	
2	Large Red Damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>					✓		
3	Common Blue Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>						✓	
4	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>						✓	
5	Golden-ringed Dragonfly	<i>Cordulegaster boltonii</i>			✓		✓	✓	
6	Four-spot Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>			✓			✓	

## Other Invertebrates

1	Highland Midge	<i>Culicoides impunctatus</i>
2	Common Crane fly	<i>Tipula oleracea</i>
3	Caddisfly sp.	
4	Northern White Bumblebee	<i>Bombus magnus</i>
5	Buff-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus terrestris</i>
6	Common Carder Bee	<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>
7	Moss Carder Bee	<i>Bombus muscorum</i>
8	Two-banded Longhorn Beetle	<i>Rhagium bifasciatum</i>

## Plants

Scientific Name	Common Name	Day	First / best location
Nomenclature contained within this list follows the New Flora of the British Isles (4th edition) by Clive Stace.			
<b>PTERIDOPHYTES</b>	<b>FERNS &amp; ALLIES</b>		
<b>Calamophytes</b>	<b>Horsetails</b>		
<b>Equisetaceae</b>	<b>Horsetail Family</b>		
<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	Water Horsetail	2	Gruinart
<i>Equisetum palustre</i>	Marsh Horsetail	2	Gruinart
<b>Leptosporangiate Ferns</b>	<b>True Ferns</b>		
<b>Aspleniaceae</b>	<b>Spleenwort Family</b>		
<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort	3	Kildalton
<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue	2	Gruinart woods
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort	3	Kildalton
<b>Athyriaceae</b>	<b>Lady-fern Family</b>		
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady-fern	2	Gruinart woods
<b>Dennstaedtiaceae</b>	<b>Bracken Family</b>		
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	2	Gruinart
<b>Dryopteridaceae</b>	<b>Buckler-fern Family</b>		
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Scaly Male-fern	3	Kildalton
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern	2	Widespread in woods
<b>Polypodiaceae</b>	<b>Polypody Family</b>		
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i> agg.	Common Polypody	3	Kildalton
<b>GYMNOSPERMS</b>	<b>CONIFERS</b>		
<b>Pinaceae</b>	<b>Pine Family</b>		
<i>Picea abies</i> subsp. <i>abies</i>	Norway Spruce	2	Conifer plantations
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	2	Conifer plantations

<b>ANGIOSPERMS</b>	<b>FLOWERING PLANTS</b>		
<b>Pre-Dicots</b>	<b>Primitive Dicotyledons</b>		
<b>Nymphaeaceae</b>	<b>Water-lily Family</b>		
<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	White Water-lily	6	Finlaggan
<b>Eu-Dicots</b>	<b>True Dicotyledons</b>		
<b>Adoxaceae</b>	<b>Moschatel Family</b>		
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	3	Kildalton road
<b>Apiaceae</b>	<b>Carrot Family</b>		
<i>Aegopodium podragaria</i>	Ground-elder	2	Gruinart woods
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica	2	Gruinart
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	2	Gruinart
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut	2	Gruinart
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort	2	Widespread in ditches
<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Sanicle	6	Ballygrant Woods
<b>Araliaceae</b>	<b>Ivy Family</b>		
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy Family	3	Kildalton
<b>Asteraceae (Compositae)</b>	<b>Daisy Family</b>		
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy		Common
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	3	Kildalton road
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle	2	Widespread
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	3	Kildalton road
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawksbeard	2	Scattered
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear	2	V common in grassland
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye Daisy	1	Road verges
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineapple Weed	2	Gruinart tracks
<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>	Fox & Cubs	1	Road verges en route
<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>	Dandelion	2	Scattered
<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i>	Sea Mayweed	3	Oa cliffs
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Colt's-foot	2	Gruinart, leaves
<b>Betulaceae</b>	<b>Birch Family</b>		
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	5	Jura near Craighouse
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy Birch	2	Widespread in woods
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	2	Widespread in woods
<b>Boraginaceae</b>	<b>Forget-me-not Family</b>		
<i>Myosotis laxa subsp. caespitosa</i>	Tufted Forget-me-not	2	Mainly in ditches
<i>Myosotis secunda</i>	Creeping Forget-me-not	2	Gruinart moorland walk; small
<b>Brassicaceae</b>	<b>Cabbage Family</b>		
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckooflower	2	Gruinart
<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>	Common Scurvygrass	4	Killinallan
			Gruinart, showy, mauve to white
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's Violet	2	
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Water-cress	2	Gruinart streams
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum ssp. maritimus</i>	Sea Radish	2,5	Port Ellen & Jura lunchspot

