

Islay & Mull ... In Style!

Naturetrek Tour Report

27 October - 2 November 2016

Report compiled by Dave Pierce



Naturetrek

Mingledown Barn

Wolf's Lane

Chawton

Alton

Hampshire

GU34 3HJ

UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

Tour participants: Dave Pierce (leader) with eight Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Thursday 27th October

Both the Central Station and Glasgow Airports pickups were on schedule and at noon we were heading north-westwards. We passed high over the Clyde on the Erskine Bridge and, not long after, we were travelling up the west side of Loch Lomond. Despite the inclement weather the autumn colours showed well. Our route took us around the head of Loch Long and then to Loch Fyne, both sea lochs, where the first Red-breasted Mergansers were noted. Following down the shores of the latter we passed the imposing Inveraray Castle, the ancestral home of the Campbells, and took a break in Inveraray itself. The final leg on the mainland took us past Loch Awe, a large freshwater loch, and below Ben Cruachan's mist-shrouded 3695-foot peak to arrive at Oban's ferry terminal.

The dreich conditions still prevailed for the sea crossing to Mull, making observations difficult. Amongst the gull species seen were several Kittiwakes, and on rocky islets we passed Cormorants and Shags. Approaching Mull we passed the impressive Duart Castle and, just as the ferry veered to the port at Craignure, a Great Northern Diver was seen. Once the ferry had docked we headed west, passing Torosay where we saw our first Red Deer of the tour. Little Grebes, Wigeon and Teal were at the head of Lochdon as we passed, then we climbed up out of Glenmore to descend towards Loch Scridain. It was here in the fading light that a ringtail Hen Harrier crossed in front of the vehicle, and a little later we had a flock of 40 Hooded Crows. A few more miles after that we arrived at Tìroran House for a three-night stay, and after settling in to our rooms we were soon enjoying our first sumptuous meal of the tour.

Day 2

Friday 28th October

Approaching dawn we had a lengthy but successful vigil in front of Tìroran House for Woodcock and, additionally, we heard a Tawny Owl. After breakfast, in bright conditions we headed eastwards along the north shore of Loch Scridain, going slowly and carefully looking for Otter. We had a glimpse of a Dipper on the first burn we crossed, whilst several burns further on we managed to observe one perched on boulders and foraging in the water. Besides Herons and Shags we also saw several Great Northern Divers in good light. A little further on, where Loch Scridain merges into Loch Beag, our tactics came to fruition when Steven spotted an Otter. It was swimming in the opposite direction to our travel but, after a little manoeuvring and scouting, we quickly relocated it and we carefully de-bused. The Otter had come ashore only around 20 metres from the road and we were delighted to discover there were another two: a mother and two of this year's cubs!! The mother spent most of the time foraging very close to the shore and surfaced frequently with catches. Meanwhile, the cubs just had fun with play-fighting and chasing, both on the shore and in the immediate fringe of the sea loch. When they were on the shore, the mother often came out and dropped squirming prey in front of them for them to re-catch on the kelp-strewn rocks. We had amazing observations, equally fascinating and entertaining. Our position was partly hidden by willow scrub but also partly exposed and the mother, whilst dropping catches off at the cubs, regularly looked momentarily in our direction but must have been content with the situation. The trio were still engrossed in their activities nearly an hour later when we quietly withdrew and continued on our way.

We called into Craignure to use the facilities and the store before driving down the side of Lochdon to take lunch at Grasspoint. There were several Harbour (Common) Seals present both in the sea and hauled out on

rocks. A winter-plumaged Black Guillemot showed well through the scopes in the good light and Antony spotted a small group of approaching geese. They flew closely by and we had good views of eight superb, pale-bellied Brent Geese. Soon after, Dave alerted us to an adult White-tailed Eagle which was flying from our side of the loch to the opposite side. It was a great view of the massive raptor, which alighted by a second bird on a low bank across the sea loch. We scoped this pair of adults with their white tails, pale heads and necks and bright yellow bills all showing well. Whilst we were there, a ringtail Hen Harrier gave good views, quartering nearby and a third adult White-tailed Eagle was spotted twice. Just as we were leaving the area we witnessed a well-antlered Red Deer stag chase off a younger, lesser "armed" stag, away from his grazing harem of hinds. Nearer the head of Lochdon, besides a couple of Redshanks, two Greenshanks gave a fascinating ritual of parallel running through the loch's shallows, with the birds and their reflections quite amazing in the great light. A female Goosander on the river just below the old arched stone bridge was another good species to find present here.

