

# Islay & Mull ... In Style!

Naturetrek Tour Report

29 October – 4 November 2015



Loch na Keal by Dave Pierce



White-tailed Eagle by Robin Arbenz



Rock Pipit by Robin Arbenz



Tiroran stroll, Mull by Tony Maynard-Smith

Report compiled by Dave Pierce  
Images courtesy of Tony Maynard-Smith, Robin Arbenz and Dave Pierce



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Tour Participants: Terry Goble and Dave Pierce (leaders) with 14 Naturetrek clients

## Day 1

Thursday 29th October

The first members of the group were met by Dave and Terry just before 1.30pm at Glasgow Central Station and, after a 15 minute drive, the remaining half of the group joined at Glasgow Airport. Shortly after, our first Buzzards were observed by the motorway as we headed off, and a few Wigeon were glimpsed along the shore of the River Clyde following a pilot error! Once back on course, we crossed over the river on the Erskine Bridge and, with bright sunlight illuminating the wonderful autumn colours, we followed the bonnie west bank of Loch Lomond northwards. Eventually we turned westwards, passing the head of Loch Long, our first sea loch, and then followed the east shore of Loch Foyle where our first "Hoodies" were seen. Oystercatchers and Curlews were seen too, and Herons proved to be quite numerous. We took a break at Inveraray where we saw both Cormorants and Shags.

Afterwards, another hour's leisurely drive brought us to Kennacraig, the ferry terminal for Islay. On our approach to the small port, a splendid drake Goosander was diving in the sea loch. The ferry crossing took just under two hours during which the guides showed the group a map of Islay and gave a briefing of the itinerary for the next couple of days. Once ashore at Port Askaig on Islay, we progressed by road to Bowmore, the first bus spotting a Tawny Owl perched on a post. On arrival in the village, we quickly checked into our accommodation before enjoying a late evening meal at the Harbour Inn, after which we retired for the night.

## Day 2

Friday 30th October

We started the day with sightings of Grey Seals and Red-breasted Mergansers by the Harbour Inn. After our departure, we soon stopped at two locations to observe the birds around the Bridgend Flats and Loch Indaal. Here, waders included Bar-tailed Godwits, Curlews, Redshank, three Knot and a single Golden Plover. Further Red-breasted Mergansers were seen, a few Eider and two rafts of Wigeon. On a rocky islet six Pale-bellied Brent Geese were found, whilst in the background a flock of Barnacle Geese still remained on their roost site.

Moving on to Blackrock where hundreds of Barnacle Geese were clamouring noisily, we enjoyed good views of a raft of Scaup close to shore. Also there we also spotted some more distant Common Scoter and Anne drew our attention to a much closer duck which proved to be a superb drake Long-tailed Duck. The next location was at Gruinart where to the spectacle of thousands of Barnacle Geese were feeding on the grassy flats of the RSPB reserve, and lesser numbers of the much scarcer Greenland White-fronted Goose. Also our first Roe Deer of the trip were seen in this area. Nearby, a ring-tailed Hen Harrier seen by Mary had caused panic with the waterfowl and about 200 Teal, accompanied by a Pintail, were constantly put to their twisty wader-like flight. From the nearby Visitor Centre we looked down on the flooded fields and amongst the masses of ducks a further two Pintail were seen, plus two Whooper Swans.

Progressing along the Ardnave peninsula, we encountered loose flocks of Redwings and Starlings and this was to become of theme for the rest of the day. A single Mistle Thrush was also seen on overhead wires and Stonechats were perpetually flitting from scrub to fence, another theme of the day. Arriving at Ardnave Loch, we were greeted by the sight and sound of 190 feeding Whooper Swans, with an equally large number of Wigeon gleaning of the scraps pulled up by their long necked companions. A splendid drake Shoveler was tucked in with

this mass. We then took a short stroll to find the Chough flock known to frequent the adjacent sand dunes and it wasn't long before we located around 40 of these delightful corvids. Eventually, against the challenge of the gusty wind, we managed to enjoy detailed views, with the red bills and legs showing well.

