

# Islay & Mull ... In Style!

Naturetrek Tour Report

24 - 30 October 2019



Barnacle & Greenland White-fronted Geese



White-tailed Eagle



Red Deer, Lochdon on Mull



Red-billed Chough

Report & Images by Dave Pierce



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

## Day 1

Thursday 24th October

Soon after the prompt pickups at Glasgow Central Railway Station and the airport the group were driving along the "Bonnie Banks" of Loch Lomond with autumn colours accentuated by the sunny conditions. Across the loch, Britain's largest fresh water body, Ben Lomond's 3,193 ft summit was clear of cloud. Next we skirted around the heads of Lochs Long and Fyne, crossing the "Rest & Be Thankful" pass in between, notorious for its landslides and subsequent road closures. The original Loch Fyne Oyster Bar & Restaurant was passed before we stopped for a break at Inveraray.

As we progressed Carrion Crow sightings had given way to those of Hooded Crows. On the sea lochs we had glimpsed Mallards, Red-throated Divers and Shags, whilst on the shores Oystercatchers and Curlews plus numerous Herons were noted. Gull species seen comprised of Great Black-backed, Herring, Common and Black-headed.

Our plan to arrive at Kennacraig as early as possible paid off when we enjoyed good views of Curlew, Redshank and a splendid Greenshank all in great light. Teal too showed off the fine details in their plumaged, as did several Red-breasted Mergansers and two Goldeneye. A few Little Grebes were also present and Jonathan drew our attention to a Black Guillemot close in to the ferry terminal car park.

Twilight had set in by the time our ferry had set sail although this didn't prevent Jonathan's keen eyes from spotting an Otter from the outer deck. Minutes later a little further on the passage down West Loch Tarbert Dave pointed out two more foraging Otters just off the shore. Before the light had gone we managed to see another Black Guillemot and our first Great Northern Divers of the tour.

The ferry had be diverted to Port Askaig which meant a shorter road journey once we landed on Islay, so consequently we had soon checked into our rooms at the hotel and were enjoying our evening meal.

## Day 2

Friday 25th October

The first stop of the day was between Bridgend and Bowmore. The tide was out a good way on Loch Indaal where large numbers of Barnacle Geese were roosting or flying to and fro. We found a group of Whooper Swans too and 26 Pale-bellied Brent Geese feeding with Mallard, plus a few Wigeon. Oystercatchers and Curlews were present plus a single Bar-tailed Godwit. Gull species seen comprised Black-headed, Common, Herring and Great Black-backed.

Our next stop was to look out over Loch Indaal from the pier at Bowmore. Around 20 Grey Seals were hauled out on nearby offshore rocks whilst new bird species for the tour included a Red-throated Diver found by Jonathan and a drake Eider. A Black Guillemot and several Red-breasted Mergansers were also seen.

Doubling back past Bridgend we viewed the sea from near Blackrock where eight Common Scoters, a female and seven drakes, showed well. Besides more Red-breasted Mergansers, around 20 Scaup with heads tucked in

were resting close to the shore. Off to the left a mixed flock of Ringed Plover and Dunlin were feeding on the exposed sand, whilst in the opposite direction both Cormorants and Shags roosted on the offshore rocks.

Driving the short distance from Loch Indaal to Gruinart a flock of Redwings were encountered and at least one Mistle Thrush. Arriving at the latter location we were presented with the spectacle of the massed ranks of tens of thousands of Barnacle Geese on the grassy flats. Not only was it visually impressive but the cacophony emitting from the assemblage was a stirring sound. Also impressive was the flock of several hundred Golden Plover which were wheeling around overhead in murmuration fashion. Geese were also represented by good numbers of the scarcer Greenland White-fronted Geese, whilst for the waders Lapwings were in high numbers too.