<b>Caprifoliaceae</b>	<b>Honeysuckle Family</b>		
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	2	Gruinart woods
<b>Caryophyllaceae</b>	<b>Pink Family</b>		
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	2	Scattered
<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged Robin	2	Scattered, wet places
<i>Silene uniflora</i>	Sea Campion	3	Oa cliffs
<i>Stellaria alsine</i>	Bog Stitchwort	2	Gruinart moorland walk
<b>Crassulaceae</b>	<b>Stonecrop Family</b>		
<i>Sedum anglicum</i>	English Stonecrop	2	Port Wemyss
<b>Droseraceae</b>	<b>Sundew Family</b>		
<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Sundew	2	Gruinart moorland
<b>Ericaceae</b>	<b>Heath family</b>		
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather	2	Gruinart moorland
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather	2	Gruinart moorland
<i>Erica tetralix</i>	Cross-leaved Heath	2	Gruinart moorland
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron	1	Roadsides, especially en route
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry	2	Gruinart moorland
<b>Fabaceae</b>	<b>Pea Family</b>		
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom	6	Ballygrant Woods
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	2	Gruinart
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot Trefoil	2	Gruinart and widespread
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	2	Gruinart
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	2	Gruinart
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	2	Gruinart
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch	2	Gruinart
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch	2	Gruinart
<b>Fagaceae</b>	<b>Oak &amp; Beech Family</b>		
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	2	Gruinart & Ballygrant woods
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Sessile Oak	2	Gruinart & south-east woods
<b>Geraniaceae</b>	<b>Geranium Family</b>		
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill	4	Ardnave
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	4	Ardnave
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	2	Scattered
<b>Gunneraceae</b>	<b>Gunnera Family</b>		
<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>	Giant-rhubarb	5	Craighouse, Jura (naturalised)
<b>Hydrocotylaceae</b>	<b>Marsh Pennywort Family</b>		
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Marsh Pennywort	3	The Oa
<b>Hypericaceae</b>	<b>St. John's-wort Family</b>		
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tutsan	6	Ballygrant Woods
<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>	Slender St. John's-wort	6	Ballygrant open bank
<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	Square-stalked St. John's-wort	2	Gruinart woods
<b>Lamiaceae</b>	<b>Dead-nettle Family</b>		

<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle	6	Ballygrant Woods
<i>Stachys sylvestris</i>	Hedge Woundwort	2	Gruinart
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage	5	Jura quarry
<i>Thymus polytrichus</i> subsp. <i>britannicus</i>	Wild Thyme	4	Ardnave
<b>Lentibulariaceae</b>	<b>Bladderwort Family</b>		
<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>	Common Butterwort	3	The Oa
<b>Linaceae</b>	<b>Flax Family</b>		
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Fairy Flax	6	Ballygrant open bank
<b>Menyanthaceae</b>	<b>Bogbean Family</b>		
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Bogbean	6	Finlaggan
<b>Myricaceae</b>	<b>Bog-myrtle Family</b>		
<i>Myrica gale</i>	Bog-myrtle	2	Gruinart
<b>Onagraceae</b>	<b>Willowherb Family</b>		
<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	6	Ballygrant Woods
<i>Fuchsia magellanica</i>	Fuchsia	6	Ballygrant Woods
<b>Orobanchaceae</b>	<b>Broomrape Family</b>		
<i>Euphrasia arctica</i> subsp. <i>borealis</i>	Eyebright	5	Jura quarry
<i>Euphrasia</i> sp.	an Eyebright	3	Ardnave
<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>	Marsh Lousewort	3	The Oa
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	Lousewort	5	Jura
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i> agg.	Yellow Rattle	2	Gruinart
<b>Oxalidaceae</b>	<b>Wood-sorrel Family</b>		
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood-sorrel	2	Gruinart
<b>Plantaginaceae</b>	<b>Plantain Family</b>		
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	2	Gruinart
<i>Plantago maritima</i>	Sea Plantain	4	Killinallan
<b>Plumbaginaceae</b>	<b>Thrift Family</b>		
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Thrift	2	Port Wemyss, The Oa
<b>Polygalaceae</b>	<b>Milkwort Family</b>		
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	Heath Milkwort	3	The Oa
<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Common Milkwort	2	Gruinart grassland
<b>Polygonaceae</b>	<b>Knotweed Family</b>		
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Sorrel	2	Gruinart
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	5	Jura
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	3	Kilchoman (Corn Crake cover!)
<b>Primulaceae</b>	<b>Primrose Family</b>		
<i>Lysimachia (Glaux) maritima</i>	Sea-milkwort	4	Killinallan
<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	Yellow Pimpernel	2	Gruinart woods
<i>Lysimachia (Anagallis) tenella</i>	Bog Pimpernel	2	Gruinart moorland
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose	2	Gruinart woods