Heading for our lunch venue, we lurched to a stop when Anne quickly picked up a Merlin dashing by. The tiny falcon landed on a nearby drystone wall but we couldn't stop due to traffic. Fortunately, after safely parking up close by, the superb male raptor remained perched and we were able to scope him for 10 minutes before he set off on another sortie. Our lunch was taken at Kilchoman Distillery where a flock of Chaffinches contained a striking male Brambling. On departure, a female Merlin dashed back and forth, high and low, ahead of us on the drive, passing a Sparrowhawk at one point. Afterwards we took an exploratory drive through the "Rhinn". Almost unbelievably, we had yet another Merlin and then, remarkably, a fourth early on and, much further into the route, two Hen Harriers were eventually seen, an adult male and a ring-tail. Due to the strong wind the two latter raptors were flying and manoeuvring at great speed, making tracking them quite a challenge. The Rhinns terminate at Portnahaven where good views were had, despite the buffeting winds, of several close Grey Seals in the harbour, with many more further away, including some hauled out on an island.

With the light failing, we headed back via the Gruinart area, encountering two grey male Hen Harriers in quick succession, more Roe Deer and the massed numbers of Barnacle Geese on the flats there and also further along near Bridgend.

## Day 3

## Saturday 31st October

Departing from the Harbour Inn at 8.30, we stopped briefly between Bowmore and Bridgend seeing similar species to yesterday, plus several Pintail on the shore. We crossed over to Gruinart, passing down its east side today. Here masses of Barnacles with smaller numbers of White-fronted Geese were feeding and they generally proved to be more nervous of our vehicles than the gas-operated scatter-guns in operation. The tide was high with most of the waders roosting on the shore. These included Curlew, Bar-tailed Godwits, Knot and Dunlin. The waterfowl included two Goldeneye and around 35 Brent Geese.

On route to the north-east of the island we stopped by the main road to observe a flock of finches which included both Linnets and Twite. Further on, a field on the opposite side of the road contained a mixed flock of geese which we found to be far more confiding than those at Gruinart. The flock contained Barnacles, White-fronts, including a neck-collared adult, plus six Pink-feet, our first of the tour. There was also a flock of seed-eaters here which included several Yellowhammers. Moving on, we slowly drove the road to Bunnahabhain which terminated at the distillery. Here we spotted a dog Otter just offshore. We watched him foraging in the sea and then clambering over kelp-coated rocks to feed on larger catches including a large crab. Returning along this route, several raptors were seen, including Kestrels, Buzzards and a Golden Eagle perched on a low hillside ridge, though only its head and neck showed, whilst a Hen Harrier was quartering the slopes.

We took lunch at Port Askaig where, due to the great light conditions, we enjoyed views of a Red Deer stag protecting his harem of hinds across the Sound on Jura, with closer views of several Eiders and Shags on the water. Afterwards we headed to the south of the island with a flock of circa 50 Ravens en route being of special note. Our destination was the Oa. Here a flock of around 20 Twite gave good views as they fed on roadside plants. Our second Golden Eagle of the day was spotted perched on the trig point of Beinn Mhor which

overlooks the sea cliffs, whilst nearer at hand a Hen Harrier was hunting low over the moorland. Our first Snipe of the trip were also seen on a walk beyond the car park at the road end, and a Brown Hare was caught in the headlights as we headed back to our hotel.

## Day 4

## Sunday 1st November

After checking out of our hotel, we took a new route to join the High Road past the peat-cutting plots. Four different species of geese were seen en route: Barnacle, Greylag, Greenland White-fronts and a handful of Pink-footed Geese. The roadside fields also contained good numbers of Redwings and Fieldfares. We arrived at Port Ellen's ferry terminal on time where, amongst other birds, we observed a Black Guillemot in the harbour. Once underway on our crossing to the mainland, we gathered on the foredeck where we scanned the sea under blue skies and sunshine. Further Black Guillemots were seen, plus both Common Guillemots and Razorbills. Gulls included a stream of Kittiwakes, and we also saw, on approach to Kennacraig, 20 Black-throated Divers and a single Red-throated, in addition to the sprinkling of Great Northern Divers seen during our passage.