A few Stonechats occupied the fence posts on the ascent up to the RSPB Visitor Centre where we took a comfort stop. It was an equally wonderful sight to survey from that elevated position the endless numbers of geese on either side of the road we had just driven along. Whilst observing we witnessed a huge eruption of geese from Loch Gruinart. Scanning through the thousands of noisily flying geese the massive wings of a White-tailed Eagle became evident, its menacing form creating panic amongst the "Barnies" and others. The huge raptor, a juvenile plumaged bird, landed out on the sand of the loch and whilst watching it we became aware of a second one approaching it with deep ponderous wing beats. This bird was a juvenile too, alighting not far from the first and doing nothing to calm the nerves of the wildfowl and waders in their proximity. Eventually both birds took to the air again. One soon landed again briefly on the merse before heading towards the opposite side of the sea loch. Here it interacted with the other with at one point the two huge eagles talon grappling with each other before we lost track of them.

Next we spent time in the reserve hides where we took our lunch. Good views of the wildfowl were had including those of Whooper Swans, Pintails, Wigeon and Teal, the latter frequently taking off to swirl around in a flock like waders. At the second hide there were more Pintail in view plus several Shovelers. White-fronted, Barnacle and Greylag Geese were close to the building and two Snipe fed out in the open. A flock of circa 10 Rock Doves were also present.

Afterwards we drove the short distance to Ardnave passing Stonechats, numerous Redwings and three Mistle Thrushes, not to mention frequent Buzzards, along the route. Parking by the freshwater loch the group went for a stroll around the adjacent sand dunes. Meadow Pipits, Starlings and nine Twite were soon encountered and it wasn't long before we first heard and then saw our first Choughs. We enjoyed views of these rare corvids on fence posts and probing for food in the ground with their red bills. We also noted that some of the birds red legs had been fitted with colour rings to aid their study and ultimately their conservation. Initially we saw five Choughs though we were eventually delighted to observe 32 performing aerial acrobatics over the dunes with their distinctive frayed wings. In the same area around 10 Ravens were also present.

Heading back to Gruinart we became trapped in a cattle drove with scores of beef cows trotting by our vehicle herded by various quad bikes and "four by fours". Once at the Gruinart flats Dave drew our attention to a White-tailed Eagle perched on a stock fence post. Whilst we observed it across the field it was mobbed by a stooping Lapwing which was joined in the task by a mischievous "Hoodie". Finally with the light beginning to fade we added to the trips mammals list Brown Hare, when we spotted four not too conspicuously grazing in a field near Ballygrant.

## Day 3

Saturday 26th October

We stopped to scan Loch Indaal again soon after our departure from the hotel. Barnacles were of course to the fore, on the merse, on the sea and flying seemingly in all directions overhead, maintaining their endless chatter. Islay must be a quiet place in the summer. The odd Whooper Swan was present and the flock of Brent Geese feeding on the edge of the tide had increased to 30 along with Mallards and Wigeon. Amongst the waders in view were up to 20 Bar-tailed Godwits and a single Knot.

A little further along at Bowmore a Red-throated Diver was again just off the harbour entrance with Red-breasted Mergansers in that vicinity and a single drake Eider. Besides the flights of Barnacle Geese there were some distant ones of small groups of Whooper Swans, while the rocks only contained one Grey Seal though several more were visible in the surf.

We left Bowmore heading for the "High Road" via Cruach. Here we found our first Greenland White-front Geese of the day, a scattered flock of over a hundred allowing good views close to the road. One of these had a neck collar and from photos taken by Dave it could be identified as an individual (*see footnote*). An impressive flock of 50 or more Rock Doves was also feeding here.

Carrying on we encountered Stonechats on roadside fences and had frequent Redwing sightings. We also passed the peat cuttings and stacks where local residents had been digging fuel for their fires and stoves. Near Leorin at the southern end of the road a flock of 50 Greylags contained around 10 White-fronted Geese on the left side, and they were joined in the same field by a flock of 40 Golden Plover.

A little ahead and on the opposite side of the road a flock of 500 Barnacles erupted noisily from a field. A quick scan around picked up the deep wing beats of an eagle crossing the road to their side. The sighting was soon obscured by the mass of panicking geese but fortunately moments later the majestic form of a Golden Eagle emerged. This immature bird circled around slow and low enabling everyone to enjoy good views of this supreme raptor. It re-crossed the road, only to be harassed by a pair of Ravens, then alighted on the nearby hillside. After a brief rest it took off again to fly slowly out of view. Whilst observing the eagle over the hillside we realised that three Red Deer hinds were on the skyline nonchalantly watching the proceedings below.

