

# Islay & Mull ... In Style!

Naturetrek Tour Report

26 October - 1 November 2018

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"Hoodies" intent on sharing an Octopus catch



Red Deer stag Islay



Mull sunset



Whooper Swans on Islay

Report & Images compiled by Dave Pierce



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

## Day 1

Friday 26th October

It was a bright, sunny early afternoon when the group departed from Glasgow. Soon we were passing high over the River Clyde on the Erskine Bridge, designed to allow clearance to some of the largest ships, including recently the Royal Navy's Ark Royal. A little later we were in the countryside, driving up Loch Lomond's western shore, admiring the wonderful scenery enhanced by the glorious autumn colours.

Then our route climbed a pass between lofty peaks and wove its way around the head of of a couple of sea lochs, with new views regularly appearing. We took a break at Inveraray on the shores of Loch Fyne, shortly after passing the original oyster restaurant and also the impressive Inveraray Castle, seat of the Campbell Clan. By now we had left Carrion Crows behind, to be replaced by Hooded Crows. Other birds noted during the drive included Herons, Oystercatchers, Curlews and Shags.

Continuing southwards, after a further hour we arrived at Kennacraig, the ferry terminal for Islay. We had ample time to observe the birdlife here, where we found Mallard, Wigeon and Teal representing the dabbling ducks, with three Goosanders in addition to a few Red-breasted Mergansers. Besides four species of gulls, there were Herons, Redshanks and a pair of soaring Buzzards. Alas, the ferry was delayed and took longer to load than normal, though it made the sea crossing to Port Askaig on Islay at the usual rate. Twenty minutes after landing ashore we had arrived at our hotel at Bridgend, where having checked in, we enjoyed a late meal served enthusiastically by the staff who had stayed on to look after us.

## Day 2

Saturday 27th October

The day dawn with a distinctly cool feel and we endured some short, sharp wintery showers initially. Fortunately, these soon petered out to leave a bright and sunny, though always chilly, day.

We first focused on the spectacle of masses of Barnacle Geese carpeting the merse close to the accommodation, with their sound carrying to the doorstep of our hotel. Many other species were present, including Whooper Swans in their family groups, and a single Scaup. A raft of 30 Scaup was located further around the shore of Loch Indaal, the large sea loch surrounded by Islay on three of its sides. Here we also found a splendid Great Northern Diver, still in summer plumage, and several Red-breasted Mergansers. On nearby rocks Cormorants and Shags perched side by side, whilst a juvenile Gannet flew over the sea. From the same position, pivoting around, we spotted our first Greenland White-fronted Geese of the trip, grazing in a field.

Next, we drove inland, encountering Stonechats on fence posts, flocks of Redwings in the fields, where there were also Rock Doves which frequented the farm buildings too. Then from a distance, we saw the thousands of Barnacle Geese erupting in to the sky from the Gruinart flats. Scanning around in the thronging mass, the reason became apparent when we spotted a White-tailed Eagle powering through them. The mayhem continued for a while, with the noise from the panicking geese incessant. By the time we had arrived on the flats, flocks of Lapwings, Golden Plovers and Curlews had settled down and, gradually, with the imminent threat of eagle attack over, the geese began to repopulate their favoured fields, which have been specially managed for them by the RSPB.

A Hen Harrier crossed the road just ahead of us, carrying prey in its talons, to drop out of sight amongst rushes. Moments later a Buzzard appeared and flew to the location, whereupon a dogfight ensued between the two raptors, low over the fields. Eventually both birds retired to fence posts before departing their separate ways. A second Hen Harrier sighting was had not too long after when we stopped at the reserve visitor centre. It was flying over the flooded area created for waterfowl which held good numbers of Mallard, Wigeon and Teal, plus several Pintails. Both Mute and Whooper Swans were present, plus Greylag and White-fronted Geese, with some distant Shelducks on the mudflats beyond. The hunting ring-tailed Hen Harrier caused the dabbling ducks to take off and wheel around evasively until the danger passed.

After a coffee at the visitor centre, we continued our exploration, driving slowly northwards. A few more Stonechats and many more Redwings were seen, plus three Roe Deer in a roadside field. We stopped to take our lunch by Ardnave Loch where a solitary Whooper Swan was present. As we ate, a Sparrowhawk flying just inches above the ground passed within a few feet of us. Following lunch, we took a stroll through the nearby sand dunes where we saw both Brown Hare and Rabbits. Shortly after, we located our first Chough and soon we were observing up to 20 of these rare corvids. They were wonderful to view as they probed in the ground with their curved red bills or took short flights with their distinctly deeply fingered wings, whilst giving out their evocative calls. We could also see their red legs and feet well, and it was interesting to note that many had been colour ringed to aid the study of this threatened species. During our observations other species seen included Raven, Buzzard and Hen Harrier, with a Common Seal on the mud flats below. The scenery was special too, with the "Paps" showing well on the neighbouring island of Jura, whilst more distantly, the snow-capped hills of Mull stood out in the clear, bright conditions.