On the mainland we drove northwards, stopping for lunch at Lochgilphead. Then, pressing steadily on, we deviated from the main route, driving alongside the Crinan Canal. The Argyll countryside was looking stunning in the glorious autumn colours and the excellent light conditions allowed a distant Golden Eagle to be spotted. The driving conditions were equalled by the sailing conditions when we took our second ferry of the day, this time to Mull. We landed at Craignure and travelled in failing light to our new accommodation at Tiroran House, above the shore of Loch Scridain, flushing up several roadside Woodcock along the way.

## Day 5

## Monday 2nd November

Those members of the group who had joined Dave before dawn in front of the hotel, were rewarded for their patience when a Woodcock flew low overhead. Afterwards from the shore below, an adult White-tailed Eagle was seen as it soared over from the landward side and, moments later, an Otter was spotted foraging near the slipway. It wasn't far offshore and slowly worked its way towards our position, eventually coming ashore with an eel immediately in front of the delighted observers. Returning towards the hotel, two immature White-tailed Eagles passed low overhead, giving good views. Additionally a male Sparrowhawk was persistently mobbed by a Hooded Crow, and a female of the former species also was also seen hunting through the grounds.

Following breakfast, the whole group strolled westwards from the hotel along a gravel road. Midway into the walk a Golden Eagle soared into view, shadowed by a Buzzard which allowed good size comparisons. Shortly after, an immature White-tailed Eagle appeared, giving further comparisons. Other raptors on the walk were Buzzards, including a juvenile which posed in a larch for us, and a single Kestrel. At our furthest point out near the "Coffin Cairns", two more White-tailed Eagles drifted slowly west, impressing us with their huge size as they glided westwards parallel to the coast. An adult and an immature brought our morning's tally to six sightings of Britain's largest raptor. Eiders and Common Seals were seen more distantly in the sea loch.

We took our lunch in Tiroran House during which time the weather had turned 'dreich', with fine drizzle and the cloud-base lowering. However, we weren't deterred as we set off in the buses to explore further. By the first bridge on our route a Dipper and a Grey Wagtail were seen. Then we had sightings of Cormorants, Shags, Red-breasted Mergansers and a couple of close Great Northern Divers, as we carefully scanned the waters along the

north shore of Loch Scridain. At the head of the loch, where it becomes Loch Beag, an Otter was sighted and, though more distant than the morning's close encounter, we enjoyed good scope views. Driving around to the southern shore, we scoped the estuary where we observed Mallard, Teal and a Wigeon, plus Ringed Plover, Redshank and three splendid Greenshanks. At nearby Kinloch, there were a dozen Red Deer, comprising a single stag with his harem of hinds and their calves. Also in the vicinity it was a treat to witness Hen Harriers gathering for their communal roost. Some birds drifted in and dropped straight into the vegetation out of sight, whilst others perched on posts nearby. We saw at least five of this sadly much-persecuted species, including three superb grey males. We drove back to Tìroran in the twilight with ones of the buses picking out a Mountain Hare in its headlights as it crossed the road. After a delicious evening meal most of the group gradually retired for the evening; however, Anne and Terry went for a night-time drive and successfully managed to capture a Barn Owl on a roadside post in the headlights.

## Day 6

## Tuesday 3rd November

An Otter was seen in the pre-breakfast stroll this morning, though it wasn't located until quite late and it was soon lost from view around a headland and proved too difficult to follow.

After breakfast we took the road northwards up Gleann Seilisteir and then descended to Gribun. From high on the pass, we stopped to survey the wonderful seascape with its array of islands, including Staffa. A flock of around 80 Barnacle Geese were observed flying near their wintering ground of Inch Kenneth. Once at Gribun, an impromptu encounter with an Otter on an onshore rock only a few metres from our vehicle was a real classic. Then, after passing under huge, dramatic cliffs, we emerged on the south shore of a Loch na Keal. Here we found Great Northern Divers close to shore and in wonderful light, presenting great views. A further two Otters, which appeared to be a female and large cub, were busily foraging close to shore, and we had prolonged views of these delightful creatures. Bird life along the sea loch was not neglected, and included a flock of 20 Turnstones and some wonderful Red-breasted Mergansers, though it will be for the Otters that Loch na Keal will probably be best remembered, with yet another encounter. This time it was a family of three, snuggled up on a tiny, kelp-covered rock just offshore. As we watched the two youngsters began to frolic and after a little time, as if wanting peace, the mother slipped into the water to be followed her cubs. We observed them as they swam into a weed bed a little further out and the mother commenced diving. We had now seen seven Otters today and it still wasn't noon!