After a comfort stop at Port Ellen where Jonathan spotted the group a Sparrowhawk flying low over the bay, we continued to the Oa. Once there Dave took the group to a field which had been specially planted with a crop for seed eating birds. It was particularly attractive to Twite and we were delighted to find over 100 of these scarce finches. Although the Twite proved quite confiding, perching conveniently along the fence lines for us, they were also rather flighty, taking off to weave around in a tight flock at high speed. This habit had evolved out of necessity, which was demonstrated when a Merlin dashed in for a sudden but brief sortie. A suspected second Merlin was confirmed when we observed two flying together and interacting. The Twite flock, plus other seed eaters including Linnet, Chaffinch and House Sparrow were an obvious target for raptors and it wasn't long before a Hen Harrier put in an appearance. This ring-tail gave great views in its hunting mode over the adjacent crop scattering the passerines.

Other species in the area included Greylag, White-fronted and Barnacle Geese and it was whilst observing these that Dave alerted the group to an "incoming" Golden Eagle. This adult powered into a field to seize an

unidentified prey. With its catch it took off to soar around low before landing again to pluck and briefly feed. Then with the prey still clutched in its talons it went airborne again. After quite some time soaring it was eventually joined in the air by a second eagle, a juvenile. The adult then glided to the ground still carrying the prey with the youngster following it. After a moment standing side by side the adult took off to leave the juvenile with the prey which it then commenced to feed on.

Following such a rewarding session we visited the coast to the east of Port Ellen. Here we saw Shags, Red-breasted Mergansers and a couple of Harbour Seals frolicking very close to shore. We went as far as Claggain Bay where we also found four Great Northern Divers, a drake Eider and a Black Guillemot.

On the return drive northwards a grey Hen Harrier was spotted by Dave and another Merlin put in an appearance at the same location. A flock of circa 50 Hooded Crows was the last significant bird observation of the day, whilst three Brown Hares provided the finale.

*Footnote* : Originally caught on Islay in winter 2017/18, returned there again in winter 2018/19, in between it was recorded in autumn 2018 on the west side of Iceland at a regular staging place (though mainly for Wexford, Ireland wintering birds).

## Day 4

## Sunday 27th October

This was our transfer day and the group checked out of the Bridgend Hotel around 8:40 to head for the ferry terminal at Port Askaig. We took a slight diversion in Finlaggan (which happens to be the name of the Cal-Mac ferry) where amongst others we saw Meadow Pipits and Redwings. A field nearby also included Barnacle and White-fronted Geese.

From the deck of the "Finlaggan" we could see Red Deer grazing on Jura and once we were sailing down the sound we also spotted some on the Islay side. Birds in the early stages of the passage included Mute Swan, Eider and Great Northern Diver, with more of the latter on the open sea along with a few Common Guillemots and Kittiwakes. On the more sheltered waters of West Loch Tarbert there were Wigeon, Red-breasted Mergansers and Curlew plus more divers including Red-throated, with one of these presenting good views. A few Harbour Seals were on and around rocky islets whilst Ravens and Buzzards were over the land that flanked the sea loch.

After disembarkation we drove steadily northwards to the port of Tarbert. In the fine weather the autumn colours were displayed to their best and the main bird sighting were on a stretch of water containing around 20 Tufted Ducks. We had a brief stop by Lochgilphead before continuing for a late lunch stop on the banks of Loch Feochan. On route we encounter the trip's first Fieldfares with a flock of 40 or more in a clump of roadside trees. At the sea loch itself Mallard and Teal dabbled in the shallows, two female Goldeneye were on the open water and a flock of over 40 Canada Geese grazed a nearby field. Little Grebes numbered at least eight also on the open water whilst Oystercatchers, Curlews and Redshanks fed around the edges and creeks where we counted four Greenshanks. In the wonderfully sharp, bright light it was a joy to observe the nearest of the latter waders feeding close by.