Later, we scanned over a section of Loch Gruinart, where amongst the waders, Ringed Plover and Greenshank were added to the trip's species. We headed back to Bridgend by an alternative route and, on the merse not far from the hotel, a Grey Plover was yet another new species for us and here were also more Ringed Plovers and Shelducks. We viewed the merse at length, where thousands of Barnacle Geese were already gathered with more constantly arriving, their barking calls creating quite a cacophony. Whilst enjoying the ambience of the occasion, we spotted in the middle distance an adult Golden Eagle flying steadily along, to be followed five minutes later by a second adult, no doubt the mate of the first. Finally, before we returned to the hotel for the evening, we took a short drive towards Ballygrant where we managed to find three grazing Brown Hares in a nearby field.

## Day 3

## Sunday 28th October

The great, bright light of the previous day still prevailed, though today without the chilly wind. We viewed the spectacle of the still-assembled Barnacle Geese from two positions overlooking Loch Indaal. The sound of "Barking Barnies" was everywhere, with skeins of hundreds, thousands, in the air, as well as standing on the merse. We also had good views of four close Pale-bellied Brent Geese, plus a more distant group of three. A group of 12 Whooper Swans were nearby, including some young who had made the arduous journey from Iceland with their parents. Waders present included Bar-tailed Godwit and Turnstone, with two Rock Pipits amongst the passerines.

A little later, from the harbour at Bowmore, Common Seals were hauled out on rocky islets, with others in the sea. Birds on the sea included rafts of Eiders, a scattering of Red-breasted Mergansers, at least three Great Northern Divers and a distant Black Guillemot, with Rock Pipits around the shore and harbour walls.

Today we intended to visit the south of the island, so we took the "Peat Road" southwards. Along the route Redwings proved numerous and a flock of 70 Greenland White-fronted Geese were grazing in a small field. The sharp eyes of the group picked out both Roe and Red Deer, whilst besides regular Buzzards, we saw a Sparrowhawk, plus several Ravens.

We took a comfort break at Port Ellen, where a Pied Wagtail was on the beach, and Cormorants and Shags on the rocks which were also accommodating Common Seals. Then we made our way to The Oa, the elevated peninsula on Islay's south-west. Here we found a good location for lunch with plenty of avian activity around. Over 200 geese were present, including Greylags, Barnies and 100+ Greenland White-fronts. Thrushes included Redwings and three Fieldfares, plus there were Wrens, Stonechats and a single Skylark. However, amongst the passerines, it was a seed-eating flock which drew our most attention. The flock comprised a good number of Chaffinches, plus Greenfinches, Goldfinches and House Sparrows, with at least six striking Brambling and more than 50 Twite. Despite their restless nature, we managed good views of the latter species, whilst the plumage of some of the Brambling was still quite impressive. There was a distant Hen Harrier, a close Sparrowhawk, then an "eagle eye" spotted an eagle! A Golden Eagle, almost certainly a female, was perched on the skyline, giving a distinct silhouette of which everyone had lengthy views through the scope. Eventually, maybe 30 minutes after it was first sighted, it took to the air to perform some wonderful flying. Once in flight we could tell it was an adult bird, which after some early majestic soaring changed the tempo by executing some dramatic display dives. Whilst engrossed in our observations, we began to realise it wasn't the only eagle. Soaring higher were two more Golden Eagles, an adult male, which we could compare in size with the first larger adult, plus an immature. We continued to watch the trio for quite some time before the birds soared so high they became difficult to see, by which time fatigue in the arms and neck had set in!

For the final period of the day we took the road east from Port Ellen passing three of Islay's famous distilleries: Laphroaig, Lagavulin and Ardbeg. Many Blackbirds were seen as we drove along, probably migrants like the Redwings and Fieldfares. We continued until the end of the road at Claggain Bay. Here there were more Red-breasted Mergansers, Shags and a single Mute Swan. A close summer-plumaged Great Northern Diver gave good views, and then our first Otter of the trip was located. It was foraging somewhat distantly but everyone was able to view it through the scope. Whilst watching it, a Red-throated Diver was spotted fishing nearby and then another new species for the trip was found, a Slavonian Grebe to finish of another great day.