Heading back westwards, we stopped high at a pull off in Glen More. Nearby, a couple of Stonechats were active, whilst more distantly over the peaks and ridges Ravens patrolled and we saw two separate pairs of Golden Eagles. Further at Craig we saw an additional pair, one of which, with hardly a wing beat, closed in on a rapidly flapping Raven, which gave both a good impression of the big raptor's flying prowess, but also of its size when compared to the "big" corvid! From the same spot we also saw a grey Hen Harrier hunting one of the ridges above us. A little later on we saw at least five more Hen Harriers near Loch Beag, all brown birds. Some of these much-persecuted raptors gave good views, and in the same area we also had Lapwings and a small group of Golden Plover. It was in this area that it was pleasing to see the concerned local authority had erected road signs warning drivers of Otters.

Day 3

Saturday 29th October

Departing for the day at 8.30am, we started with a stroll around the bay near Tìròran. Stonechats were flitting about, perching on a deer fence, with a flock of Common Gulls and Curlew feeding in an adjacent field. On the salt marsh there were more Common Gulls and Curlews, whilst out on the water there were Red-breasted Mergansers, Shags and a Cormorant. Afterwards, we followed the road up through Glen Seilideir, through community woodland. Beyond the trees we took a second walk passing between cloud-capped hills, scanning for eagles. Dave glimpsed a Golden Eagle but no one else managed to do so. We did see Kestrel and Buzzard plus a few Meadow Pipits before the cloud lowered and it began to drizzle, so we re-boarded the bus to continue our journey. The road dropped down to pass below the impressive cliffs of Gribun and it was soon running alongside the shore. In addition to the usual gulls, Shags and Red-breasted Mergansers we saw Great Northern Divers. A little further along where the road travels along the south side of Loch na Keal some of these large divers, with their big dagger bills, were close inshore and, still retaining much of their summer plumage, were very smart. A little further along Antony spotted an Otter on the shore. He quickly directed us, and soon we were all watching it as it began foraging in the sea, close in. We got out of the vehicle and observed from alongside it. The Otter continued its quest for food, and its frequent dives were often rewarded with a catch which it munched on whilst floating in the water. It was a wonderful experience to watch and so pleasing that our presence appeared not inhibit its behaviour. After a lengthy watch we left the Otter still feeding undisturbed and carried on our journey.

We briefly visited the Salen where, en route, a White-tailed Eagle was seen flying low away from us and, on the outskirts of the village, Antony did well to spot three Fallow Deer lying up in scrub on the edge of woodland.

Afterwards we lunched at Killiechronan by the head of Loch na Keal. While we ate, several passerine species were active in the surrounding trees and shrubs, a few Long-tailed Tits amongst them. However it was the foreshore that held our greater attention. There was a good variety of waders feeding and roosting there, including about 50 Golden Plover, a single Knot, more than a dozen Turnstones and five Bar-tailed Godwits. A variety of duck species were also present including Wigeon and Teal plus four Goosander. Additionally, a few Rock Doves were also on the shingle of a raised beach. Dave located an adult White-tailed Eagle perched in a dead tree, from where its constantly turning head was attentively surveying its territory. It was possibly this same bird which a little later flew low past the minibus when we were driving in the neighbourhood.