From Feochan it was a short drive to Oban where Angela joined us. The 40 minute ferry crossing to Mull was relatively quiet with regard to wildlife though this was compensated for by the impressive scenery. A myriad of

views were to be had from seascapes dotted with islands to snow-capped peaks. On the port side the striking Duart Castle dating back to the 13th Century was passed on the approach to the island's ferry terminal.

From the terminal at Craignure we drove at a leisurely pace westwards in fading light. Several groups of Red Deer were noticed and we stopped to admire two stags both adorned with full sets of antlers. Any stretch of the route alongside a sea loch would produce a Heron every few hundred metres and shortly before arriving at our hotel the vehicle flushed a Woodcock up from the roadside verge. Later that evening the group gathered in front of a warm log fire in the Tiroran's drawing room for a complimentary drink before dinner. After a lovely meal we all reconvened in the drawing room to complete the daily log and discuss plans for our stay on Mull.

## Day 5

## Monday 28th October

The plans discussed included an optional 06.30 start! Only Tim joined Dave on this morning walk, though both were rewarded when at 06.36 in the dawn light a Woodcock flew by allowing good views. Four minutes later a second Woodcock passed over the pair's position as they stood on the drive in front of the hotel. Just before 7.00am the two early risers strolled down through the Tiroran grounds to the shore below to search for the next main target of the day. They weren't disappointed - an Otter, spotted initially by Tim, and very close by! Jonathan joined the pair soon afterwards having also seen a Woodcock on his way down. The trio watched the Otter feeding just off shore before heading back for breakfast.

The whole group set off after breakfast following the shores of Loch Scridain. We stopped from time to time to observe the mixed flocks of Fieldfares, Redwings and Mistle Thrushes feeding in roadside rowans. It was during one of these stops that Dave alerted the group to an Otter. It was scrambling on low rocks just ahead of the vehicle and near the shore. Soon it slipped into the sea loch to commence foraging which we enthusiastically watched from the side of the vehicle.

Minutes later Dave diverted the observers from the water to the sky behind where he noticed a Golden Eagle. A juvenile Golden Eagle soared overhead giving the group the dilemma of having choose which of the iconic species to watch. As if that wasn't enough a Great Northern Diver showed well a little further out on the loch to provide a great supporting cast. The Otter continued foraging, the "Goldie" still soared, whilst a second Great Northern Diver appeared to the delight of the group.

The Otter and divers were still present when we eventually departed, although the eagle had drifted away. The next stop was on the south side of Loch Beag. Here we found at least 10 Ringed Plover, a Greenshank and several Canada Geese. A little further on our now westward route a second Greenshank was found. After a comfort stop at Bunessan we had our lunch by Loch Assapol where the bird highlight was a ring-tailed Hen Harrier. From the lunch spot the group took a walk to Scoor passing by the farm where a Sparrowhawk caused consternation amongst Starlings, Redwings and Rock Doves feeding there. Stonechats were also encountered as well as several close Red Deer, their coats blending well with the local vegetation. The more you looked, the more you found! From high ground above the farm we enjoyed panoramic views, to Malcolm's Point, an impressive headland nearby, to distant islands such as Coll and Tiree, to the northwest beyond Staffa and the Treshnish Isles and southwards to Colonsay, Jura and Islay. A few Ravens patrolled the area and distantly we watched a pair of Golden Eagles over a higher ridge.

Returning to the vehicle we passed back through Bunessan where a Buzzard was an interesting sight perched on a street lamp. A single Wigeon was in the bay there and other waterfowl included around 10 Greylags were seen on the drive back. It was during the drive that Dave spotted an Otter. This third one of the day was climbing on low rocks between the shore of Loch Scridain and the road. We watched it on and off as it moved through the terrain to eventually cross the road ahead of us where soon after we lost sight of it. This proved to be the last main sighting of the day though before returning to the hotel for the evening we couldn't resist taking photos of a road sign warning of Otters crossing!