## Day 4

## Monday 29th October

Today we were transferring to Mull, so after breakfast we checked out and, with luggage packed, we headed south along the main road to Port Ellen. We drove slowly past the now-familiar, though always impressive, sight of the massed Barnacle Geese on the merse. At Bowmore heavy rain set in and continued all the way to the ferry terminal and throughout our wait for the vessel. However, once boarded and underway, the rain cleared to allow us onto the rear deck. With the strong southerly wind, observations were still challenging, though nevertheless, we managed to see reasonable numbers of Kittiwakes and Shags, plus a sprinkling of Guillemots and Razorbills throughout the sail. Common Seals and Black Guillemots were evident on our departure from Port Ellen and both species again on nearing Kennacraig on the Mainland. Once in the more sheltered waters of West Loch Tarbert, several Red-throated Divers were seen, with Goldeneye, Eiders and Red-breasted Mergansers amongst the ducks and on the final approach to the terminal, an Otter was glimpsed a couple of times.

The ferry had been running half an hour late, so after a refuelling and comfort stop by Lochgilphead, we continued slowly northwards until Loch Feochan. Here by the shore of the sea loch we took our lunch. A flock of geese were grazing in a nearby field, comprising of over 100 Canada Geese and over 50 Greylags. Waders around the shore included Curlews, Redshank and a single Greenshank which showed well through the scope. On the water we found a Little Grebe, several Red-breasted Mergansers and four "snorkelling" Goosanders, including one very smart drake.

From our lunch spot it was a short drive to the Oban ferry terminal. The crossing from there was relatively quiet wildlife wise, but that was more than compensated for with the wonderful scenery and constantly changing light. After landing at Craignure on Mull the light was fading, though as we drove westwards, we could still make out the snow-covered ridges above our route. Within an hour we had checked into our accommodation at the award-winning Tirolan House Hotel, and a little later, we had gathered in the lounge with its roaring log fire in anticipation of our first evening meal.

## Day 5

## Tuesday 30th October

Anticipation was on the group's mind when, at 6.30am, most of them stood on the drive in front of Tirolan House on the chance to see Woodcock in the gloaming! Their dedication was rewarded when two of these elusive, rotund birds flew close by in silhouetted form as dawn crept in. Whilst waiting for that moment, Robins and Blackbirds were heard, the latter scolding profusely as if agitated by an owl, and at least three Ravens were cronking nearby. The group then wandered down to the shore below the hotel, causing a surprised Red Deer stag to crash out of the grounds. Shags and Red-breasted Mergansers were on the water with a Rock Pipit on the shore, whilst a Dipper dashed past but couldn't be relocated.

After breakfast we set off for the day, first checking the burn running into Fhinichin Bay for Dippers, though to no avail. However, the main quest this morning was to find an Otter, so we commenced our search around the shore of Loch Scridain where almost immediately we spotted one! It was swimming towards the shore, so we positioned ourselves in its line of travel to watch it scramble onto the rocky shore carrying an Octopus in its mouth. It was very close to our position, allowing great views and photographic opportunities whilst it feed on its catch. It was soon joined by two Hooded Crows, hoping to scavenge or steal some morsels. We were engrossed for a full 20 minutes as this large aquatic mustelid feasted just a few metres away. Eventually, it returned to the water, its appetite satisfied, to swim parallel to the shore for some distance before it was lost from sight. It was then on the opposite side of the road, over the hilly ground, we saw two, then three, Golden Eagles. In the same area we also had Buzzards and Ravens, plus two single Kestrels. There were Red-breasted Mergansers, Shags and at least four Great Northern Divers on the sea loch. Continuing a little further, we came across two Greenshanks pushed up to the high-tide line, and spotted a second Otter slipping away from shore, which we watched foraging out on the water for a little while.

After the action-packed morning, we had lunch at Fhinichin Bay, where this time we got our Dipper. Here we also had a Grey Wagtail, Curlews, Oystercatchers and more Red-breasted Mergansers. Ravens and Buzzards were frequently in view and an adult Golden Eagle was seen several times, more distantly. From the same spot it was interesting to watch Hooded Crows flying up with shells they had found on the shore, to drop them from height to break them open.

In the afternoon we crossed to the opposite side of Loch Scridain, where we took the minor road from Pennyghael to Carsaig. A couple of Red Deer were browsing at the roadside, one accompanied by its four-month-old calf. At the summit of the road we stopped after Scott had spotted a Hen Harrier. It was whilst watching it that two adult White-tailed Eagles came into view, flying quite low to the ground to pass within 200 metres of our position, presenting great views. As we watched, their appearance sparked reactions from other raptors which until then we hadn't noticed. A second Hen Harrier joined the first in the air and a single Kestrel had taken to the wing. After that encounter we dropped down to the shore at Carsaig. A couple of Cormorants were standing on offshore rocks along with several Common Seals, whilst Buzzards and Ravens glided overhead.