Our journey then continued down the side of the Sound of Mull, stopping from time to time to take in the views and look for wildlife. At Scallastle Bay the drizzle had ceased and the skies brightened. A pair of Stonechats flitted about near at hand and Buzzards were soaring overhead. Out on the bay's low rocks an adult pair of White-tailed Eagles looked majestic, illuminated by the breaking sun and giving great views through the scopes. At a stop in Craignure we witnessed a feeding frenzy of Fieldfares devouring the berries in a rowan tree. The winter thrushes gave good views and they were accompanied by a few Redwings and Blackbirds. Further on, Dave checked another White-tailed Eagle territory where he found one of the adult pair perched in a tree not far from the road. Like the Otters, we were able to observe it in great detail without disturbing it.

Heading back towards the hotel, we stopped near Torness in Glen More. Dave had spotted a distant Golden Eagle and directed everyone on to it. Fortunately it was coming our way, having to flap steadily due to the lack of wind. It passed along the hillside which rose up from our position, allowing good views of this large raptor. Scanning the same hillside also revealed three Kestrels and eventually our tally for the day was seven of these small falcons. Most of the group opted to walk the final kilometre back to the hotel, which no doubt increased their appetite for another great evening meal at Tioran.

Day 4

Sunday 30th October

An early breakfast and checkout from the hotel had us departing at 7.40, but not before we experienced a fly-past by one of the local adult White-tailed Eagle pair. Another special send-off was when we paused at Loch Beag to watch the suspected mother Otter, with whom we had spent time two days ago, making several dives. We left her as she was swimming towards the shore, probably to check on her two cute cubs. Other wildlife seen on our drive to catch the ferry at Craignure included Red Deer and a Kestrel.

It was a dry and fairly calm ferry crossing from Mull to Oban. Afterwards, we took a sedate drive south through some wonderful scenery towards our next ferry port. Even in the overcast conditions the autumn colours were glorious, and with each bend of the road a new vista was revealed. Just south of Kilmartin, we took a short diversion down a minor road which passed by the Moine Mhor National Nature Reserve before crossing and then running alongside the Crinan Canal. Then, after a brief stop by Lochgilphead, we continued south, passing through Tarbert to arrive soon after at Kennacraig, the ferry terminal. During the drive between the two ferry points Buzzard sightings had been frequent, several small groups of Greylags were noted, our first Eiders of the tour were seen and a Jay gave a fleeting view. Whilst waiting to board the ferry, Frances spotted our first Shelduck and there were also four species of gull, including Black-headed, a few Wigeon and Red-breasted Mergansers, whilst amongst the waders were Redshank, with a Greenshank flying in too.

Once underway on the ferry "Finlaggan", Great Northern Divers proved most numerous with one raft of 40 of these large, heavy-set birds. We also saw a few of the much smaller and slighter Red-throated Divers. There were quite a few Eiders in West Loch Tarbert, plus two drake Goldeneye. Further out, both Common and Black Guillemots were seen and a Great Skua added a little spice to the more usual gulls, Shags and Cormorants. The combination of sea, islands and fascinating cloud formations created some wonderfully atmospheric conditions.

We landed on Islay at Port Askaig and drove slowly towards Bridgend. Midway, a stunning grey male Hen Hairier passed in front of the vehicle. Immediately after Bridgend we pulled up by the shore of Loch Indaal to a noisy reception of thousands of Barnacle Geese. We stepped out of the bus carefully as some of these striking birds were quite close, with rank upon rank behind them into the distance. There were thousands of "Barnies" on the sea and salt marsh, with thousands more arriving overhead in mass waves. What a sight and sound to behold! Other waterfowl included Greylags, several Shelduck, some Teal and good numbers of Wigeon. Amongst the waders present were two close Bar-tailed Godwits which gave good views through the scopes. Finally, before checking into our new hotel, we saw a small flock of Whooper Swans which contained a few young, just on the approach to Bowmore.

Day 5

Monday 31st October

With our accommodation at the Harbour Inn situated on the shore of Loch Indaal, it was only natural that we began the day viewing the waters of the sea loch. A group of just over 21 Common Seals were hauled out on a low kelp-strewn rocky islet. Quite a few Red-breasted Mergansers were in view on the water, plus a Red-throated Diver, whilst on the small beach two Rock Pipits were feeding.