For lunch we bought sandwiches and snacks at Salen with the intention of having a picnic at the head of Loch na Keal. We stopped first at the village's loch where, in the bay, a Greenshank gave stunning views as it bobbed by the water's edge. More waders were to be seen over lunch including Ringed Plovers, three Bar-tailed Godwits and a single Turnstone. Our heads were lifted higher when an immature Golden Eagle was spotted low over woodland opposite our position. It slowly drifted nearer allowing good viewing for everyone in the excellent conditions, and a second, un-aged, bird was spotted soaring higher. A short drive a little further along the north shore of the loch confirmed our suspicions that two silhouettes seen earlier were indeed Slavonian Grebes. Either side of lunch, Jays were encountered on three occasions, thus recording the full monty of all Britain's eight Corvid species!

After lunch, the vans leap-frogged their way down the road running parallel with the Sound of Mull, making brief scanning stops en route and taking a comfort stop at Craignure. Eventually we arrived at Grasspoint at the

mouth of Loch Don. Almost immediately we had spotted two distant Otters out towards the skerries and, moments later, a closer one was seen to our left and amazingly a further two just beyond it! Five Otters in five minutes, all in view at the same time! Our total for the day had now reached an astonishing 12 of one of Britain's most enigmatic mammal species! What a day this proved to be. Could there be anymore? Several Common Seals and a couple of Grey Seals were in the sea with a few others hauled out on the shore opposite us. Standing above these on the bank was a pair of adult White-tailed Eagles, their white tails, pale creamy heads and yellow bills showing up clearly through the scopes. Though their bodies were motionless, their heads turned from time to time, alert, watching and waiting patiently for an opportunity! After some time we reluctantly left these mighty birds and the foraging Otters and set off slowly back for the hotel. We hadn't gone far when a grey male Hen Harrier was seen floating low over the ground and then, soon after, several ringtails were seen before the failing light made observations difficult and we continued our journey.

After supper at the hotel some of the group went out with a Terry for a very successful nocturnal drive. Barn Owls were seen on four occasions and it was thought that three different individuals were involved, and also a single Tawny Owl.

## Day 7

## Wednesday 4th November

Having packed, we checked out of Tiroran House at 9am, heading for the ferry terminal at Craignure. It was a lovely morning for the drive, passing by lochs and through glens with their golden autumn colours standing out in the bright light. On Loch Scridain we had our last close views of Great Northern Divers, whilst further on the drive we had glimpses of an adult male Hen Harrier and then an adult White-tailed Eagle.

The ferry crossing to Oban was calm, though the bird life was somewhat scarce, with a few Guillemots plus the odd Razorbill and Black Guillemot. We then drove around the north end of Loch Awe to arrive at Inveraray for a lunch break. Afterwards we pressed on along the sides of Loch Fyne and Loch Lomond to Glasgow in ample time for the airport and train connections.

We bid our farewells from what proved to be a memorable tour of two of the Inner Hebrides most attractive and interesting islands. It was an amazing experience to witness Islay's geese spectacle, Mull's majestic eagles and the endearing Otters, with a grand total of 15 individuals of this species observed around the shores of two islands. All of this with a fine supporting cast of other wonderful wildlife, stunning scenery, enhanced by glorious autumn colours and all in good company.

PS: Saturday's neck-collared Greenland White-fronted Goose 3F, proved to have been caught as a juvenile female at Wexford North Slob, SE Ireland on 16/03/13. It had been re-sighted there the following winter. The study team were very pleased to learn of our sighting, of a species they described as showing a serious decline.

## Naturetrek Facebook

We are delighted to launch the Naturetrek Facebook page so that participants of Naturetrek tours can remain in touch after the holiday and share photos, comments and future travel plans.