Returning over the high ground, we spotted a distant raptor which we quickly identified as a Golden Eagle. It began to fly in our direction and kept coming to pass at a similar range to the two White-tailed Eagles earlier; its adult plumage showed really well as it passed in front of a near slope. Two Hen Harriers mobbed it briefly but were soon left in its wake. Returning down to Pennyghael, we stopped to watch a Red Deer hind with its calf and a young stag that was in their company. Once back by the south shore of Loch Scridain, we almost immediately spotted our third Otter of the day. It wasn't in view for long, though after this morning's encounter, we weren't too disappointed! We finished off a great day with two Hen Harriers near Loch Beag, where we were also treated to a glorious setting sun.

## Day 6

## Wednesday 31st October

This morning, those who gathered at dawn were kept in suspense for 10 minutes longer than yesterday morning, before a Woodcock appeared. It was 6.50am and, like the previous morning, we saw two of these peculiar crepuscular waders flying together. The wonderful light of a good sunrise was an added bonus.

Like yesterday, we hadn't driven far from the hotel after breakfast, when an Otter was spotted. It was out of the water, having a rest on a pontoon anchored a few metres offshore and close to the road. After a few moments it slipped into the sea loch; however, after only minutes, it obligingly clambered back on to this floating platform to allow further observation. When it eventually swam off and out of sight, we continued on our way. We had hardly progressed when we pulled up to view the activities of two adult White-tailed Eagles. They were flying over a conifer plantation and we noted that one of them was carrying a stick. There were also Buzzards and Ravens in the same area, whilst on the sea Great Northern Diver was close to shore. The team were now well tuned in, and we picked up two adult Golden Eagles showing off their aerial prowess towards the skyline, where we also had a ringtail Hen Harrier flying high steadily eastwards.

With some reluctance, we left this area to explore Mull further. Crossing the high point of the main road several Red Deer were seen and a Jay flew across the road as we travelled through Glen More. We had now seen all eight members of Britain's crow family on this tour! Next, we detoured off the main road, to fork off to Grasspoint at the seaward end of Lochdon. Around the loch were a flock of Canada Geese, 30 Wigeon and a handful of Teal and several Cormorants, though the highlight was undoubtedly five Greenshanks. By now the forecasted rain had set in, so we had our lunch in a spacious hotel bar overlooking Craignure Bay.

With much more to discover after our break, we headed north to Salen driving parallel to the Sound of Mull. At the village we then crossed westwards to the head of Loch na Keal. A field here was occupied by a mixed flock of Greylag and Canada Geese, with a tight flock of Teal wheeling around nearby. However, our main focus

settled on an adult White-tailed Eagle high in a conifer, from where it surveyed much of its territory. It enabled us to have good views especially through the scope as we watched it. Though perched, from the regular movements of its head we could see it was very much alert and no doubt waiting for that opportune moment!

After moving on, we had a brief view of a Fallow Deer on the verge before it slipped into fringing woodland, followed by a further three grazing in a nearby field. Soon after, another White-tailed Eagle was spotted, again an adult, which was standing on low rocks out in the sea loch. It was a typical situation for these huge raptors and great to experience. As we watched, it took off, causing a Heron sharing the same rocks to vacate the area. The eagle circled round low over the sea before landing not far from its previous position.

As with the earlier eagle, we knew their patience would outweigh ours, so after a lengthy observation, we reluctantly continued our exploration. Despite the low cloud, the scenery henceforth was dramatic, with huge coast cliffs under which the road ran, whilst westwards we enjoyed views over scattered, shapely islands. During a stop to appreciate the vista, another two adult White-tailed Eagles appeared, soaring together to give wonderful views of their plumage. When the eagles were lost from sight, we completed what in essence had been a circuitous route around a large portion of Mull. Whilst some of the group at this point chose to retire to the hotel, others continued carried on right up to dusk. A very close, though brief view of a grey adult male Hen Harrier, shortly followed by a ringtail which perched on a fence post, was a just reward for their endurance. The harriers proved to be the last significant observations of a great day despite the deteriorating weather.

## Day 7

## Thursday 1st November

For the third consecutive morning at Tioran Woodcocks were seen at dawn, two singles on this watch. A Pipistrelle Bat species was also flying in the twilight and two Red Deer stags dashed out of the grounds as the light grew stronger.