We had a second scan of Loch Indaal from the northeast edge of Bowmore. Another Red-throated Diver was seen and rafts of Eiders were also in view. A dozen or so Whooper Swans swam closely past and a Grey Seal was swimming in the same direction further out. Soon after continuing in the vehicle, a Sparrowhawk was flying low alongside us before it cut across the road immediately ahead of the bus to carry on its marauding flight.

Stopping next near Blackrock, there were 54 Scaup very close to shore, a Great Northern Diver and two Slavonian Grebes. On the shore we saw several Ringed Plovers, a couple of Dunlin and a splendid Purple Sandpiper.

Approaching Gruinart, our first Greenland White-fronted Geese were encountered, together with countless thousands of Barnacle Geese and some Greylags on the flats. Later, looking down from outside the RSPB visitor centre amongst the many dabbling ducks, we found Pintail and Shoveler and Antony spotted two Roe Deer. Driving on towards Ardnave, Dave stopped to point out a jack Merlin, perched obligingly atop a power pole for all to see, though he did fly off before we managed to scope him. At Ardnave Loch were both Mute and Whooper Swans, with Wigeon and our first Tufted Ducks of the trip. We did a walk from here to look for Choughs and, although we did hear them quite soon in the search, it took a little while to sight two of these wonderful corvids and then a little longer for everyone to have a satisfactory view. It was good have a have a walk and, amongst other birds, we also saw a Skylark and had a further view of a more distant flock of Choughs. This flock of about a score engaged in their distinctive, tumbling flight. We had our lunch back at the loch where a further three Choughs appeared quite close, with one of them alighting on a nearby pole.

We returned to the visitor centre to use the facilities and then took a circuitous route around Loch Gorm, the island's largest fresh water body. We encountered flocks of Barnacle, Greylag and Greenland White-fronted Geese. A few of the latter had been colour-ringed, whilst two had neck collars, no doubt part of a study to understand why this species is decreasing at a concerning rate. At Kilchoman we took a stroll around the old church. Half a dozen Goldfinches were perched on a power line and Dave pointed out a Peregrine flying above the cliffs. This female bird was our third new raptor species for the day and also for the tour. Then we had a very special moment when, after hearing them initially, we saw a large flock of Choughs come tumbling in on with their typical flight style. They landed to probe in a nearby field enabling us to count 52 on the ground plus a further four still in the air. We saw two fly and disappear into a nearby hillside cave. Shortly after, whilst taking a short visit to the local distillery, six Choughs appeared and gave an aerial display over the hillside behind the car park. Afterwards, it was time to head back to Bowmore and, as we approached Bridgend, skein after skein, thousands after thousands, of Barnacle Geese were flying in to join the thralling ranks already assembled on the salt marsh. We stopped to take in this Islay spectacle in the fading light.

Day 6

Tuesday 1st November

Like yesterday we started our day viewing Loch Indaal from the harbour by our hotel. The species seen were similar, though in much better light, with the loafing Common Seals showing particular well. We then drove just over a mile to the southwest of Bowmore and took a walk along a track to Gartbreck to overlook the mouth of Loch Indaal. The fields in the area held Greylag, Greenland White-fronted and Barnacle Geese and we picked up a flock of Golden Plovers, wheeling around in the air before landing on the shore. Offshore, most of the birds were rather distant and included species we had seen previously on the tour, though Andrew alerted us to a rapidly flying bird which proved to be a Long-tailed Duck. On the shore close to where we were observing from, a Rock Pipit was feeding and then two Meadow Pipits also started to forage in the same area; it was an ideal situation to compare the two species. Just as we had set off on the return walk, Steven spotted a dolphin break the surface of the sea. We all started to scan excitedly and soon we were watching an estimated six Bottle-nosed Dolphins as they frequently breached. It was such an enthralling experience to witness.