## Day 6

## Tuesday 29th October

With the approach of dawn at Tioran a ticking Robin was the first sign of life, soon to be followed by clacking of a Blackbird and then at 06.41 the first sighting. It was a Woodcock fluttering over the watchers' position. Within the minute a further two flew over, heading from their feeding to roosting sites. Next the watchers walked down to the shore of Loch Scridain below the hotel. Very soon Jonathan spotted an Otter on the sea loch. During the observation it came ashore with a larger catch. After feeding it returned to the sea, although it went further out to be lost from view. A little later where the burn running through the grounds enters the loch a Dipper was found by Tim. Other species noted on this early session were two Mistle Thrushes and a Buzzard.

After breakfast the group set off to explore more of Mull. We passed along the north shores of Lochs Scridain & Beag where Great Northern Divers were again seen as were both Fieldfares and Redwings, plus a single Lapwing. Carrying on eastwards we stopped at a high view point near the summit of the road pass from where we took in the mountain & loch views. A pair of Stonechats were close by and three Red Deer were further up the hillside. Arriving in the east of the island after a comfort stop at Craignure we visited a White-tailed Eagle territory where Dave immediately caught sight of one of the adults. We took up a position to watch this massive raptor which was in the process of breaking branches of a tree and flying into the wood with them to build up its nest. We enjoyed good views and were very privileged to observe this activity.

Later having travelled northwards to Salen we crossed to Loch na Keal. Just before arriving there we stopped to view a field which contained over 100 Fieldfares plus a few Redwings and Mistle Thrush. Once on the north shore we had entered the heart of a territory of another pair of White-tailed Eagles. We soon spotted one adult perched somewhat distantly on the hillside above. A little closer was this year's youngster standing on the shore of the sea loch in its much darker plumage. Then we realised that the third and final member of the family was much closer to us in the upper branches of a clump of spruces, its white tail, creamy "shawl" and huge yellow bill showing well at this range in the bright sunlight. We also had great views of the juvenile which obligingly took off to fly by our position. Then the adult launched itself into the air from the tree allowing good flight views and comparisons with its youngster.

Other birds on the wing were frequent Buzzards and Ravens, whilst on the sea there were Great Northern Divers, Red-breasted Mergansers, a Goldeneye plus some distant Slavonian Grebes. As if this wasn't good enough Jonathan alerted us to two eagles that had appeared. These proved to be Golden Eagles, an adult and an immature. The former in particular showed well soaring slow and low over the hillside which enabled the group to have good scope views. Their presence drew back in one of the adult White-tailed Eagles to check them out.



We finally dragged ourselves away and had a stop at Salen where we benefited from views of a Greenshank in the bay plus Curlew, Mute Swans and a couple of Harbour Seals. En route we spotted a juvenile White-tailed Eagle flying over which we thought was probably a different one than seen earlier.

Returning to explore the south side of Loch na Keal we stopped to view a field containing ten Fallow Deer and a little further on we paused to watch a Dipper on the burn below. The next stop was at Scarisdale where we had lunch. On a couple offshore rocky islets a pair of adult White-tailed Eagles were loafing, one on each islet. Then checking through the scope we could also see one of the adults from the pair we had observed earlier was perched on the skyline. At the closer pair Dave drew our attention to an Otter that at one point was wandering on the rocks less than 2 metres from one of the eagles. At one point the eagle spread its wings in response to the close proximity of the Otter. A second Otter was feeding in the sea closer to the other islet. It was a wonderful experience observing these two iconic species interacting with each other. Furthermore a re-check of the distant "skylined" White-tailed Eagle found it having a face off with a Red Deer stag. More Red-breasted Mergansers were on the sea, plus several Shags and one of the Slavonian Grebes was a little closer.

Reluctantly we moved on to follow the shore of the loch westwards. It wasn't long before Tim spotted another Otter which we watched for 10 minutes before continuing our journey. The scenery was very dramatic with the road passing under high cliffs with the sea dotted with a variety of islands and all in glorious autumn weather. Finally after an optional stroll along the road, approaching Tioran we had both a Sparrowhawk and female Goosander in flight plus a number of Ravens heading for their roost.

## Day 7

## Wednesday 30th October

Five watchers had gathered on the drive, in front of the hotel at dawn and were pleased to have a "considerate" Woodcock which flew overhead at 0647 hours.