Setting up a personal profile at [www.facebook.com](http://www.facebook.com) is quick, free and easy. The [Naturetrek Facebook page](#) is now live; do please pay us a visit!

## Species Lists

Birds (✓ = recorded but not counted; h = heard only; m=male)

	Common name	Scientific name	October/November						
			29	30	31	1	2	3	4
1	Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>			6	5			
2	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	1	150	10	50+		100	
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>		250	200	50			
4	Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>		10	35				
5	Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>		1000's	1000's	500		80	
6	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	7	✓	✓	✓	✓	2	✓
7	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>		200	2			2	
8	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>			25			1	
9	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	10	150	100's		1	20	
10	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>		2					
12	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>		3	4		2		
13	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		200	40		8	21	
14	Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>		40	30				
15	Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	3	15	20	25	25		
16	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>		12					
17	Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>		1m					
18	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>			2				
19	Common Merganser (Goosander)	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	1m			1m			
20	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>		20	10	30	15	30	8
21	Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>				1			
22	Black-throated Diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>				20			
23	Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>		6	4	12	3	6	4
24	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>					6		
25	Slavonian (Horned) Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>				1		2	
26	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	20	5	10	10	20	20+	10
27	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	4	10+	6	25+	4	10+	20+
28	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	2	4	5	10	2	6	10
29	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>					3*	2	1
30	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>		5	3		5	5	1
31	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		1	1		2		
32	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	4	10+	20	10	6	20	10
33	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>			2	1	1	2	
34	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		2	5	1	1	4	2
35	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>		4					
36	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>			1				
37	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
38	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		✓	✓				
39	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>		500	200+				
40	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>					6	30	
41	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>				4	1		
42	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>			6				
43	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>		20	20			3	
44	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	1	20	20	10	5	15	2
45	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>					2	1	
46	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		10	5	6	6	12	
47	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>				4		22	

	Common name	Scientific name	October/November						
			29	30	31	1	2	3	4
48	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>		3	2				
49	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>			24				
50	Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>				60+			
51	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
52	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
53	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
54	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	1						
55	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
56	Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>				40+			20
57	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>				60+			4
58	Black Guillemot	<i>Cephus grylle</i>				3			2
59	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>		100	100	30		3	
60	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	10	12	60			2	10
61	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>			2			4	6
62	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>					1	3	
63	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	1			h	h	1	
64	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
65	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>		40					
66	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
67	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
68	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corvus</i>	6						10
69	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	4						3
70	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>						4	
71	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		4	50	6	20	15	4
72	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>		1	1		1	1	
73	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>			1		1	1	
74	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		1		1	3	3	
75	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>					1		
76	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		h	h		1	h	
77	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
78	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
79	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>		100+	100+	30+		6	3
80	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>		250	100's	50+	12	40+	30+
81	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	1		3	1		1	
82	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>		1	2	4	2		
83	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		20	✓	✓	✓	✓	
84	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
85	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
86	Duncock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>			2	2	1	2	2
87	Eurasian Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>						10	
88	Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrelli</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓
89	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		2	1		1	1	1
90	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>					1	1	
91	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		1	10	6	4	10	4
92	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		50	100+	20	50	20	10
93	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>		1m					
94	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		4	2				
95	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>					10		
96	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		20+	12	15		h	
97	Common Redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>			h				
98	Twite	<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>		1	20				



	Common name	Scientific name	October/November						
			29	30	31	1	2	3	4
99	Common Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>		10	6	5			
100	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>					3	3	
101	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>			10				
102	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		4	2				
Other Taxa									
1	European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>		4	1				
2	European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>		20	6	10		1	
4	Harbour Seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>			1	3	6	3	2
5	European Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>			1		2	12	
6	European Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>		7	4	2			
7	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>			40		12	20+	10
8	Mountain Hare	<i>Lepus timidus</i>					1		
9	Pipistrelle Bat sp.							2	
10	Bat species (larger)						1		
11	Fox Moth caterpillar	<i>Macrothylacia rubi</i>					1		

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Salen Bay, Mull by Tony Maynard-Smith



Loch Linnhe towards Fort William, on the crossing from Mull to Oban by Tony Maynard-Smith