Afterwards, we drove south on the main road, passing some grazing Roe Deer en route. We stopped for a comfort break at Port Ellen before we turned off to the Oa. We drove along the twisty road slowly until we reach the RSPB's reserve, whereupon we turned off for Kinnabus. Here, just as we were parking up, Steven alerted us to an approaching raptor which revealed itself to be a ringtail Hen Harrier, as it quartered within a few metres of the vehicle. We then took a gentle stroll towards the farm. On the nearby pasture and loch were a mixture of Barnacle, Greylag and Greenland White-fronted Geese, whilst around the enclosed fields a flock of 200 finches were foraging. The flock comprised overwhelmingly of Twite which noisily switched from feeding, to perching, to performing fast twisting aerial manoeuvres. It was a sheer joy to observe the restless mass. We also saw a few Chaffinches, Goldfinch and a Greenfinch, with a couple of Redwings also giving good views. We took our lunch on the picnic benches there, taking advantage of the fine sunny weather and the opportunity to continue our observations. During this time a couple of Golden Eagles were seen around the distant trig point. They eventually came a little closer and then we realised there was more than two birds in view. A sub-adult bird appeared to being shadowed by an adult, whilst a further two adults were also in the area. The sub-adult Golden Eagle drifted off, leaving the three adults in view for a lengthy period. At one point a Hen Harrier soared with one of them, one broke into a brief display, and when the trio drifted a little further in our direction they seemed to unsettle the grazing geese who took off to land noisily on the loch.

Departing the Oa, we took the "B" road which headed north, parallel with the main road. We had hardly travelled a few hundred metres when a Golden Eagle was spotted flying low, just a few metres above the ground, over a field adjoining the road. It crossed the road a short distance ahead of us and then turned to continue its low, slow flight past the bus. It was an adult and, when we watched from the side of the bus, we could see all the plumage details of this magnificent raptor. We could also see its bulging crop and we could hear it calling. What a fantastic close encounter. The reason for the calling became more apparent when, as it eventually began to gain height, we realised there was a second eagle and then a third eagle.

Continuing on the same road for several miles, there were both old and new peat cuttings on each side, and the wildlife included more Roe Deer. Then we forked off on to an unclassified road, veering more north-east towards Cluanach. The group chose to walk a section in the very pleasant conditions and to appreciate the autumn colours all the more. There was an increase in Raven sightings, with one flock of over 20 of these large corvids. Also we began to see Red Deer, both in herds and scattered individuals, including a fine couple of well-antlered stags. The Red Deer stag stalking season had just finished and it was now the time for the hind cull so the Ravens would be finding plenty of grallochs to scavenge on. With everyone back on the bus, we drove on at leisurely pace and soon had yet another very good Golden Eagle sighting. This one was briefer and it wasn't as close as the previous one, though it was still a very close range at which to see a Golden Eagle! It showed well, flying low over the yellow shades of the autumn grasses and sedges.

Once we joined the main road at Ballygrant, we turned east to Port Askaig. The comfort stop there lasted longer than planned when we became captured by the spectacular light across the sound on Jura, and especially over the Paps. Grazing Red Deer stood out well on the neighbouring island and Andrew did well to spot an eagle across there. The white band on the tail and some showing along the wings as it quartered the low over the ground confirmed it as an immature Golden Eagle: our ninth of the day.

Day 7

Wednesday 2nd November

The day started with views over breakfast across to Jura, with the rising sun creating fantastic light and colour around the "Paps". An early departure from the hotel allowed us to explore a little more of Islay before we had to catch our ferry back to the mainland. We took the Port Askaig road, where amongst wildlife seen as we drove were a couple of Roe Deer, though they were missed yet again by Dave! We took a detour to Finlaggan where almost immediately a Sparrowhawk dashed by, to be quickly lost from view. We toured the lanes before stretching our legs at the visitor centre. Geese and other wildfowl were down on the loch with Buzzard and Raven close by while, just as we were departing, a Merlin flew past. A good size flock of Fieldfares flew across as we took our position in the ferry queue.