After breakfast we checked out of the hotel for the return journey to Glasgow. We hadn't travelled far when the keen eyes of the group spotted a close Otter by the shore of Loch Scridain. We had ample time to stop and observe. Before we lost track of it, we also noted two Great Northern Divers nearby the on the sea loch. Continuing on, we had frequent sightings of Red Deer and a grey male Hen Harrier was briefly seen.

Before the ferry, we had time for a look around Lochdon, where the reflections over the water most impressive. By the shore, amongst others, we saw Herons, Curlews, Redshanks, Oystercatchers and Wigeon. Then an adult White-tailed Eagle with its deep wing beats flew by and a distant ringtail Hen Harrier was glimpsed. A male Stonechat was perching on a nearby fence, interspersed with feeding sallies into the vegetation below, and Scott found three Reed Buntings in a bush. Then just as we were about to depart, a further two White-tailed Eagles were located, perched in an Ash tree across the loch.

The drizzly sail to Oban produced of note both Kittiwakes and Guillemots, whilst the drive back through the Argyll hills was straightforward. With the weather brightening we arrived in good time both at Glasgow Airport and Central Station. Having said our fond farewells, we were left with memories of two very special Hebridean islands and their wonderful wildlife.

## Species Lists

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

	I=Introduced		October - November						
	Common name	Scientific name	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
1	Pale-bellied Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>			7				
2	Canada Goose - I	<i>Branta canadensis</i>				100+		50+	30+
3	Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>		1000's	1000's	✓			
4	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	10+	50+	30+	100+		30+	c20
5	Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>							
6	Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>		c200	c180				
7	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
8	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	✓	40+	30+				
9	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		c25					
10	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	16	100+	c30	✓	✓	c30	✓
11	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	100+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>		c10					
13	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	✓	100+	20+			c30	
14	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>			3				
15	Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>		c40					
16	Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>			20+	20+			✓
17	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>				15+			
18	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	3			4			
19	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	✓	20+	c20	c20	10+	20+	✓
20	Common Pheasant - I	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
21	Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>			1	6			
22	Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>		1	6	2	5+	c10	3
23	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>				1		2	
24	Slavonian (Horned) Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>			1				
25	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	12+	✓	✓
26	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>		1					
27	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
28	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		c6	4+	5+	2	2	4
29	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>		2	3		4	2	
30	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		1	2				
31	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>		2+	1		3	2	2
32	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>		1			2	6	3
33	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	c10	10+	c8	c8	10+	✓
34	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
35	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		✓	✓		✓		
36	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>		100+					
37	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>		1					
38	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		✓					
39	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
40	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>			1				
41	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>			5				
42	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>					2	2	2
43	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	c6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
44	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		1		1	2	5	
45	Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>				50+			50+
46	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
47	Common (Mew) Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



	I=Introduced		October - November						
	Common name	Scientific name	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
48	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
49	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
50	Common (Murre) Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>				40+			20+
51	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>				30+			
52	Black Guillemot	<i>Cepphus grylle</i>			1	c12			c8
53	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>		✓	✓			✓	
54	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	c10		c30		10+
55	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓
56	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			1		3		1
57	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>					h		
58	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>						1	
59	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓						
60	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>		c20					
61	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
62	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
63	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓						✓
64	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
65	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	1	5+	8+	2	8	10+	4
66	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>		✓		✓		✓	✓
67	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
68	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>			✓		✓	✓	
69	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>			1				
70	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓
71	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
72	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
73	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>			3				
74	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
75	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>			✓				
76	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			h				
77	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
78	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
79	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>					1		
80	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓
81	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>							
82	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓
83	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		1			1		
84	Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓
85	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓
86	Eurasian Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>			✓		2		
87	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	40+		✓	50+	
88	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>			6				✓
89	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>			✓				
90	Twite	<i>Linaria flavirostris</i>			50+				
91	Lesser Redpoll	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>					9		
92	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>			✓				
93	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>							3

## Mammals (RK = road kill)

1	European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>		4					
2	European Rabbit - I	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Western European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>			RK				

	I=Introduced		October - November						
	Common name	Scientific name	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
4	Eurasian Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>			1	1	3	1	1
5	Harbour Seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	3	12+			c10	20+	20+
6	European Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>		3	2				
7	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>			c20	c10	20+	20+	10+
8	Fallow Deer - I	<i>Dama dama</i>			16			4	
9	Pipistrelle species							1	1

Others (\*\* Otter prey)

1	Heilan Coo*	* Highland Cattle				✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Octopus sp.						1***		

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Fallow Deer



The group at Loch Feochan