<b>Ranunculaceae</b>	<b>Buttercup Family</b>		
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh-marigold	2	Gruinart
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	2	Gruinart
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort	2	Gruinart
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	3	The Oa
<b>Rosaceae</b>	<b>Rose Family</b>		
<i>Alchemilla</i> sp.	a Lady's-mantle	3	The Oa
<i>Comarum palustre</i>	Marsh Cinquefoil	6	Finlaggan
<i>Cotoneaster integrifolius</i>	Small-leaved Cotoneaster	6	Ballygrant Woods
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	1	Roadsides
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet	2	Gruinart, not yet out
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry	6	Ballygrant Woods
<i>Geum rivale</i>	Water Avens	3	Roadsides
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens	6	Ballygrant Woods
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	2	Gruinart
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	2	Gruinart
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose	2	Gruinart
<i>Rosa pimpinellifolia</i>	Burnet Rose	6	Finlaggan
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	2	Gruinart
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry	6	Ballygrant Woods
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan	2	Gruinart
<b>Rubiaceae</b>	<b>Bedstraw Family</b>		
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	2	Gruinart
<i>Galium palustre</i> agg.	Marsh Bedstraw	4	Killinallan
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Heath Bedstraw	2	Gruinart moorland
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw	4	Killinallan
<b>Salicaceae</b>	<b>Willow &amp; Poplar Family</b>		
<i>Salix aurita</i>	Eared Willow	2	Gruinart
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	2	Gruinart
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow	2	Gruinart
<b>Sapindaceae</b>	<b>Maple Family</b>		
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	2	Commonly planted
<b>Saxifragaceae</b>	<b>Saxifrage Family</b>		
<i>Telmeia menziesii</i>	Pick-a-back Plant	2	Gruinart (naturalised)
<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>	<b>Figwort Family</b>		
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort	6	Ballygrant Woods
<b>Urticaceae</b>	<b>Nettle Family</b>		
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	2	Common
<b>Valerianaceae</b>	<b>Valerian Family</b>		
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Common Valerian	2	Gruinart woods
<b>Veronicaceae</b>	<b>Speedwell Family</b>		
<i>Cymbalaria hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	4	Port Ellen
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	1	Widespread
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	2	Gruinart

<i>Veronica montana</i>	Wood Speedwell	6	Ballygrant Woods
<b>Violaceae</b>	<b>Violet Family</b>		
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog Violet	6	Ballygrant Woods
<b>Monocots</b>	<b>Monocotyledons</b>		
<b>Asparagaceae</b>	<b>Asparagus Family</b>		
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	2	Gruinart
<b>Cyperaceae</b>	<b>Sedge Family</b>		
<i>Carex arenaria</i>	Sand Sedge	4	Ardnave
<i>Carex echinata</i>	Star Sedge	3	The Oa
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	Common Cottongrass	2	Gruinart moorland
<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>	Hare's-tail Cottongrass	2	Gruinart moorland
<i>Trichophorum cespitosum</i>	Deergrass	2	Gruinart moorland
<b>Iridaceae</b>	<b>Iris Family</b>		
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Flag	2	Common in ditches
<b>Juncaceae</b>	<b>Rush Family</b>		
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad Rush	5	Jura, tiny
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	2	Commonest rush
<i>Luzula sylvatica</i>	Great Woodrush	6	Ballygrant Woods
<b>Juncaginaceae</b>	<b>Arrowgrass Family</b>		
<i>Triglochin maritimum</i>	Sea Arrowgrass	4	Killinallan
<b>Nartheciaceae</b>	<b>Bog-asphodel Family</b>		
<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>	Bog-asphodel Family	2	Gruinart moorland
<b>Orchidaceae</b>	<b>Orchid Family</b>		
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid	4	Killinallan
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted Orchid	2	Gruinart
<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>	Early Marsh Orchid	4	Killinallan
<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i> ssp. <i>ericetorum</i>	Heath Spotted Orchid	2	Gruinart moorland
<i>Dactylorhiza purpurella</i>	Northern Marsh Orchid	2	Gruinart
<i>Dactylorhiza traunsteineroides</i>	Narrow-leaved Marsh Orchid	4	Killinallan
<i>Dactylorhiza x venusta</i>	Hybrid Common Sp. x N.Marsh	4	Killinallan
<i>Neottia ovata</i>	Common Twayblade	6	Ballygrant Woods
<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	Lesser Butterfly Orchid	6	Laggan (Eagle stop)
<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>	Greater Butterfly Orchid	4	Road verge Gruinart
<b>Poaceae</b>	<b>Grass Family</b>		
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Sheep's Fescue	4	Ardnave
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	4	Widespread
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	6	Finlaggan
<b>Potamogetonaceae</b>	<b>Pondweed Family</b>		
<i>Potamogeton polygonifolius</i>	Bog Pondweed	3	The Oa

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The Paps of Jura