Like the previous three ferry journeys of the tour, this one was also over calm waters and we were blessed with good visibility. Birdlife was relatively scarce though numbers and species increased once we entered West Loch Tarbert. Both Common and Black Guillemots were seen, lots of Great Northern Divers and, just as we neared Kennacraig, two Black-throated Divers were spotted. The drive to Glasgow went smoothly and we enjoyed the changing scenery with fine autumn colours enhanced in the bright conditions. A Jay obliging completed the corvid list as it flitted across the road at Arrochar. Then it was down by the "Bonnie Banks" with Ben Lomond's peak showing well, and we were soon saying our farewells, to be left with fond memories of two special Hebridean Isles and the good company we shared.

Species Lists

Birds (✓=recorded but not counted)

	Common name	Scientific name	October/November						
			27	28	29	30	31	1	2
1	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>		6	120	40	200	200	20
2	Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>					300	200	
3	Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>		8					
4	Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>				1000s	1000s	1000s	
5	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	6		1	10	15	8	4
6	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>				16	20	15	
7	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>				8			
8	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>			30+	50	100+	50	10
9	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		25	40	50	100+	100+	20
10	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>					8		
11	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>					3		
12	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		h	20	20	100+	40	
13	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>					6		
14	Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>					54		
15	Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>				40	60	20	40
16	Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>						1	
17	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>					2		
18	Common Merganser (Goosander)	<i>Mergus merganser</i>		1	4				
19	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	6	16	30	25	25	20	30
20	Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>				3	2	1	8
21	Black-throated Diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>							2
22	Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>	1	10	15	70	1		30
23	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	3			3			
24	Horned Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>					2		
25	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	20	20	30	20	15	12	20
26	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	20	✓	✓	50+	✓	✓	50+
27	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	10	10	12	10	10	8	15
28	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>		3	5				
29	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	1	7	1	1		1	
30	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>				1	1		
31	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	3	20	25	20	15	20	4
32	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>		6	1			9	
33	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		2	7	1		1	
34	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>					1		
35	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>					1		
36	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓
37	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
38	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		25		5	50	30	
39	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>		8	76	100+	100+	150+	
40	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>			25		8	6	
41	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	1						
42	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>			5	2			
43	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
44	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		2	20	8		1	
45	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		2		1			
46	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>			15				
47	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>			1				

	Common name	Scientific name	October/November						
			27	28	29	30	31	1	2
48	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>					4		
49	Great Skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>				1			
50	Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	3			30			6
51	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>			7	6		10	20
52	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>			100+	100+	100s	100s	
53	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
54	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
55	Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>				8			10
56	Black Guillemot	<i>Cepphus grylle</i>		1	1	3			20
57	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>			10		30	40	
58	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	30	✓			20
59	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>				4	5	4	6
60	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>		h	h				
61	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>							1
62	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓						✓
63	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
64	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>					71		
65	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓
66	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvis corone</i>	✓						✓
67	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	50	✓	✓	✓	✓	50	✓
68	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		6	2		4	30	10
69	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>			3				
70	Coal Tit	<i>Pariparus ater</i>			✓		✓	✓	
71	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>			✓		✓		
72	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓
73	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>					1		
74	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>		2					
75	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
76	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
77	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		2	4		6	12	
78	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
79	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>		50+	90+	50			
80	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>		4	6	10			
81	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>					1	8	
82	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			1		3		✓
83	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
84	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
85	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		✓	✓		✓		✓
86	Pied (White) Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarellii</i>				2	2	2	4
87	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>			10	6	20	15	10
88	Eurasian Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>			1	2	2	2	
89	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
90	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>					1	1	
91	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>					6	1	
92	Twite	<i>Linaria flavirostris</i>						200	
93	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>						4	
94	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>					2		

Mammals

1	European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	
2	Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>			2	2	1		2

	Common name	Scientific name	October/November						
			27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	Harbour (Common) Seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>		5	2	6	21		4
4	European Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>			3	1	1		
5	European Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>					2	6	
6	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	6	40	30	10		50	12
7	Fallow Deer	<i>Dama dama</i>			3				
8	Bottlenose Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>						6	

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