Nothing further of special note was seen before breakfast, after which we checked out of the hotel to commence our return to Glasgow. Passing along Loch Scridain at least one Great Northern Diver was seen, whilst at Loch Beag at the other end of the scale a Little Grebe was present with flocks of Fieldfares on the landward side.

With time in hand before our ferry check-in we visited Lochdon. Here around 40 Wigeon were grazing by the shore, with waders including Redshank and Curlew. Dave pointed out a quartering ring-tail Hen Harrier and whilst watching it we realised there was a second. It fact with a concentrated effort we counted four, all of them ring-tails.

The ferry crossing from Craignure on Mull to Oban on the mainland produced a couple of Guillemots and a single Black Guillemot, otherwise seabirds in the main comprised of numerous Herring and Great Black-backed Gulls. The road journey onwards to Glasgow went smoothly through attractive West Highland scenery with autumnal colours and snowy peaks. We passed Ben Cruachan's 3,695 ft massif on the one side whilst on the opposite side we skirted a section of Loch Awe, Scotland's longest freshwater loch. After a break at Inveraray it wasn't too long before we returned to Glasgow. Here we said our farewells to be left with lasting memories of two wonderful islands of the Inner Hebrides and their very special wildlife.



## Species Lists

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

	I=Introduced		October						
	Common name	Scientific name	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	Pale-bellied Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>		26	c30				
2	Canada Goose - I	<i>Branta canadensis</i>				✓	✓		✓
3	Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>		1000s	1000s	1000+			
4	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>		100+	200+	✓			
6	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
7	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	2	100+	100+				
8	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>		10+					
9	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>		200+	✓	✓			30+
10	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>		12+					
12	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		100s	✓	✓			✓
13	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>				c20			
14	Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>		c20					
15	Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>		1	2	10+			✓
16	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>		22					
17	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>		2		2	1	1	
18	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>						1	
19	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		c6					
21	Common Pheasant - I	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
22	Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>		2	1	1			1
23	Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>	3		4	1	c4	4	1
24	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	4	1		c8			1
25	Slavonian Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>						2	
26	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
28	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
29	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>			3		3	2	
30	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>			2		1	1	
31	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>			2		1		4
32	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>		2				7	
33	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
34	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
35	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		100s	✓			1	
36	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>		100s	50+				
37	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>		c6					
38	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		✓	✓		10		
39	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
40	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>		c20	3			1	
41	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>			1				
42	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		50+					
43	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>				1	3	3	1
44	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		3					
45	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	10+	1		c10			c10
46	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	1			4	2	1	
47	Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>				20+			

	I=Introduced		October						
	Common name	Scientific name	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
48	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
49	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
50	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
51	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
52	Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>				c10			2
53	Black Guillemot	<i>Cepphus grylle</i>	3	1	2	2			1
54	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>		20+	150+	✓	✓	✓	✓
55	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓			✓		✓	✓
56	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓
57	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>							1
58	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>		1	3				
59	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	1					1	
60	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓						2
61	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>		c32					
62	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
63	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
64	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓		1				✓
65	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	50+	✓	✓	✓	✓
66	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	✓	10+	✓	✓	✓	10+	
67	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>							✓
68	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>							✓
69	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓			✓		✓
70	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>					✓		
71	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
72	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
73	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
74	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>				40+	✓	100+	✓
75	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>		100s	✓	✓	✓	100+	✓
76	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	
77	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>		3			1	2+	
78	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
79	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		c6	✓		✓	✓	
80	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>						2	
81	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
82	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>							✓
83	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>					1		
84	Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>	✓	✓					
85	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
86	Eurasian Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>					✓	✓	
87	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
88	Twite	<i>Linaria flavirostris</i>		c10	100+				
89	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		✓					

## Mammals

1	European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>		4	3				
2	European Rabbit - I	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	
3	Eurasian Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	3				3	4	
4	Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>		c20	✓	✓	✓	1	✓
5	Harbour Seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	1		3	✓		✓	
6	European Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>		4	3	1			
7	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>			3	c30	c30	c20	5+

	Common name	Scientific name	October						
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
8	Fallow Deer - I	<i>Dama dama</i>						c10	
9	Pipistrelle species	<i>Pipistrellus</i>				✓	✓		
Other species									
1	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa Atalanta</i>						1	

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